September 2001 and September 2002—double the figure of last year.

The brutal events of the last months parallel everything that is laid out in the Field of Thorns plan. These include operation Defensive Shield of this Spring—better known as "Operation Warsaw Ghetto"—and the ongoing daily military operations in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which feature the destruction of Palestinian infrastructure and economy, targetted assassinations, closures, curfews, and sieges of Palestinian cities.

The only two elements remaining to be implemented are the final destruction of the Palestinian Authority, with the arrest and/or murder of its leaders, and the forced evacuations of Palestinians from the entire territory of the "Greater Land of Israel."

But there is one last element that has not been made public about Operation Field of Thorns, and that is the deployment of nuclear weapons, about which American statesman Lyndon H. LaRouche has warned.

Nuclear Hysteria Targets Israelis

Sharon has prepared the ground for this as well. For weeks, his government has warned that Israel will retaliate if Iraq launches missiles, especially weapons of mass destruction, against Israel. Sharon claims this is necessary for Israel to regain the "deterrence" it lost when it did not respond to Iraq's 39 Scud missiles launched toward Israel in the 1991 Gulf War. While an Iraqi strike on Israel is seen, even by Israeli security experts, as unlikely, the Sharon government and the Israeli media have been creating mass hysteria in the population over it.

Senior military commentator Reuvan Pedatzur, writing in the Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* on Sept. 26, warned that Sharon is leading Israel to the deployment of nuclear weapons. Pedatzur wrote that according to Sharon's logic of deterrence, "the central problem that will face Israel if it is attacked by Iraq is the choice of means and targets for the response. An Israeli response using conventional weapons will be a drop in the ocean of destruction that the U.S. Army is planning for the Iraqis. Therefore, a response that is meant to transmit the Israeli message has to be unconventional. From here it's a short distance to the many hints by politicians and senior officers about the need to use strategic weapons.

"To remove any doubt about the policy to be followed by Israel when the American war against Iraq breaks out, Sharon made it clear to senior administration officials that Israel's decision not to react in 1991 undermined its ability to deter an enemy attack. In addition, he emphasized that the Israeli public will demand a reaction if Iraq attacks. Thus Sharon completes an interesting circle.

"First you frighten the public, inflate improbable threats, emphasize the continuing damage to deterrence, hint at the need to use strategic weapons, and finally you tell the Americans that we have to respond, since the public demands it."

Israeli Think-Tanks And U.S. War Hawks

by Steven Meyer

Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign reported, in a mid-September mass leaflet, that a group of "chicken-hawks" currently in high posts in the Bush Administration, had, on July 8, 1996, released a document prepared for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, entitled "Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm." Published by the Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies (IASPS) of Washington and Jerusalem, the paper called for Israel's repudiation of the Oslo Accords, its permanent annexation of the entire West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the elimination of the Saddam Hussein regime in Baghdad as the first step in overthrowing the governments of Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Iran. Netanyahu endorsed the document immediately, and it is now the policy of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon.

To ensure that these policies had an institutional foundation in Israel, the authors of "Clean Break" and their allies in the Likud party also created several think-tanks in Israel, including the Ariel Center for Policy Research and the International Policy Institute for Counter-Terrorism. These institutes are part of what Lyndon LaRouche has described as the Israeli "glove" on the hand of Anglo-American oligarchical policymakers. Even if the current international intervention succeeds in preventing the Bush Administration from launching a war in the Middle East, LaRouche warned, it is still possible that Sharon would launch a nuclear attack on behalf of himself and his defeated colleagues sitting inside the Bush Administration.

Ariel Center for Policy Research

The Ariel Center, located in Ariel, Israel, issues research papers to the international academic community, and its spokespersons are often featured in the Israeli and U.S. media. Of crucial importance is the capability of "playing back" Ariel's policies into the United States.

The center was officially introduced to the public through a Sept. 27, 1997 letter from founding member Yitzhak Shamir, the former Stern Gang terrorist and Likud Prime Minister. Wrote Shamir: "I am frequently asked by friends around the world what they can do to help alter the course Israel has been forced into since the signing of the Oslo Accords four years ago, almost to the day.... After devoting much thought to the subject, I came to realize that we have very few options available to us. We should attempt to influence future events certain to impact on our security and survival in our ancient

54 International EIR October 4, 2002

homeland, by voicing alternative views and opinions as loudly and widely as possible. . . . It is for this purpose that we have now established an academic research center, The Ariel Center for Policy Research."

