

tary Lord Carrington, former prime minister Edward Heath, the British energy minister, the British undersecretary Douglas Hurd, and a mission of the Conservative Friends of Israel; together, they visited virtually every Arab country and Israel.

Following Kissinger into Cairo by days, Carrington praised PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and hinted that London might support an independent Palestinian state.

The Carrington remarks, intended to capitalize on the impression that Kissinger's truculent pro-NATO line reflects Reagan administration policy, signaled a last-ditch British effort to salvage their position in the Middle East by increasing London's leverage in the Arab world.

But observers report that what the British really fear is that the departure of Begin and Khomeini, in combination with renewed signs of a push into the Middle East by Paris and Bonn, may provide a crucial impetus for Reagan to join with them in taking up the Brezhnev offer.

Israeli elections: new regional strategy?

by Mark Burdman

Will Israel's upcoming election season usher in new possibilities of peace and stability in the Middle East? Or will these elections, on the contrary, initiate the second phase of the geopolitical Egypt-Israel axis brought under the auspices of the Carter administration's Camp David treaty?

These questions have become of first-order importance during the past days.

On the one hand, the government of Prime Minister Menachim Begin is on its last legs and is likely to cave in at any moment to the overwhelming consensus in Israel favoring elections in the May-June period at the latest.

On the other hand, the advent of Reagan's administration raises the potential that the United States can look at the Middle East from a relatively fresh perspective, unencumbered by the messy legacy of the Carterites.

The potentially positive side of the ledger in Israel resides in the fact that the Israeli Labour Party, in the view of most reputable opinion polls and analysts, could win a majority of the seats in a fair election and thus could become the first party in Israel's history to rule without resorting to Byzantine political deals that drain the capability for effective action.

Given that Labour itself is a mass-based organization and will receive a substantial backing from the Histadrut national labor confederation, a solid showing in a fair

election could give the Labour Party's candidate for prime minister, Shimon Peres, the political foundations to act boldly, commensurate with Israel's interests as a nation-state, rather than be forced to comply with the pressures and the black propaganda from the Zbigniew Brzezinskis of the world and certain not-so-kosher Zionist organizations abroad.

The potential of Peres's hooking up with Reagan in the United States has so disturbed the British families who ruled much of the Middle East for the past 150 years that they have activated two operations against the Labour Party.

One involves the City of London's top assets inside Israel—such as Moshe Dyan, Ezer Weizman, and Ariel Sharon—launching both new synthetic “centrist” parties and anti-Arab provocations on the West Bank. In combination, these actions are aimed at siphoning off Labour's voter support base and manufacturing a political crisis to box in Peres.

The second centers in Egypt. A certain faction in Egypt, personified by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros-Ghali, is trying to build a new NATO-extension geopolitical-military pact in the Middle East and extending into southern Africa. This Egyptian faction, allied to Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig, is trying to foreclose Peres's (and Reagan's) options by creating a geopolitical fait accompli as Israel's election period gets under way.

The constitutional crisis faction

The anti-Labour sabotage actions of the Dayan-Weizman-Sharon London-allied cabal are right out in the open, and were telegraphed in a Jan. 11 *Sunday Times* of London feature on Israel, highlighting the efforts afoot to deny Labour a working majority.

On one side of the coin, Weizman has been spearheading efforts to form a new “centrist” party, with Dayan as its suggested head. This party has no natural base inside Israel and is a synthetic creation of the same sort as the 1976-1977 Democratic Movement for Change in Israel, which siphoned off enough votes from Labour to help usher in Begin.

At the time, the DMC was a special project of the Trilateral Commission elite that brought Carter into power. Weizman is also a product of the dope-trafficking and banking elites and strategic lunatics that ran Carter.

Weizman was an avid Carter backer during the American election campaign. Now, his campaign orchestrators in Israel claim that he will run a “neoconservative” campaign à la Reagan to capture the mood of the moment.

Weizman's main buddy in the U.S. is Leon Charney, a Carter administration confidant whom the Israeli paper *Yediot Aharonot* has labeled a “mobster lawyer.”

