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KISSINGER DECLARES WAR ON CONGRESS, PRESIDENT, AND WORLD

WASHINGTON, D.C. Dec. 25 (IPS) -- Isolated and at the end of his tether, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger publicly declared war on Congress, the President and the Soviet Union at a Washington press conference on Tuesday. Speaking before a carefully screened group of journalists, Kissinger abandoned once and for all his detente image and revealed his willingness to push the nuclear button.

The Secretary's explosion, on the heels of the recent terrorist assault against an OPEC ministers' meeting in Vienna -- widely attributed as the work of the U.S. Secretary of State -- calls into question Kissinger's future usefulness in the service of the Rockefeller Empire and signals the end of his professional diplomatic career. The uncontrolled psychosis exhibited in the Secretary's behavior is already forcing saner heads to contemplate his institutionalization.

The following "diplomatic" points made by Kissinger at his press conference are salient: 1) the Soviet Union has emerged as a "superpower;" 2) every time a superpower has emerged in history there has been a war; 3) both the United States and the Soviet Union are nuclear powers; 4) we are willing to go to war if the "Soviets do not stop;" 5) Angola must be made the test case of whether the Soviets will stop or not; 6) as we consider going to war, our domestic political circumstances (e.g. Congress) do not permit us "flexible response" (conventional) posture.

The following quotes are relevant:

***"The basic problem in our relations with the Soviet Union is the emergence of the Soviet Union into true superpower status. That the fact has become evident only in the 1970s."

***"This being the case, in the past the emergence of a country into superpower status -- such as, for example, imperial Germany vis-a-vis Great Britain -- has generally led to war."

***"If the Soviet Union continues action such as Angola, we will without any question resist."

***"The danger to detente that we face now is that our domestic disputes are depriving us of both the ability to provide incentives

for moderation... as well as to resist military moves by the Soviet Union as in Angola."

Juxtaposed with recent policy determinations made by the U.S. Congress and the President, Kissinger's press conference amounts to nothing less than a statement of insurrection.

Prior to the Secretary's remarks, the Senate had overwhelmingly approved the Tunney amendment cutting off U.S. aid to Angola. The amendment passed after the Administration, through Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, signalled Congress that it did not consider that strategic U.S. interests were at stake in Angola. As one Defense Department source widely quoted in a Pentagon "leak" stated: Angola is of "no strategic importance... It is not a Soviet-American test of wills, but a test case between Henry Kissinger and Moscow."

Moreover, Kissinger's repeated references to the possibility of nuclear war are diametrically and dangerously at odds with President Ford's determination that nuclear war of any kind is "unthinkable."

Unleash Terror On Congress

Kissinger's response to their policy determinations was to notify European governments, reportedly including Belgium and France according to the Dec. 23 London Express, to prepare to pick up the Angolan aid purse strings, and to unleash the most blatant COINTELPRO operation against black political figures since the 1968 assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King. This campaign of intimidation, thuggery, and assassination threats is initially aimed at members of the Black Congressional Caucus and their families. Its purpose is to force the Black Congressional Caucus to capitulate on the Angolan issue.

On Dec. 21, Rep. Parren Mitchell (D-Md) received telephone death threats from callers who claimed to be from the U.S. Labor Party. The assassination threats followed a series of dirty tricks against Mitchell's close associates and relatives in the past two weeks. Maryland State Delegates Verda Welcome and Lena Lee, both from Baltimore, were assaulted, one at knife point and the other at gunpoint. In addition, the office of Mitchell's nephew, Baltimore City Councilman-elect Michael Mitchell was burglarized two weeks ago.

Speaking to reporters from the Baltimore Sun and Baltimore Afro-American Dec. 23, U.S. Labor Party spokesmen unequivocally denied that the Labor Party had any connection with the threats to Mitchell and called on the Baltimore police to immediately investigate the threats.

