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Colombo Resolution Forces Realignment In U.S. Election Campaigns

Aug. 27 (NSIPS) — The Third World's historic Colombo demand for debt moratoria and a New International Economic Order by no later than December of 1976 has provoked a dramatic realignment in the Presidential election campaign in the United States. Wall Street is beginning to panic over the floundering campaign of its hand-picked debt collector, Jimmy Carter and has ordered the candidate and his running mate Walter Mondale to be more discreet on their public avowal of fascist labor policies. While the Democrats' campaign planks have been reduced to "War by 1977" and ecological holocaust, NSIPS learned this week that the Wall Street-CREEP apparatus is preparing to release two "scandals" to the press in a "Watergate" assault against the Ford Administration.

Recognition that the U.S. Labor Party and its Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. are the conceptual force behind the Colombo declaration has catalyzed the shift in electoral campaign strategy. The Boston Globe, August 24, gave major coverage to the USLP press conference on the Non-Aligned resolutions, quoting LaRouche as an "internationally recognized economist who advanced economic recommendations for the Colombo summit of Non-Aligned nations." With 2 billion Third World peoples backing debt moratoria and a new world order, Carter is being pushed into the background; daily the Presidential election campaign is narrowing to a race between LaRouche and Ford.

Since the Republican convention the Ford campaign has kept the Carter-Mondale slate on the defensive over the upcoming debates, while at the same time tightening its command and control structure to all but exclude Rockefeller's "liberal" agents. In the aftermath of the Colombo summit, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz' trip to Mexico is the most public signal of the Ford Administration's acceptance of immanent serious negotiations with the Third World. Now President Ford must act on the mandate he has from his own party and the American people and dump Henry Kissinger now.

Carter on the Run

The Carter camp is in a state of panic; Wall Street's usually pro-Carter opinion polls were forced this week to register a massive collapse in Carter's previous 30 point lead over the President. The Opinion Survey Corporation began on August 23 to narrow the gap to nine points and by August 25 registered Carter down 15 per cent and Ford up by 10 per cent. The same with the Gallup Poll. Having nothing to stand on, Carter and Wall Street tried to affect an abrupt change in tactics which only led to crossed signals and fuller exposure of the Carter-Mondale campaign for war, plague, vote fraud and Watergates.

On his first campaign stop early this week, Carter tried frantically to distance himself from the albatross of the Humphrey-Hawkins slave labor bill and the Kennedy national health insurance swindle. In an interview with the Los Angeles Times, August 24, Carter suddenly discovered that he is "not wedded to the Kennedy health bill" and that while Humphrey-Hawkins was "achievable and practical," he favors "first of all jobs provided by the private sector and a minimum intrusion of the

government into the planning process." The Democratic leadership in Congress joined Carter in throwing overboard planks of the Democratic platform by announcing the same day that not only were Humphrey-Hawkins and the health legislation dead for this session, but so were Carter's "Tombstone Registration Act," the S-1 criminal code reform bill and the oil company "break-up" legislation — all the heart of the party's domestic platform.

By mid week, the Carter campaign's cosmetic facelift led to crossed signals and disaster. First, Carter announced to cheering Iowa farmers that he opposed any embargo on U.S. food exports. Twenty four hours and a Wall Street briefing later, Carter retracted the statement with the qualification that under some conditions, like "domestic shortages," an embargo might be necessary. Quipped the Republican's Vice Presidential candidate Sen. Robert Dole: "I don't fault him for having a position. I fault him for having two or three positions on embargo."

But Carter isn't all indecision; he uttered his first honest remark of the campaign when he ran head-on into the U.S. Labor Party at a San Francisco rally, August 23. Carter started to praise Henry Kissinger's handling of the "North Korean provocation" last week, but the crowd — which had already responded to the circulation of the USLP's "Is Carter Brain-washed?" brief with a loud, lively debate on the subject during Carter's speech — turned instead to USLP school board candidate Richard Clancey who charged that "Kissinger provoked the Korean incident!" As the media and spectators converged on Clancey's international briefing, Carter left the podium and the city muttering "I have nothing to stand on."

War, Plague and Watergates

There are only two topics which Carter has little trouble maintaining a consistent position: war and plague. In the same Los Angeles Times interview, Carter established his record in favor of a swine flu epidemic by announcing that if he were President he would not have pushed for the national swine flu vaccine program established by President Ford. Speaking before the American Legion in Seattle later that day, Carter also went on record for War by 1977, urging a massive upgrading of especially U.S. and NATO conventional "wunderwaffen" capabilities. He quoted the Duke of Wellington's 1838 boast: "a great nation cannot wage a small war," and concluded, "We must maintain our strength and use it to prevent all wars." (emphasis added)

But before military intervention, Carter recommends some arm-twisting and covert interference into the internal affairs of another country. In an interview with the French weekly L'Express, Carter said that he would be "much tougher" on the Soviets than had Nixon or Ford and then laid out his foreign policy: "A sharp and difficult balancing of an expression of



concern on the one hand and the interference in the electoral process on the other, would require very careful judgements."

With the Carter camp in disarray, Ford has taken the advantage of suggesting an early airing of his debate with Carter. Ford has proposed September 10 at the latest for the first debate to cover defense policy — an area of Ford expertise and experience. In response, Carter advisors have thrown up a series of diversions — from technicalities surrounding the funding of the debate to a challenge from long-time Rockefeller agent Eugene McCarthy — to halt the debate entirely.

