

# Israel in the U.S.

(A Closer Look at U.S.- Israeli Relations)

Revision 1 June 26 2024

## The Enduring U.S. Israel “Special Relationship”

Mearsheimer and Walt note the remarkable backing the United States has provided to the Jewish state since 1967: U.S. taxpayers' money has subsidized Israel's economic and military development and rescued it during periods of financial crisis. U.S. military assistance has strengthened Israel in its wars and helped preserve its military dominance in the Middle East. According to the Congressional Research Service, "U.S. military aid has helped transform Israel's armed forces into one of the most technologically sophisticated militaries in the world." As of June 2024, Israel receives roughly \$10 million a day from the U.S. The majority of this aid is military<sup>1</sup>

In contrast to Washington's long-standing opposition to the spread of weapons of mass destruction, the United States has tacitly supported Israel's effort to maintain regional military superiority by turning a blind eye toward its various clandestine WMD programs, including its possession of upward of two hundred nuclear weapons. The U.S. government has pressed dozens of nation states to sign the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), but American leaders did little to pressure Israel to halt its nuclear program and sign the agreement. In addition to its nuclear arsenal, Israel maintains active chemical and biological weapons programs and has yet to ratify either the Chemical or Biological Weapons Convention agreements.<sup>2</sup>

The most singular feature of U.S. support for Israel is its increasingly unconditional nature. Remarkably, Israel is the only recipient of U.S. economic aid that does not have to account for how it is spent.<sup>3</sup>

U.S. generosity has given Washington little leverage over Israel's conduct. U.S. leaders can usually elicit cooperation only by offering increased assistance. Indeed, attempts to use America's potential leverage face significant obstacles and are rarely attempted, even when U.S. officials are deeply upset by Israeli actions, such as Israel's sale of weapons to U.S. enemies, the transfer of U.S. military technology to China, and its continued efforts to steal America's military secrets, as in the Pollard affair.<sup>4</sup>

## The Israeli Lobby

Mearsheimer and Walt argue that neither strategic interests nor moral rationale can fully explain U.S. support for Israel,<sup>5</sup> and turn their attention to the “Israel lobby”, which they describe as an impressive array of organizations whose agendas include working to benefit Israel, in many cases by influencing U.S. foreign policy.<sup>6</sup> Political lobbying, which can be seen as a form of bribery, is pervasive in U.S. politics, and has its own terminology.<sup>7</sup>

## Zionism in the U.S.

British historian Alison Weir provides valuable perspective on the evolution of the Israeli lobby. She notes that the “special relationship” enjoyed by Israel now in the U.S. actually began in the late 1800s as a result of the influence of Zionism.

Zionism as a nationalist movement was born in Europe in the late 19th century, aiming for the establishment of a homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine. Groups advocating for a Jewish state had first begun popping up around the United States in the 1880s.

By the early 1890s, organizations promoting Zionism existed in New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Boston, Philadelphia, and Cleveland. By the 1910s the number of Zionists in the U.S. approached 20,000 and included lawyers, professors, and businessmen.

Zionism is not the same as Judaism. From its beginnings in Germany, Reform Judaism had rejected Jewish nationalism, and Reform Judaism had a presence in the U.S. Historian Rafael Medoff writes that a 1885 proclamation in the U.S. specifically “denounced the concept of a Jewish return to the land of Zion.”<sup>8</sup> In 1897 the *Central Conference of American Rabbis* passed a resolution that stated, “We affirm that the object of Judaism is not political nor national, but spiritual, and addresses itself to the continuous growth of peace, justice and love in the human race, to a messianic time when all men will recognize that they form ‘one great brotherhood’ for the establishment of God’s kingdom on earth.”<sup>9</sup>

Nevertheless, Zionism continued to expand in the U.S. Even though it represented only a tiny fraction of the American Jewish population, Zionism was becoming a movement to which “Congressmen ... began to listen.”<sup>10</sup>

Politically powerful Zionists in the U.S. formed an elitist secret society called the Parushim, determined to influence the course of events both in the U.S. and internationally in a quiet, anonymous way. “An organization which has the aims we have must be anonymous, must work silently, and through education and infection rather than through force and noise.”<sup>11</sup>

The immediate precursor to today's pro-Israel lobby began in 1939 under the leadership of Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, who founded the American Zionist Emergency Council (AZEC), which by 1943 had acquired a budget of half a million dollars. With its funding, AZEC embarked on a campaign to target every sector of American society, ordering that local committees be set up in every Jewish community in the nation to capture the support of Congressmen, clergy, editors, professors, business and labor.<sup>12</sup>

The lobby's size, wealth, and influence grew substantially after the Six Day War in June 1967. As American foreign aid to Israel began to exceed private contributions, some pro-Israel organizations increasingly focused on political activities intended to preserve or increase U.S. governmental support.<sup>13</sup> This increased effort reflected awareness that backing Israel was costly for the United States and therefore had to be justified and defended in the political sphere.<sup>14</sup>

Today's unanimity towards support of a Palestinian homeland for Jews was only created after years of strenuous and sometimes secretive efforts to overcome the objections of anti-Zionist Jewish individuals and organizations.<sup>15</sup>

## **AIPAC**

*Open Secrets* is a nonprofit organization based in Washington DC that tracks and publishes data on campaign finance and lobbying.<sup>16</sup> It describes the "Israeli lobby", which we now understand as the evolved Zionist lobby, as one of, if not the most powerful of international issue lobbies. Well-financed and politically powerful, it forms a major force on American foreign affairs. The OS website presents a wealth of detailed information, including the lobby's gifts to each member of congress.<sup>17</sup> According to OS, Israeli lobbying gift totals In 2023 were \$ 4.07 million.

Perhaps the most well-known and powerful Israeli lobby organization is the right-wing "American Israel Public Affairs Committee," *AIPAC*, founded by Isaiah Kenen, former executive secretary of AZEC.<sup>18</sup> Flush with cash and well positioned in the Cold War political landscape, *AIPAC* found its political muscle enhanced by new federal rules on campaign financing, which triggered the creation of independent PACs and made it easier to channel money toward pro-Israel candidates.<sup>19</sup> Of the total \$ 4.07 million spent in Israeli lobbying gifts to congress in 2023, \$3.07 million was spent by *AIPAC*.<sup>20</sup> *AIPAC* trips to Israel for members of Congress play an important role in lining up support on Capitol Hill.<sup>21</sup> As a result, the U.S. administration has taken a hard line on Israel peace talks, barely talking to the Palestinians, and ended virtually all foreign aid to the West Bank and Gaza.<sup>22</sup>

In December 2023, *AIPAC* launched a political action committee that enables it for the first time to spend money directly supporting congressional candidates in the 2024 midterm elections. It has declared its intention to back the election campaigns of three dozen Republican members of Congress who tried to block President Biden's presidential victory, thus supporting the January 6<sup>th</sup> 2021 insurrection. It defended this

move by saying that support for the Jewish state overrides other issues and that now is “no moment for the pro-Israel movement to become selective about its friends”<sup>23</sup>.

The rightward shift in the Israeli lobby reflects the way decisions are made in some key organizations in the lobby, as well as the growing influence of a small number of wealthy conservatives who increasingly dominate organizations like *AIPAC*. Membership on *AIPAC*'s board of directors is based on each director's financial contributions, not on how well they represent *AIPAC*'s members, observes journalist Michael Massing.<sup>24</sup>

Benjamin Netanyahu wants the U.S. to stay out of Israel's legislative affairs. The *Israeli Times* appears to agree with him.<sup>25</sup> Netanyahu claims that he, unlike others, has never interfered in the internal workings of other democracies.<sup>26</sup> Apparently the army of Israeli lobbies working every day to control U.S. foreign policy, and to elect Israeli preferred members of U.S. congress, does not count as interfering in the internal workings of other democracies.