The center announced that its wide range of topics would include: "Arab Anti-Semitism; Western Anti-Semitism; Islamic Terror; Military Expenditures in the Middle East; Ballistic Missile Defense, Weapons of Mass Destruction Escalation; The Survival Paradigm of the Jewish State, and The Phenomenon of Jewish Self-Hatred."

In the November 1999 issue of *NATIV*, the center's bimonthly journal, Christopher Barder, an historian at Pembroke College, Cambridge University, wrote the lead article entitled "Professor Huntington's 'Clash of Civilizations' and Its Bearing on Israel's Security." It endorses Harvard Prof. Samuel Huntington's thesis that the current world strategic situation is a clash between Islam and the West, and therefore, "the so-called peace process has no chance of bringing peace but instead must be viewed as a means of further weakening Israel's capacity to resist destruction at the hands of Muslim Arab enemies." Barder is a contributing author to the book *Oslo's Gift of "Peace": The Destruction of Israel's Security*, which was published by the center. He is also on the board of advisers to the Freeman Center for Strategic Studies in Houston, Texas.

The September 2001 issue of NATIV, coinciding with the Sept. 11 terror attacks, included "The Afghan Alumni and the Clash of Civilizations," by counterterrorism specialist Shaul Shay. This is an abridged version of a detailed study entitled "The 'Afghan Alumni' Terrorism—Islamic Militants Against the Rest of the World," which the author prepared for the International Policy Institute for Counter Terrorism (see below). Co-authored with Yoram Schweitzer, the report was issued on Nov. 6, 2000. It uses historic events to validate Huntington's thesis and spotlights the "Afghan Alumni" terrorist groups as having formed an Islamic International which threatens Western civilization. Osama bin Laden is described as the most dangerous threat, and the conclusion sets forth a plan of international action for Western governments-which could have been handed to President George Bush on Sept. 11, 2001.

Ariel's board of directors includes Mark Zell, Esq., who was the law partner of Douglas Feith, the Bush Administration's Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy, and a leader of the "chicken-hawk" faction. Zell is a member of the Likud central committee and of its policy bureau. After being introduced to the Israeli settlers movement by the extremist Gush Emunim group in 1985, Zell became an orthodox right-wing Zionist and moved from Washington to the Israeli settlement of Alon Shvut. Zell is also the spokesman for Republicans in Israel.

On Nov. 7, 2000, Election Day in the United States, Zell wrote an editorial for the *Jerusalem Post*, entitled "The Right Man at the Right Time," in which he endorsed George W.



Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir formally established the Ariel Center, one of several think-tank roosts in Israel which are full of "U.S. chicken-hawks" like those now dominating the Bush Adminstration Pentagon.

Bush and prophesied that as President, Bush would not intervene in Israel's domestic affairs as the Clinton Administration allegedly had around Oslo. Saying that the United States, as the sole remaining superpower, had the responsibility to "lead the struggle against those who were waiting to lash out at Judeo-Christian civilization," he added, "The rise of Bush will also mean the rise of people [such as] Paul Wolfowitz, Richard Perle, Frank Gaffney, Condoleezza Rice, Douglas Feith, and [Colin Powell], whose support for Israel is grounded not on weak sentimentalism...."

It was Richard Perle, now Chairman of the Defense Policy Board, who in 1996 presented the "Clean Break" document to Prime Minister Netanyahu, and Perle and Feith, along with Meyrav Wurmser, an Ariel Center "contributing expert," were co-authors of the report. Frank Gaffney, whose Center for Security Policy deployed to wreck the Oslo Accords, is also listed as a "contributing expert" to Ariel. Ariel's advisory council includes William Van Cleave, an old neo-con hand, who is a board member of IASPS, and who runs IASPS's intern program, which posts Israeli and American graduate students to the U.S. Congress. Van Cleave is also a trustee of the Philadelphia-based Foreign Policy Research Institute (FPRI). Its founder, the late Robert Strausz-Hupé, floated the original clash of civilizations thesis in the 1950s. Ariel's advisory council also includes neo-con Eugene Rostow, the former director of the executive board of the now-defunct Committee on the Present Danger.

Also on Ariel's board of directors is Yossef Bodansky, who has served as the Director of the Congressional Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare of the U.S. House of Representatives. His book, *Osama bin Laden: The Man Who Declared War on America*, was released in September 2001. Bodansky has written numerous studies for the Freeman Center.

Other "contributing experts" to the Ariel Center include Angelo Codevilla, the Director of Research in Strategy at IASPS, and Dr. Irving Moskowitz, a financial angel to Netanyahu and the Israeli settlers movement.

