

which was apparently meant to provide the pretext for a new Hamas killing spree—Sharon flew to Jordan and arranged that Israel would spring 60 Hamas leaders from prison, in exchange for Jordan releasing the captured Mossad assassins. Among those released was Hamas spiritual leader and founder Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, who returned in triumph to Gaza, helping to resurrect the largely Israeli-steered terrorist organization. It was Yassin who claimed credit for Shin Bet agent Sarsour’s recent grenade attack.

The main Israeli official currently tasked with overseeing “Islamic terrorist” and “Jewish terrorist” attacks is Gen. Meir Dagan, who heads the Prime Minister’s Office for the Warfare against Terror. That office funds, arms, and deploys the Jewish terrorist movement, in close coordination with the Shin Bet and Mossad.

Dagan, like Sharon, rose in the ranks of the Israeli military through commanding secret units which massacred Palestinians, under the guise of Israeli civilian revenge attacks. But Dagan’s unit, Rimon, also used Israeli commandos disguised as Palestinian civilians, to kill Palestinians. These same commandos also kill Israeli Jews.

Like Sharon and Netanyahu, Dagan was also violently opposed to the Oslo peace accords. Dagan was a key voice against Oslo and Rabin within the Israeli Defense Force, Israel’s largest daily, *Yediot Aharonot*, reported on Oct. 24, 1997. “In early 1994, in a closed meeting IDF generals held with Prime Minister Rabin, Dagan took everybody by surprise when he asserted: ‘Don’t take it for granted that soldiers will obey orders to withdraw from the [occupied] territories.’” As a result of such defiance, General Dagan’s

## Interview: Yossi Beilin



### ‘A Palestinian state is the only solution’

*Yossi Beilin is a Member of the Israeli Parliament. He is former Deputy Foreign Minister and a longtime aide to former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. He was interviewed by Bill Jones in Washington, D.C. on Aug. 6.*

**EIR:** It seems like in the last couple of years or so, the peace process in the Middle East has almost ground to a halt. Could you say something about the situation today?

**Beilin:** Well, actually, the situation right now is frozen. I mean, the interim agreement has not been implemented. We are not negotiating about the Permanent Solution, and the end of the five years of [Palestinian] autonomy is very close. It’s May 4, 1999. If by then, nothing happens—God forbid—it might be conducive to violence, this way or another.

**EIR:** Do you think that the United States has been reticent to apply pressure on the government in order to move the peace process forward?

**Beilin:** Well, the United States was reticent in applying pressure, and rightly so. I don’t think that pressure is needed. What is needed, is an American involvement. What is needed, is American mediation in the process. And, although there is some kind of such mediation, I believe that the profile right now, is lower than needed.

**EIR:** The formula for the Oslo Accords is land for peace, and it seems like Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netany-

ahu has had the formula, “We keep the land, we keep the peace.” Is there any possibility now of getting to a situation where you can have a solution on land acceptable to the Palestinians?

**Beilin:** I’m afraid that under Netanyahu, it won’t be possible to get to a solution whereby a Palestinian state will be formed. And that is the only solution: a demilitarized Palestinian state, not in the ’67 borders, while Jerusalem is united, and while most of the settlers are under Israeli sovereignty. That is the only solution which is, I believe, feasible, and should be the case. I don’t believe that the Likud government is ready to pay this price.

**EIR:** There has been a lot of concern within Israel over the situation, which has created a somewhat unstable electoral situation, in which Netanyahu perhaps doesn’t have the support that he once had. How is the Labor Party now; is it united and ready for a fight? If it would come to some kind of a showdown, would the Labor Party be prepared and able to take power, and to move things forward?

**Beilin:** Well, we passed the first reading for early elections last Wednesday. So we are in the process of enacting a law of early elections, which might take place at the beginning of ’99. If you are ready—You are never ready for elections, and you can never know what the results may be. But we are very optimistic, because the majority of the Israeli people are supporting peace, and supporting peace means supporting us.

career suffered a setback under Rabin, but since Netanyahu's election, his career is once again advancing. "Dagan's advantage is that he supports daring proposals of the kind Netanyahu likes," the paper explained. "Here, Mr. Terror Netanyahu has met the officer who considers terror his favorite arena."

Another "Islamic terrorist" kingpin is Alistair Crooke, the British MI6 official that Britain and Israel jointly imposed on the Palestinian Authority as its European Union Adviser on Counter-Terrorism. Crooke is well-qualified for this post.

In the 1980s, Crooke oversaw arming of the Afghan mujahideen, while serving as British deputy counsel in Peshawar, Pakistan. The mujahideen now run many of the "Islamic terrorist" organizations operating in the Mideast today. Simultaneously, his brother, Col. Ian Crooke, the head of the British Special Air Services Special Warfare Department, helped oversee Afghan mujahideen training. Colonel Crooke was later hired by the British intelligence liaison to Israeli intelligence, Sir Jimmy Goldsmith, to oversee "Third Force" massacres in South Africa, in which warring Zulu followers of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the African National Congress were regularly killed by British operatives disguised as their opponents, to further inflame the Zulu/ANC conflict. Netanyahu and Sharon are using the same techniques in Israel today.

## London's warlords annex eastern Congo

by Linda de Hoyos

The new U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Congo, William Swing, arriving in Kinshasa on Oct. 17, emerged from a meeting with Justice Minister Mwenze Kongo to announce support from the United States for the Congo government: "It is President Clinton who accredited me to President [Laurent] Kabila and his government. This should represent for you a signal and evidence of where we stand in our relations with your country. I am here to support your government." The ambassador called the war now ongoing in Congo "aggression to which the country and the courageous Congolese people are being subjected." Two days later, after meeting with Congo President Kabila, Swing said that the United States had "clearly stated that foreign troops, which were not invited, and which continue to cause damage in this country, must withdraw"—a reference to the invasion of eastern Congo by the military forces of Rwanda and Uganda.

The ambassador's statements differ from the stance in practice taken by the current practitioners of U.S. policy toward eastern Africa, centered around Susan Rice, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; John Prendergast, director for African Affairs at the U.S. National Security Council; and Roger Winter, executive director of the U.S. Committee on Refugees. This grouping, which entrenched itself in position since last October, has promoted a policy of war in the region, centered around backing for British-sponsored warlord Yoweri Museveni, dictator of Uganda: war against the government of Sudan waged by Museveni's Uganda, Eritrea, and the renegade Sudanese People's Liberation Army; war against the people of Burundi by the Tutsi Burundian military; and war against the Democratic Republic of Congo, carried out by the Tutsi Rwandan Patriotic Army and Uganda. As *EIR* has documented in detail, what stands behind this war policy are the mining and other extraction interests of primarily the British Commonwealth, who seek the annihilation of any national institution that might act as an obstacle to the wholesale looting of this mineral-rich region.

Reflecting this latter policy, at the end of September, Prendergast informed a delegation of Africans concerned with peace in the Great Lakes region that the war against Kabila's Congo was necessary, giving as a prime reason that "the Congo must be ruled differently; it must be decentralized."

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e-mail: [larouche@larouchepub.com](mailto:larouche@larouchepub.com)