## Progressive Elements of the Israeli Lobby

It is important to understand that today's “Israeli lobby” represents a diversity of interests. In 2006, for example, the *Israel Policy Forum*, *Americans for Peace Now*, *Jewish Voice for Peace*, and *Brit Tzedek v'Shalom* openly opposed an *AIPAC*-sponsored congressional resolution (HR 4681) that would have imposed even more draconian restrictions on aid to the Palestinians than the Israeli government sought. It is due to the efforts of these organizations that the severity of HR 4681, which easily passed, was eased.<sup>27</sup>

*+921 Magazine*<sup>28</sup> reported that the decision to back 2021 insurrectionist Republicans prompted a sharp backlash from both expected and unexpected corners. *J Street*, the self-styled “pro-Israel, pro-peace” lobbying group that tries to position itself as a counter to *AIPAC*, condemned the move, as did the *Jewish Democratic Council of America*. The more right-wing *Democratic Majority for Israel* also criticized *AIPAC*. While these groups regularly oppose the Republican agenda, criticism of *AIPAC*'s decision also came from much closer to home, including former *AIPAC* officials and several prominent anti-Trump right-wing figures, such as Washington Post columnist Jennifer Rubin and pundit Norman Ornstein of the conservative *American Enterprise Institute (AEI)*. In the face of that response, *AIPAC* has only doubled down.<sup>29</sup>

Most American Jews have long supported liberal causes and the Democratic party, and a majority of them favor a two-state solution to the Israeli Palestinian conflict. Jewish Voice for Peace (JVP) is an American anti-Zionist left-wing Jewish advocacy organization in the United States that supports the Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BSD) campaign against Israel.<sup>30</sup> JVP distinguishes anti-Zionism from antisemitism and advertises itself as the largest progressive Jewish anti-Zionist organization in the world.<sup>31</sup> “...The Zionism that stands today in Israel is a settler-colonial movement, establishing an apartheid state where Jews have more rights than others.”<sup>32</sup> Palestinian

solidarity groups and Jewish Voice for Peace, groups that have organized protests demanding a ceasefire in Gaza have been suspended on many campuses.<sup>33</sup>

## Controlling the Narrative

One of the central concerns of powerful right wing lobby elements is to ensure that public discourse in the U.S. echoes Israel's strategic and moral rationales for support. This is done by constantly reaffirming Israel's strategic value, repeating one-sided accounts of Israel and its founding, and defending Israel's actions in policy debates. The goal is to convince the U.S. public that America's and Israel's interests and values are one and the same.<sup>34</sup>

Jewish Americans who work to influence U.S. foreign policy in Israel's favor almost always believe that these policies will benefit the United States as well.<sup>35</sup> However, this is not true. No two countries will always have the same interests. In the U.S., church and state are separated, allowing freedom of religion, while in Israel, it is claimed, church and state; Judaism and Israel, are said to be inextricably linked.

There have been instances in the past where U.S. and Israeli interests were at odds. It made good strategic sense for Israel to acquire nuclear weapons in the 1960s, but it was not in America's interest to have Israel go nuclear. Nor is it in the U.S. national interest when Israel kills or wounds innocent Palestinian civilians,<sup>36</sup> nor when Israel subverts U.S. democratic principles in order to ensure continued U.S. support. Mearsheimer and Walt argue that the Israeli lobby is the main reason why the United States pursues policies in the Middle East that do not serve the U.S. interest.

At the same time, extremist lobby groups such as *AIPAC* try to marginalize anyone who criticizes Israeli policy or challenges the U.S. Israeli "special relationship," as being anti-Israel or anti-Semitic.

## Academia

The lobby's campaign to mold debate about Israel has faced the greatest difficulty in academia. Not only do many professors have tenure (which insulates them from many forms of pressure), but they also work in an environment where intellectual freedom is a core value and challenging the prevailing wisdom is common and often prized. There is also a deep-seated commitment to freedom of speech on college and university campuses.

Mearsheimer and Walt have chronicled the early attempts of the lobby to "take back the campuses". A new organization—the *Israel on Campus Coalition (ICC)*—was formed to coordinate the twenty-six different groups that now sought to make Israel's case on campus.<sup>37</sup> This campaign to cultivate students has been accompanied by efforts to

influence university faculty and hiring practices. Efforts to protect Israel from criticism have also targeted individual speakers, visiting professors, and guest lecturers.

Soon after the start of the October 2023 Israeli Palestinian hostilities, a new more aggressive form of campus persuasion appeared. Numerous news articles have reported campus “doxing trucks,”<sup>38</sup> displaying large LED screens with names and images of ivy league college and university faculty members and students who have been critical of U.S. support of Israel. The trucks, which have at times parked next to student homes, are courtesy of Adam Guillette, president of “*Accuracy in Media*,”<sup>39</sup> who said a “possibility we’re considering” is sending trucks to the employers who hire the students in the years to come.”

In the ensuing doxing war, Guillette’s Florida home was searched by a cadre of rifle-toting SWAT officers in the early hours of October 27. Irrate because of himself being doxxed, Guillette observed: “I’ve been getting threatening phone calls, emails, social media messages nonstop” since his doxing campaign began. He further observed: “Magill is creating an environment where hatred, racism and antisemitism can flourish,”<sup>40</sup>

Regardless of this multi-pronged war on academic freedom, by April 2024, student protests in colleges, universities, and even high schools exploded.<sup>41</sup> Students in many schools support boycott and divestment against Israel, which however, is protected by law from boycott or divestment in state funded schools in 35 states.<sup>42</sup>

### ***The Lobby-U.S.A: A Video***<sup>43</sup>

*The Lobby* is a four-part series produced by *Al Jazeera*’s Investigative Unit about an Israeli campaign to interfere with domestic politics in the U.K. The series won a CINE Golden Eagle Award in Washington D.C. The series, first broadcast in January 2017, triggered front page headlines and a media furor in the UK, exposed how covert operations conducted by the State of Israel were promoting a foreign agent’s agenda within Britain’s political parties.<sup>44</sup>

Although expectations were high for the U.S. version, *The Lobby – U.S.A*, after its production in 2018 it was censored by its own network due to pressure from the U.S. government and incensed U.S.-based, pro-Israel lobbyists. Director and founder of *Al Jazeera*’s Investigative Unit, Clayton Swisher<sup>45</sup>, explained that pro-Israel lobbyists in Washington threatened to convince Congress to register the *Al Jazeera* network as “foreign agents,” and falsely accused the producers of the documentary of anti-Semitism. Although the film was censored, *Electronic Intifada* has obtained a complete copy of the four parts of *The Lobby – U.S.A*.<sup>46</sup>

A young British Jewish man is planted within the American Zionist establishment as a potential recruit. The film consists of numerous informal discussions with pro-Israel lobbyists and Israeli government affiliates, covertly filmed over a period of months.

The film reveals an entire network of Israeli organizations, including Israel intelligence, with millions of dollars of Israeli technology (provided by U.S. funding), whose goal is to spy on students in U.S. colleges and universities, and pass this information on to the Israeli government. Among other things, the Israeli embassy in the U.S., often working with pro-Israel groups, attempts to disrupt the growth of the *Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS)* movement across the U.S., especially on campus. The notorious *Canary Mission* website, used by the Israel government to target pro-Palestinian supporters, is exposed as being funded by major pro-Israel donors in the U.S.<sup>47</sup> Other Zionist lobbyists want students who support Palestinian rights to be criminally prosecuted.<sup>48</sup>

During the course of the film, Jacob Baime, Chief Executive Officer of the *Israel on Campus Coalition*, speaking in the presence of a hidden camera, says, “We built up this massive national political campaign to crush them.” “Them” being Palestinian supporters. A key theme throughout the film is the perceived need by Israel and its advocates to secretly discredit or smear supporters of Palestinian rights in the public domain.

