

border under the command of Saad Haddad have been shelling the Army forces, preventing their deployment into areas of Falangist control. Haddad's actions are being closely tied to the anti-Syrian actions of the Falangists and NLP-Chamounists in Beirut, and Haddad has threatened to exchange "blow for blow" in retaliation for Syrian actions in Beirut. This situation has made the south a tinderbox that could explode into Israeli-Syrian conflict.

According to Lebanon's *An-Nahar* newspaper this week, the Falangists across Lebanon are threatening "all-out war" if Syria does not withdraw immediately from Lebanon. This has renewed fears of a general civil war in the country, especially as the Falangists have recently provocatively extended the fighting into western Beirut, the strongholds of the Moslem communities and the left, likely forcing a retaliation within the next days. This could provide the pretext for an Israeli strike north, in accord with Israeli Prime Minister Begin's repeated threats to "defend the Christians from annihilation."

The U.S. State Department is publicly and privately pointing the finger at the Falangists as responsible for the unrest in Lebanon, and has criticized Israeli gun-running to ultra-rightists. But holding back from more decisive action in this regard has left Israel's hands free to keep the Lebanese situation very unstable.

Internally in Israel moves toward war are being

consolidated. First, the notorious 1950's anti-Arab Brigade 101 terror units have been reconstituted, under the control of a protégé of 101 founder Ariel Sharon, current Israeli Agricultural Minister.

Secondly, the land forces of Israel have been put under the command of General Yisrael Tal, an advocate of preemptive strike mode military deployments and of attacks against Arab oilfields in times of war.

Third, press attacks have mounted in the Israeli press against the Saudis for "organizing Arab unity." Begin has denounced the Saudis as obstructions to peace, helping to set the atmosphere for direct Israel-Saudi confrontation.

These tendencies in Israel have, through the Brigade 101 reactivation and related moves, catalyzed the recent "intra-Palestinian" terror war provoked by the extremist followers of the Baghdad-based Abu Nidal, a man whom Defense Department insiders consider to be "an Israeli agent." Several key Palestine Liberation Organization centrist and moderate leaders close to PLO chief Yasser Arafat have been murdered in the past weeks by Abu Nidal's agents. Now, with the Carter summit announced, intelligence agencies linked to the Israelis are predicting "an outbreak of terrorism throughout the Middle East aimed against those leaders identified as responsible for 'capitulation' to the U.S. and the Zionists."

A Humanist Solution To The Lebanon Crisis

U.S. Labor Party proposes new Lebanese constitution

The following proposal by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., was first published by New Solidarity, the U.S. Labor Party's newspaper.

A variety of relevant governments and other agencies have inquired to the purpose of learning our proposals for solutions to problems of the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean region. These inquiries include the subject of Lebanon in particular.

It is in the general interest that our proposals be published, especially to inform key sections of the U.S. electorate as well as responsible U.S. official institutions.

1. LABOR PARTY MIDDLE EAST POLICY

It has been continuing U.S. Labor Party Middle East policy since our published proposals of mid-1975 that a

package solution be offered to Israel and its Arab neighbors. The central feature of this proposal of 1975, to which we presently adhere, is that the occupied territories be made the territory of a sovereign Arab Palestinian state, and that durable peace between the state of Israel and that Arab state be secured by aid of an adequate development fund.

But for interventions by Henry Kissinger, City of London forces, and Black Guelph-controlled elements of the U.S. Zionist Lobby, our proposal would have succeeded.

During the spring of 1976, the leadership of the U.S. Labor Party was directly approached by an official of the government of Israel. This official stated two points in the main. First, that key forces within Israel wished to realize the U.S. Labor Party's proposal for durable Middle East peace, and wished the Labor Party to inform all its Arab friends of this willingness

within Israel. Second, that the relevant forces in and around the Israeli government trusted the U.S. Labor Party's manifest sincerity and competence in this matter.

The difficulties of "bringing off" such informal meetings as were proposed were monstrously aggravated by London and London-controlled U.S. Zionist forces. The Israel-Arab policies of the Rabin government deteriorated, contacts with the U.S. Labor Party were formally broken off, and the Israeli official who had been in contact with us suffered a suspicious accident, eliminating him from the scene of activity.

We continued with our policy, pursuing this with Israelis, Arab circles, and others. With the election of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, we launched a new effort. We denounced Dayan's effort to arrive at a "separate" settlement with Egypt, but encouraged Egypt's role in seeking to open negotiations for a general Arab-Israeli settlement. This effort collapsed with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the deterioration of Prime Minister Begin's manifest mental state.