In an inquiry into the affair, USLP investigators learned other Kissinger opponents have come under COINTELPRO-style attack. One Midwestern Congressional source told Labor Party representatives that the attacks on Mitchell were part of a national pattern which bears the characteristics of other on-going FBI operations. The source cited the recent break-in and ransacking of the home of Rep.

Ralph Metcalfe (D-Ill) and similar attacks on Rep. Charles Diggs (D-Mich), Shirley Chisom (D-N.Y.), John Conyers (D-Mich.), and Donald Dellums (D-Calif.), all leading members of the Black Congressional Caucus.

Opposition Surfaces In Cabal

The Kissinger-Rockefeller policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union was itself confronted late last week, with an eruption of opposition from within the very Rockefeller foreign policy "elite" of which Kissinger is a member. The opposition, headed by such widely-known military and foreign policy specialists as Paul Nitze and W. Averell Harriman, concentrated on two considerations: 1) Kissinger's North-South conference strategy of attempting to split the oil producing and non-oil producing developing nations had been a complete fiasco; and 2) intelligence indicating that the Soviet Union has a high-intensity laser capacity that enables it to "blind" U.S. early warning satellites and which is likely to give it a marginal advantage over the U.S. through an anti-ballistic-missile capacity.

In an article in the January, 1976 issue of Foreign Affairs, Paul Nitze, former U.S. Undersecretary of Defense, argues that the Soviet Union has acquired a qualitative strategic edge against the U.S. Nitze concludes that the U.S. must back off from decisive confrontations in the immediate period while it rebuilds its strategic missile force.

Harriman, a former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union appearing on the NBC interview show "Tomorrow" last week, blasted the Secretary's "bargaining chip" diplomacy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Harriman dismissed the "Soviet expansionism" propaganda pouring forth from Rockefeller circles by stating that the Soviets would not expand their influence by military means, but only through the Western European Communist Parties, and then only if the West allows the present economic depression to continue.

In a subsequent interview with IPS, Harriman termed the "limited nuclear war" doctrine advocated by former Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger (the doctrine underlying Kissinger's present Hilex 75 NATO deployment) "the most unwarranted proposal" he had ever heard. Harriman also expressed relief that Schlesinger had been ousted from his post as Secretary of Defense.

Several cabal-linked columnists also reflected their uneasiness with the Rockefeller confrontation strategy. Writing in the Washington Post on the day of his return from a visit to Moscow, Joseph Kraft attacked various theories on the supposed physical and political weakness of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev as "pure fiction, concocted by Western statesmen for pushing through their pet projects on the grounds that any delay will run the risk of Brezhnev being replaced by a more hardline leader. In fact, Brezhnev's strength in the Politburo seems to be at its peak."

Another Post columnist, CIA-linked Sovietologist Victor Zorza declared that hardline "activists" were already calling the shots in the USSR, and indicated that Western leaders can no longer count on Soviet moderation and a desire to limit its confrontations with the West. Furthermore, Zorza warned, the hardliners, who seek to "take every advantage of the crisis of capitalism while it lasts," have gained "the confidence with which to intervene in far-off places and to disregard calls to moderation" from a military build-up which has given the USSR "the strength to stand up to Western attempts to restrain it."

The Wall Street Journal added its influential voice to the opponents of confrontation policies in two major Dec. 19 articles.

In a major editorial page commentary, Robert Bartley, the Journal's editorial page editor, warned that the Soviets may have used ambiguities in the SALT I arms limitation treaty to gain a significant edge in strategic nuclear weapons.

"The center of these apprehensions (about SALT) is not the Soviet authorities," however, Bartley stated. They, after all, "are only behaving like Russians." The real problem is "the American authorities," particularly Secretary Kissinger.

A related back-page feature article in the Journal, written by Robert Keatley blasted the premises of Kissinger's live NATO maneuver codenamed Hilex 75 for its economic war scenario against the Soviets. The Soviet economy, Keatley stated, "remains a powerful if ponderous force and can provide for the basic needs of its citizens."