## Israeli Espionage in the U.S.

James Bamford is an American author, journalist, and documentary producer noted for his writing on United States intelligence agencies, especially the National Security Agency (NSA). The *New York Times* as well as *The New Yorker* have praised his work.<sup>49</sup>

In an interview, it was noted that the *Israel on Campus Coalition* is really operating as a foreign agent, which is illegal under U.S. law. Bamford noted “... I have a lot of contacts within the FBI, particularly at the agent level. And I talk to them all the time about it. And they just are very, very angry because they know this is going on, and they try to make cases against these people, but they go nowhere...”. “A former head of the counterintelligence division of the FBI basically said, ‘Yeah, we build cases, they go to the Justice Department and nothing ever happens’.”<sup>50</sup>

In a December 2023 article for *The Nation* magazine<sup>51</sup>, Bamford noted that “What is missing from Congress are hearings into the decades of illegal anti-Palestinian espionage, covert action, and blacklisting of Americans within the United States by the Israeli government and its domestic collaborators—actions far more serious and damaging than campus semantics.”

In May 2024, the *UK Guardian*, in conjunction with the Israeli-Palestinian publication +972 Magazine and Hebrew-language outlet *Local Call*, reported that Israel has waged a nine year war against the International Criminal Court’s efforts to pursue an investigation into possible war crimes in Gaza and the West Bank, dedicating immense intelligence and diplomatic efforts to discover the court’s plans and attempting to thwart them via multiple channels and tactics including espionage and threats.<sup>52</sup>

Israel has long been open about its opposition to the ICC, refusing to recognize its authority. Israeli ministers have intensified their attacks on the court and even vowed to try to dismantle it.

Perhaps the best-known case of Israeli espionage in the U.S. was that of Jonathon Jay Pollard in 1986, revealed by declassified CIA documents. These documents suggested that the case masked a broader Israeli espionage operation within the United States, but that a full accounting would sorely embarrass the Israelis, who have unwaveringly maintained that the incident was at worst a one-time lapse.<sup>53</sup> Despite this one-time lapse, Pollard claimed Israeli contacts told him "The highest levels of the Israeli government" had thanked him for passing U.S. military secrets to Tel Aviv.

The 1993 *MERIP Middle East Report* 183 (July/August 1993) article "ADL's Spy Ring", reported that the *Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith* secretly employed an "art dealer" to collect information on a wide range of individuals and organizations deemed anti-Jewish or hostile to Israel. This "art dealer" amassed a database including files on some 12,000 individuals and 950 organizations.<sup>54</sup>

The March 6 2002 issue of *Le Monde* carried the article "An Enigma: Vast Israeli Spy Network Dismantled in U.S.". This is perhaps the most informative single article regarding Israeli spy rings in the U.S. between 1999 and 2002.<sup>55</sup> All reports of Israeli spying during this period have been "dismissed" publicly by the U.S. government.<sup>56</sup>

*NBC news* reported in April 2008 that an Army veteran passed military secrets to the same Israeli handler as convicted spy Jonathan Pollard, confirming the espionage ring reached further than initially thought, a former prosecutor who oversaw the Pollard prosecution said.<sup>57</sup>

## The Israeli Terrorist lobby in the U.S.

At least three collectives operated in the U.S. from the late 1930s through the 1940s to support Zionist paramilitary groups in Palestine; the Irgun Delegation, Rabbi Korff, and the *Sonneborn Institute*.<sup>58</sup>

Perhaps the most influential was the covert Irgun Delegation, operating in the U.S. under a half dozen front organizations. Historians have documented that their purpose in coming to the U.S. was to funnel money for terrorist activities in Palestine against Palestinians, the British, and members of the Jewish community.<sup>59</sup>

This activity was unknown to the multitude of influential U.S. supporters the group eventually acquired. Although the FBI suspected illegal fundraising for the Irgun, Rafael Medoff found that the methods of transfer were simply so well concealed that the FBI could not uncover them.<sup>60</sup>



## Evolution of Palestine

Palestine, under Ottoman rule, from 1516-1917, was a period marked by peace, harmonious coexistence and a flourishing local culture. For the Ottoman dynasty, which already held the Islamic Caliphate, the stewardship of these lands was viewed as a sacred duty. Given Jerusalem's position as sacred to the two other Abrahamic religions, the Ottomans never tried to disturb the harmony that existed between diverse believers living in the Holy Lands. They did not to pursue colonization in the region.<sup>61</sup>

### The British and Zionists

At the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire following World War I, the victorious European states divided many of its component regions into newly created states under League of Nations mandates. In the Middle East, Syria (including Lebanon) came under French control, while Mesopotamia and Palestine were allotted to the British.

The declared aim of the mandate system was to allow the winners of the war to administer the newly emerging states until they could become independent. While Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan declared independence from their European rulers, western Palestine festered in the developing Arab-Jewish conflict.<sup>62</sup>

From the very beginning of their movement, Zionists realized that if they were to succeed in their goal of creating a Jewish state on land that was already inhabited by non-Jews, they needed backing from one of the "great powers."<sup>63</sup>

In October of 1915, an alliance of sorts came about between the British and Arabs, by way of a letter from the British High Commissioner in Egypt, Henry McMahon. Britain would recognize the independence of the Arabs, both in the Levant ("Palestine") and the Hejaz, with certain exceptions, in exchange for the support of the Arabs in World War I. Arabs came to regard this correspondence as their "Declaration of Independence".<sup>64</sup>

Many analysts consider WWI a pointless conflict that resulted from diplomatic entanglements, yet it was a catastrophic event to a generation of Europeans, killing 14 million people.<sup>65</sup> Most Americans had been strongly opposed to entering the war, and Woodrow Wilson won the U.S. presidency with the slogan "He kept us out of war". Nevertheless, Wilson changed course and plunged the U.S. into that conflict on April 6 1917. Approximately 270,000 Americans were killed or injured. Over 1200 American citizens who opposed the war were rounded up and imprisoned, sometimes for years.<sup>66</sup>

A number of reasons have been given for Wilson's change of course, including Germany's submarine warfare and the sinking of the American passenger ship Lusitania. Historians also add pro-British propaganda and economic reasons to the list of causes, and most suggest that a number of factors were at play. Zionism may have been one of those factors.<sup>67</sup>

The British were in real trouble in their war effort by 1916. They were told that U.S. Zionists would push America to enter the war on the side of the British if the British promised to support a Jewish home in Palestine afterward.<sup>68</sup>

In 1917, British Foreign Minister Lord Balfour wrote a response to the Zionist request. The letter, while officially signed by British Foreign Minister Lord Balfour, had been edited a number of times by British and American Zionists and British officials.<sup>69</sup>

The Balfour letter read as follows: “The four Great Powers are committed to Zionism, and Zionism, be it right or wrong, good or bad, is rooted in age long traditions, in present needs, in future hopes, of far profounder import than the desires and prejudices of the 700,000 Arabs who now inhabit that ancient land.”<sup>70</sup> The Balfour letter laid waste to the previous McMahon letter, which would have allowed for an independent Arab state in Palestine. In essence, this declaration promised Jews a land where the native Palestinians already made up more than 90 percent of the population.<sup>71</sup>

Arabs began calling for their own independent state in Palestine. The movement gained steam through the 1920s and 1930s as Jewish immigration increased. Several British laws were passed which attempted to find a balance between British sympathies with the Jews and the Arabs.<sup>72</sup> The 1936–1939 Arab revolt in Palestine demanded Arab independence and the end of the policy of open-ended Jewish immigration and land purchases. The uprising coincided with a peak in the influx of European Jewish immigrants.<sup>73</sup>

Britain tried to win over Arab opinion by abandoning the Balfour Declaration and issuing the 1939 white paper, which limited Jewish Immigration. This was to be followed by Arab majority independence.<sup>74</sup> This did not sit well with the Zionist community, which led to years of insurgency retaliation on the British and culminating in the 1946 false flag bombing of the King David hotel in Jerusalem by the Zionist Irgun.<sup>75</sup>

## **The U.N. and Zionists**

The British turned Palestine’s fate over to the United Nations, which sought to address the conflicting objectives of Zionism (Jewish nationalism) and Arab nationalism, as well as to resolve the plight of Jews displaced as a result of the Holocaust.<sup>76</sup>

In 1947, the UN proposed a three-way partition, with Jerusalem held separately, under international control. The plan was accepted by Jewish Agency for Palestine and most Zionist factions, who viewed it as a stepping-stone to territorial expansion, it was rejected by the Arabs.

