

Califano, the Administration issued its own vaguely worded statement of principles, designed to maintain a free hand for Carter on the issue.

Only days later, the Administration was hit with another destabilization. Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill stormed out of a private meeting with Carter to announce that he had been "shabbily treated" because the President had backed his own appointee in a management dispute between the two top officers of the General Services Administration. The rejected official, Robert Griffin,

was friend and ally of O'Neill. The speaker claimed that Carter's chief congressional lobbyist, Frank Moore, had failed to inform him that Carter was determined to transfer Griffin to another post outside the GSA.

Columnists immediately began speculating that O'Neill would no longer work seriously on behalf of the Administration's programs in Congress, although Griffin was quickly given another post as special assistant to top Administration troubleshooter Robert Strauss.

—Don Baier

Carter Foreign Policy Faces London Torpedos In Congress

The Carter Administration won an important foreign policy victory in the Congress Aug. 1 when the House of Representatives voted 208-205 for repeal of the U.S. embargo on arms to Turkey; earlier, the Senate had voted 57-42 for a similar measure. Repeal of the embargo, in the thinking of Administration officials supported by Western leaders including West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, will increase prospects for a settlement of the Cyprus question, and help to stabilize the Ecevit government in Turkey.

But the Administration sustained a setback which could have grave international implications when the House voted 229-180 on Aug. 2 to lift United Nations-backed economic sanctions against the government of Rhodesia if the "internal solution" regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith goes through with elections in December. Administration officials privately predicted the vote would prop up the Smith government in its resistance to negotiations with the Patriotic Front liberation forces backed by five "front-line" southern African states, which last year accepted a joint U.S.-British proposal for an "all-parties conference" to settle the transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Observers predicted the State Department would lobby to have the Rhodesia amendment to a military aid authorization bill rewritten in a conference committee to coincide with a similar measure passed last month by the Senate, requiring that the President certify that fair elections had been held and that the new government had offered to negotiate "in good faith" with the Patriotic Front before sanctions could be lifted. This formulation would at least preserve Carter's freedom of action.

Both House and Senate measures were the product of a mobilization initiated by City of London financial circles backing Tory shadow defense minister Winston Churchill III, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and New York's "Israel Lobby" Senators Jacob Javits (R) and Daniel Moynihan (D). With the Africa policy of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and UN Ambassador Andrew Young on course toward free elections and black majority rule in nearby Namibia, the Angola-Zaire border agreement

in place, and the necessity of a settlement to avoid the Smith government's economic collapse, the London forces correctly deduced they had only one hope for preventing the removal of Africa as a primary arena of East-West conflict. This was to whip up conservative frenzy in the U.S. by accusing the Administration of "backing Communist guerrillas" against Smith's "internal solution."

Rep. Richard Ichord (D-Mo), who sponsored the House resolution, motivated it by quoting without attribution a line peddled by Kissinger since last fall . . . that the Administration was "supporting people who shoot their way into power." The United States, said Ichord, was forcing the Rhodesian government "to negotiate with Communists." African experts universally agree the Patriotic Front and the black African states backing it do not fit that description.

Covering operations for Democrats of the Ichord stripe was Sen. Moynihan, who recently took Vance to task in the *New York Post* for referring to the Patriotic Front as the Patriotic Front, and Smith's black "internal solution" supporters as "the Salisbury group." Moynihan proclaimed Vance guilty of "linguistic bias" — "acquiescing in a Communist takeover of the English language."

Moynihan, Javits and their Israel Lobby cohorts were also behind a House vote barring U.S. economic aid to Syria taken on the same day, to express congressional disapproval of the Administration's refusal to back Israeli provocations against the Lebanese government and the pan-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, most of whose troops are supplied by Syria. This resolution, sponsored by Republican Rep. Ed Derwinski, passed by more than 150 votes, only a day after Vance was grilled by Javits, Sen. Clifford Case, and Sen. Frank Church on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. They demanded that he denounce Egypt and Saudi Arabia for not promoting further "direct talks" between Israel and Egypt, after months of London-programmed intransigence on the Palestinian and West Bank issues by Israeli Prime Minister Begin.