Chicago Consolidates Around Ford

Rockefeller's "Reagan option" - the right-wing hard-line backlash candidate touted in the Rockefeller press as the man who was supposed to undermine any peace initiatives by the President - seems to be folding up.

Speaking at his first press conference as Secretary of Defense Dec. 22, Donald Rumsfeld laid down the guidelines for a regroupment of anti-Rockefeller forces around President Gerald Ford. Sharply distinguishing himself from the policies of his predecessor James Rodney Schlesinger and from the current open insurrectionary activity of Secretary Kissinger, Rumsfeld stressed that defense policy and the new military budget came directly from the President and that he himself was 100 percent behind it.

Simultaneous with Rumsfeld's statements, Midwestern industrialists, Republican Party regulars and much of the nation's press began to line up behind Ford and his nominal policies, in implicit acknowledgement that last week's Watergating attempt against Ford, and the star-studded candidacy of Ronald Reagan, are Rockefeller wrecking operations against the U.S. government.

Reflecting the consolidation, Ford passed the compromise energy

bill and pledged to veto the "common situs" picketing bill proposed by Secretary of Labor John Dunlop, in the face of fierce opposition from Rockefeller forces. Immediately afterward, Dunlop, a long-time Rockefeller lackey, declared that he will decide in the next two weeks whether or not he will resign.

Only One President

Immediately following Rumsfeld's press conference, it was announced, in a highly unusual move, that the Defense Secretary would accompany President Ford to Vail, Colo. for the entire week. It was also confirmed that Rumsfeld had been appointed to the Foreign East-West Trade Board - a position Schlesinger had been prevented from assuming by Chicago-based Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll.

Rumsfeld's press conference reflected the policy decisions behind these two moves. As CBS network news noted, the Defense Secretary went out of his way to "placate the Soviets," by defending detente and refuting the Kissinger-Schlesinger concocted lies about Soviet aggressiveness by insisting that the Soviets have not violated the SALT I agreement. Rumsfeld further made it clear that it should be Ford alone who is ultimately responsible for formulating and overseeing the country's military policy.

This clear, White House-ordered policy statement was reflected in an interview with long-time Rockefeller faithful General Lyman Lemnitzer who remarked, "there is only one foreign policy and that's the President's - Kissinger is just a staff officer."

Fatal Vacillation

Despite these healthy moves to decide the "battle for the Presidency" on the side of the legitimate government, the anti-Rockefeller forces are still vacillating dangerously on taking the immediate steps toward defusing the imminent threat of nuclear war: dismantling the invisible government and throwing Kissinger and Rockefeller out of office.

At a press conference in Washington Dec. 23, National Caucus of Labor Committees Chief of Staff Costas Axios noted that the vacillation is caused in large part by the fear on the part of the country's leaders of a complete policy vacuum and resulting economic and social chaos after the Rockefeller financial and political machine is collapsed. Axios offered a precise remedy for this fear: U.S. Labor Party Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., is prepared upon his return from Europe in early January to consult with political, industrial, and financial representatives of the anti-Rockefeller forces to assist them in the immediate implementation of the International Development Bank and the Emergency Employment Act of 1975.

Press Out For Kissinger's Ouster

Zeroing in on Kissinger, the U.S. press, epitomized by yesterday's Washington Post which had five anti-Kissinger articles, is now conducting a continuous barrage to help set the climate for the Secretary's removal. Indicative of the tenor of the coverage is Washington Post columnist William Raspberry's blast at the "anti-Communist idiocy" of Kissinger's Angola policy.

Congressmen, at home for the holidays, listened to Kissinger's raving press conference on the radio and had second thoughts about their abrupt adjournment last Friday. Saturated by U.S. Labor Party briefings on the imminent danger of nuclear war, a number of Congressmen are beginning to realize there is no sane alternative to dismantling the Rockefeller-Kissinger invisible war machine. At a press conference yesterday, Rep. Charles Diggs admitted that the "prospects for World War III have been under discussion" by the Black Caucus and called for a "new economic reality" throughout the world. "The West can no longer exploit the majority. We're in a whole new ball game," he said.