2. U.S. LABOR PARTY LEBANON POLICY

During this writer's April 1975 visit to Baghdad, he warned leaders of the Baath Party and other influential Arabs present there of the danger of an impending Israeli invasion of Lebanon, prelude to an Israeli sweep through the Jordan desert into Damascus. He outlined the *breakaway-ally* scenario variant for this adventure, warned that Henry A. Kissinger was complicit in the operation, that President Gerald A. Ford had a defective perception of Kissinger, and that Senator Edward Kennedy was by no means a friend of Middle East peace. He warned that the indicated scenario could be set into initial phases of operation at will, and proposed that Arabs take initiatives to secure a comprehensive Middle East peace based on regional development programs.

It was during the last days of this writer's sojourn in Baghdad that the Falange attacks escalated to the point of originating the bloodbath which has continued in Lebanon to date. Unfortunately, too many influential Arabs had a defective perception of the nature of the Falange operation and organization. Effective response to the Lebanon destabilization signal was not suitably forthcoming.

Nonetheless, this writer informed key Arab representatives of his commitment to publicize an open proposal to Israel for a development-cooperation Middle East peace effort, and requested Arabs to respond promptly to any favorable signals from Israeli circles. The writer stressed the importance that Arabs drop the simplistic ideology concerning the "Zionist adversary" and develop an accurate, differentiated perception of the Israeli people and nation. Although those recommendations were not accepted at that time, the conceptions were registered, and have won cumulative credibility among both Arab and Israeli circles

over the intervening years' experience.

One of the most poignant experiences this writer has had in connection with the continuing bloodbath in Lebanon occurred during a meeting with the exiled Raymond Edde. Mr. Edde's aide stressed to us, following our meeting, that Mr. Edde was passionately concerned that the U.S. Congress, in particular, awaken itself to a perception of the hideous crimes to which Mr. Henry A. Kissinger and others had lent their complicity in the Lebanese bloodbath. With shame and pain, this writer advised the aide to Mr. Edde that the majority of the U.S. Congress would not respond efficiently to such moral issues in the face of the powerful "Zionist Lobby." This writer assured Mr. Edde and his friends of his own and his party's dedication to the welfare of Lebanon, but cautioned against excessive confidence in the conscience of the majority of the U.S. Congress.

This painful characterization of the U.S. Congress was not unfair. Apart from the visible reflection of the "Zionist Lobby" in Senators Kennedy, Javits, Church, Jackson, et al., those Republican Congressmen who refuse to denounce Henry A. Kissinger and exclude him from their counsels will certainly not remedy Kissinger's crimes in Lebanon or elsewhere. When Senator Henry Jackson issues panegyrics to "human rights," a stink of hypocrisy pervades the halls of Congress. A Congress that tolerates flagrant economic genocide, by supporting the IMF Witteveen facility policy, is not of such strict conscience that it will fight the "Zionist Lobby" over a mere few hundred thousand victims of London-Israeli-Kissinger horrors in Lebanon.

The U.S. Labor Party remains dedicated to the rehabilitation of a sovereign, undivided nation of Lebanon, and pursues this urgent purpose until the Administration's and Congress's perception of "human rights" in that quarter of the Middle East comes into efficient correspondence with reality. Perhaps the fact that Israeli intelligence networks politically associated with the Jerusalem Foundation are witting coordinators of international terrorism — including Abu Nidal's terrorist operations — will help the Congress to awaken to the realities of the matter.

3. THE VULNERABILITY OF LEBANON

The vulnerability of Lebanon to Israel-linked internal destabilization is rooted in the institutionalization of "particularist" divisions within the Lebanese state. The London-centered operation against Lebanon exploited that particularist compartmentalization through the following instruments. The Falange, reorganized and re-equipped for this destabilization operation, is a relic of the Nazi *Abwehr's* Second Division operations in the Middle East, complementing Admiral Canaris's parallel, Iraq-centered Arab-nationalist fascist organization. London took control of these organizations during the war and continued to control these networks during the postwar period. The

Arab side of the destabilization centered around the Bahai cult's Shi'ite operations and such "right-wing" Arab formations under London's control as the Muslim Brotherhood. Additionally, there were direct operations of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Lebanon, of which the Chamoun factor is immediately representative. It was through Rothschild intersection with the Round Table organizations and the Knights that the closest link was made between Jerusalem and the fascist "Christian" element of internal Lebanese destabilization.

