

## AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR THE ZIONIST ENTITY FROM ITS ESTABLISHMENT UNTIL THE 1973 WAR

*M. M. Falah Ali Daleel*

*Dhi-Qar Education Directorate - Nasiriyah Education Department*

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### Abstract

The influential force that the Zionist entity has become today in the Middle East was built on foundations supported by major countries, including the most powerful country in the world today, not the United States of America. What its relationship with the Zionist entity has become was not the result of a coincidence, but rather a political act distinguished by the antiquity of its history and the diversity of its fields. The Zionist policy has achieved great success in winning over a country that possesses political decision-making and military capabilities that influence the world. The result of this was that it usurped a land, displaced a people, and killed an entire generation in order to achieve its colonial goals. Studying the methods adopted by the Zionist policy sheds light on the strengths of that relationship and thus It gives data on the size of this relationship and the future of its development. It also informs us of the extent to which the support of the United States of America for the Zionist entity may stop. Therefore, the study came to clarify the foundations of that relationship and how the Zionist policy was able to develop it and what areas it adopted. The study also came to explain how the support of the United States developed. The United States of America supported the Zionist entity from its establishment until the 1973 war, and how the political decision and American military support played a role in the survival of this entity in the midst of the Arab world.

**Keywords:** United States of America, Palestine, the Zionist entity.

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### The first axis: The foundations of American political rapprochement with the Zionist entity

Although the foundations upon which the United States of America was formed differed from the formation of the Zionist entity, the United States of America, upon its formation, raised the slogan of peace, freedom, independence, and respect for human rights, and this was opposed by the Zionist tendencies, which devoted all their political, economic, and social efforts to occupying Palestine and usurping its land. However, it was formed The relationship between the two parties is based on the common colonial interest<sup>(1)</sup>.

And its roots extended, as US President John Adams<sup>(2)</sup> supported the formation of a homeland for the Jews, and US President Abraham Lincoln<sup>(3)</sup> also supported the establishment of a homeland for the Jews in Palestine, and American politics sympathized with the Zionist entity before the Balfour Declaration and supported it after its declaration. This stems from a number of reasons, including that the affiliations of the American people and their European origins were historically influenced by the conflict of Arab Islamic civilization with Western European civilization, creating a kind of conflict between the two parties. Therefore, American ideas and trends sided with Zionist thought and supported the establishment of a homeland for them in Palestine<sup>(4)</sup>, as well as common interests. In the region, there are moral ties and common values that bind them together. They believe that they go back to the Holy Bible and that the American people have been enlightened by the inspirations of the Jewish prophets.

They believe that the relationship between the United States of America and the Zionist entity is solid and strong, based on common values and heritage based on democracy and common history<sup>(5)</sup>.

Judaism exploited common beliefs with Christianity, resulting in a religious movement that appeared at the beginning of the nineteenth century known as Millenarianism. It was based on the return of Christ to life to rule the earth for a thousand years while surrounded by Jewish saints. The Messianic clergy adopted this idea with Jewish support, from which the idea crystallized. God's chosen people, and the creation of a Christian religious movement that supports the Jews religiously, believing in the second return of Christ and stipulating that his return be established with the establishment of a homeland for the Jews in Palestine. This was followed by the emergence of religious movements in Europe that supported the Zionist movement, including the Puritan groups that raised the status of the Jews and supported their beliefs<sup>(6)</sup>, and from this standpoint, sympathy was born. America towards Zionism. The Zionist-Christian alliance is developing and growing until those who believe that the Christian and Jewish faiths are based on the idea that God predestined rapprochement between them and that the directions and movements of the Zionist entity are nothing but a destiny planned by the Lord, so they are doing what the Lord has destined if it is the will of the Lord and as long as it is so. Christians must support it and support it in its decisions and assist it in its movements<sup>(7)</sup>. These Christian ideas met with the Jewish ideas that claimed that God promised their father Abraham and his grandchildren to return to the Promised Land, which is the land of Palestine. These ideas were adopted by Zionism in its claim to the land of Palestine and demanding that the Americans support it and focus on the religious aspect. It has a great influence on the people and the political decision, and the Jews developed their religious belief and linked the Promised Land, the land of Palestine, to the will of the Lord and made it the foundations of their religious beliefs, and from here came the agreement between Jewish-Christian Zionism to work towards issuing a promise of immediate success and thus the occupation of Palestine<sup>(8)</sup>.

Since the establishment of the United States of America in the seventeenth century, Christian-Jewish religious beliefs have influenced the construction of American society with European origins. American society supported Jewish missionary movements, which resulted in the establishment of American Zionism and gained many followers. It began to infiltrate the media and public opinion until these movements were able to gain On the Americans' sympathy and bias toward Jewish Zionism, these religious ideas and beliefs were not limited to society only, but they were able to influence American political decision-makers, and this Zionist policy succeeded in obtaining American approval for the "Fur" promise<sup>(9)</sup>, although some American presidents were not enthusiastic about the idea of establishing a homeland for the Jews. In Palestine at first, they did not respond to the Jewish and British appeals that wanted to bring the United States of America into the Middle East because they saw its implementation as harming American interests in the region on the basis that the dispute between Jews and Arabs would affect the stability of the region and that the establishment of a Jewish state in the region would affect its interests with the Arab countries as well as the opposition. The Arab declaration of the Balfour Declaration and the establishment of a Jewish state embarrassed the position of the United States of America calling for peace and the right to self-determination, in addition to placing a colonial entity in the region that competes with the aspirations of the United States of America to control the region, an idea that the American political leadership did not favor<sup>(10)</sup>, but this position of the United States of America did not last long. It quickly changed after the Jewish lobby moved in and put pressure on political decision-makers and through its influence on the presidential elections, in addition to the pressures of the American community that supports Zionism and its many followers who exercised religious and economic support, as well as the success achieved by the Zionist entity on the ground and its control over a large territory of Palestine with British assistance. As well as the repercussions of World War I, which affected America's political orientations and changed its hesitant position into one of support and assistance to the Zionist entity<sup>(11)</sup>.

### **The second axis: Zionist influence on American life**

The number of Jews in the United States of America did not exceed (600,000) Jews, who immigrated there following the assassination of Tsar Alexander II in 1881 AD and the exposure of the Jews'

involvement in the assassination. After that, Russia and all of Europe witnessed a massive campaign of persecution of Jews, which was known at the time as the spread of the “anti-Semitism” wave. Which prompted thousands of Jews to immigrate, and their destination was the United States of America for fear of retaliation, as well as to practice trade, which flourished and grew in the new state, as their number in 1903 AD (4,000,000) reached four million people, and this number increased in the following years until it reached approximately (6,000,000) six million Jews, or about (3%) of the total population of the United States<sup>(12)</sup>.