Other Congressmen, awakened by Kissinger's public cry for their blood, mobilized to offer support to their beleaguered colleagues in the Black Caucus. Shamefaced at their own abdication of responsibility, Reps. Beister, Patten, Rooney and Sarbanes have articulated the support for an emergency session of Congress which exists among many of the Congressmen who have remained in Washington over the recess.

Simultaneous with renewed attacks on Kissinger's dangerous policies, most mention of the spurious perjury charge levelled against Ford were dropped from most of the country's press. Conservative and moderate Republican leaders began to express extreme suspicion over Rockefeller wreckers Ronald Reagan and Melvin Laird. One high ranking GOP official told the New York Times, "If you can find out whose side Mel Laird is on, let me know." Leaders in the Illinois GOP, where Ford faces a crucial primary in April, are circulating Labor Party charges on Reagan's role as a Rockefeller dummy.

More significantly, leading Chicago bankers and industrialists are mobilized against the Rockefeller insurgency and circulating the USLP's Hilex 75 briefings. One top Chicago bank executive asked a USLP representative this week: "How long do we have and what do I do?"

NY Dems Oust Rocky's Hatchet Man Nadjari:
Brawl to Begin Over Rocky's Gestapo

The kind of frontal assault on the Rockefeller/Kissinger terror apparatus that is needed to complete the removal of the two from pub-

lic life appears to be developing in New York, where the old-line Democratic machine forced Governor Hugh Carey to fire Maurice H. Nadjari from the post of special state anti-corruption prosecutor on Dec. 22. Appointed to his post in 1972 by then Governor Nelson Rockefeller amidst charges that he was "Rocky's personal hatchet man," Nadjari is to be replaced by Manhattan District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, a Democrat with ties to the Kennedy family.

In a similar development, the Maryland State Court of Appeals this week struck down by a vote of 5-2 a six-month old law establishing a special state corruption prosecutor, a post similar to Nadjari's. The court held that the act was an unconstitutional infringement on the discretionary power of Maryland's 24 elected local state's attorneys.

Ironically, Governor Marvin Mandel, who supported the bill, has himself been the target of a feeble indictment brought by a federal anti-corruption investigation.

Nadjari was the prototype of the Rockefeller special prosecutors who were installed around the country in the 1970s to "knock out" the old Democratic and other working class-based machines on flimsy "corruption" charges, and replace them with Law Enforcement Assistance Administration operatives who would enforce austerity.

Nadjari's canning is expected to trigger an unprecedented political brawl in New York between Rockefeller's New York State gestapo - whose core is the Nadjari operation - and the non-Rockefeller machines in the Democratic and Republican parties.

According to press accounts, the ouster of Nadjari comes as the Special Prosecutor was conducting his most important wrecking job - a "bombshell investigation" that involved the leadership of the city and state Democratic Party in major corruption cases. Nadjari is reported to have requested and received permission to install wiretaps on phones of the Democratic leaders including the party's New York State and Bronx County chairman, Patrick Cunningham.

Latest reports indicate that Nadjari will not leave office before mid-January at the earliest, and will attempt to bring indictments in these Democratic Party corruption cases before he steps down, as the crowning achievement of his career. In these circumstances, many state Democrats may feel that their best course of action is to immediately press Congress to begin impeachment proceedings against Rockefeller.

The Democrats now possess sufficient evidence of Rockefeller complicity in the state COINTELPRO operation to demand that Congress impeach him for perjury. State Assemblyman Mark Siegal (D-Man.) has been given subpoena powers by the Assembly Government Operations Committee to investigate the so-called Rockefeller files, the more than one million political dossiers compiled by the State Police - mostly

during Rockefeller's tenure as governor - against individuals who had committed no crime. In sworn testimony before two Congressional committees investigating his qualifications to become Vice President last year, Rockefeller said that he had never used the State Police to conduct political investigations.