Of course, the U.S. was a major player in the UN. Zionist leaders felt that the U.S. was critically important to their goal. David Ben-Gurion, who had visited the United States almost every year after his election to the Zionist Executive, wrote in 1939 that he was convinced that “the main arena” for Zionist efforts outside Palestine should be America,

stating that they had “no more effective tool at our disposal than the American Jewish community and Zionist Movement.”<sup>77</sup>

In 1947, the U.S. State Department strenuously opposed this partition plan, considering Zionism contrary to both fundamental American principles and U.S. interests. Loy Henderson, The Director of the State Department’s Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, warned that partition “would guarantee that the Palestine problem would be permanent and still more complicated in the future...” U.S. Zionists attacked Henderson virulently, calling him “anti-Semitic,” demanded his resignation, and threatened his family. They pressured the State Department to transfer him elsewhere.<sup>78</sup> One analyst described such transfers as “the historic game of musical chairs” in which officials who recommended Middle East policies “consistent with the nation’s interests” were sent somewhere else...”

But Henderson wrote that his views were not only those of the entire Near East Division, but were shared by “nearly every member of the Foreign Service or of the [State] Department who had worked ...on Near Eastern problems.”...Former Undersecretary of State Dean Acheson worried that the West would pay a high price for Israel.

In 1947 the CIA reported that Zionist leadership was pursuing objectives that would endanger both Jews and “the strategic interests of the Western powers in the Near and Middle East.” The Joint Chiefs issued at least sixteen papers on the Palestine issue following World War II. One 1948 paper predicted that “the Zionist strategy will seek to involve [the United States] in a continuously widening and deepening series of operations intended to secure maximum Jewish objectives.” The head of the State Department’s Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Gordon P. Merriam, warned against the partition plan on moral and ethical grounds. Merriam added that without consent of Palestinians, “bloodshed and chaos” would follow. An internal State Department memorandum accurately predicted how Israel would be “born through armed aggression masked as defense....”<sup>79</sup>

## Harry Truman Changes Course

Harry Truman, however, ignored all of these concerns and chose to support the Zionist partition plan. Truman’s political advisor believed that the U.S. Jewish vote and contributions were essential to winning the upcoming presidential election.

Truman’s Secretary of State George Marshall, the renowned World War II General and author of the Marshall Plan, was furious to see electoral considerations taking precedence over policies based on national interest.<sup>80</sup> Secretary of Defense James Forrestal was outraged that Truman’s Mideast policy was based on what he called “squalid political purposes,” asserting that “United States policy should be based on United States national interests and not on domestic political considerations.” Forrestal represented the general Pentagon view when he said that “no group in this country

should be permitted to influence our policy to the point where it could endanger our national security.”<sup>81</sup>

A report by the National Security Council warned that the Palestine turmoil was acutely endangering the security of the United States. George F. Kennan, in 1947 the State Department’s Director of Policy Planning, outlined the enormous damage done to the U.S. by national security by the partition plan.<sup>82</sup>

There were about a million dues-paying Zionists in the U.S. Then, as now, in addition to unending Zionist political pressure, there was financial compensation. Abraham Feinberg, a wealthy businessman, and the Zionist lobby played a critical role in financing Truman’s victory. Feinberg played a similar role with President Johnson. When the CIA later discovered that Feinberg also helped to finance illegal gun-running to Zionist groups, the Truman administration looked the other way.<sup>83</sup>

David K. Niles, executive assistant first to FDR and then to Truman, worked to influence U.S. policy. Niles was regularly briefed by the head of the Washington Office of the *Zionist Organization of America (ZOA)*. When it was discovered that top-secret information was being passed on to the Israeli government, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Omar Bradley told Truman he had to choose between Bradley and Niles. Not long after, Niles resigned and went on a visit to Israel.<sup>84</sup>

## **Zionist Pressure on U.N. General Assembly**

When it was clear that, despite U.S. support, the partition recommendation did not have the two-thirds support of the UN General Assembly required to pass, Zionists pushed through a delay in the vote. They used this period to pressure numerous nations into voting for the recommendation.

Robert Nathan, a Zionist who had worked for the U.S. government and who was particularly active in the Jewish Agency, wrote afterward, “We used any tools at hand,” such as telling certain delegations that the Zionists would use their influence to block economic aid to any countries that did not vote for partition.<sup>85</sup>

Another Zionist noted: “Every clue was meticulously checked and pursued.” Even the smallest and remotest of nations was contacted and wooed. “Nothing was left to chance.” Zionist pressure on France, Latin America, and the Philippines is documented.<sup>86</sup>

On Nov 29, 1947, UN General Assembly Resolution 181, the resolution creating partition, passed. Zionists pushed for a General Assembly resolution to give them a disproportionate 55 percent of Palestine. While they rarely announced this publicly, their plan, stated in journal entries and letters, was to later take the rest of Palestine.<sup>87</sup>

While Resolution 181 is frequently cited, it was of limited (if any) legal impact. General Assembly resolutions, unlike Security Council resolutions, are not binding on member states. For this reason, the resolution requested that “[t]he Security Council take the necessary measures as provided for in the plan for its implementation,” which the Security Council never did. Legally, the General Assembly Resolution was a “recommendation” and did not create any state.<sup>88</sup>

What it did do, however, was to trigger the violence that U.S. State Department and Pentagon analysts had predicted.

## **Birth of Israel**

Less than half a year prior to the expiration of the British Mandate, large-scale fighting broke out between the Arab and Jewish communities in Palestine, known as the 1947-1948 Civil war. The proposed UN plan was not implemented.<sup>89</sup>

Within months the Zionists had forced out over 413,000 people from Palestine. Zionist military units had stealthily been preparing for war before the UN vote and had acquired massive weaponry, some of it through a widespread network of illicit gunrunning operations in the U.S. under a number of front groups.<sup>90</sup>

The U.N. eventually managed to create a temporary and very partial ceasefire, during which Israel obtained even more armaments. A Swedish UN mediator, Count Folke Bernadotte, who had previously rescued thousands of Jews from the Nazis, was dispatched to negotiate an end to the violence. Israeli assassins killed him, and Israel continued its “war of independence.”<sup>91</sup>

By the eve of the creation of Israel, in 1947, the Zionist immigration and buyout project had increased the Jewish population of Palestine to 30 percent and land ownership from 1 percent to approximately 6-7 percent. Zionists then created a number of terrorist groups to fight against both the Palestinians and the British.<sup>92</sup>

On May 15th 1948, Zionists announced the creation of their new state. They decided to name it “Israel,” and chose not to set its boundaries or to write a constitution, a situation that continues today. At the end of this war, through ruthless implementation of plans to push out as many non-Jews as possible, Israel came into existence on 78 percent of Palestine territory.<sup>93</sup>

## **Israeli Terrorism and False Flag Operations in the Mid East**

Terrorism is defined as the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims. Traditionally, terrorism is committed by non-state entities who lack political power. A “false flag” operation is an act committed with the intent of disguising the actual source of responsibility and pinning blame on another party. State sponsored terrorism is an activity sanctioned by a state, usually disguised

as a crime perpetrated by a non-state entity. In this case, the activity is also a false flag operation.