The Jews constituted approximately (14%) of the number of public employees in the state administrations and the American government and its public facilities, that is, this is estimated at four times the size of their population percentage in the country. They were distinguished by their organizations and gatherings and their eagerness to unite and participate as an influential force in the reality of the United States of America. Since the Americans were generally Their participation does not exceed (50%) of the total number of those eligible to participate in the general elections. American Jews participate by approximately (100%) of their eligible population to participate<sup>(13)</sup>, and New York City was inhabited by an estimated (40%) of Jews, meaning approximately (2,500,000) two million people. And half of the Jews in a city that is considered the commercial and financial capital, this made them constitute (12%) of the total number of voters in the state of New York, and this made them an influential force in the elections and a force of attraction for those who won them over and were able to obtain their votes, which is one of the strengths of the Jews<sup>(14)</sup>.

Jews also constituted an estimated 20% of university professors and employees of scientific institutions in the United States of America, while their percentage also reached about 20% of the number of public defenders and employees of constitutional and legal institutions in the United States of America, and a percentage of (10%) of the total Doctors, workers and administrators in the health institution in the United States of America, in addition to their large presence in the banking, commercial and stock market life in the country. Their large numbers in this field enabled them to effectively control the economic life in the United States of America<sup>(15)</sup>, and the Jews controlled the sites. Influential and decision makers in the heavy, oil, space, electronic, and military industries and other large industries that have an influential role in the economy of the United States of America. Because of their possession of large capital, large, diverse, and influential companies fell under their direct management, such as Lockheed Aircraft, aerospace company for military production, civil aviation, and electronic equipment. They were also able to control the management of the General Wayne went bankrupt military production company, which meets the needs of the American government and the Pentagon for strategic intercontinental missiles and nuclear submarines. They also had the management of General Motors (GM), Chevrolet, and automobiles ( Houses) In addition to the large and influential control of Jewish figures over the media and communications in the United States of America, they controlled the television stations, as well as the press, art, and cinema. Television stations, for example, are the control of Jewish Zionism over ABC and CBS. And NBS, as well as on The New York Times and the New York Post, as well as on the American newspaper The Washington Post and other not-so-famous newspapers<sup>(16)</sup>, the Jewish Zionist orientation was towards means The media is a deliberate step that has proven its success in revealing the facts to the public in a way that serves Zionist interests. The media is one of the most important political weapons that greatly influences the ideas of society and is the shaper of politics and its trends. Society, with its various affiliations, is influenced by the media. When you have the loudest voice, the majority listens to you.

The Jews in the United States of America, with their influential capital and extensive presence in economic and media life and in pivotal positions in public political life, formed effective pressure groups on American political decisions, which was called the American Jewish lobby, and the word lobby means a group of active people who They have special interests and exert pressure on public officials, especially legislators, in order to influence them to make decisions that are in their interests, and according to what was stipulated in the United States of America law in 1946 AD, which allowed organizations and various population groups to form organizations or groups to pressure the government in order to protect its interests, which... The Jews boarded it to establish AIBAC<sup>(17)</sup>, which is one of the

most important Jewish organizations that exerted pressure on the American government. We list below its leaders from its formation until now <sup>(18)</sup>.

<b>President</b>	<b>Active period</b>	<b>Abstract</b>
<b>Robert Asher</b>	1960-1962	<b>Lighting dealer in Chicago</b>
<b>Robert Asher</b>	1962-1964	<b>Los Angeles real estate broker and former owner of the Portland Trail Blazers</b>
<b>Larry Weinberg</b>	1976-1982	<b>A building materials executive in Detroit</b>
<b>Edward Levy Jr</b>	1983-1988	<b>Real estate developer in Mobile, Alabama</b>
<b>Meir "Bubba" Michel</b>	1990-1992	<b>Construction and real estate executive</b>
<b>David Steiner</b>	1992	<b>Relations manager and head of the Democratic Party</b>
<b>Stephen Grossman</b>	1992-1996	<b>Lawyer-Houston</b>
<b>Melvin Dow</b>	1996 -1997	<b>Insurance manager in New Jersey</b>
<b>Lonnie Kaplan</b>	1998-2000	<b>Cleveland investor</b>
<b>Tim Woolliger</b>	2000-2001	<b>Active in mass Jewish organizations in San Francisco</b>
<b>Amy Fredkin</b>	2002-2004	
<b>Prince Manoucherian</b>	2004-2006	
<b>Howard Friedman</b>	2006-2010	
<b>Lillian Pincus</b>	2016 -2020	<b>The former vice president of AIPAC is a former NFL employee</b>
<b>Bestie Burns Corn</b>	<b>2020-present</b>	<b>Lighting dealer in Chicago</b>

The Jewish organization AIPAC works with the Council of the Jewish Federal Federation, the World Jewish Congress, the American Zionist organizations, and the B'nai B'rith<sup>(19)</sup> organization, on behalf of the Zionist entity. AIPAC is keen for its representative to attend all open meetings and sessions in the Senate and Representatives of the US Congress and to communicate with all members and employees. In Congress and providing them with services, rewards and tourist visits to the Zionist entity in order to influence them and persuade them to take positions and decisions supportive of the general policy of the Zionist entity. This is what made the Ambassador of the Zionist entity to the United States of America, Yitzhak Rabin <sup>(20)</sup>, to emphasize the connection between the states. The United States of America and the Zionist entity are not limited to the number of Jews in it, but go beyond that. It is a connection between the political administration and its aspirations, and they share the same political horizon and aspirations. This demonstrates the extent of Zionist penetration into the American administration and its influence on the political decision, and it is developing and progressing. Zionist influence in America has increased until it has become capable of... From removing everyone who obstructs his path in the political arena <sup>(21)</sup>, and even going beyond that to the military dependence and military support that the United States of America provides to the Zionist entity, and this includes European countries as well, as it supplies the Zionist entity with advanced types of weapons that it provides to it at a time when it prevents the import of those Arab countries. Weapons: It was allowed to use the weapons reserves stored in European bases in NATO stores<sup>(22)</sup>.