The recent role of the Syrian government and forces in Lebanon has been wholesome. Syria is dedicated by stated policy and practice to the reestablishment of Lebanon as a sovereign state without partition, and is acting to develop the Lebanese national army as the ruling military force in that nation in fact as well as in name. The situation has been complicated by extreme provocations against Syrian forces by Chamounist elements directly clients of Israel, catching the Syrians in the difficult position of selecting a course between minimally necessary military action and over-reaction.

The placing of U.N. forces in Lebanon was a useful act, but was not backed by adequate means and political directives to push the Israelis and their puppets back to a sealed Israel-Lebanon border. Effective means would provide for shooting down a credible percentage of Israeli military aircraft invading Lebanon for purposes of assault, and would be supplemented by efficient penalties against Israel for continued cross-border bombardment of Lebanese territory.

For the short term, the urgent task is to stabilize the government of Lebanon and to make that government efficient in its rule over both its borders and the territory within its borders. These measures will not root out the potential for future destabilizations, but will create the conditions under which Lebanon can act to remedy those problems.

4. A NEW LEBANESE CONSTITUTION

I strongly urge that Lebanon requires a new constitution. At the very minimum, the new constitution must make the state blind to particularist distinctions among citizens, outlawing religious or other particularist political parties or parties which function as religious-political electoral bodies under disguise. Respecting religion as such, the Lebanese constitution ought not to prescribe a purely secular state, but rather adopt an *ecumenical* policy, embodying in the constitution those inalterable precepts of national purpose and outlook which represent the common, Neoplatonic — ecumenical — foundations of all viable currents of Christianity, Islam and Judaism.

I propose that the new constitution should be modelled on the Grand Design conceptions associated with such exemplary figures as Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz. It should not err in the direction of the Weimar Constitution or present

constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany; it should not be a long document detailing what are often mutually contradictory statutes. It should be composed of three parts, each intended to be made clearly understood by all adult citizens, as follows:

A. Declaration of National Purpose

"The Republic of Lebanon is dedicated to the perfection of humanity in accordance with those principles of natural law which govern infinitely the ordering of the universe. This perfection consists of uplifting men and women to the condition known as Reason, which is not only bringing their judgment and knowledge into conformity with knowable natural law, but is also awakening and developing in them those creative powers of thought which absolutely distinguish the human spirit from the quality of plants and animals. This creative power is the developable power to discover, communicate and to govern one's actions according to ever-more accurate knowledge of natural law.

"To accomplish this purpose, the Republic is dedicated to the limit of its powers to fostering those conditions of life in which adult men and women value themselves for the creative-mental potential they embody for knowledge and practice, and in which they value other persons for reason of the same potentials within them.

"This is to be accomplished by many, mutually coherent means. The central emphasis is to be placed on providing those forms of employment and other daily activity for citizens in which a premium is placed upon the development and application of their creative-mental powers. This centers in day-to-day secular practice, upon fostering progress in the technology of production and things produced, in industry, in research and development, in the development of a prosperous agriculture, and in the circumstances of community life.

"To accomplish this same purpose, the Republic is dedicated to relations of entente with other nations dedicated to the same global purpose respecting humanity as a whole, with special emphasis upon the region of the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean."

B. The Organization of the State

"The government of the Republic of Lebanon is the instrument of the entire Lebanese citizenry and its posterity. It acts in behalf of the individual citizen or group of citizens according to its dedication to the whole citizenry and its posterity, and according to the national purpose which defines the self-interest of the nation as a whole.

"The formal organization of the government is modelled upon the example of the founding of the United States of America as a constitutional democratic republic by Benjamin Franklin and Franklin's

collaborators. The state is divided among an Executive, headed by an elected President, a Legislature of two branches, and a system of National Courts under a Supreme Court which is the guardian of the principles of the Constitution. The election of the President and members of the national legislature is by general election of a majority of the electors in each district designated as the area which that official shall represent.

“Electors — those authorized to vote — shall be each and any adult citizen who applies for registration as a voter, who is not disqualified for reason of impaired mental functioning or conviction for commission of a felony.

“The national military forces of the government shall consist of a professional military force combined with a general militia of citizens. The adult citizens shall be adequately trained and equipped for military service in case of war or other national emergency. The military shall be under the command of the President of the Republic, and shall obtain its material means by authorization of the national legislature.”

And, so forth. . . .

C. Rights of Citizens

“Through the loving care and moral guidance of the family and the society the newborn infant is transformed from an ignorant and greedy creature of human potentials, through the period of adolescence, into a rational adult. Where this process is not successfully accomplished, where the ignorance and greediness of infantile life persist through adolescence into adulthood, the quality of the citizen is impaired accordingly, causing, in the worst cases, mental disorders and criminal dispositions.