Another of Weizman's scenarists is Hebrew University Professor Shlomo Aronson, a pro-Dayan strategist and associate of the U.S. RAND Corporation, who supports Israel's adoption of a "nuclear option" for its military strategy. The RAND Corporation was one agency responsible for Carter's adoption of the provocative PD-59 "limited nuclear war" doctrine. RAND has long foreseen the Middle East as the likely flashpoint for this doctrine.

Weizman's suggestion of Dayan as his party's standard-bearer could create a potent wrecker action. On Jan. 11, the London *Observer* claimed that Dayan is now the "crucial factor" in Israel's elections, especially if he chooses to link up with Weizman and former Finance Minister Yigal Hurvitz, Dayan's old comrade in the "Rafi" 1960s split-off from Labour.

On Jan. 12, after resigning from the government, Hurvitz said he would like to join a Dayan-led "centrist" party. According to France's *Le Monde* of Jan. 12, Hurvitz "stressed that such a centrist initiative could prevent the Labour Party from obtaining an absolute majority during the next vote."

One priority of Dayan and Hurvitz is to prevent any territorial concessions on the West Bank, as favored by the Labourites' official platform. On this issue, Dayan is secretly collaborating with his old "special operations" buddy, Gen. Ariel Sharon, Begin's agriculture minister and the top backer in Israel of the Gush Emunim fundamentalist fanatics.

Sharon is desperately trying to create a crisis in Israeli-Arab relations on the West Bank and in Israel proper, to undercut Peres's policy options and, in the worst case, to keep Begin in power.

Sharon has threatened to bring 200,000 people "out on the streets" at the first sign of any Labour willingness to negotiate on the West Bank. In a Jan. 7 press conference, the Gush Emunim promised to create a coalition of all Israel's pro-annexationist groups "that could deny any other party or party coalition the majority needed to form a government."

NATO and SATO

At the same time, a new strategic geometry is being erected by the Kissingerians in Egypt, led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros-Ghali, a protégé of ancient feudal families based in Italy.

During early January, Butros-Ghali made a tour of Latin America, intersecting a criss-crossing pattern of Israeli arms sales on the continent. According to the Egyptian press, the purpose of his trip was to discuss creation of a new South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO), a NATO affiliate extending into Africa and with support from South Africa and leading Latin American regimes.

Several top-level Egyptian strategists are also dis-

cussing the possibilities of an imminent invasion of Libya and other military actions in Africa conforming to the exigencies of a new expanded military pact of the sort long advocated by Haig and Kissinger.

Opposition to this global extension of NATO is reported to be growing in Egyptian nationalist military layers, centered around Vice-President Husni Mubarak. If this faction's views prevail, Egypt and Israel may be able to relate to each other on the basis of mutually respected national interests, rather than the geopolitical straitjacket defined by Camp David.

The options for Iran after Khomeini

by Judith Wyer

At a State Department meeting on U.S. policy toward Iran in early November, pro-Khomeini specialist Prof. Richard Cottam unhappily stated his conclusion that the only alternative to the crumbling regime of Ayatollah Khomeini is a "centrist military coalition."

Sources present at this and other meetings conducted by the State Department's Iran working group confirm that over the last six months, the Carter administration has been pondering the question of how to shore up the flagging Khomeini regime. But numerous Iran hands now concur with fundamentalist sympathizer Cottam that there is no way to bolster the unpopular government of mullahs that Carter created.

A statement by President Ronald Reagan in last week's *U.S. News and World Report* indicates that he has no intention of following the Carter policy toward Iran. Reagan bluntly stated that he favors a "friendly" relationship between Iran and the United States, but only if "sensible people" head the government.

According to intelligence sources, Paris has become the clearinghouse for a plan to oust the Khomeini regime by no later than March. The source indicates that Britain, Israel, Iraq, Pakistan and Turkey are cooperating through Paris-based channels in plotting a counter-revolution which will probably see the exiled monarchy reinstated.

Government collapsing

Iranian sources report that over the past two weeks, demonstrations have occurred throughout Iran in support of the monarchy. Last week, for the first time since he was crowned shah, the 21-year-old Reza Pahlavi made his first public call for an uprising against Khomeini. It is reported that Reza recently visited Europe to more closely coordinate with exile Iranian opposition