The Jewish lobby was able to enter Congress and influence its decisions to a large degree. The Israelis request weapons from the Pentagon with the approval of the US Congress without objecting or discussing the reasons and motivations for their use. This indicates that most of the votes in Congress were in support of Zionism or had common interests with it. The decision to equip weapons is subject to many matters. From the considerations and questions, the fact that the preparation is so simple indicates the great ability of Zionism to influence the political decision in the United States of America <sup>(23)</sup>. In 1984, the American Congress, under the influence of the Zionist lobby, agreed to lift all restrictions that were imposed on trade exchange with the Zionist entity, and in 1986 The American administration issued a decision to exempt American citizens from income tax in the event that they make an annual donation to the American Jewish Collection Fund in the amount of (1000) thousand dollars. Under the

influence of the Zionist lobby in Congress, the American administration imposed on the United Nations in 1991 the cancellation of the international resolution issued by the General Assembly of 1975. Which equates Jewish Zionism with racism, and this shows the extent of the development of Zionist control. It influenced the American administration to cancel a decision issued by the United Nations, based on American control over this institution and the influence of the Zionist lobby on the American Congress. It took its decision on October 14, 2004, and by a majority to assign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The United States issued an annual report to monitor and monitor all anti-Semitic activities of Jews in the world. This decision was called (the Anti-Semitic Monitoring Act) and the establishment of a specialized office in the Congress administration as well as in the US State Department with the task of collecting information about people, governments and the press with Jewish anti-Semitic activities. This is recruiting the capabilities of the most powerful countries in the world to protect the Zionist presence as well as colonial interests in the world<sup>(24)</sup> and it did not end there. Rather, the UN Security Council, under the influence of the American administration, issued a resolution in 2005 to designate an international day of solidarity with the Jewish people on the day of remembrance of the alleged Nazi Holocaust, and on October 9. Second, 2005, the American administration issued from the UN Security Council Resolution 368 on behalf of the Zionist lobby, which calls on the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan, to end the state of isolation of the Zionist entity in the international organizations emanating from the United Nations, as well as to support the Zionist entity in joining all Asian regional groupings and organizations by virtue of its affiliation. The alleged geographer<sup>(25)</sup>.

The Zionist lobby was able to influence the decisions of Congress in the United States of America. It has a hand in most of the decisions issued by the American Congress and the Security Council, especially those decisions directed against the Arabs and those who compete with them in the region. Under Zionist influence, the blockade was imposed on Libya regarding the Lockerbie issue, as well as the blockade decision. And the sanctions on Iraq, especially Resolution 1441 in November 2002, as well as the decision of what was known as “Holding Syria Accountable and Lebanese Sovereignty” in Resolution 1559 of 2004, then Resolutions 1595, 1636 and 1646 regarding the investigation committee into the assassination of the martyr Rafik Hariri, former Prime Minister of Lebanon in 2005, with the deliberate targeting of Syria by placing the last two resolutions in the chapter Seventh of the Charter, meaning that it is enforceable using all sanctions, including military action in the name of the Security Council, similar to Resolution 1441 regarding Iraq, at a time when the Zionist lobby was placing the security and interests of the Zionist entity above the security and interests of the United States of America, and even at the expense of American national security<sup>(26)</sup>.

### **The third axis: Zionist influence on the American decision.**

#### **1- American political rapprochement with the Zionist entity.**

The Zionist entity had its own ways to put pressure on the United States of America, the influential political decision-maker in the world. After the United States of America called for the application of the Monner Principle, which is, in short, non-interference in foreign policies and non-interference of foreign countries in American politics, the American position changed after World War I, so the United States of America took It transcended its isolation and took part in the war and became involved in the war after the war and participated in global political decision-making. Its position began to change as it became clearer after World War II. US President Franklin Roosevelt linked the defense of the United States of America to the defense of Turkey and the Middle East<sup>(27)</sup>, those American trends. Jewish Zionism felt it before its inception and put it on the ground, and it was able to penetrate the corridors of American politics in order to have an impact on the political decision. This became clear when the Zionist entity excluded from the premises put forward by the American president, in which he opposed the formation of permanent alliances between countries, so you see the American rapprochement with the entity. Zionism, which was built on a number of reasons, including the confinement of British control in the Middle East region after the developments of the war and the competition between countries over this region at a time when the strategic importance of the region became apparent, as well as the international competition over it became clear, making the United States of America think about an ally in the region<sup>(28)</sup>, as well as increasing the importance of Oil and the global demand for it, and the

industry's heavy dependence on its derivatives, and the fact that the region has the largest oil production in the world and also contains the largest oil reserves in the world, so presence there has become necessary to secure the source of energy at the present time and in the future, and the idea of the presence of an entity that supports and supports American aspirations in the region from The ideas adopted by the United States of America, as well as the increase in Jewish immigration to the United States of America and societal pressure on the American administration in order to limit these increasing numbers made the idea of establishing a homeland for them in Palestine gain American acceptance, in addition to the media and Zionist interventions aimed at American support. These factors combined were able to To obtain American support in the region, the American administration has set out to fill the vacuum in the region by supporting the presence of a colonial entity that supports American aspirations and interests in the Middle East <sup>(29)</sup>.

## **2-The means of the Zionist entity to influence the American political decision**

Jewish Zionism was able to penetrate American society and government administration, and it succeeded in doing so until it began to influence American political decisions and was able to direct itself in a way that served its interests and aspirations at a time when it made those interests share the interests of the United States of America and worked hard to link its future aspirations to the plans of the American administration. This is after many tools were used to influence the American political decision, including religious beliefs, which I worked hard to link to the Christian religion, and linking the idea of the return of Jesus Christ to the presence of the Jews in Palestine, which was called the Promised Land, and the fact that religion is one of the major influences on society, was able to gain the support of a large part of the American people. The large Jewish community in American society, which, despite its affiliation to the United States of America, was affiliation to Jewish Zionist organizations, so it used that community as a means of pressure on the American administration and was able to succeed in that <sup>(30)</sup>, in addition to its possession of many satellite stations and its control over the media and propaganda and other such means. It has a great influence on the ideas of society, falsifying the facts and portraying the Zionist entity and the Jewish movement as the oppressed people who have been subjected to oppression and persecution, making the world and American society sympathize with them. Media propaganda is one of the most important means of war, and whoever controls it can control the minds of others by presenting ideas that serve his interests, and in This aspect is the control of the Zionist movement over publishing houses, printers, cinematic production companies, theaters, newspapers, magazines and other media outlets that influenced American society and made it with the ideas we put forward. It was able to achieve its goal with society's sympathy for its aspirations and goals, the most important of which is the occupation of Palestine. This sympathy was reflected in the American government administration and thus had an impact. On its political decision <sup>(31)</sup>, just as the Zionist movement used another pressure card, which is the elections, the Jewish community was concentrated in cities that influenced the results of the elections. If the entire Jewish community participates in the elections and is directed in its choices, they agree collectively, and when they vote they all vote for the candidate who serves their interests, so they They influence the results of the elections, and since members of the House of Representatives and a third of the members of the Senate prepare for elections every two years, in addition to the presidential elections that take place every four years, American political life lives in the atmosphere of elections continuously if we take into account the electoral propaganda that precedes the elections and the competition between the candidates from Yes, he won the most votes. Therefore, the Jewish community is an influential force in the conduct of the elections, and the number of its votes is not small. Therefore, the candidates compete in order to obtain their votes in exchange for their commitment to supporting the Jewish Zionist movement and supporting the Zionist entity <sup>(32)</sup>.

