

Kissinger Targeted As Obstacle To Mideast Peace

Statements in the press beginning to pinpoint the real perpetrators of efforts to keep the Middle East an explosion point for nuclear war: former Secretary of State and British agent of influence Henry Kissinger and his current collaborators in the Carter Administration, Walter Mondale.

On Jan. 16, charged that Vice President Walter Mondale is the ringleader of a clique in the Carter Administration who wants the U.S. to "overtly pose as endeavoring to achieve peace but covertly seeks to hamper it." *Al-Ahram* calls for President Carter to "make a decision regarding this plan." (see excerpts below)

From the standpoint of those governments seeking peace in the region, increased pressure on President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to get back on a course toward a general settlement. This was the explicit point in the Soviet TASS commentary of Jan. 24, which warned the Administration to stop pursuing Henry Kissinger's "long-discredited" "shuttle diplomacy" and a separate Egypt-Israel pact which would be "unable to bring peace" to the region. TASS charged the Carter Administration with backing away from the joint U.S.-USSR perspective for a Geneva conference, recognized forum of an overall settlement.

On the same day London's *Financial Times* called in its editorial for a return to Kissinger's mode of shuttle crisis management. (see below)

The West German Foreign Ministry, agree. A Ministry spokesman stated this week that when Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel arrives in Bonn, will be informed of West Germany's commitment to reconvene Geneva and bring the Soviet Union back into the peace process. In addition, chairman of the Mid-America Arab Chamber of Commerce, business, peace in the Mideast. Bassiouni's statement was reported in the Jan.

Al-Ahram Targets Mondale

Here is an excerpt from the *Al-Ahram* editorial of Jan. 16 on U.S. Mideast policy, entitled "A Pentagon Secret."

If it is true that the U.S. Administration is still reluctant to make a decision regarding the "extremely serious

study" then the hope of a just peace acceptable to us and to coming generations will be as dim as the light in the darkness of the international political jungle.

But if an American decision has actually been made, then we must immediately prepare the Arab masses psychologically and historically for the worst consequences to come.

The study in question was prepared before As-Sadat turned the tables against all those plotting against the Arab nation but it has now been put before the highest U.S. echelons. The study poses the following strategic question: Is permanent peace between the Arabs and Israel in the interest of the United States?

Unfortunately, peace would weaken Israel and, dangers to U.S. strategic interests in the area and thus enable the Soviet Union to swallow it up. Therefore, answer is that the United States must overtly pose as endeavoring to achieve peace but covertly seek to hamper it because its interests lie in the creation of an alliance to preserve Western interests, would be only Turkey, Iran and cumstances should this Iranian-Turkish-Israel alliance be substituted by another that could lead to peaceful solutions in the area such as, and Egypt joining Iran and Turkey as the bulwarks of confronting the anticipated Soviet advance.

This would mean seriously reducing the role of Israel. This is why Israel is now secretly insisting upon President Carter maintaining his image before the Arabs by posing as endeavoring to realize peace but without really making a decisive decision.

It has been rumored in highly placed Western political circles that *U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale* has adopted Israel's view of destroying the peace initiative. This is why Waldheim, through covert American-Zionist encouragement, declared that he will not attend the Jerusalem meeting that will open tomorrow.

The secret study in question suggests conducting "secret" contacts with Saudi Arabia, Arab Emirates with a view of making them join the forces that are seeking to destroy the peace initiative by claiming that the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank would enable the Soviet Union to obtain a new foothold with the help of the Palestinians, pose a threat to these regimes.

We are awaiting President Carter's decision regarding this plan. If he has not yet taken a decision,

ready to conduct a study that will prove two things to him:

First, has been exposed and after it has bedeviled the area for 30 years; and second, "American Presidents whose name is soon forgotten" because of the damage and the destruction that will befall his country's interests, American president who will save his country, Jewish nation, Arab nations—from dangers whose consequences only God knows.

London's Financial Times: Bring Back Henry

The British daily Financial Times in its editorial of Jan. 24 spells out the method that the British are hoping to use for another Middle East war. Here are excerpts:

After last week's setback which highlighted the enormity of the gulf to be bridged between Israel and Egypt—let alone Jordan, —there appears little to justify the guarded optimism of the U.S. about resumption of contacts. Neither side has renounced the quest for a directly negotiated peace although Mr. Sadat appears set now to concentrate his efforts on persuading the U.S. to bring heavy pressure on Israel. Mr. Alfred Atherton, will remain in the region where he is expected to shuttle between the two countries in a bid to save the peace initiative. Last week Dr. Henry Kissinger, predecessor who engineered Israel's disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria, parties concerned should "go back to some quiet talks." The time has, of the practice of conducting negotiations through the media.

New York Times: Let's Go to the Brink

Following the London Time's line, the New York Times editorialized Jan. 24 like this:

We are hearing a good deal about *chutzpah*—gall and arrogance—in the Middle East these days. President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin are suddenly discovering great streaks of impudence and villainy in each other's diplomacy. And as usual they look sideways to the United States for a cease-fire signal. They may yet get it because of a special brand of *American chutzpah*. Americans, of sovereignty over the Panama Canal, annoyed and frustrated to find Egypt and Israel unable to draw a sovereign border for themselves in the interminable time of eight weeks.

It would be best, tinue....

Together at Jerusalem, peered into the promised land of a deal. If they insist now on pushing each other to the brink of failure, look over the edge. That Americans see disaster for them there counts for very little; they must themselves experience the fright....

Only at the brink will Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin obtain a clearer idea of which of the issues between them justify the cry of deadlock in a dash to the television studios....

It should be the American objective now to let the fears of failure, calling and posturing. It should be the goal of the Carter Administration to insulate the American public from the passionate television appeals of each side. That means shelving any discussion of weapons sales to Egypt. It means ignoring Israel's bid to be acknowledged as the more injured party. It means resisting the impulse to indeed, stretch a safety net beneath the daring highwire diplomacy of both.

World Bank's McNamara Delivers Ultimatum To Sadat

Robert McNamara returned Jan. to Egypt where the World Bank President put the screws on Egypt's Anwar Sadat. His mission was to boot the increasingly panicked Egyptian president into a separate peace with Israel under pain of disintegration of the Egyptian economy. McNamara bluntly declared that Egypt can expect no more aid from the World Bank until it brings population growth under control,

McNamara's visit received wide publicity in London's press. (see below)

In addition to McNamara's strongarming, published exclusively in the last issue of *Executive Intelligence Review* (Vol. II, the investment banking institution,

ternational Monetary Fund intends to enforce in full the austerity measures which last January caused nationwide rioting in Egypt and almost forced Sadat's ouster. According to the documents dated December 1977, Egypt has not yet "taken the hard decisions to put the economy on the right course, such subsidies and rationalization of the general pricing system of the economy."

A key motivating factor in Sadat's decision to launch his "lightning" Mideast diplomacy is the precariousness of the Egyptian economy. The Egyptian economy now teeters on the brink of collapse with a restless unemployed urban population (Cairo, capacity is reportedly teeming with 9 million, majority of whom have no housing) and a soaring foreign