

Carter Blew Saudi Oil Field

The following statement was released on June 2 by U.S. Labor Party Chairman, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Information received here today from top Saudi government sources confirms the recent sabotage of a major Arabian oil field was done under direction of the United States government.

This is confirmed by circumstantial evidence as well as direct information received.

First, United States operations in the Persian Gulf and adjoining regions are under direct, overlapping direction of key White House aides Zbigniew Brzezinski and James R. Schlesinger. Although Israeli and French intelligence agencies are reported as directly involved in the execution of the sabotage operation, those agencies are presently operating under White House overall direction — which means Brzezinski. Brzezinski's recent visit to Switzerland, from which aspects of the operation were conducted, becomes most interesting in this light, as does the U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, a proponent of the Frank Nitti school of diplomacy.

Second, our best information is that this operation was not processed through regular U.S. intelligence channels, but through a special team working under direct coordination of Brzezinski, and that the operation was channelled through foreign intelligence agencies and multinational corporate intelligence networks, to minimize risk of leaks to conservative intelligence and political circles in the United States.

Third, on the basis of intensive intelligence briefings this writer earlier received from high-

level Arab quarters, it is known that the kind of sabotage conducted could have been accomplished only by persons working from inside Aramco security establishments. An outside sabotage would have required mounting a highly-visible operation from outside Saudi Arabia — which did not occur. From the inside, persons with access to certain key features of the security arrangements could pull off the sabotage almost on a moment's notice — which is what did occur. It is also known that no Arab faction was involved.

The function of Israeli and French intelligence in the caper was to provide a pretense of cover for the real authors. However, Saudi security was not deceived by the charade. Without complicity from known categories of insiders, which has been narrowed down, no French-Israeli caper could have been possible.

In the light of this incident and others of similar character, it is most shocking to discover that there are key circles inside the United States and among European governments who would rather see the United States radioactively incinerated in World War III this year than "commit the offense" of being blamable for provoking a constitutional crisis over Jimmy Carter's impeachment.

In Saudi Arabia, the penalty for the kinds of crimes committed by the Carter Administration's accomplices is public beheading by an official executioner wielding a heavy scimitar. If a few culprits of U.S. citizenship should end their careers in such a fashion, remember that the Saudi executioner may be helping to prevent your children from freezing this coming winter.

Carter Uses Polisario To Upset Algerian Development Stance

Jimmy Carter has developed a keen interest in the Saharan refugees currently encamped in southern Algeria according to a Washington Post feature entitled "War in the Sahara." Behind Carter's ambition to "aid" northern Africa with the introduction of his human rights campaign, is an administration plan to force Algeria off the path of development and into a war with their former ally, Morocco.

The aim of the Carter Administration's multi-edged destabilization is two-fold: first, to "box in" Algeria, former spokesman for Third World debt moratorium and the new world economic order. Secondly, to turn the Mahgreb countries (Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia) into warring factions, thus assuring the collapse of the Soviet-sponsored "Mediterranean zone of peace" proposal scheduled for discussion at the Belgrade conference June 15.

This squeeze-play is being conducted from the inside by Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, and from the outside by the synthetic Polisario Liberation Front.

The Polisario, a scraggly band of desert nomads, was recently heralded in the Atlanticist press for its "courageous" guerilla war against Morocco and Mauritania over the latter's occupation of the contested Spanish Sahara in Northwest Africa. By supporting the Polisario, Algeria is pitted against Morocco.

Bouteflika Paves Way for French

Carter's inside man is "playboy" Foreign Minister Bouteflika, who recently made gains in an ongoing power struggle with President Boumedienne. Boumedienne backed off from his original decision to oust Bouteflika as Foreign Minister during last month's cabinet

reorganization. Bouteflika then emerged to champion the Polisario's rights for "self-determination." By launching virulent attacks against the "neo-capitalist" regime of French President Giscard d'Estaing, which traditionally supplies arms to Morocco, and by calling for French left-wing support for the Polisario, Bouteflika has created a French "right-left" dispute as cover for Carter's "neutral" intervention.