Zionist capital had a major impact on the American political decision. The Jewish businessmen controlling the banks, the owners of major companies, and the enormous financial capabilities had an impact through two axes. The first was that the capital was directed to the media, the economic sector, and the sectors that influence society and the American administration, and they began to work for Its interest is through the sectors it controls. The economic sector, for example, was directed to work in

order to serve the Zionist project, as well as the media sector, as well as industries of various kinds, especially military ones. Directing the various sectors in order to serve the Zionist project was a correct step and it succeeded in achieving that. As for the second axis, it The Zionist movement exploited capital in the most important sector in the state, which is politics. It used capital to support government administration candidates in the elections. Since electoral campaigns cost a lot of money in travel, transportation, and holding conferences, meetings, and festivals, these funds were therefore important. The legislator who enjoys the financial support of the Zionist movement is committed to By supporting the ideas and aspirations of that movement and working through the American government administration to issue laws that serve that Zionist movement, so capital had a major role in directing American policy to serve Zionist aspirations. The American political decision has its weight in the international arena and has its influence on the decisions of the nations. From this standpoint, the financial support provided by the Zionist movement to some American political figures is justified and deserved, as the results are great and important <sup>(33)</sup>.

#### **The fourth axis: American support and its impact on the Arab conflict with the Zionist entity**

By clarifying the relationship between the United States of America and the Zionist entity, it becomes clear to us that the American position is positively inclined in favor of the Zionist entity.

##### **1- The American position before the establishment of the Zionist entity**

At the end of the twenties, the United States of America was confined to its geographical situation, closed in on itself, taking the Monroe Doctrine as its approach. This stage began with the American Depression, which changed the lives of many Americans and affected the structure of its society. In the midst of these circumstances, the policy of the United States of America regarding Palestine faced a new test. When Britain formed the Shaw Committee to investigate the causes of the 1929 uprising, the committee decided on September 31, 1930, to place restrictions on the transfer of Arab lands to the Jews, specify immigration, and draw lines for agricultural and social reform in the country. The committee also recommended that the British government issue an explicit statement about Jewish immigration and study means of organizing and monitoring it. As a result, the Zionists in the United States of America caused a great uproar. Their efforts focused on collecting signatures and placing them on petitions submitted to the American government in protest against the British restrictions imposed on Jewish immigration. The matter reached the point that members of the House of Representatives sent telegrams to the American President asking him to intervene to put pressure on them. On the British government to help the Jews establish a national homeland, the American position remained firm, relying on non-interference, despite the continued Zionist insistence in opposition to the committee's decisions, which culminated in Zionist and non-Zionist Jews holding a conference in New York City on December 28, 1930, in which they protested against the committee's decisions and declared They continued to work in order to achieve their goals <sup>(34)</sup>, during the period between 1930 and 1932, the American Zionists established a union consisting of a group of self-governing organizations aimed at mobilizing public opinion and exerting pressure on the official bodies in the American administration and Congress in the interest of political Zionism, and he participated in its membership in a large way. Mainly Protestant religious leaders, as well as government officials, politicians, businessmen, and journalists, it also aimed for cooperation between Jews and non-Jews from American society in order to achieve its goals, including the (Palestinian American Committee), which included a large number of clerics, members of Congress, ministers, and others from American society, and aimed to organize Efforts by non-Jews to cooperate with the Zionist cause, and to inform public opinion in the United States of America among non-Jews about Zionist activities, purposes and achievements in Palestine <sup>(35)</sup>.

American government calls also appeared for Jewish residents outside Palestine and suggested Alaska, but Zionist organizations in the United States exerted pressure on the government to refuse to settle the issue of Jewish refugees. Then pressure was directed to the Australian government to stop a project to settle Jews in Australia as a refugee colony <sup>(36)</sup>, and the Zionist cause began to gain ground. The American community sympathized and progress was achieved in the American administration, but the economic crisis and the policy of isolation followed by the United States of America made it move away

from interfering in the Zionist issue at a time when Britain supported Zionist ideas. It responded to Zionist pressures and annulled the committee's decisions on February 13, 1931<sup>(37)</sup>.

Due to the United States implementing a law restricting immigration, as well as the economic crisis, Jewish immigration to the United States of America began to decrease, and its orientation towards Palestine was at a time when the Zionist movement was ready to exploit this situation and direct immigration to Palestine, at a time when the United States and Britain helped it by closing the doors of their countries to Jewish immigrants.<sup>(38)</sup> At the same time, the Zionist movement in the United States of America began to play a role in political life and found that the Democratic Party was the ideal framework for expressing their interests, so they joined it in large numbers. Nearly 90% of the Jews gave their votes to Roosevelt during his presidency. The first is that Jewish organizations are active in every direction to protect their interests and achieve their goals. During this period, they were taking steady, stable steps and with a great degree of intelligence to create a broad American popular base committed to achieving their project in Palestine. The Zionist movement was also able to harness these gatherings to pressure the government administration to take action. The political decision appropriate to its interests and aspirations<sup>(39)</sup>, and during the outbreak of the 1936 revolution in Palestine and the escalation of confrontations with the British forces, the American ambassador intervened by recommending the protection of the property of American figures, and despite the pressure exerted by Zionist organizations in the United States of America to take measures to confront the revolution in Palestine, the United States of America adhered to its position, which it had planned for itself, of non-interference in implementation of its policy of non-interference. Likewise, the United States of America was unable to interfere in the affairs of Palestine by opening the door to immigration wide open; Because it itself had determined immigration to it, which made it avoid interference in this area<sup>(40)</sup>, from the above it is clear that the Zionist movement tried to co-opt the American political decision, and despite its success in penetrating into American society and co-opting public opinion and the progress of its organizations in achieving its goals and influencing American society, the political decision Although the American government administration did not reject the Zionist project, it did not support it during this period and was committed to implementing its principles (the Monroe Doctrine), which included avoiding direct interference in foreign affairs, especially the Middle East, because it wanted to protect its interests in the region at a time when there were those competing with it. It did not want to To be calculated on a specific entity during that period.