Modern Western propaganda would have us believe that terrorism was an Islamic fundamentalist invention.<sup>94</sup> As the historical record clearly shows, terrorism was used by Zionists against Palestinians, and in fact, as noted above, was funded by unsuspecting Americans beginning in the late 1930s. Israeli historian Tom Segev writes, "Israel was born of terror, war, and revolution, and its creation required a measure of fanaticism and cruelty."<sup>95</sup>

The Stern Gang was an early Zionist extremist organization, founded in 1940 by Avraham Stern (1907–42). Extremely anti-British, they attacked airfields, railway yards, and other strategic installations in Palestine, and also assassinated Lord Moyne, British minister of state in the Middle East in 1944.<sup>96</sup>

The Jewish insurgency in Mandatory Palestine against the British culminated in the 1946 bombing of the King David hotel by the terrorist group Irgun, killing 91 people of various nationalities. Disguised as Arab workmen and hotel waiters, members of the Irgun planted a bomb in the basement of the main building of the hotel.<sup>97</sup> This is an example of a False Flag operation.

Zionists had been preparing for violence against the Arabs. With the UN recommendation to form the state of Israel, there were at least 33 massacres of Palestinian villages, half of them before a single Arab army joined the conflict. Zionist forces were better equipped and had more men under arms than their opponents, and by the end of Israel's "War of Independence", over 750,000 Palestinian men, women, and children were ruthlessly expelled.<sup>98</sup>

Consider what Ben-Gurion wrote in his diary on January 1, 1948, at a time when he was involved in a series of important meetings with other Zionist leaders about how to deal with the Palestinians in their midst: "There is a need now for strong and brutal reaction. We need to be accurate about timing, place and those we hit. If we accuse a family—we need to harm them without mercy, women and children included. Otherwise, this is not an effective reaction . . . There is no need to distinguish between guilty and not guilty."<sup>99</sup>

The April 1948 Zionist massacre of innocent Palestinians at Deir Yassin was celebrated by Menachem Begin, an Irgun founder and later Israeli Prime Minister. Months later, a U.S. tour for Begin was sponsored by a fervent American Zionist.<sup>100</sup> The State Department, fully aware of his violent activities in Palestine, tried to reject Begin's visa but was overruled by Truman.<sup>101</sup> Begin later proudly admitted his terrorism in an interview for American television. When the interviewer asked him, "How does it feel, in the light of all that's going on, to be the father of terrorism in the Middle East?" Begin proclaimed, "In the Middle East? In all the world!"<sup>102</sup>

The Lavon affair was a failed false flag operation conducted against Egypt in the summer of 1954. As part of this operation, a group of Egyptian Jews were recruited by Israeli military intelligence to plant bombs inside Egyptian, American, and British-owned civilian targets: cinemas, libraries, and American educational centers. The bombs were timed to detonate several hours after closing time. The attacks, which never occurred, were to be blamed on the Muslim Brotherhood, Egyptian communists, "unspecified malcontents", or "local nationalists". Although Lavon, who also brought us the Kibya massacre, was forced to resign (as a result of the attack failing?), Israel denied any involvement in the incident until 2005.<sup>103</sup>

Although the Naval Board of Inquiry acknowledged that Israel attacked the U.S.S Liberty on June 8 1967, it rejected the claim that Israeli forces had misidentified the ship as Egyptian. U.S. survivors of the attack also testified the attacking boats and aircraft had no identifying markings. Still, the attack was officially declared a "tragic accident" by both Israel and the U.S. Johnson administration. Many U.S. officials and members of the military believe the attack was intentional. Many details of the attack remain classified by the U.S. government. Had the attack been successful in sinking the Liberty, no one would have suspected Israel.<sup>104</sup>

Wikipedia gives an account of Israeli state sponsored terrorism.<sup>105</sup>

## **Decisive Zionist victory in 1967**

Before 1948 and U.S. support for the partitioning of Palestine, the United States was the most popular of the Western countries in the Middle East. Between 1948 and 1967, the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations convinced many Middle Eastern moderates that the U.S. was at least a fair country to deal with. This view changed radically during Lyndon B. Johnson's presidency, when the Israeli lobby and votes again allowed U.S. policy to take a definite turn in the pro-Israeli direction. From 1967 on, the U.S. emerged as the most distrusted if not actually hated country in the Middle East. It is also the beginning of the notion of "Islamic fundamentalist" terrorism.

U.S. offensive as well as defensive military aid to Israel under the Johnson administration rose sevenfold from \$12.9 million in 1965 to \$90 million in 1966. On June 5 1967, Israeli armed forces launched a sudden attack on Egypt and her allies, including Jordan and Syria. On the eve of this invasion, Johnson secretly authorized an additional shipment to Israel of a variety of weapons and military equipment. The war was fought on land, sea, and in the air. The *IDF* murdered hundreds of Egyptian prisoners of war, expelled between 100,000 and 260,000 Palestinians from the newly conquered West Bank and drove 80,000 Syrians from the Golan Heights. When the victims of these ethnic cleansings tried to sneak back to their homes, often unarmed, Israelis sometimes shot them on sight. In six days, Arab air forces were almost entirely destroyed in Israel's overwhelming victory.

Although subsequent presidential administrations, especially those of Nixon, Ford, and Carter, attempted to reign in Israel and its lobby, they all failed. The U.S. Israel "special relationship" has continued to flourish in an increasingly unconditional way<sup>106</sup> to this day.

## Israeli Dahiya doctrine

The state of Israel complemented early Zionist terrorist activities by formulating the Dahiya doctrine, a military strategy involving the destruction of civilian infrastructure. It is a type of asymmetric warfare endorsing the employment of "disproportionate force" (compared to the amount of force used by the enemy). The doctrine is named after the Dahieh (also transliterated as Dahiye and Dahiya) neighborhood of Beirut, where *Hezbollah* was headquartered during the 2006 Lebanon War, which was heavily damaged by the *IDF*.<sup>107</sup>

The 2009 United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict made several references to the Dahiya doctrine, and concluded the doctrine had been put into practice during the 2008-2009 attack on Gaza. The authors of that report came under Israeli pressure to retract it.<sup>108</sup>

## The Holocaust, the Apartheid, and the Nakba

If the crime against European Jews was the Holocaust, and the crime against South Africans was Apartheid, then the continuing crimes against the Palestinian people must be called the ongoing Nakba. It started with the foundation of Israel and continues today. Still, Israel and its U.S. Lobby continue to demand and receive U.S. military and economic support, denying any accountability. Initially thumbing its nose at any notion of cooperation with its U.S. benefactor, Israel, by way of its U.S. lobby, is transforming the U.S. government into its lapdog.

Military superiority does not equate to victory when encountering the ingenuity and determination of a weaker force defending its homeland. The U.S. still had not learned that lesson after Vietnam, when they invaded Iraq, so perhaps it is not surprising that Netanyahu has not yet figured it out. Again, as in the past, Israel is not only damaging itself, but also the U.S., and its actions against innocent Palestinians is generating an endless supply of *Hamas* recruits.

## The Buck Really Stops With the U.S.

Clearly, the blame for the current situation lies in U.S. politicians' hands. Despite protests from his State Department, Truman received handsome financial and political



rewards from the U.S. Zionist community for tolerating Zionist formulated U.S. policies known to be detrimental to U.S. interests. Johnson followed suit. There is also substantial evidence that, as Mearsheimer and Walt suggest, the escalating situation has arisen because of the United States' enduring failure to bring the so-called peace process to a successful end, again with the assistance of generous pro-Israeli lobby rewards to Congress.

Washington has monopolized stewardship of the peace process ever since the Oslo Accords (which came about due to *Norwegian* mediation), and its various efforts over the years ultimately led nowhere. Former U.S. Presidents Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, and Barack Obama repeatedly declared that the United States was committed to achieving a two-state solution, but that outcome is now farther away than ever and perhaps impossible. Although many human beings have lost their homes and lives because of this endless conflict, the arms industry and war profiteers; the global military industrial complex, has won.

