

Jewish Lobby Shoves Carter To Mideast War

Acting as a direct arm of City of London political intelligence networks, the so-called Jewish Lobby in the U.S. has gone on a public rampage against the Carter Administration with the explicit goal of preventing the President and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance from forcing Israel out of Lebanon and back to the bargaining table.

Fielding wild allegations that the Administration is "anti-Israel," "anti-Semitic," and worse, such Israeli lobby mouthpieces and controllers as the *New York Post*, Henry Kissinger, and Zbigniew Brzezinski (despite the cultivated impression that he is the leader of the Arabist faction in the Administration) have attempted to persuade Carter and the propeace forces in the White House that to forcefully stand up to the unconscionable Israeli attack on Lebanon would be tantamount to committing political suicide.

It should be stressed at the outset that, as the accompanying chronology shows, this Jewish Lobby deployment (which has included threats to withdraw financial backing from the near-bankrupt Democratic Party during the 1978 election year) had been underway for at least a week prior to the staged "Palestinian" raid on Israel. This not only underscores that the guerrilla attack was merely the pretext for a *preplanned* Israeli military operation against its Arab neighbors, but also demonstrates how painstakingly Brzezinski, Kissinger, and their cronies went about creating the climate in which Carter would be forced to go along with the City of London's Mideast scenario for war.

March 7: Mark A. Siegel, the President's official liaison to the American Jewish community, announces his resignation charging that he can no longer accept the Administration's Mideast policy. A former assistant to Hubert Humphrey, Siegel informs his associates that he was particularly angry at White House National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski who, he claimed, had given him false information concerning the Administration's proposed arms sales to Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

March 9: Rabbi Alexander Schindler, head of the Council of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations, initiates a meeting with White House staffers Hamilton Jordan and Robert Lipschutz to inform them Carter was now "a question mark" in the eyes of the American Jewish community and that Jews regard Brzezinski especially with "anger and mistrust." According to press accounts, Schindler complained that Brzezinski, in a meeting with Jewish leaders a few weeks earlier, had been "antagonistic, blustering, threatening" — a posture

which Brzezinski has deliberately adopted in order to provide a pretext for Jewish Lobby complaints about the Administration's Mideast policies.

March 10: The *New York Times*, contacted by Rabbi Schindler, carries a front-page article headlined "Jewish Leader Says Mideast Policy Makes a 'Question Mark' of Carter." The story quotes Brzezinski accusing the Jewish community of trying to paint him as "anti-Semitic." In "explaining" the Jewish campaign against him, Brzezinski cites advice given him recently by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger — whose war-provoking Mideast policies are precisely what Brzezinski is attempting to implement now. "Henry told me a few months ago that I'll be in for a rough time. There will be an effort to discredit me in the eyes of the President. He later was praised and appreciated... and that I should be prepared for it. I'm prepared to take it but I won't be intimidated."

March 10: Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D-N.Y.) announces that he has signatures of 21 out of 37 members of the House International Relations Committee on a letter urging President Carter to renege on his proposed arms sale to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, charging that selling Saudi Arabia F-15 fighter jets would put it "on Israel's strategic map, raising tensions and increasing the likelihood of Saudi involvement in any future Arab-Israeli conflict." The development is run as the lead story by a gleeful *Washington Post* March 11. Buried at the end of the article is a report that two days earlier, U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia John West had warned the top staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that if the U.S. fails to deliver the F-15s, the Saudis might be forced into hiking the price of its oil exports.

March 11-12: News of the alleged Fatah attack near Tel Aviv dominates the U.S. news media, replete with pictures of dead bodies and Israeli citizens hysterical with grief and anger.

March 12: Columnist George Will writes in the *Baltimore Sun* that when Begin arrives in Washington this week, he will know "that, more than at any time since 1948, the White House is among Israel's afflictions, not its assets." Will reports also that the next issue of the *Washington Review of Strategic Studies*, published by Henry Kissinger's Center for Strategic Studies at Georgetown University, claims that the U.S. "has approached Iran about stopping the flow of oil to Israel until the Israelis make certain concessions, and has also "asked" various nations to delay arms purchases from Israel. Furthermore, charges Will, during the "last days of Hubert

Humphrey's life, the Administration pressured him to send a letter reprimanding Begin for not making concessions," but the day before he died, Humphrey rejected the Administration's draft.