## **2- American support after the announcement of the establishment of the Zionist entity**

The position of the United States of America on Jewish Zionism witnessed a clear change. It began to lean toward its side, and it was one of the countries that voted for the decision to partition Palestine. This contradicted the principle of non-interference adopted by the United States of America, and it seems that the pressures exerted by the Zionist movement on the American political administration and political decision-making have... The American declarations bore fruit and began to lean towards the side of the Zionist entity. It supported the Zionist position in the United Nations, and its approval of the partition decision, as it was one of the major countries, was a helpful factor and a great incentive for the rest of the countries to follow suit. The Zionist policy bore fruit in May 1948 when the British High Commissioner announced the end of the British Mandate. On Palestine and the establishment of the Zionist entity, which was recognized by the major countries, including the United States of America, which recognized it 11 minutes after the announcement of the establishment of the Zionist entity, followed by the Soviet Union, followed by the remaining countries<sup>(41)</sup>. The Arab countries objected to the decision and the entry of seven armies representing the Arab League countries into Palestine was able to achieve victories over the Zionist entity, but on June 8, 1948, the Arabs met in Damascus to discuss the Security Council's decision, and after a lengthy discussion, they ended up approving the armistice resolution starting on June 11, 1948. The decision to accept the armistice by the Arabs was a big mistake<sup>(42)</sup>, so it stopped. The fighting was a major turning point in the military position in favor of the Zionist entity and a direct cause of the defeat that befell the Arabs later. The decision gave the Jews the opportunity to reorganize their ranks and arrange their priorities, especially after the military aid they received during the armistice phase from the Western countries represented by the United States of

America, which led to It played a dangerous role at the time of the first truce in favor of Israel and against the Arabs, when the American administration began to issue hints about abolishing the arms embargo on the Zionist entity, despite the opposition of the US State Department, which warned its government against the issue of lifting the arms embargo on the Zionist entity, expressing its fear of exposing American strategic interests as well as military setbacks. Which the Arabs will be exposed to, which will lead to the fall of a number of Arab governments and a wave of hostility against the American administration, the primary beneficiary of which will be the Soviet Union. Lifting the embargo will also lead to the cancellation of American oil concessions granted in Arab countries, especially the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which may push them to demand By canceling it and also demanding the evacuation of the Dhahran Air Base <sup>(43)</sup>, and in the face of these pressures, the United States of America was dealing with caution with the Zionist entity, but this was what was announced. As for what is going on in the political corridors, the American government has sued for the practices of the Zionist arms dealers inside the United States who, on December 3, The first was in 1948 with an attempt to send a shipment of (50) tons of military materials along the New Jersey port route to Palestine. When the investigations began, the American government issued a decision to stop the investigations to the authorities responsible for the investigation. It also, in complete secrecy, equipped the Zionist forces with heavy artillery and various naval and air weapons <sup>(44)</sup> It turned a blind eye to American Jewish volunteers in the war, in addition to providing in-kind and cash assistance to the Zionist entity, which contributed to the advantage in favor of the Zionist entity's forces, which became in a position through which they could achieve military gains on the various combat fronts <sup>(45)</sup>.

At the end of the war, the problem of Palestinian refugees who were briefly displaced from their homes appeared, and despite the proposal of the United Nations committee to return them to their land, the Zionist entity rejected this and proposed settling them in Arab countries, citing security considerations, which created a major problem, as the fate of the refugees became unknown. In the meantime, the United States of America intervened. It put pressure on the Zionist entity to retract its position and make some concessions, which is the first time that the United States of America has put pressure on the Zionist entity <sup>(46)</sup>, and it confirmed this at the United Nations General Assembly session in 1948 if the United States supported refugee relief and urged members to make voluntary contributions. To them, it is clear that American support for the refugee issue was aimed at preserving American interests in the region, which began to expand after obtaining oil concessions in Saudi Arabia and some Arab countries, as well as its fear of the communist tide competing with it in the Middle East <sup>(47)</sup>, but despite this position, The United States of America focused on the economic solution to the problem and neglected the political solution, which is the real cause of the problem, claiming that the political method has proven insufficient. From this standpoint, the American Congress approved in March 1949 a donation of \$16 million to the United Nations Relief Program for Palestinian Refugees <sup>(48)</sup>, as presented by Assistant The US Secretary of State proposed an economic development plan based on providing financial aid to countries that host refugees. It seems that the goal of this proposal is to settle the refugees in the countries to which they were displaced and prevent them from returning to Palestine<sup>(49)</sup>.

From the above, it is clear that the United States of America changed its position towards the Zionist entity during the period of announcing its establishment. In the period preceding that, it committed itself to neutrality and support for the aspirations of Jewish Zionism, without political movements or issuing laws, in any way, sympathy and acceptance of the Zionist position, but during the political dialogues and until the decision to establish the Zionist entity, it became The American intervention is more serious and the decisions of the American administration began to lean towards the Zionist entity's side, so it was one of the first countries to recognize the establishment of the Zionist entity and its biased position towards it became very clear, even though the United States of America in that period had not secured its interests in the Middle East in light of the competition from the Soviet Union.

### **3- American support for the Zionist entity prior to the 1967 war**

On 5 June 1967, turmoil spread throughout the Middle East, when the Zionist entity launched a military strike against Egyptian military aviation. Although the United States of America was not involved in this conflict, the Zionist entity's attack had a direct impact on its relations with the Arab countries,

which it saw as ignoring its announcement. Neutrality and its previous call to end the disputes<sup>(50)</sup>, at a time when there was a widespread belief that the aircraft of the United States of America had contributed with the Zionist entity in striking the Egyptian forces because the amount of losses suffered by the Egyptian forces was very large<sup>(51)</sup>.

