

# Carter's Mideast Shift Clears Way To Peace

The Oct. 1 joint U.S.-Soviet communiqué on the situation in the Middle East, which opened the way for a reconvened Geneva conference and a howl of protest from the so-called Israel Lobby, represents the first clear foreign policy triumph for the Carter Administration after a series of spectacular failures. The Carter initiative in endorsing the text of the communiqué and the Soviet call for Geneva has created the basis for a sound and viable U.S. foreign policy.

But if the step forward on the Middle East, and related positive signs on disarmament and the ongoing Belgrade East-West conference are to be consolidated, it is urgently necessary that the Carter Administration develop — in conjunction with the U.S. Congress — a pro-growth energy policy to replace the fascist anti-industrial energy plan pushed by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

## *U.S. Peace Drive*

The U.S. and the USSR jointly endorsed "the rights of the Palestinian people" as a crucial aspect of a reconvened Geneva conference and a settlement of the Middle East crisis. The statement was the first such mention by the U.S., which had previously referred only to the "legitimate interests of the Palestinians," and thus clears the way for rapid United Nations Security Council action to provide a basis for a Geneva meeting by later this year.

In addition, intensive contacts among U.S., USSR, Arab, and Israeli officials in behind-the-scenes talks have, it is thought, achieved a procedural consensus on a Geneva format. Analysts believe it likely that Carter gave private assurances that the U.S. will support a serious diplomatic solution at Geneva.

The key to the joint communiqué is that, in the opinion of observers, it is part of a package which includes a general improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations subsuming the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), the Middle East, and the provocative human rights crusade which Carter appears to have soft-pedaled.

Western Europe has given whole-hearted endorsement to the turn toward U.S.-Soviet entente. The foreign ministers of France, Italy and west Germany immediately gave strong backing to the communiqué, and Western European diplomats at the United Nations called it a "breakthrough."

Even Great Britain, whose secret agents and financial power are vehemently opposed to the White House

initiative and its implications, was forced by circumstances to give qualified support to the U.S. move.

There is growing evidence that the French played a crucial role in the developments. French Premier Raymond Barre visited Washington and Moscow in turn late last month, and has been credited with mediating the U.S.-Soviet entente. It is France which, with Rumania, intends to introduce the UN Security Council resolution supporting the "rights of the Palestinians" as early as this month, and an envoy of President Giscard, Bordeaux mayor Jacques Chaban-Delmas, is in Israel for talks with Premier Menachim Begin.

## *Lazard Wreckers*

Naturally, the U.S.-Soviet statement touched off a storm of protest from the "Israel Lobby." Hysterical attacks on Carter from the *New York Times* and the Lazard Freres-owned *Washington Post* and loud squawks from the pro-Israeli congressional faction reveal a coordinated counterattack by the City of London and its U.S. allies. Personally running the anti-Carter operation is General Moshe Dayan, Israel's foreign minister, who met in New York with 24 Israeli consular officials from across North America Oct. 2 to plan the upsurge of "public opinion." (See our exclusive story below.)

Within the Administration, the leading traitors collaborating hour-to-hour with Dayan are Vice-President Walter Mondale and Schlesinger. Mondale and Schlesinger are the chief architects of Lazard's domestic deindustrialization plan, and seek continued Mideast tensions, if not a shooting war, to force up oil prices while slashing oil production in the Persian Gulf — even via Israeli military action against oil fields.

The Dayan forces, Lazard and the Mondale-Schlesinger agents of the British Royal house do not, however, have a capability to reverse the current momentum of the Administration. A broad domestic coalition is shaping to continue the thrust begun by the U.S.-Soviet statement, including Republicans, conservative Democrats and southerners, some liberals from the Averell Harriman wing of the Democratic Party and apparent quiet support from the Rockefeller faction as well. To solidify this coalition, the U.S. Labor Party proposes that the White House and the Congress jointly support a program for Manhattan Project-style development of nuclear fission and fusion energy, with a heavy emphasis on high-technology energy exports, to replace the battered and broken Schlesinger plan.

