Brzezinski Plans Israeli Coup To Avert Peace

Zbigniew Brzezinski's National Security Council launched a plan this week to force a military coup against the government of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The coup, which would be led by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, is the leading edge of a Brzezinski-NSC plan to impose Rockefeller's control of the Middle East, crush the Palestinian movement, and secure a firm supply of Saudi Arabia's petrodollars to bail out the bankrupt New York banks.

The plans for the coup against Begin, who in recent weeks has shown signs of breaking with the U.S. and seeking an independent peace arrangement with the Arabs, were announced today in the New York Times by C.L. Sulzberger from Jerusalem. If Begin "isn't hard enough to suit his hawkish generals," Sulzberger warned, "they may whip off their hoods." Long-time Rockefeller conduit Sulzberger reported signs of a split between Begin and the triumvirate of generals in the Cabinet: Dayan, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, and Ariel Sharon.

Brzezinski's goal is to use the threat of unleashing the Israeli military to force the Arabs to accept total U.S. political control of the Middle East. Strategically, the NSC takeover plan for the Middle East is designed to block the emergence of a European-Arab axis that, with Soviet support, would challenge the dollar empire with a new monetary system based on the transfer ruble and the Arab dinar.

"If the Arabs were totally defeated in war and on top of that were to feel guilty - both for the conflict and for their defeat, like the Germans after World War II - then it's a possibility they could accept truly significant changes," raved the psychotic NSC director in an exclusive interview in the Jerusalem Post on July 11. The purpose of negotiations, he continued, was to "test the degree of the (Arabs') willingness" to accede to Carter's blackmail.

Soviets Warn Against War

A Middle East war, whatever the fantasies of Brzezinski and Co. who may believe that the USSR would remain quiet, would in fact immediately engage the Soviet Union in a no-holds-barred military support effort for the Arabs including the thermonuclear obliteration of the United States, if they are forced to.

The fact that the Soviets would involve themselves in another Middle East war is known both to Israel and to Egypt. The chief of staff of the Israeli armed forces, General Mordechai Gur, announced yesterday that the arrival of USSR land forces in Egypt and Syria is a probable contingency in the next war. "It is difficult to assess how they will come in," said Gur. "They should bring a lot of forces." Earlier, a Kuwaiti newspaper reported that Egypt and the USSR, in recent talks in Moscow, had agreed that the Soviet Union would launch an unlimited military airlift if Israel launches a war.

An official Egyptian spokesman was more blunt. "I know that U.S. officials know that the United States would lose another Middle East war," he said. "The Soviets have served notice on Washington that they will land forces in the area if war breaks out. Nuclear weapons will almost certainly be used, and Tel Aviv will be wiped out."

The result of such a conflict, given the Carter Administration's headlong plunge into confrontation with the USSR, would be the eruption of World War III.

Arab Diplomat: Administration Officials Know U.S. Will Lose Next Mideast War

A representative of the Egyptian government recently gave the following interview to a U.S.based reporter:

- Q. What is the Egyptian government thinking about the upcoming Carter-Begin meeting?
- A. The American Administration knows very well that Israel is preparing for war and the Americans, nonetheless, are not exercising enough pressure to prevent Israel from doing this.
- Q. But isn't your assessment in contradiction to the position taken by your government, which continues to state that Carter is for peace?
- A. No, what we have said is that if America puts pressure on Israel peace can be achieved because of the U.S. influence on Israel. Look, Carter has gotten the message from the new Israeli government, and it is clear: hard line toward the Arabs and war. And, what's more, my understanding is that there are officials within this administration who have understood clearly that the sole loser of another Arab-Israeli war will be the U.S. Israel will not come out a winner.

The Soviets have given a message to the U.S. and to the Arab governments that if Israel provokes another war the Soviets will land divisions in the Middle East!

But the Carter regime is not prepared to accept the military facts of Soviet strategic superiority and the danger of general war. Instead, a wild campaign of bombings, terror, assassination and blackmail swept the Middle East this week — coordinated by the NSC, Interpol, and Israeli Intelligence — aimed at destabilizing moderate Arab leaders and Israel's Begin to block what appears to be a healthy momentum toward reconvening the Geneva Conference by October 10.