The Arab response to that attack was to cut off the export of oil to the United States of America and Britain. This decision affected the two countries' oil reserves, industry, and rising fuel prices. Although the United States of America responded with a decision to ban the export of weapons to the Middle East as support for the Zionist entity in its war with the Arab countries. However, the decision to stop oil exports affected the relations of the United States of America with the Zionist entity, but only in a media way through statements, some conferences, meetings, etc., but in reality it turned out that this was only media, and the support of the United States of America for the Zionist entity did not change, and everything that happened affected the position of Arab countries refrain from using oil as a weapon, and the decision to ban the export of oil to the United States of America has more impact than on American support for the Zionist entity. The statements and promises made by the United States of America succeeded in changing the position of some Arab countries and they backed down from the decision to ban the export of oil to the United States of America, Britain, and some Western powers that Did not support the Zionist entity<sup>(52)</sup>.

The end of the 1967 war and the great losses inflicted by the Zionist entity on Egypt and the Arab countries represented a turning point in Arab politics, which was dominated by the idea of Arab nationalism. It turned to the idea of Western support for the Arab countries. Therefore, the Arab countries searched for support from the United States of America, which took advantage of this by selling large quantities. Of weapons, but of specific types, and it worked to improve its relationship with the Arab countries, especially the Gulf, as it does not differ with them except on the Palestinian issue, and it agrees with them on other issues, giving it priority and status, the first of which are the economic, military, security, and diplomatic aspects<sup>(53)</sup>. The policy of the United States of America in the Middle East has succeeded in achieving its goals. It was able to secure the flow of oil to its country, which is the main factor in its technical development, as well as secure the Zionist entity by supporting it with weapons and equipment, as well as its political support by standing against any Arab or Islamic alliance that threatens the security and safety of the Zionist entity and establishing its presence. This shows the extent of the development of United States support. This American support for the Zionist entity has become public and clear to everyone.

#### **4-American support for the Zionist entity prior to the 1973 war.**

On 6 October 1972, the President of the Zionist entity, Golda Meir<sup>(54)</sup>, met with the Ambassador of the United States of America regarding the news of the gathering of Arab armed forces and asked the American Ambassador to appeal to the President of the United States of America to use all his influence in order to prevent the occurrence of The war, although there were reports submitted to the intelligence agencies of the United States of America about the Egyptian and Syrian military buildups in the days preceding the war, but they ruled out the possibility of the outbreak of war and thought that the matter was nothing but a camouflage operation<sup>(55)</sup>.

I asked the American ambassador for the American government to intervene and use all of its influence to prevent the outbreak of war, and I suggested that the American president visit Egypt, Syria, and the Soviet Union for the purpose of reviewing developments in events, at a time when the Zionist entity pledged to the American government that it would not leave. For a preventive war against Egypt or Syria, it explained that it was making this promise based on the repeated warnings issued by the President of the United States of America and in implementation of his aspirations, who asked it not for the Zionist entity to launch a preventive war against Egypt or Syria<sup>(56)</sup>. On September 6, 1973, US President Richard Milhous Nixon<sup>(57)</sup> received a phone call from the US ambassador to the Zionist entity, informing him of the worsening events and the development of the military and political positions between the Arab countries represented by Egypt, Syria and the Zionist entity. He requested US Secretary of State Henry Henry Alfred Kissinger<sup>(58)</sup> called the Foreign Minister of Egypt and the Zionist

entity and appealed to them to exercise restraint. He immediately took the initiative to contact them and asked them not to destabilize the existing ceasefire between the two parties, but in an intelligence report from the United States of America, it was confirmed that the Egyptian and Syrian units had organized in Attack formations in front of the units of the Zionist entity on both fronts remained in their fixed positions, and despite the promises made by Golda Meir that Israel would try not to carry out a preventive war, it intended to launch a heavy blow<sup>(59)</sup>, hence Kissinger's warnings that he addressed to the Zionist entity, which were: What prevented him from launching a pre-emptive strike against the Arabs, and if he was able to provide conclusive evidence that the Arabs were the aggressors, the United States of America would see that it was a moral duty to help the Zionist entity in the next war, and this means that in the event that the Zionist entity launched the first strike, The United States of America will not be morally obligated to help him, and the government of the Zionist entity will remain isolated<sup>(60)</sup>.

On November 6, 1973, the war broke out, and despite the Arab declaration that the Zionist entity was the cause of the war and was the one who started it, the government of the United States of America was convinced that the Arabs were the ones who started the war, and although the Arab strike was a surprise at the international level, the United States The United States was confident of Israel's ability to repel the first strike and quickly change the situation in its favor<sup>(61)</sup>. On the same day, a meeting of the Special Action Committee was held in the United States of America, attended by Kissinger, his deputy in the State Department, Kent Rash, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, and Director Intelligence Agency William Colombi and Chief of Staff Thomas Moror The committee issued its orders to the commander of the American Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean to depart from the ports in which it was stationed and put the fleet on alert<sup>(62)</sup>, and issued its orders to all the embassies of the United States of America in The Middle East must prepare to evacuate the families of the diplomats. The meeting discussed the Security Council's call to hold an emergency meeting, but no decision was taken in this regard. After the completion of the meeting, Henry Kissinger, on behalf of President Nixon, sent a call to both Egypt and the Zionist entity to cease fire as quickly as possible at this time. The Foreign Minister himself met with the Soviet Union's ambassador to the United States of America and also contacted some heads of Arab countries in order for restraint and peace to prevail in the Middle East<sup>(63)</sup>.

On October 7, 1973, President Nixon issued an order to the US Secretary of State, who also served as Chairman of the National Security Council, to work to stop the fighting between the two parties. On the same day, military sources in the US Department of Defense reported that one of the US aircraft carriers had left the Athens area on a work mission and was heading to... Towards the island of Crete today, and that the aircraft carrier and three of its accompanying destroyers had sailed after the fleet commander canceled all shore leave and ordered the officers and sailors to return to their units. The US State Department announced on the second day of the war that the US government was determined to continue using Its influence by all available means to stop the fighting<sup>(64)</sup>.