March 13: The media is filled with stories about an impending Israeli retaliatory action. For example, the lead editorial in Rupert Murdoch's *New York Post* avers that because of the Saturday guerrilla incident, "the PLO has once more shattered any claim to a valid role in the peacemaking endeavor. At the same time, Israel's apprehensions over the 'evenhanded' plane deal projected by the Carter Administration have undoubtedly been fortified on Capitol Hill. The case for a standstill on shipments has been clearly reinforced." In an interview with the *Newark Star Ledger* the same day, Clifford Case (R-N.J.), known widely as "the Senator from Israel," raves that since the Saudis back the Palestinian case, the "Fatah" raid proves that the proposed F-15 deal should be halted immediately.

March 14: State Department press chief Hodding Carter III's regular press briefing erupts in bitter infighting among the press and vicious attacks on the Carter Administration. Carter is repeatedly asked by representatives of the Jewish Lobby press if the George Will column is accurate. He tells them it is completely wrong. One member of the press corps compares the staged "Fatah" attack to Ku Klux Klan persecution of American blacks, and demands to know why the Administration won't condemn the PLO.

March 14: Senator Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), the leading spokesman for the cold war faction of the Jewish Lobby in the U.S. Congress, calls a press conference to accuse the Administration of incompetence on a broad array of issues, ranging from its handling of the coal strike up through its failure to take a hard enough line against Soviet "aggression" in Africa and elsewhere. As for the Administration's proposal to sell jet fighters to the Saudis and Egyptians, Jackson asserts that the sale "is no longer a package" as a result of the guerrilla raid March 11.

By this time, Israeli ground, sea, and land forces have begun to move into southern Lebanon.

March 15: Silent for nearly 24 hours after the onset of the Israeli raid, the Administration finally issues a comment on the escalating Mideast crisis. As presented by Hodding Carter, the statement declares "it has been clear for some time that the presence of Palestinian units in southern Lebanon has posed a threat to Israel's security." Speaking to reporters the same day, Cyrus Vance refuses to either approve or disapprove of the Israeli action, noting merely that it, along with such incidents as the "terrorists' act the other day...are impediments to the peace process." Later that evening, Henry Kissinger

applauds the Israeli action, labeling it "inevitable."

March 16: The Administration's weak response fails to mollify the Israeli lobby fanatics. In his *New York Times* column, William Safire berates President Carter for "double crossing" the Israelis. "Our only democratic ally in the Middle East has been getting a raw deal from Mr. Carter," complains Safire, citing the proposed arms sale to the Saudis and Egyptians, and the Administration's opposition to Menachem Begin's West Bank settlements policy in particular. Safire concludes by urging a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace: "The least that America's Arabist diplomats can do," he admonishes, "is to stop bad-mouthing a 'separate peace' and to start encouraging President Sadat to lead the Arab world into a succession of individual peace treaties with the survival-minded nation he dared to recognize."

The separate peace theme emerges elsewhere: *The Times* lead editorial on the same day is an implicit call for such an arrangement. Meanwhile, the latest issue of *Commentary* magazine hits the newsstands; its featured article is a lengthy polemic against any attempts at a comprehensive Mideast settlement, written by Robert Tucker, a conduit for the Kissinger-Rand scenario of 1974 for an Iranian invasion of Saudi oil fields.

March 16: Escalating the pressure on the Administration, Aspen Institute director Harlan Cleveland lectures a Chicago Council of Foreign Relations forum that if Carter doesn't return to the policies of Brzezinski, then he will push for a "more responsible" leadership. Terming the Israeli incursion "a brand new tactic," Cleveland gloats that "Geneva is now impossible." Cleveland also calls for a ban on arms sales to Saudi Arabia even if this forces the Saudis to impose an oil embargo and move out of the dollar.

March 16: The Jewish Lobby mobilization pays off in spades. More than two days after the Israelis commence their military offensive into Lebanon, the Administration finally announces its official response. Although originally scheduled to be presented in the early afternoon by the President, the statement is not issued until the evening by Hodding Carter. The statement itself, praised to the skies by the British Broadcasting Corporation as a sterling example of Anglo-American collaboration, calls for an Israeli withdrawal but refuses to set down any timetable.

March 17: President Carter, now apparently totally under Brzezinski's spell, gives a major foreign policy address in Winston Salem, N.C., wildly threatening the Soviets with, among other things, an interminable delay in the SALT negotiations, unless they stop their "adventurism" in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere.

—Kathy Murphy