The director of the Ariel Center, Arieh Stav, is an "official core supporter" and member of the Golden Circle of the

EIR October 4, 2002 International 55

United States Committee for a Free Lebanon (USCFL). Many of the same cast of characters mentioned above are collaborators at USCFL, which publishes the monthly *Middle East Intelligence Bulletin*, circulated widely in the U.S. Senate and House.

International Policy Institute for Counter Terrorism (ICT)

The ICT, which published Shay's paper endorsing Huntington's Clash of Civilizations thesis, was created in 1996, at the Interdisciplinary Center in Herlizya, Israel. The chairman of the board, Shabtai Shavit, spent 30 years in the Israeli intelligence service, the Mossad. He was director of the Mossad from 1989-96 before "retiring" and founding ITC. Shavit also spent a year at Harvard's Kennedy School of Public Policy. He is a close friend of former CIA director James Woolsey, a loud war-hawk in the "get Saddam" chorus.

The board of trustees, primarily dominated by terrorist experts and former military and intelligence officials, includes Avner Azulay, the executive director of the Marc Rich Foundation. The ICT inaugurated an annual International Conference on Terrorism, in March 1997, which featured then-Prime Minister Netanyahu, then-Ambassador Woolsey, and Maj. Gen. (Res.) Meir Dagan, who is also an associate of the institute, and who was recently appointed to head the Mossad.

The ICT has co-sponsored conferences with U.S. organizations such as the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA) and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). On May 26, 2002, the ICT and the ADL ran a day-long conference in Jerusalem entitled "The Psychology of Terror: Tackling the Terrorist Threat." Opening the conference was ADL National Chairman Abe Foxman, who ranted that the United States should take pre-emptive measures against rogue states or terrorist groups that have access to nuclear or other unconventional weapons, as Prime Minister Menachem Begin had done when, in 1981, had he bombed Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor.

Belittling the Arab leaders who wish a substantive peace in the region, Foxman said: "It is imperative to grasp the roots of the rage in the Arab and Islamic world, and the huge cultural and psychological chasm that yawns between that world and the Western world. There is little in Arab history or memory that allows the idea of an independent, sovereign, Jewish state in their region to be an acceptable idea. They will continue to fantasize about old maps, to dream of conquest to create a total pan-Arab world, to engage in revisionism proving the Holocaust is a propagandistic lie and that Jews have no roots and no rights and no history in the Middle East."

Panelists during the conference included Shaul Shay, Yigal Carmon, president of the Middle East Media Research Institute, and Dr. Jerrold M. Post, of the Political Psychology Department of George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

Russian Round Table

War Threat Linked to U.S. Economic Collapse

The Russian intelligence-linked weekly Zavtra published in its Sept. 11 edition, the transcript of a round table discussion on the world situation since Sept. 11 of last year. Participants were Zavtra deputy editor Alexander Nagorny, strategic analyst Gen. Leonid Ivashov, formerly of the Russian Defense Ministry, financial expert Mikhail Khazin, the prominent Russian television commentator Mikhail Leontyev, and former senior KGB officer Gen. Leonid Shebarshin. The discussion reveals interesting elements of the thinking among well-placed Russian observers about the present strategic situation, and about the United States, in particular.

Excerpts from the round table have been translated by EIR, and subheads have been added.

Sept. 11: 'An Attempted Coup d'État'

Gen. Leonid Ivashov: I hold to my opinion, that Sept. 11 was an internal operation in the United States. The situation in the world today shows clearly, that there are two forces, and two concepts, battling to establish world domination. The first force is associated with the Bush Administration, and represents the United States as a nation. The second force is the world financial elite. Its upper echelon, meaning the wealthiest people in the world and the circles behind them, believes that the time has come to establish world rule, subjugating the United States, inclusively. . . .

It is no accident, that many Western analysts write about Sept. 11 as an attempted coup d'état. It could not have been undertaken by people from some gorge in Afghanistan. The customer who placed the order, of course, was a rather more weighty figure, who it seems to me is connected with the world financial mafia, which has representatives in U.S. agencies of power, including the intelligence and special services. It is not a mere coincidence that, parallel with the investigation of the Sept. 11 explosions, investigations are under way in the United States into the activity of a number of other agencies, including the Mossad, within the U.S. intelligence community.

It seems to me that events in the United States will develop out of the conflict between these two forces. What unites them, is the necessity to use the military power of the U.S. to smash national borders and erase the civilizational destruction and the independence of other nations. The various geopolitical theories of [Samuel] Huntington, [Zbigniew] Brzezinski, et al. are used to bolster this. . . .

56 International EIR October 4, 2002