The events of the war developed in a way that the Zionist entity did not expect, which prompted it to request military supplies from the United States of America, which agreed to provide it with supplies. It had suffered heavy losses during the first three days of the war, as it had lost (50) jet planes and (70) tanks<sup>(65)</sup>, On October 9, under pressure from members of the Senate, the American government agreed to request supplies to the Zionist entity, but did not commit itself to implementing its approval immediately because it was working on a ceasefire. On October 18, 1973, the American government was completely certain that the victory of the Zionist entity had not occurred and that it was suffering losses. At the same time, the American intelligence services confirmed that there was an air bridge between the Soviet Union, Egypt and Syria, and in response to the Soviet position, the US Department of Defense announced that the American aircraft carrier would leave the port of Barcelona, heading to the eastern Mediterranean. It also decided to send (200) infantry fighters. The Navy boarded the carrier Augema to reinforce the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, and provided the Zionist entity with (35) aircraft as compensation to the Zionist entity for the losses it lost<sup>(66)</sup>. When the Soviet Union continued to operate the air bridge and support Egypt, the American administration responded publicly and officially by shipping the military equipment. To the Zionist entity via an air bridge from bases in the

United States of America and West Germany to confront the possible development of the situation in the Middle East. Accordingly, the American administration's decision to support the Zionist entity with equipment was not only to save it from defeat, but also to alert the Soviet Union that the matter was no longer for it. It was just a conflict between the Arabs and the Zionist entity, but it was a test of strength between Washington and Moscow<sup>(67)</sup>.

As a result, military supplies began to flow to the Zionist entity. Giant American transport aircraft of the type Galakson - S5, Star Laftars - 14, and Herokolesez - 130 began landing at the airports of the Zionist entity. And at Al-Arish Airport in Sinai in order to enable the Zionist entity's army to transport supplies to the front quickly<sup>(68)</sup>, at a time when the decision of the United States of America to supply the Zionist entity with weapons on a large scale had a great impact on the Arab countries, especially the oil-producing countries, where voices calling for a reduction in production or Stopping its export to the United States of America as a response to its position in the war. The decisions were made by the Arab countries successively. On October 17, 1973, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi took the decision to stop exporting oil to the United States of America. On the same day, Qatar, Algeria, and Iraq decided to raise the rate of production reduction. From 5% to 10%, and on October 18, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Dubai, and Libya decided to stop exporting their oil to the United States of America<sup>(69)</sup>, at a time when the American response to the oil policy came in the words of Senator Edmond Maski, that the United States of America should not allow The Arab oil-producing countries were blackmailed in order to reduce their support for the Zionist entity. He stressed that the clear lesson that must be learned from the fighting in the Middle East is that the United States should not hesitate in its support of the Zionist entity. American policy continued to try to confront the policy of the Arab oil-exporting countries and confronted them. As the power that managed oil affairs in the world and was the largest consumer of it in times of peace and war, this prompted the United States of America to confront new developments with internal policies and procedures aimed at achieving self-sufficiency in energy production and consumption, and even called for the formation of a front of consuming countries to confront the OPEC countries. The American program announced by US President Nixon is called the Independence Project and includes three main goals: a rapid increase in the provision of energy from local sources, a reduction in energy demand through rationalization of consumption, and the development of new technology<sup>(70)</sup>.

The United States of America was unable to replace the largest energy source in the world, and it became clear that the oil policy practiced by the Arab countries had repercussions and an impact that could not be easily compensated for. As for these challenges, the American position began to be more neutral in its statements, so it announced that it had changed its policy towards the Zionist entity and that it was working for a ceasefire. Fire and push the conflicting parties to disengage in the Suez region, and at the same time it exerted pressure on some Arab presidents and on OPEC and Dele, which is affiliated with it, pressing for the lifting of the oil embargo in appreciation of the efforts made by the American administration to achieve a ceasefire and reach a solution that satisfies the parties, and this change in The American position confirms that the United States of America did not fully appreciate the position of the Arab countries that were provoked by the announcement of massive American aid to the Zionist entity<sup>(71)</sup>.

In light of these conditions and their developments and the embarrassment of the forces of the Zionist entity by the Arab military forces, as well as the competition between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and to avoid confrontation, the Soviet Union proposed to the United States of America a ceasefire and each side would retain the territory it controlled. This proposal was put forward before that, but The Zionist entity rejected it, and when the Soviet Union resubmitted it, the Zionist entity's response this time was different. Golda Meir, Prime Minister of the Zionist entity, agreed to the proposal that she had rejected before. At the same time, Egypt agreed to it, but stipulated that it would not be presented to the United Nations by the United States of America or the Soviet Union. Rather, it wanted to side with others, and as a result, the US Secretary of State attempted to persuade Britain to demand a ceasefire, but the British insisted on settling this issue with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat first<sup>(72)</sup>, and on October 18, 1973, the Soviet President sent His Prime Minister, on a secret visit to Cairo, met with President Sadat and informed him of the ongoing consultations between the Soviet Union and the

United States of America to reach a new ceasefire agreement. He presented to him a draft of the formula to be consulted on with the United States of America to declare a ceasefire. The draft resolution included a reference to That a ceasefire be arranged with American-Soviet assistance, and that the Zionist entity withdraws to its previous lines with the introduction of some amendments to the borders, and that international forces guarantee the borders of the conflicting parties. The most important role will be in providing these guarantees to the two major powers and to the member states of the Security Council in general<sup>(73)</sup>, and subsequently The Soviet Union invited the American Secretary of State to a meeting in Moscow, which the American administration agreed to. American newspapers covered that visit and pointed out that the visit of the American Secretary of State at such a difficult stage gave an opportunity for the two major countries to take a practical step towards peace, and that the great risks and threat to interests were imposed on the negotiators in Moscow has the greatest responsibility to quickly present a fair proposal to put an end to the conflict and make all sides sit at the peace negotiating table<sup>(74)</sup>.

Following the end of the US Secretary of State's talks with Soviet officials, the Zionist entity received two telegrams on October 21, 1973, the first from the US Secretary of State containing the terms of the ceasefire that had been agreed upon in Moscow, and the second from US President Nixon, who appealed to the government of the Zionist entity to announce its approval of what had been done. Reaching it with the Soviet Union<sup>(75)</sup>, and although the Zionist entity wanted to raise the problem of prisoners as a condition for accepting the agreement, the government of the Zionist entity saw that placing the issue of exchanging prisoners as a condition for accepting a ceasefire would appear to the American president as if it were a rejection of what had been reached with the Union. Therefore, the government of the Zionist entity unanimously decided to accept this agreement, and Golda Meir, Prime Minister of the Zionist entity, informed the American President of the government's decision<sup>(76)</sup>.