The Begin-Sadat Exchange

Since last week, the leaders of both Israel and Egypt have been dropping broad hints that they would support the convening of a Geneva conference, despite behind-the-scenes pressure from the Carter crowd to drop the idea. Begin proposed October 10 as a date, and Sadat responded by saying, "We will be ready then and even sooner." Begin commended Sadat for refusing to engage

in polemical attacks and instead thinking seriously about peace. The exchange won the praise of Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, who saw a chance for peace developing.

Then, three days ago, the Egyptian War Minister Gamassi sent a letter to Begin concerning routine matters concerning the ceasefire in the Sinai peninsula in the first direct Israeli-Egyptian contact since the period immediately after the October 1973 war. At that time, Gamassi had a series of quiet talks with Israeli officials — until Kissinger intervened to break up the direct contacts and install himself as manipulative "mediator."

The series of Israeli-Egyptian exchanges, which has considerably eased the overall level of Arab-Israeli tension, are surprising in light of the supposed role of Begin as a "fanatic hardliner." But, according to inside sources, the Likud government in Israel is relatively

Dayan Will Be 'High-Stakes Gambler' In Dealings With Arabs

The following interview was held with a leading strate gist at the Brookings Institution:

Q: Isn't Carter's policy toward the Palestinians, which he is coordinating with Israel, threatening a full-scale confrontation with the Arabs and Soviets?

A. Look, with the new Begin government in power, all the old ideas Carter had about a comprehensive solution in the Mideast are virtually out the window. The Administration has a choice: impose a solution or go back to step-by-step. For the latter, it is noteworthy that Mr. Dayan will in fact be Israel's chief negotiator on U.S.-Israeli issues. This means that Begin, while here, will only discuss principles. He'll spend his time explaining the differences between his approach and that of the former Administration and will leave the details to his chief negotiator.

Then, Dayan will come in with detailed strategic assumptions. His concentration will be on Egypt. He will give the Egyptians the choice of accepting most of the Sinai back without a new war, and will signal to Sadat that he need not go back to the Soviets. He knows that Egypt is confronted with difficult internal social-political-financial realities. He knows that Egyptians are sick and tired of the conflict, so he figures, why relieve Sadat of his domestic troubles? And Dayan will have a similar approach ready for the Syrians.

And a deal will be ready for Jordan, involving full open bridges between the two countries, Palestinians elected to the Jordanian Parliament. Dayan knows that Jordan is already present on the West Bank, and wants Israel to be allowed to continue to settle the West Bank. Dayan wants to go for a provisional agreement until the Arabs are ready to go for real peace.

Q. Won't any attempt to get Sadat to desert the

PLO create enormous problems for him internally? A. Of course, of course! But Dayan is saying, I don't care what Sadat sticks to, that's Sadat's problem. If Sadat wants to fight for the sake of the PLO, Israel is ready. Egypt really has a problem: it went very far towards the U.S., it is dependent on U.S. and Saudi aid. It's not easy now for Sadat to simply cable Brezhnev and say that the rift is over, to say, "Here I am, your obedient servant Sadat, back in the fold." Sadat has enormous difficulties, and Dayan is capitalizing on this.

It is very difficult for the Egyptians, but they may go along with this if Syria goes along too. Meanwhile, the Israelis will make all sorts of demands to neutralize the Arabs. This is a high-stakes game, and in it you have to ask yourself, what are Egypt's domestic problems, what is the status of the Egyptian army, and so on.

Q. It seems ridiculous to think Syria will go along with this, Assad is already so unstable at home...

A. That's not important! The real key is whether Egypt will be willing to join in an Iraq-Syria front. Israel's strategy since 1973 has been to take Egypt out of the conflict and make the country more American-affiliated. The Israelis now ask: what will Egypt do, muddle through, or go to war? It's very difficult for the Egyptians. After the 1967 war, obviously, there were no other alternatives. But now? Sadat has to ask himself, what do we say to the Egyptian masses? After all, he thinks, "We started this thing up with the Americans." So, again, are the Egyptians ready to go to war if they can retrieve Sinai without a shot?