---

<sup>1</sup> Israel receives roughly \$10 million per day from the U.S., as of June 2024

<https://ifamericansknew.org/stat/38billion.html>

<https://www.usnews.com/news/best-countries/articles/2023-10-10/how-much-aid-does-the-u-s-give-to-israel>

<https://sgp.fas.org/crs/mideast/RL33222.pdf>

<https://www.quora.com/Does-the-United-States-give-Israel-10-million-every-day-I-saw-this-on-a-meme-and-found-it-to-be-sketchy>

<https://www.cfr.org/article/us-aid-israel-four-charts>

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 35-36

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 28

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 37-38, p.75 f

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., See Chapter 2 ISRAEL: STRATEGIC ASSET OR LIABILITY? p. 49 f; Chapter 3 A DWINDLING MORAL CASE p. 78 f

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., Key organizations include the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the *American Jewish Congress*, *Zionist Organization of America (ZOA)*, the *Israel Policy Forum (IPF)*, the *American Jewish Committee*, the *ADL*, the *Religious Action Center of Reform Judaism*, *Americans for a Safe Israel*, *American Friends of Likud*, *Mercaz-USA*, *Hadassah*, and many others. Indeed, the sociologist Chaim I. Waxman

---

reported in 1992 that the American Jewish Yearbook listed more than eighty national Jewish organizations "specifically devoted to Zionist and pro-Israel activities . . . " p. 116

"Fifty-one of the largest and most important organizations come together in the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, whose self-described mission includes "forging diverse groups into a unified force for Israel's well-being" and working to "strengthen and foster the special U.S.-Israel relationship."<sup>12</sup> The lobby also includes think tanks such as the *Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA)*, the *Middle East Forum (MEF)*, and *WINEP*, as well as individuals who work in universities and other research organizations. There are also dozens of pro-Israel PACs ready to funnel money to pro-Israel political candidates or to candidates whose opponents are deemed either insufficiently supportive of or hostile to Israel. *The Center for Responsive Politics*, a nonpartisan research group that tracks campaign contributions, has identified roughly three dozen such "pro-Israel" PACs (many of them "stealth PACs" whose names do not reveal a pro-Israel orientation) and reports that these organizations contributed approximately \$3 million to congressional candidates in the 2006 midterm election." p. 117

*Open Secrets* provides additional details:

<https://www.opensecrets.org/search?q=jewish&type=orgs>

<sup>7</sup> A lobby (noun) is any person or group who lobbies. Money coming from lobbying does not come from the lobby, but rather from the lobby clients; the organization's individual members or employees or owners, and those individuals' immediate family members. A lobby client (noun) is a person or group who employs or retains the professional services of one or more lobbyists or lobbies to undertake lobbying on behalf of that person or group.

"Lobby" and "lobbying" (verb) means any communication with an official of the executive or legislative branch of government for the ultimate purpose of influencing any executive, legislative, or administrative action.

<sup>8</sup> Weir p. 1 Endnote 1, p. 95: Rafael Medoff, *Militant Zionism in America: The Rise and Impact of the Jabotinsky Movement in the United States, 1926-1948* (Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 2006), 26.

<sup>9</sup> Weir p. 1 Endnote1, p. 95: Naomi Cohen, *The Americanization of Zionism, 1897-1948* (Hanover: Brandeis UP, 2003), 43.

<sup>10</sup> Weir p. 1 Endnote 1, p. 94 Benjamin Ginsberg, in the anthology *Jews in American Politics*, notes that the "greatest triumph of American Jewish organizations during the postwar period" was to secure recognition of the state of Israel over the objections of

---

the U.S. State and Defense Departments and then to successfully urge the U.S. government to provide Israel with billions of dollars over the subsequent decades.

<sup>11</sup> Weir p. 13

<sup>12</sup> A measure of its power came in 1945 when Silver disliked a British move that would be harmful to Zionists. AZEC booked Madison Square Garden, ordered advertisements, and mailed 250,000 announcements – the first day. By the second day they had organized demonstrations in 30 cities, a letter-writing campaign, and convinced 27 U.S. Senators to give speeches.

Weir p. 36-37

<sup>13</sup> Mearsheimer & Walt , p. 119

<sup>14</sup> Ibid., p. 119

<sup>15</sup> Weir p.1 NOTE 1, p. 96 J.J. Goldberg, *Jewish Power: Inside the American Jewish Establishment* (Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1996), 7.

<sup>16</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenSecrets>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.opensecrets.org/search?q=israeli+lobby>

<sup>18</sup> Weir p. 36-37, note 150: Neff, Pillars, 23; Tivnan, The Lobby, 24.

Mearsheimer & Walt, p. 118

<sup>19</sup> Rules restricting spending to influence legislation have continued to weaken. On Nov. 6, 2002, the day after the 2002 midterm elections, a new set of federal campaign finance laws went into effect. Known as the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA), the law increased the contribution limits for individuals giving to federal candidates and political parties. Every two years, the Federal Election Commission updates certain contribution limits — such as the amount individuals may give to candidates and party committees — that are indexed to inflation. Following the Supreme Court's 2014 decision in *McCutcheon v. FEC*, there is no longer an aggregate limit on how much an individual can give in total to all candidates, PACs and party committees combined. <https://www.opensecrets.org/elections-overview/contribution-limits> .

In January 2010, the Supreme Court ruling in *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* reversed century-old campaign finance restrictions and enabled corporations and other outside groups to spend unlimited funds on elections. Corporations became people.

<https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/citizens-united-explained>

---

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.opensecrets.org/industries/indus?ind=Q05>

<sup>21</sup> <https://theintercept.com/2023/11/18/AIPAC-congress-israel-trips-donors/>

<sup>22</sup> During the past fiscal year, the U.S. is providing Israel with at least [\\$10.7 million per day](#) in military aid and [\\$0.73 million per day](#) in foreign aid to the Palestinians.

<https://ifamericansknew.org/stat/usaid.html>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2022/mar/23/AIPAC-pro-israel-group-backs-insurrectionist-republicans>

<sup>24</sup> Mearsheimer & Walt, p. 127

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.israeltoday.co.il/read/does-a-weak-israel-need-an-american-babysitter/>

<sup>26</sup> <https://www.haaretz.com/israel-news/haaretz-today/2023-07-31/ty-article/.premium/why-biden-has-to-babysit-israel/00000189-ac46-d86a-a1fb-af4688d20000>

<sup>27</sup> Mearsheimer & Walt p. 120

<sup>28</sup> +972 magazine is an independent, online, nonprofit magazine run by a group of Palestinian and Israeli journalists. Founded in 2010, our mission is to provide in-depth reporting, analysis, and opinions from the ground in Israel-Palestine. The name of the site is derived from the telephone country code that can be used to dial throughout Israel-Palestine. Our core values are a commitment to equity, justice, and freedom of information. We believe in accurate and fair journalism that spotlights the people and communities working to oppose occupation and apartheid, and that showcases perspectives often overlooked or marginalized in mainstream narratives.

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.972mag.com/AIPAC-republicans-capitol-riot-israel/>

A few years ago, a major controversy was stirred when Congresswoman Ilhan Omar, at an appearance in Washington, said “I want to talk about the political influence in this country that says it is okay to push for allegiance to a foreign country” a statement which was taken as evidence of Omar’s supposed antisemitism. Yet *AIPAC* itself is openly saying that its sole concern is what it sees as best for “the U.S.-Israel relationship,” without any effort to explain how it is more important to back Israel’s policy goals than to stand against an attempted coup against the U.S. government.

---

<sup>30</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish\\_Voice\\_for\\_Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_Voice_for_Peace)

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.jewishvoiceforpeace.org/>

<sup>32</sup> Jewish Voice for Peace: “Palestinian dispossession and occupation are by design. Zionism has meant profound trauma for generations, systematically separating Palestinians from their homes, land, and each other. Zionism, in practice, has resulted in massacres of Palestinian people, ancient villages and olive groves destroyed, families who live just a mile away from each other separated by checkpoints and walls, and children holding onto the keys of the homes from which their grandparents were forcibly exiled.