On October 21, 1973, the President of the Security Council, Australian Ambassador Lawrence Skynter, received a letter from the Soviet Union and the United States of America informing him of their desire to convene the Council immediately to present a joint proposal for a ceasefire in the Middle East. On October 22, the Security Council accepted by a majority 14 votes, and the People's Republic of China abstained from voting. The American-Soviet draft resolution became Security Council Resolution No. (338) and included a demand on all parties involved in the ongoing fighting to cease fire and end all military activities immediately, and within (12) hours from the moment this decision was taken in All the positions they occupy now, as well as calling on the parties concerned to begin immediately implementing Security Council Resolution No. (242) issued in 1967 in all its parts and to begin immediately with the ceasefire negotiations between the parties concerned and under appropriate auspices, with the aim of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East region<sup>(77)</sup>.

The Security Council resolution did not include any proposals to monitor or implement a ceasefire. However, both Egypt and the Zionist entity agreed to implement the resolution on the specified date. As for Syria, it did not communicate its approval to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Resolution No. (338) until October 23, 1973. At a time when the US Secretary of State, upon his visit to the Zionist entity, proposed the idea of holding a conference in Geneva to conduct negotiations early on the basis that if the conference was not held early, it would likely not be held at all. However, at the same time, the forces of the Zionist entity violated the agreement on the Egyptian front. The goal of this was to occupy the city of Suez, and this is not consistent with the plan of the American Prime Minister, in which he saw that if one of the parties were victorious, it would constitute a clear threat to his mediation. Therefore, he announced that the United States of America would not allow the Zionist entity to occupy other lands on the west bank of the Suez Canal. And if the war continues as a result of the actions of the Zionist entity, the government of the United States of America will not provide any military aid to the Zionist entity<sup>(78)</sup>, this coincided with the pressure of the Soviet Union on the United States of America through warnings and threats to work to stop the forces of the Zionist entity that violated the ceasefire on The Southern Front, and on October 23, the US Secretary of State coordinated with the Soviet ambassador to hold a session of the Security Council to put before it a new draft resolution for a ceasefire, which was approved by a majority of (14) votes. The Council adopted

Resolution No. (339), which filled the void that existed in Resolution No. (338) It included specifying the arrangements for supervising the ceasefire in detail, and also included a demand for the return of the warring military forces to the positions they took control of when the decision was announced<sup>(79)</sup>.

## Conclusion

Through the topics addressed in the study, we can conclude the following points:

1- The impact of the political work of the Zionist movement, which was characterized by its seriousness and good planning, on the major powers and was able to win them over to its side. It targeted the major powers that influence international political decision and have influence and power because they can achieve its colonial goals. He was able to succeed in that, as Britain granted him the Balfour Declaration, which was As a declaration of occupation of Palestine, he then headed to the United States of America, which events predicted would be the new force on the political scene.

2- Through its unity, the administration of the Zionist movement was able to have a strong presence in the international political arena. Although it falls under different formations and various names, its policy and work are unified towards one goal, which is to occupy the land of Palestine and establish a national homeland for them, despite the illegitimacy of this goal, but because of the unified leadership and work. What is common is that the Zionist movement was able to create a usurping entity in the Arab world.

3- The Zionist movement penetrated into the society of the United States of America through a number of fields, including media, cinema, trade, and economics, but the most prominent field was the religious field. The Zionist movement worked to bring the Christian and Jewish religions closer together with different narratives that it was able to convince many of the Christian clergy and non-clergy who took They promote the Zionist movement, and the importance of this stems from the influence of religion on the ideas and beliefs of peoples, and American society was one of them.

4- The change in the foreign policy of the United States of America, which went through several stages, the first of which was the policy of isolation and the application of the Monroe Doctrine, which stipulated that the United States of America would not interfere in the affairs of any country and, in return, did not want any countries to interfere in its affairs. This was what preceded World War I, but after that the United States took The United States of America is looking forward to the economic and political control that it was able to implement after World War II, and American support for the Zionist entity was only one of the new applications of that policy.

5- The interests of the United States of America were compatible with the presence of the Zionist entity in the Middle East. The region is rich in oil, a large market for products, its wealth is abundant, and its important location. All of this made it the covetousness of the colonial power. The presence of an entity in the region is a helpful and supportive factor for American ambitions in it, and its survival as an influential force guarantees that countries will not be subjugated. other colonialism.

6- The position of the United States of America on the Zionist movement seemed to be neutral. It did not support it or stand against it, and this position continued even after the issuance of the Balfour Declaration, due to American interests in the Middle East region and its declaration of human rights principles after the First World War and its raising of the slogan of freedom of peoples and democracy, but its position began to change. It began to lean towards the Zionist entity because of the influences exerted by the Zionist movement within the United States of America, the most prominent of which were American Jews, who in some areas constituted more than (20%) of the electorate, and some of them entered the US Congress and began to influence American political decisions.

7- The position of the United States of America on the Zionist entity evolved from supporting the political decision to supporting it politically and militarily. This development in position came from the Zionist pressure, which was organized within associations within the United States of America community and the compatibility of colonial interests between the two parties, as well as the emergence of the Soviet Union as a force trying to find a footing. It is in the Middle East region.

8- Not using oil as a weapon effectively due to the lack of a unified position of the Arab countries. The interests of the United States of America must be with the Arab countries that have the largest oil production as well as the largest oil reserves in the world. American industries need fuel for development and manufacturing, and its relationship with the Arab countries should be stronger. Solidity, but the weakness of Arab politics and its lack of unity and disunity was the reason for the presence of the Zionist entity in Palestine.

9- The conflict between the Arab Islamic civilization and Western civilization was one of the reasons why Western countries wooed the Zionist entity and supported the United States of America, whose composition was similar to that of the Zionist entity. The United States of America exploited the land and usurped it from its Native American inhabitants under the slogans of liberation and cultural development, as well as the Zionist entity that usurped the land of Palestine. He displaced its people in order to form his state.

10- The United States of America considers the Zionist entity an American support base present in the region from which plans for control and colonization are launched. It is also possible to provide the military support that the United States of America needs, especially since the interests between the two parties are compatible. The Zionist entity wants the land and the formation of a homeland, and the United States of America wants A political-military base located in the region.

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58. Henry Alfred Kissinger, born on May 27, 1923, is an American politician, diplomat, and geopolitical consultant. He served as United States Secretary of State and US National Security Advisor under the governments of Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford: For more see: <https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki>.
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