The Atlanticist-controlled French left has rallied to the "cause célèbre" of the Polisario. Recently, French Communist Party (PCF) Politburo member Jean Kanapa, a loyal Atlanticist, travelled to Algeria to meet personally with President Boumedienne. Kanapa promised the PCF's "clear" and "constant" support to the Polisario. Mimicking Bouteflika, he attacked Giscard d'Estaing for his role in the crisis and officially "made his entry into the French-Algerian contention," as the French daily *Le Matin de Paris* reported.

Kanapa's links to the IPS terrorist network in France were also used to make contact with the Unified Socialist Party (PSU), which received a Polisario delegation in Paris recently. Also complicit in this destabilization is the Gaullist left-opposition, the Federation of Republicans for Progress, headed by Jean Charbonnel. Charbonnel actually paved the way for the gutter French left to be introduced into Algerian politics by first recognizing the Polisario as a "bona fide" liberation movement.

Dollar Dependency

Carter is using Algeria's dependence on the dollar to keep the country in line. Approximately \$8 billion has been invested in the current natural gas liquefaction

projects which have been coordinated solely with American companies. Carter is also banking on Algerian natural gas as part of his energy blackmail against the U. S. population.

The Carter connection also surfaced at the North-South Conference during which Bouteflika appeared "satisfied" after discussions with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, whom he described as a man "who understands our problems." Carter also sent a personal message to Boumedienne on the importance of the North-South dialogue and as the *New York Times* reported, he invited Boumedienne to the U. S.

Soviet Diplomacy

Cognizant of the imminent war danger, the Soviet Union has intervened gingerly in North Africa. Recently, the Mahgreb desk officer for the Soviet Union, Shevdev, visited Tunisia and Morocco. His Tunisian visit focused on the mediation of the internecine dispute between Libya and Tunisia over oil drilling rights in the Gulf of Gabès. By eliminating the Tunisian-Libyan dispute, the Soviets would help to "smooth out" the Mediterranean in preparation for their zone of peace diplomacy, a major item of discussion at the Belgrade Conference. As reported in the French daily *Le Figaro*, the stakes in Morocco are higher. The article stated that the Soviets were interested in developing Morocco's enormous phosphates potential in exchange for some hefty political concessions. The Moroccans were asked not only to withdraw their troops from Zaire, but also to disengage from any continued involvement in the destabilization of the African continent at the Carter Administration's behest.

U.S. Threatens Turkey With Coup On Eve Of Elections

Just days before the June 5 Turkish general elections, the Carter Administration has threatened the Turks with a military coup if they continue to balk at adopting the drastic austerity package being pushed by the International Monetary Fund. *New York Times* columnist C. L. Sulzberger — a known conduit for the Carter Administration and the Trilateral Commission — wrote on June 1 that "it is hard to predict a stable future unless the army — as has so often happened in Turkish politics — moves in and takes over." Sulzberger's prediction was backed up by another *Times* staffer, Athens-based Steven Roberts, who warned on May 29 that if "the country continues to drift without direction, the chances for a new military move could rise sharply."

The coup threat emanates from the growing fear in Rockefeller financial circles that whatever shape the next government takes — whether it is led by Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel or his electoral opponent, social democratic opposition leader Bulent Ecevit — Turkey will resist the IMF's austerity demands of a 50 to 75 percent devaluation of the Turkish lira and massive cutbacks in imports and consumption. The threat should also alert Turkish political leaders that they will be able

to avert a military takeover only by declaring a moratorium on their dollar debt and expanding current negotiations with Arab and European governments for the establishment of a new international credit institution.

Neither Demirel nor Ecevit has addressed these issues during an electoral campaign marred by daily clashes provoked by right-wing extremists, murders, assassination attempts, and terrorist attacks. Last week, Ecevit survived the fifth assassination attempt against him in the past month when he escaped harm after shots fired at him at Izmir's airport. In Istanbul last weekend, bomb blasts rocked the airport and the railroad station, killing five people and injuring several more. The military and gendarmerie were put on alert amid predictions of an increase of terrorist activities in the final days before Sunday's elections.

Simultaneously Turkey's economic crisis deepened. Employees at more than 30 Turkish embassies are currently unable to cash their paychecks drawn on the Central Bank because of the government's insolvency. Two weeks ago, reserves plunged to an all-time low of \$431 million. Of \$300 million in foreign exchange earnings