<https://www.jewishvoiceforpeace.org/resource/zionism/>

<sup>33</sup> <https://btlonline.org/israels-u-s-spy-network-aims-to-crush-student-activists-who-support-palestinian-rights/>

<sup>34</sup> Mearsheimer & Walt p. 168

<sup>35</sup> Mearsheimer & Walt p. 147

<sup>36</sup> Mearsheimer & Walt p. 148

<sup>37</sup> Mearsheimer & Walt p. 178

<sup>38</sup> “Doxing”; sometimes “Doxxing” is the act of publicly displaying personally identifiable information about an individual or organization without their consent. The display is usually electronic, as on the internet or email, but can also be physical, as is publicly displayed signs. Doxxing can result in real physical consequences. Doxxing has often been used in news media in connection with the appearance of “doxing trucks” on campus.

<sup>39</sup> ‘Doxxing Truck’ Posts Names Of Columbia And Harvard Students Who Condemned Israel—Here’s What To Know About The Trucks

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/brianbushard/2023/10/26/doxxing-truck-takes-columbia-heres-what-to-know-about-the-truck-that-posts-names-of-students/?sh=7b3245641f41>

Conservative ‘doxxing truck’ arrives on Yale’s campus

---

<https://yaledailynews.com/blog/2023/11/16/conservative-doxxing-truck-arrives-on-yales-campus/>

Doxxing trucks' expand to Columbia, UPenn to expose campuses' 'leading antisemites'

<https://nypost.com/2023/10/26/business/doxxing-trucks-expand-to-columbia-upenn-campuses-to-expose-student-antisemites/>

doxxing trucks show up at victim homes

<https://nypost.com/2023/11/18/news/doxxing-truck-creator-says-he-may-follow-antisemitic-students-for-years/>

<sup>40</sup> <https://nypost.com/2023/10/27/business/man-behind-harvard-doxxing-trucks-has-home-searched-by-swat-team/>

<sup>41</sup> <https://www.king5.com/article/news/local/seattle/washington-high-school-students-walkout-israel-palestine-protest/281-992cde3f-3e79-4547-bca3-3b2a260dbde1>

<sup>42</sup> <https://www.newsweek.com/companies-boycotting-israel-cant-do-business-these-us-states-1593099>

<sup>43</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Lobby\\_\(TV\\_series\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Lobby_(TV_series))

<sup>44</sup> <https://network.aljazeera.net/en/pressroom/al-jazeera%E2%80%99s-investigative-unit-wins-prestigious-american-documentary-award> 2018

<sup>45</sup> Swisher is coauthor of the 2011 book *The Palestine Papers: The End of the road?*, which blew open the secret and scandalous American-led negotiations between Israelis and the Palestinian authority between 2000 and 2010

<sup>46</sup> These four parts of *The Lobby* may or may not be available on the internet. At the time of this writing, two were accessible:

[The Lobby USA Pt1 \(The film Israel Lobby didn't want you to see\) \(youtube.com\)](#)

[The Lobby USA Pt2 \(Film Israel lobby didn't want you to see!\) \(youtube.com\)](#)

<sup>47</sup> [New Al Jazeera film uncovers 'rotting foundation' of U.S. Israel lobby \(972mag.com\)](#)  
+ 972 Magazine, November 1, 2018

---

<sup>48</sup> <https://electronicintifada.net/content/trump-official-wants-students-prosecuted-israel-protests/25526>

<sup>49</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James\\_Bamford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Bamford)

<sup>50</sup> <https://btlonline.org/israels-u-s-spy-network-aims-to-crush-student-activists-who-support-palestinian-rights/>

<sup>51</sup> [Who Is Funding \*Canary Mission\*? Inside the Doxxing Operation Targeting Anti-Zionist Students and Professors | The Nation](#)

<sup>52</sup> <https://www.timesofisrael.com/israel-said-to-have-waged-9-year-war-against-icc-tapping-its-communications/>

<sup>53</sup> Declassified CIA documents on Israeli spy ring

<https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP90-00965R000403720030-6.pdf>

<https://www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP90-00965R000504890018-0.pdf>

<sup>54</sup> The *Middle East Report* is a magazine published by the Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP). Since 2022, its executive editor and managing editor have been based at the University of Exeter. Its online version is made available in a mixed access mode. The magazine is consistently critical of Israel, Zionism, and the foreign relations of the United States in the Middle East.

<https://merip.org/1993/07/adls-spy-ring/>

Mearsheimer & Walt p. 187

<sup>55</sup> By Sylvain Cypel, originally published in French in *Le Monde*, March 6, 2002 – reposted from [Antiwar.com](#), translated by Malcolm Garris

<https://israelpalestineneews.org/flashback-vast-israeli-spy-network-dismantled-in-us-le-monde/> (If Americans Knew)

<sup>56</sup> Reports of Israeli spy ring dismissed:

*Camera* March 8 2002: Israeli media denies Israeli spying stories

*WA Post* March 6 2002:

A wide array of U.S. officials yesterday dismissed reports that the U.S. government had broken up an Israeli espionage ring that consisted of young Israelis attempting to

---

penetrate U.S. agencies by selling artwork in federal buildings.

*NY Times* March 6 2002: U.S. cool to report of Israeli spy ring, by Brian Knowlton;

*International Herald Tribune* March 6, 2002 American officials expressed caution and doubts Tuesday about reports that a large ring of Israelis spies had been broken up last year in the United States, where some of them allegedly had come in pursuit of Al Qaeda militants.

<sup>57</sup> Ex-prosecutor: Arrest shows reach of spy ring

<https://www.nbcnews.com/id/wbna24281551>

<sup>58</sup> Weir P.62 f

<sup>59</sup> Weir p. 64 note [259] p. 184: For some of their violence against Jews and others in Palestine, see Mark A Raider, "Irresponsible, Undisciplined Opposition: Ben Halpern on the Bergson Group and Jewish Terrorism in Pre-State Palestine," *American Jewish History* 92.3 (2004), 313-60.

<sup>60</sup> Weir p. 63 note [257]: Medoff, *Militant Zionism*, 192. Ben Hecht also mentions this funding in his article praising Zionist violence against the British, "Letter to the Terrorists of Palestine," published on page 42 of the May 14, 1947 edition of the *New York Herald Tribune*: "Brave friends we are working to help you. We are raising money for you." (Philo and Berry, *More Bad News from Israel*, 29)

<sup>61</sup> <https://www.trtworld.com/turkiye/how-peace-flourished-in-ottoman-palestine-a-story-of-coexistence-15612345>

<sup>62</sup> Mandatory Palestine

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandatory\\_Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandatory_Palestine)

Mandate for Palestine

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandate\\_for\\_Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandate_for_Palestine)

Balfour Declaration

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balfour\\_Declaration](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balfour_Declaration)

United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_Partition\\_Plan\\_for\\_Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Partition_Plan_for_Palestine)

1936-1939 Arab Revolt in Palestine

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936%E2%80%931939\\_Arab\\_revolt\\_in\\_Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936%E2%80%931939_Arab_revolt_in_Palestine)

Henry McMahon



---

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry\\_McMahon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_McMahon)

Sykes–Picot Agreement

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sykes%E2%80%93Picot\\_Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sykes%E2%80%93Picot_Agreement)

History of the State of Palestine.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_State\\_of\\_Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_State_of_Palestine)

<sup>63</sup> Weir p. 16 They tried the Ottoman Empire, which controlled Palestine at the time, as well as Britain. Initially the British declined, pointing out that Palestine was Arab and the home to half a million Arabs, and that Jerusalem was sacred to all three major monotheistic faiths.

<sup>64</sup> Meanwhile, the UK and France were negotiating a secret deal which became known as the 1916 Sykes–Picot Agreement. This secret agreement was the basis of 1917 Balfour Declaration, which reneged upon McMahon’s earlier promises of an alliance with Arabs.