In the ultra-conservative political arena, former Georgia Governor Lester Maddox emerged this week as a potentially injurious rival to Carter. Maddox, who has picked up Labor Party charges that Carter is a "Hitler-in-the-making" with drug-running connections, won the Presidential nomination of the American Independent Party yesterday, defeating attempts by Rockefeller's right-wing agents to turn the fourth party against the GOP. Maddox and his party have the capability of ensuring that several deep South states, where the USLP has only a small political machine, go for Ford in November.

For Carter and Wall Street now, the only way to win in November is through vote fraud and a massive Watergate assault on the Ford Administration. Two "scandals" of major proportion are awaiting Washington Post "discovery," according to sources interviewed by NSIPS. The General Accounting Office has prepared "conflict of interest" reports on hundreds of high officials in a score of Executive branch departments — including Commerce, Agriculture and Interior — and the regulatory agencies. Further, three weeks before the November elections, Senator Frank Church's Multinational Subcommittee plans to open a major investigation of Assistant Secretary of Defense William Clements and his dealings with the arms industry.

Will Ford Dump Kissinger?

President Ford appears to be making preparations to exercise the mandate he has from his own party, the American people — and the rest of the world — to dump the single most important agent for war in his cabinet, Henry Kissinger. At a Vail, Colorado press conference August 27, Ford said that "peace throughout the world" would be his major campaign issue — a direct hit at Kissinger couched as a blast at Carter's "War by 1977" policy. At the same time, Ford is preparing to back up his platform for peace and development with a shake-up in the diplomatic corps and his own campaign staff weeding out Kissinger cronies and Rockefeller campaign wreckers.

Among the Ford and Reagan forces in the Republican Party, the U.S. Labor Party's campaign to dump Kissinger is receiving significant support. On Aug. 26, Representative Edward Derwinski (R-Ill), a close associate of Defense Secretary Rumsfeld, entered into the Congressional Record Chicago Tribune columnist Frank Starr's declaration that Kissinger is a liability and should go. The office of former Reagan campaign manager, Senator Paul Laxalt (R-Nev.) concurred that "Kissinger will have to go." The office of another Reagan supporter, Representative John Rousselot (R-Cal.) agreed that if the upcoming Paris meeting of the Group of 19 condemns Kissinger as an "International War Criminal," as the U.S. Labor Party recommends, it would be a "positive idea."

Not welcoming Kissinger's removal, "Rockefeller liberal" Senator Charles Mathias (R-Md.) nevertheless confirmed that "Kissinger has been emasculated." Mathias' reflection parallels that of one high-ranking Middle East diplomat who said last week that "Rockefeller, Kissinger and their Wall Street special interests have been isolated." In fact, the whole diplomatic corps was alerted to Kissinger's possible demise this week when it was announced that U.S. Ambassador to West Germany, Martin Hillenbrand, a Kissinger crony, will be retired and replaced by Moscow Ambassador Walter Stoessel.

According to the Washington Post, the Ford Administration is expected to change a number of diplomatic posts, including "a series" of Ambassadorial appointments to Africa.

Earlier this week, Ford began to clean up his campaign staff by kicking Rockefeller operative and Ford campaign chairman Rogers C.B. Morton into a "titular" post. Morton will take charge of a campaign "steering committee" on which Ford has isolated Rockefeller campaign wreckers. In his place, Ford appointed Texan James Baker, allied with southwest and southern industrial interests.

Acting as liaison to the Ford Campaign will be White House Chief of Staff Richard Cheney. This weekend, Cheney is visiting Ronald Reagan to quicken the consolidation of former Reagan campaign workers and major financial backers under the Ford banner. Many Reagan supporters are tying their support for Ford on the condition that Kissinger and the foreign policies he represents are dumped.

Ford Curbs Kissinger's Korean War Attempt: A Chronology

Aug. 28 (NSIPS) — All indications from the events surrounding the present crisis over Korea show that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger tried to create a Korean war against the orders of President Ford, and that only the actions of the President and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld have so far prevented such a war from taking place.

The incident that sparked the crisis, the trimming of a tree in the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea was an act which the U.S. Military Command knew to be provocative. The incident resulted in the death of two U.S. soldiers and three North Korean soldiers late on Aug. 18.

On Aug. 18-19 Kissinger met with the National Security Council's Special Action Group and loudly pushed for "retaliatory action." Ford and Rumsfeld overruled this provocative plan. Rep. John Murphy (D-NY) reported in a CBS radio interview Aug. 19, "Kissinger wanted to start moving troops around.... Fortunately, calmer heads prevailed." Aug. 20, the West German daily Die Welt confirmed: "Kissinger wanted retaliatory action; the Dept. of Defense did not approve."

Kissinger issued a statement demanding "reparations" and a North Korean apology. North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung immediately responded with a conciliatory note expressing "regrets" over the incident, which the White House received Aug. 21. Even though the Kim note was universally recognized, even by the State Department, as the most conciliatory message ever sent by North Korea to the U.S., Kissinger issued a response of "dissatisfaction" and strongly reiterated his demand for "reparations" and "apology."

President Ford instructed his press secretary Ron Nessen Aug. 21 to express the White House evaluation that the Kim message was a positive gesture. Ford ordered the State Department to repeat the point Aug. 23. The press universally reported that the State Department had reversed its position.

Ford asked only that North Korea suggest ways to insure that there would be no repetition of the incident in the future and called for a meeting of the Armistice Commission. The meeting took place Aug. 25 and resulted in concrete North Korean proposals in compliance with Ford's request.

According to Rear Admiral Mark P. Frudden, the situation in Korea is calm at present and a spirit of non-confrontation prevails. Frudden said the North Korean proposal for troop separation "may be a positive sign." Not one to give up easily, Kissinger said after emerging from the Senate Foreign Relations committee hearings yesterday, "Things are still hot."