Club of Rome ran the Beirut massacre

by Thierry Lalevée, Middle East Editor

The massacre in Beirut of more than 1000 Palestinian men, women and children on Sept. 16-17 was not the result of an uncontrolled move to avenge the assassination of President-electBashirGemayel. It was a cold-blooded operation planned by leaders of the Israeli-controlled militias of Major Sadam Haddad and secondary leaders of Amin Gemayel's Falangist Party in an attempt, as one of the criminals, Elias Hibeika, put it, "to embarrass Amin Gemayel," the new President, and renew the seven-year-old Lebanese civil war.

As investigations by EIR confirm, the overseers of the massacre such as Haddad, Hobeika, and Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, are themselves pawns in a broader design on the part of the genocidal Club of Rome and its networks in the Middle East. Along the lines of the Club of Romesponsored Global 2000 Report, the entire Lebanese civil war and the ongoing dismemberment of the country were run as part of a plan to check the growth of the Arab—and other—populations in the region. Indeed, the Lebanese conflict has been conceived as a laboratory experiment on how to destroy a population.

Ultimately, from the standpoint of the Lebanese and Israelis associated with the Club of Rome, the aim was to maintain a certain "purity of the race" in the region by reducing the Arab population there. To achieve such a goal—which is also being pursued in the two-year-long war between Iraq and Iran, as they fight each other like gladiators in an arena—these networks have acted in alliance with the old Nazi International and the remaining Mideast assets of the German Abwehr's Department II. Not only did the west Beirut massacre recall the massacres perpetrated by this Nazi division during World War II—these were the same people.

The Kazlik priests

Records of the activities of the Malthusian Club of Rome are very difficult to trace in the Middle East, for the simple reason that, aware of its ideology's lack of appeal to the people of the region, and of the certainty of a backlash if it were openly promulgated in the way it has been in the industrialized countries, the Club of Rome has chosen to hide

behind other names and other institutions.

At the core of the Club's Mideast deployments is the Kaslik group of Maronite priests led by Father Mouhannes, Father Boulos Naamann, Sherbel Kassis, and others. The Kaslik group aims at remodeling Lebanon into a "Phoenicia" whose inhabitants would be "pure-blooded" descendants of the Aramaics. Its "chivalric" military order is the Order of the Guardian of the Cedars.

The August 1976 massacre of Tel al-Zaatar in Beirut, conducted by Bashir Gemayel's Falangists, was directed by Kaslik leader Father Sherbel Kassis, a member of the Order. Only a quick retreat into monastic obscurity saved Sherbel Kassis from excommunication by Pope Paul VI. For Kassis and his collaborators, the Christian religion is nothing but a cover; coherent with their vision of "Phoenicia," the god they worship is the ancient Tyrean Baal (see *EIR*, Oct. 5). They control most of the drug production in Lebanon, and own huge pieces of real estate as far away as Brazil.

The Falange and other forces are the extension of these priests, who in the 1930s gave their approval, and funding, to Pierre Gemayel's establishment of his Kataeb Party, as the Falangists are known. It was also these priests who during the Second World War used their various political operations to maintain contact with the Nazi regime, while simultaneously playing "the British card" against Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The Club of Rome

One direct connection between the Club of Rome and the Kaslik group has been a Syrian named Antoun Makdissi, director of the Syrian Ministry of Culture; the Cultural Minister, Dr. Najah al-Attar, is the sister of Syrian Muslim Brotherhood exile leader Issam al-Attar in Aachen, West Germany. Over the past five to six years, sources report, Makdissi has used his position to disseminate translations of all recent Club of Rome reports, which have been funneled into Lebanon and the rest of the Middle East by way of the Kaslik group, as well as through a certain "Lebanese Club" (Al Nadweh al-Lubnayya), which includes not only the leadership of the Kaslik group, but such individuals as Said Akl, the "poet" and ideologue of the Guardian of the Cedars, who is on the payroll of one of Lebanon's oldest oligarchic families, the Sursoks. These circles also extend into Tunisia, where President Habib Bourgiba, with his strange record during World War II, refers to Said Akl as his guide, and where the Al Nadi al-Siyahi "tourist group" promotes Club of Rome propaganda.

The founder of the Club of Rome, Aurelio Peccei, recently created the Arab Thought Forum, whose Secretary-General, Malek Basbus, is Lebanese. In a recent interview with EIR, Basbus openly advocated a Global 2000 program for the region. The Forum's chief controller in the region for the past year and a half has been the French ambassador to Lebanon, Paul-Marc Henry, a director of the Malthusian science and technology division of the OECD for several years, out of which the Club of Rome itself was created.

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