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## U.S.-Soviets Issue Joint Statement For Middle East Peace

*The U.S.-Soviet communique on the Middle East, issued by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Andrei Gromyko Oct. 1, reads in part:*

1. Both governments are convinced that vital interests of the peoples of this area as well as the interests of strengthening peace and international security in general urgently dictate the necessity of achieving as soon as possible a just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This settlement should be comprehensive, incorporating all parties concerned and all questions.

The United States and the Soviet Union believe that, within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem, all specific questions of the settlement should be resolved, including such key issues as withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict, the resolution of the Palestinian question including ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, termination of the state of war and establishment of normal peaceful relations of the basis of mutual recognition of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

The two governments believe that, in addition to such measures for ensuring the security of the borders between Israel and the neighboring Arab states as the establishment of demilitarized zones and the agreed stationing in them of UN troops or observers, international guarantees of such borders as well as of the observance of the terms of the settlement can also be established, should the contracting parties so desire. The United States and the Soviet Union are ready to participate in these guarantees subject to their constitutional processes.

2. The United States and the Soviet Union believe that the only right and effective way for achieving a fundamental solution to all aspects of the Middle East problem in its entirety is negotiations within the framework of the Geneva peace conference, specially convened for these purposes, with participation in its work of the representatives of all the parties involved in the conflict including those of the Palestinian people, and legal and contractual formalization of the decision reached at the conference.

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## Carter Opens Door For Greater Cooperation On Arms Limitation, Regional Conflicts

*The following are excerpts from U.S. President Jimmy Carter's Oct. 4 speech before the United Nations General Assembly.*

If we are to have any assurance that our children are to live out their lives in a world which satisfies our hopes — or that they will have a chance to live at all — we must finally come to terms with this enormous nuclear force and turn it exclusively to beneficial ends.

We can also start the crucial process of curbing the relentless march of technological development which makes nuclear weapons ever more difficult to control...

The United States is willing to go as far as possible, consistent with our security interests, in limiting and reducing our nuclear weapons. On a reciprocal basis we are willing now to reduce them by 10 percent or 20 percent, even 50 percent. Then we will work for further reductions to a world truly free of nuclear weapons...

The existence of nuclear weapons imposes two solemn obligations on the nations which have the capacity to export nuclear fuel and nuclear technology — the obligations to meet the legitimate energy needs and, in doing so, to insure that nothing that we export contribute directly or indirectly to the production of nuclear explosives...

Of all the regional conflicts in the world, none holds more menace than the Middle East. War there has already carried the world to the edge of nuclear confrontation. It has already disrupted the world economy and imposed severe hardships on the people in the developed and developing nations alike.

So, true peace — peace embodied in binding treaties — is essential. It will be in the interest of Israelis and the Arabs. It is in the interest of the American people. It is in the interest of the entire world...

Such good-faith negotiations must be inspired by a recognition that all nations in the area — Israel and the Arab countries — have a right to exist in peace, with early establishment of economic and cultural exchange and of normal diplomatic relations...

Negotiations cannot be successful if any of the parties harbor the deceitful view that peace is simply an interlude in which to prepare for war...

For Israel, this must mean borders that are recognized and secure. The commitment of the United States to Israel's security is unquestionable.

For the Arabs, the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people must be recognized...

As a result of these consultations the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to call for the resumption of the Geneva Conference before the end of this year...

The major powers have a special responsibility to act with restraint in areas of the world where they have competing interests because the association of these interests with local rivalries and conflicts can lead to serious confrontation...

