

Sharon, Assad, and Kissinger plan the next Lebanon war

by Judith Wyer and Nancy Coker

Less than 72 hours after Bashir Gemayel, Lebanon's Falangist militia leader, was installed as President of Lebanon under Israeli guns in August, Rifaat Assad, the gangster brother of Syrian President Hafez Assad, and Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon arrived in the United States.

According to intelligence sources, Sharon and Assad held a secret meeting at the President's Camp David retreat in Maryland. The purpose of the meeting was to plan the next round of violence for Lebanon, in preparation for distributing the spoils of that shattered country through partition.

"There will be a little war between Israel and Syria," commented one Falangist source. "A little, controlled war, followed by a big, big peace treaty, involving either the de jure or de facto partition of Lebanon. Syria and Jordan will both be involved in the deal, though Jordan may not be the Jordan we now know. It may become what Sharon wants it to become: the region's Palestinian state."

It is not the first time that Sharon and Assad have carried out clandestine sessions in the United States. Two weeks ago, shortly before the fascist Gemayel was catapulted to power, Sharon and Assad each quietly slipped into the United States to confer with Henry Kissinger, the guru behind current Reagan administration Middle East policy, on the partition of Lebanon and the overall strategy for redrawing the map of the region.

Since 1972, when Kissinger initiated the crisis-management policy for the Middle East which eventually became the Camp David accords, Sharon, the late Moshe Dayan, the Assad brothers, and the Gemayel clan have been plotting with Kissinger to partition Lebanon. As a result, Lebanon

has suffered a series of wars and invasions that has claimed well over 100,000 lives and destroyed the unity of the country.

The secret meetings between Kissinger, Sharon, and Assad are planning the next civil war in Lebanon, which they calculate the hated Gemayel's "election" will trigger. And Kissinger, as Secretary of State George Shultz's Middle East adviser, will help manage the crisis into Phase II of the Camp David folly: an Israel-Syria accord to permanently divide Lebanon.

Underlying the scheme to destroy Lebanon's national sovereignty is a British intelligence plan to shatter all the nation-states of the region, transforming them into a collection of colonial fiefdoms. Kissinger, a business partner of Britain's Lord Carrington and an acknowledged asset of British intelligence, is presently putting the Reagan administration on a policy course that will finish off U.S. influence in the Arab world and lead to the undermining of America's two chief Arab allies, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Kissinger's betrayal of the most elementary U.S. interests is partially explained by the fact that his allegiances are to the Nazi International's Monte Carlo Commission, an elite Freemasonic grouping involved in the deployment of European and Arab terrorism. Rifaat Assad and his brother Hafez also maintain close ties to the oligarchical Monte Carlo elite via Radio Monte Carlo, a Middle East intelligence operation founded by the fascist regimes of Vichyite France, Nazi Germany, and Mussolini's Italy in 1942. As for Bashir Gemayel, his Falange was founded six years earlier by his father Pierre, modeled on the shocktroops of Hitler's Germany.

In between his two visits to Washington, Rifaat Assad

made another secret trip to London. Lebanese sources say that he met with a top British Special Intelligence Services Middle East operative, the first Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Abdullah. Abdullah, a well-known British agent and leader of the fanatical Muslim Brotherhood, is backing the Kissinger ploy, while his factional opponent, Saudi King Fahd, in alliance with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, is urging the United States to talk to Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat to begin to actually solve the Palestinian problem now. Should Kissinger succeed in embroiling the Reagan administration in a bilateral Camp David-style Israel-Syria deal, the Palestinian issue will, again, be sidestepped, ensuring that a prime source of Middle East instability remains. This conforms to a well-known promise Kissinger made to Israel in 1975 that the United States would never talk to the PLO or any of its leaders.

If Arafat succeeds in getting out of Beirut and arrives, as planned, in Tunis, the headquarters of the Arab League, he, Mubarak, and King Fahd are expected to make a strong bid for a U.S.-PLO dialogue. This, Kissinger and his allies are committed to stopping, no matter how much blood is spilled.

The civil war potential

Immediately after a slim majority of Lebanon's parliament voted Gemayel into the presidency, new fighting erupted on the outskirts of Beirut on the strategic Beirut-Damascus highway. The fighting pitted Israel and the Falange against Syrian troops. Behind the scenes they are attempting to foment a new round of warfare between the Christian Falange and the coalition of Muslim groupings that boycotted the parliamentary election and vow not to recognize Gemayel, whom they call an Israeli puppet.

Gemayel is purposely provoking Lebanon's Muslims. Shortly after he was named President, he announced that all Palestinians in Lebanon, including its 400,000 Palestinian civilian refugees, would be expelled from Lebanon.

Various Muslim militias are reported to be arming in preparation for an all-out war against the Falange, and Israel, which has already begun a pullback from Beirut, has turned a blind eye to the arming, knowing it is in preparation for a new round of fighting.

According to one State Department source, since 1978 Israel and Syria have harbored secret plans to conduct a limited war in Lebanon whose outcome would be a U.S.-mediated partition.

This is precisely what Sharon, Assad, and Kissinger are now working out.

Such a war would resemble the 1973 Middle East war, which Kissinger orchestrated to give Egypt a "limited victory" and the basis for making a deal with Israel.

In Washington, the State Department refused to deny that Sharon and Assad were secretly meeting. State Department spokesman John Hughes ducked a series of questions from *EIR* correspondent Ronald Kokinda Aug. 27 on the content of the reported Assad-Sharon meeting, saying "I don't know.

I'm having enough trouble keeping you informed on the Sharon-Shultz meeting."

Earlier, after an 80-minute meeting with Shultz, Sharon announced to the press that "Israel will never agree to a second Palestinian state—there is already a Palestinian state, and that is Jordan." The State Department's tacit acceptance of this formulation was evidenced by a weak-kneed statement put out by Foggy Bottom defending Jordan's territorial integrity but *not* refuting Israel's claim that Palestine is Jordan.

Breaking King Fahd

The relocation of 1,000 Palestinian guerrilla members of the radical wing of the PLO, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, to Marxist South Yemen on Saudi Arabia's southern border has caused concern in Riyadh. The extremists, headed by terrorist George Habash, an ally of the Ayatollah Khomeini, are already threatening to destabilize the pro-American Saudi Arabia regime. Reportedly, the content of Rifaat Assad's and Prince Abdullah's talks in London centered on blackmailing King Fahd into accepting an Israel-Syria deal and scrapping his effort to solve the Palestinian problem. Syria, with long-standing relations with Habash, is offering to restrain the extremists in return for Fahd's changing his policy.

Rifaat Assad, brother of the Syrian President, made a secret trip to Washington last month to confer on the next stage of partitioning Lebanon: a new 'managed' war. The Reagan administration is on a policy course that will finish off the two main U.S. allies, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, while perpetuating the Palestinian problem, to the satisfaction of British intelligence.

Several British intelligence sources, including those associated with Armitage & Associates, a British intelligence front for Persian Gulf operations, say that a new crisis is brewing in South Yemen that could result in a war with North Yemen and pull in Saudi Arabia's southern neighbor, Oman.

Should such a crisis erupt, it would undoubtedly affect oil flows through the Persian Gulf. Unlike the crisis of 1973, there will be no U.S. influence to salvage in the Middle East or among European allies.