Dayan is a gambler, a high-stakes gambler, he thinks fatalistically, like the Arabs do, he's inclined to accept a gamble insofar as it is dictated by its goals. He doesn't answer to others when he's determined to do something.

more open to new means of seeking an Arab-Israel peace, and is — under Begin — not willing to play games with the Carter Administration's attempt to revive Henry Kissinger's step-by-step policy. In addition, Israeli industrial interests who support the Likud are looking at the possibility of cooperating with the European Economic Community and even the Comecon to salvage Israel's debt-ridden economy.

The destabilization of Begin has already begun. A crisis with the Religious Party coalition partners of the Likud, which provide Begin with a narrow majority in Parliament, has erupted, and the fanatic Agudat Israel bloc is threatening to withdraw from the Government. This, in turn, is forcing Begin closer to the NSC-controlled fascist Democratic Movement for Change of Yigal Yadin.

Target: Egypt

On the Arab side, the chief target of the Brzezinski operation is Egypt. So far, despite series of unholy compromises, Sadat has not dared to drop Egypt's commitment to the PLO, which Egypt backed against Syria and Jordan during the two-year civil war in Lebanon. Three days ago, at a meeting in Cairo between Sadat and King

Hussein of Jordan, the king pleaded unsuccessfully with Sadat to support the Jordanian wish to reclaim the Israeli-occupied West Bank from the PLO, which intends to set up a Palestinian state there and in Gaza.

Sadat's refusal to support Hussein's anti-PLO scheme has virtually wrecked what hopes Secretary of State Cyrus Vance would have had to persuade the Sadat regime to acquiesce in the planned destruction of the PLO. The U.S. has stepped up arms shipments to Lebanon's extreme right in Lebanon, and — with the help of Syrian Intelligence — is heating up the Lebanon war again to crush the PLO.

As a result, a series of bombings and religious disturbances swept Egypt in the last week, which one source in Washington hinted was the work of Dayan and his military-intelligence thugs. Dayan and Rockefeller are counting on Sadat's desperation for peace to try to blackmail Egypt into a suicidal break with the PLO as a condition for peace — but Sadat isn't buying. A source at Brookings Institution in Washington said, "If Sadat wants to fight a war for the sake of the PLO, Israel is ready."

- by Bob Dreyfuss

Nationalists, Pro-Europeans Give Sadat Backing To Resist Carter

EGYPT

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat surprised some international observers this week by continuing his refusal to bow to Carter Administration demands that he end his country's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, and accept instead the vague Carter formula of a vague Palestinian "entity," a formulation under which the Carter Administration hopes to bury PLO demands for a Palestinian state as an integral part of an overall Middle East settlement.

Pressure on Sadat from Carter and Presidential National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski has not stopped at diplomatic armtwisting. Brzezinski-run destabilization operations, run through Interpol and Israeli intelligence, are in high gear inside Egypt, to box Sadat in on the Palestinian issue. A wave of terrorism by bands of Moslem "religious fanatics" has been described by Chase Manhattan sources as "the most prazen lawlessness since 1952" — when the despised King Farouk was overthrown.

The inside agent controlling these actions is no less a figure than Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem, who doubles as Interior Minister, a man who acquired nearly two decades of experience in such black operations while serving as police chief of Alexandria.

With these operations underway, said a Brookings Institution thinktanker close to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan this week, "Dayan will capitalize on Sadat's internal difficulties" to force Egypt to break with the PLO.

With all this going for them, some Carter Administration figures apparently thought that Sadat might use the occasion of his meetings with Jordan's King Hussein this week to redefine his nation's stance vis-à-vis the Palestinian question.

But this did not happen, and the reason is attributable to two factors: the continued, extremely strong Soviet influence within vital sectors of Egypt's military, and the existence of a strong "Europeanist Mediterranean" current running in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and related intellectual circles.

These factors, even more than the admittedly strong pro-Palestinian sentiment in the general population, give Sadat — a master of Byzantine balancing acts — the ability to avoid the dangerous path being charted by Brzezinski and Chase Senator Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.)

Sadat is also working from a greater-than-usual position of strength because Chase Manhattan and the International Monetary Fund have been compelled to stabilize to some extent the country's devastating external debt situation to insure that Sadat is not hit by a