<sup>65</sup> Weir p.15

<sup>66</sup> Weir p. 15. 1200 imprisoned: Note 62 p. 120 f: Wilson’s Espionage and Sedition Acts resulted in the jailing 1,200 American “Walter C. Matthey of Iowa was sentenced to a year in jail for applauding an anti-conscription speech. Walter Heynacher of South Dakota was sentenced to five years in Leavenworth for telling a younger man that ‘it was foolishness to send our boys over there to get killed by the thousands, all for the sake of Wall Street.’ ...Abraham Sugarman of Sibley County, Minnesota, was sentenced to three years in Leavenworth for arguing that the draft was unconstitutional and remarking, ‘This is supposed to be a free country. Like Hell it is.’” Bill Kauffman, *Ain’t My America: the Long, Noble History of Antiwar Conservatism and Middle American Anti-imperialism* (New York: Metropolitan, 2008), 74.

One of the songs that helped recruit Americans to fight in the war, “Over There,” was written by George M. Cohan, who received the Congressional Medal of Honor for it in 1940, when America was about to join another world war. “Who’s Who - George M Cohan,” First World War, August 22, 2009, <http://www.firstworldwar.com/bio/cohan.htm>

<sup>67</sup> Weir P. 15-16

<sup>68</sup> Weir p. 17 See Note 69 p. 123 f

A number of authors refer to this; see the following citations.

One was William Yale in *The Near East: A Modern History* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1968), 266-270.

---

Yale, a descendant of the founder of Yale University, was an authority on the Middle East who had worked for the State Department in a number of roles in the Middle East, including as a member of the King Crane Commission, and worked for many years as a professor of history.

“Guide to the William Yale Papers, 1916-1972,” University of New Hampshire Library, accessed on January 1, 2014, <http://www.library.unh.edu/special/index.php/william-yale>.

Yale writes: “...the Zionists in England set about winning British support for Zionism. This the English Zionists successfully did by the end of 1916. It was an amazing achievement which required great skill, unfaltering energy, and determination. The methods by which the conquest of the British government was made were diverse and of necessity in some cases devious.”

He writes, “The Zionists in England well understood that British leaders would have to be approached on the basis of their interests and ideas,” and notes, “The means used were adapted admirably to the personal outlook and characteristics of the men to be influenced.”

Some were “persuaded that Zionism was a fulfillment of Old and New Testament prophecies.” Zionists also appealed to “the idealisms of many [British],” convincing them that this was a solution to anti-Semitism and could be an “atonement by Christian Europe for its long persecution of the Jews.”

Some top officials had to be persuaded “that Zionism was a noble and righteous cause of significance to the welfare of the world as well as to that of the Jewish people.”

Others were to be convinced that “by backing Zionism world-wide enthusiastic Jewish support for the allied cause could be assured.” Yale notes that in 1916 “the Allied cause was far from bright” and quotes a Zionist leader’s statements that Zionists worked to persuade British officials that “the best and perhaps the only way (which proved to be so) to induce the American President to come into the war was to secure the cooperation of Zionist Jews by promising them Palestine, and thus enlist and mobilize the hitherto unsuspectedly powerful forces of Zionist Jews in America and elsewhere in favor of the Allies on a quid pro quo contract basis. Thus, as will be seen, the Zionists, having carried out their part, and greatly helped to bring America in, the Balfour Declaration of 1917 was but the public confirmation of the necessarily secret ‘gentlemen’s’ agreement of 1916...”

Yale states that once “inner circles of the British government had been captured by the Zionists,” they turned their efforts to obtain French, Italian, and American acquiescence to the Zionist program.

In 1903, Zionists retained future Prime Minister Lloyd George’s law firm.

---

For a detailed discussion of the Lusitania incident and other aspects of the U.S. entry into WWI see John Cornelius, "The Hidden History of the Balfour Declaration," Washington Report on Middle East Affairs, November 2005, 44-50. Print. Online at <http://www.wrmea.com/component/content/article/278-2005-november/8356-special-report-the-hidden-history-of-the-balfour-declaration.html>

<sup>69</sup> Weir p 16-17

<sup>70</sup> UK foreign secretary Arthur James Balfour writing in 1917 about the UK's support for a "national home" for the Jewish people in Palestine  
[Colonialism and Apartheid | BDS Movement](#) (scroll down to "The Four Great Powers")

<https://bdsmovement.net/colonialism-and-apartheid/the-origins-of-israel..>

<sup>71</sup>

[https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/martinkramer/files/the\\_balfour\\_declaration\\_and\\_the\\_jewish\\_threat\\_that\\_made\\_britain\\_honor\\_it\\_mosaic.pdf](https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/martinkramer/files/the_balfour_declaration_and_the_jewish_threat_that_made_britain_honor_it_mosaic.pdf)

<sup>72</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_State\\_of\\_Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_State_of_Palestine)

<sup>73</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936%E2%80%931939\\_Arab\\_revolt\\_in\\_Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1936%E2%80%931939_Arab_revolt_in_Palestine)

<sup>74</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_the\\_State\\_of\\_Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_State_of_Palestine)

<sup>75</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish\\_insurgency\\_in\\_Mandatory\\_Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_insurgency_in_Mandatory_Palestine)

<sup>76</sup> Weir p. 44

<sup>77</sup> Weir p. 35

<sup>78</sup> Weir p 44 f

<sup>79</sup> Weir p. 46, 47, 48

<sup>80</sup> Weir p 49

<sup>81</sup> Weir p. 50

<sup>82</sup> Weir p. 50

<sup>83</sup> Weir p. 51-52

---

<sup>84</sup> Weir p. 52

<sup>85</sup> Weir p. 54

<sup>86</sup> Weir P. 54- 55

<sup>87</sup> Weir p. 44

<sup>88</sup> Weir p. 56 UN recommendation: also see  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_Partition\\_Plan\\_for\\_Palestine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Partition_Plan_for_Palestine)

<sup>89</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two-state\\_solution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two-state_solution)

<sup>90</sup> Weir p. 56

<sup>91</sup> Weir p. 56

<sup>92</sup> Weir p. 43-44

<sup>93</sup> Weir p. 57

<sup>94</sup> The fiction of terrorism as an Islamic invention: see for example  
[The Evolution Of Islamic Terrorism - An Overview | Target America | FRONTLINE | PBS](#)

<sup>95</sup> Weir p. 58,note 236, referring to Tom Segev, Seventh Million, p. 63.

<sup>96</sup> <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Stern-Gang>

<sup>97</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King\\_David\\_Hotel\\_bombing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_David_Hotel_bombing)

<sup>98</sup> Weir p. 58

<sup>99</sup> Mearsheimer & Walt p. 99

<sup>100</sup> Begin U.S. tour: Weir p 60 note 249 Lilienthal, What Price Israel, 79

This tour eventually included visits to 11 Senators, 12 governors, 70 Congressmen, 17 Justices, and numerous other public officials.

<sup>101</sup> Weir p. 61 note 250 Lilienthal, What Price Israel, 79

<sup>102</sup> Weir p. 61 note 251 Howe, "Fighting the 'soldiers of Occupation' From WWII to the Intifada."

<sup>103</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lavon\\_Affair](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lavon_Affair)

<sup>104</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S.S.\\_Liberty\\_incident](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S.S._Liberty_incident)

---

<sup>105</sup> [Israel and state-sponsored terrorism - Wikipedia](#)

<sup>106</sup> Lenczowski chapters 5 - 8

<sup>107</sup> The doctrine was outlined by former Israel Defense Forces (*IDF*) Chief of General Staff Gadi Eizenkot. The first public announcement of the doctrine was made in an interview with Eizenkot, commander of the *IDF*'s northern front, published by Yedioth Ahronoth in October 2008. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dahiya\\_doctrine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dahiya_doctrine)

<sup>108</sup> Although one of the lead authors, Judge Richard Goldstone, appeared to relent under pressure, his three co-authors were strongly critical of Goldstone's apparent desire to retract the report. They released a joint-statement standing by the report, claiming in response to the pressure to change their conclusions "had we given in to pressures from any quarter to sanitise our conclusions, we would be doing a serious injustice to the hundreds of innocent civilians killed during the Gaza conflict, the thousands injured, and the hundreds of thousands whose lives continue to be deeply affected by the conflict and the blockade" [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dahiya\\_doctrine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dahiya_doctrine)