In order to reduce the reliance of nations on nuclear weaponry, I hereby declare on behalf of the United States

## Italy, W. Germany Support U.S.-Soviet Accord

Following the joint U.S.-Soviet communique, Italy has dramatically stepped up its peace initiatives to facilitate the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

Last week, the Italian Communist daily *Unita* called on the European Economic Community to issue a new UN Security Council resolution recognizing Palestinian rights, to back up President Carter against his U.S. opponents. Following the *Unita* call, the UN correspondent for the Italian Communist evening paper *Paese Sera* reported that France will introduce the resolution into the Security Council and that the countries of the EEC will support it. *Paese Sera* goes on to applaud Carter's efforts in getting Israel to go to Geneva.

After the U.S.-Soviet declaration became public at the United Nations, Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani stated his agreement with the decision by both the United States and the Soviet Union to acknowledge the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinians, saying "Even if Italy does not officially recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization, it is already as if Italy did." Likewise, Italian parliamentarian Francanzani, a close associate and special Mideast advisor to Prime Minister Andreotti, has asked the Italian government to recognize the PLO. The motion was endorsed by many Italian political figures in the Parliament's Committee on Foreign Relations.

A similar resolution was introduced to the EEC by Belgian Foreign Minister Simonet, who heads the Foreign Ministers of the EEC. He has called on that body to publicly support the joint U.S.-Soviet communique, and welcomed the fact that the U.S. "finally understands that the Soviets cannot be kept out of the Middle East."

Echoing Italy, a West German Foreign Ministry spokesman in Bonn told *Executive Intelligence Review* that West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher "welcomed" the U.S.-Soviet resolution. Foreign Minister Genscher mentioned the resolution to Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan at the United Nations on Oct. 2, the spokesman said, and also presented it to Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan when Genscher met him in Bonn on Oct. 3.

that we will not use nuclear weapons except in self-defense; that is, in circumstances of an actual nuclear or conventional attack on the United States, our territories or armed forces, or such an attack on our allies.

In addition, we hope that initiative by the Western nations to secure mutual and balanced force reductions in Europe will be met by equal response from the Warsaw Pact countries.

Second, an obligation to show restraint in areas of tension, to negotiate disputes and to settle them peacefully, and to strengthen peacemaking capabilities of the United Nations and regional organizations.

**EXCLUSIVE**

## W. European Diplomat Outlines Course Of Mideast

*This interview with a diplomat from a West European country was obtained in the United Nations delegates' lounge Oct. 5. The diplomat spoke only hours after the meeting between President Carter and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, a meeting whose implications had not yet been fully analyzed. He described the "scenario," as he called it, for the passage of a resolution supporting "the rights of the Palestinian people" at the United Nations Security Council. He was aware, and said that his fellow diplomats from the European Economic Community were also aware, of the political crisis in Washington, and he reported that the UN was filled with rumors that Vice President Walter Mondale was "on his way out."*

Q: Do you think the joint U.S.-Soviet statement on the Middle East opens the way for UN action on the subject?

A: Yes, of course. In fact, I think it is the perfect scenario.

It would work like this: Sometime this month, or maybe in November, the Soviets, the Rumanians, and the EEC countries on the Security Council will introduce a resolution supporting the Palestinians, phrased to include "the rights of the Palestinian people as defined by the UN Charter," and so forth. We plan to use the exact phrasing of the U.S.-Soviet communiqué, which will ensure that the U.S. cannot oppose the resolution with a veto.

Then, the PLO will give its endorsement to the new resolution, and at the same time will endorse Resolution 242 (passed in 1967 —ed.) which means, effectively, that the PLO endorses Israel's existence. One of the by-products of this will be that the U.S. will begin talking to the PLO, as they promised. This will put tremendous pressure on Israel. What can they say? The U.S. will say to Israel, "Okay, the ball is in your court. Now you have to move." And perhaps we will get Geneva.

But for some reason the U.S. mission here is begging, pleading with the U.S. not to introduce such a resolution. "Don't put us on the spot," they are saying.

Q: When might this happen?

A: It's hard to say. It might happen as soon as later this month. There is already scheduled a meeting on Oct. 25 of the Security Council to discuss the General Assembly committee's report on Palestine. But that report is a