“The rights of the citizen do not, therefore, reside in his or her being a biological individual, but in *his or her right to become a rational adult human being, and in the rights to be secured on behalf of each and every rational adult human being*. Accordingly, the rights of the citizen apply primarily to rational adults, and by derivation to providing children and others the efficient means to develop themselves into rational adults. Even the evil citizen has, therefore, the right to seek and gain redemption from evil habits and manners of thought.

“The focal point of the notion of the rights of the rational adult citizen is that principle of *freedom* which flows from the principles of natural law. The function of the government is to maintain the Republic according to adopted constitutional principles, and to promote those undertakings which correspond as tasks and opportunities for action to the national purpose. The successful implementation of such governmental policies depends upon the creative-mental contributions for practice of the many individual citizens. This creative-mental power within the individual citizen is the essence of *freedom* according to principles of natural law. The Republic, through its government, must promote the fruitful expression of

individual freedom of this sort wherever that serves the general good, and must tolerate error as much as the general good will allow, in the interest of affording breadth and depth to the individual citizen's efforts to discover improved knowledge and practice.”

In the statement of the principle of freedom according to Neoplatonic ecumenical principles embracing Christianity, Islam and Judaism, the creative power within the human individual is the instrument of God's continuing work of creation, for which sacred purpose the individual properly exists.

To those among us who have progressed in their mental development no higher than the mere understanding, the principle of man's creative powers as the instrument of God's continuing work of creation is unavoidably a point of apparent theology, or, if you insist, mystification or mythification. To those among us who have attained the state of Reason, there is no mystification attached. Yet, because the ordinary person has not yet attained Reason as Plato defines it, for example, most persons are properly compelled on rational grounds of evidence of practice to agree with the principles involved without the developed capacity to comprehend the deeper principles of natural law involved. Hence, down through the ages, the truth so reflected has been shrouded in the sort of mystification the laymen associate with the term “theology.” We are not propitiating theology, therefore, if, in addressing persons with “silver” or “bronze” souls, we state principles in terms of reference accessible to “silver” or “bronze” souls.

“The first principles of freedom are the individual's right to *information* and to *proper education*.”

“Freedom of the Press” has proven itself to be a defective principle. For, if the control of the press shall fall into the hands of a dominant few who willfully suppress important news and falsify news, as does the Reuters news agency, or the U.S.A.'s *Washington Post*, the average individual citizen is deprived of accurate knowledge and his or her judgment is impaired to his or her disadvantage.

“The freedom of the press to report news and opinion uncomfortable to incumbent governing parties must be defended, but the state has the obligation to ensure that the citizens have authoritative channels of news and opinion dissemination despite bias in other news media.”

“Freedom is an empty word unless a proper education is provided to the general citizenry, so that their minds are properly informed and developed.

“The general, further principle of freedom is the sacredness of the mind of the rational adult citizen and stranger within our midst, and provision to others, not rational adults, to gain access to the processes by which they too may become rational adults. Under this is subsumed the right of the citizen to be free of penalties or harassment without due process of law to determine what penalties and constraints he or she ought to endure.

"The principle of retributive justice in law is fore-sworn according to the same principles. A person who perpetrates an unlawful injury upon another ought to be obliged to remedy the injury, wherever that is possible. Persons duly judged to be governed in their acts by criminal dispositions or dangerous expressions of mental disorder ought to be restrained for their own protection and the general good.

"The practice of prescribed terms of fine and imprisonment for unlawful practices need not be abandoned, provided that the governing purpose behind such laws and their judicial implementation is not retributive justice, but rather deterrence of crime and pursuit of redemption of the personality of the offender.

"From the same principles of freedom we derive the concern to maintain domains of privacy for individuals and households. The individual must have lati-

tude for his or her own self-development, for experimentation with knowledge and practice, and for related expressions of the development of the powers for creative and creatively informed practice.

The foregoing paragraphs are not intended, of course, to be a draft constitution in full, but merely to identify those conceptions which are viewed as essential to the drafting of a suitable constitution. More specifically, these are intended to provoke the kind of discussion indispensable to developing an elaborated conception of a suitable constitution and also developing the constituency needed to adopt such a constitution.

It is, more broadly, the duty of those nations which have tolerated the London-Jerusalem rape of Lebanon to afford that victimized nation the opportunity to recover from the crimes to which it has been subjected since April 1975.