



Conspirators Delivered a Blow

Pressure Mounts on Rockefeller and Kissinger After Ford's Michigan Victory

WASHINGTON, D.C. May 23 (IPS) — In the aftermath of President Ford's landslide 2 to 1 victory over Ronald Reagan in last week's Michigan primary, the Rockefeller-inspired insurrectionary drive against the President has been delivered a critical blow. Speaking in Portland, Oregon yesterday, Ford enunciated a foreign policy in total opposition to the war policies being promoted by his Vice President and Secretary of State and linking his foreign policy approach to the tradition of Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy.

The Michigan victory shattered Rockefeller's attempt to use the rigged-primary process to force the President into a "war-mongering" tirade. This Rockefeller game plan further collapsed as Ronald Reagan broke ranks with his Rockefeller controllers and publicly refuted the Schlesinger Doctrine regional war while renouncing nuclear war as "the height of stupidity."

Rockefeller has attempted to recapture insurrectionary momentum lost in the May 18 primaries, and moved to both discredit Ford's victories and use 120 of 154 New York State uncommitted Republican delegates as leverage to coopt the President into supporting his war policies. Equally as frenzied, a haggard Henry Kissinger reiterated Nelson Rockefeller's Frankfurt war provocations during last week's NATO Foreign Ministers meeting in Oslo. Rockefeller-Kissinger forces even resorted to promoting a last minute move by Attorney General Edward Levi to divert attention away from foreign policy issues by launching a "spectacular" campaign against court-ordered busing while pinning the blame on Ford for the move.

While all the Rockefeller-Kissinger gambits were back-firing, an anti-Rockefeller eruption developed in both the Republican and Democratic parties aimed at defusing the Vice President's push for regional war. On May 19 Democratic Senators James Abourezk (D-SD), Stevenson (D-III), and Floyd Haskell (D-Col) urged a two step Geneva Conference, in line with the stated policies of both Ford and the Soviet Union, at a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on the Mideast. In a direct slap at Kissinger, Ford and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld followed the Senate moves by pushing UN Ambassador William Scranton to the fore as the Administration's 'new' Middle East spokesman.

The effectiveness of the bipartisan moves to box Rockefeller-Kissinger forces in has elevated Rockefeller's final options of nuclear terrorism and Presidential assassination to the near operational phase.

The Michigan primary also marked the point of no return

for the Democratic Party. After polling 1 million fewer votes than their 1972 Michigan primary totals, Democratic Party policy makers are beginning to recognize the hegemony of the U.S. Labor Party over the working class. These layers resorted to leaking the candidacy of Sen. Edward Kennedy as a replacement for the faltering Jimmy Carter.

Ford Launches Foreign Policy in Total Opposition To Rockefeller-Kissinger

In a "non partisan" speech at the World Affairs Council in Portland, Oregon, yesterday, Ford stipulated foreign policy points and demonstrated the decisiveness necessary to implement such policies over the total opposition of Rockefeller and Kissinger. Ford spoke directly to the population as a whole and to anti-Rockefeller factions in both the Democratic and Republican parties in particular when he identified his foreign policy as "following the path of former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy." In a veiled attack on Rockefeller's provocative Frankfurt speech of last week and Henry Kissinger's insane provocations against the Soviet Union at the NATO Ministers meeting, Ford further stated, "Threats are not only risky but rather old fashioned in today's world...Whenever I can get an agreement (SALT II) for a safer world, you can be sure I won't pass it up for any political advantage or disadvantage.

Ford's freedom to move openly against Rockefeller-Kissinger were the result of his Michigan primary victory — a victory made possible by the U.S. Labor Party's inoculation of the Michigan electorate against Rockefeller insurrection. The Michigan results overwhelmingly buried the myth that the American population had shifted to the right behind the war policies of Rockefeller and the Rockefeller-orchestrated and manipulated Reagan campaign. Ford swept every county in the state compiling a 65 per cent to 34 per cent winning margin.

Picking up on this anti-war mandate, sections of the bourgeois press opened fire on Rockefeller the following day. Syndicated columnist Peter Lisagor, writing in the Chicago Daily News asked the question of whether Rockefeller wasn't acting for his own political reasons in his resurrection of Cold War policies — policies at a total variance with the President.

The collapse of the Rockefeller-created myth of popular support for confrontation with the Soviet Union forced Reagan to openly temper his own previous Cold War rhetoric or face rejection at the polls. Speaking May 20 in Nevada, Reagan urged "easing of tensions" with the Soviets. In later campaign appearances Reagan broke more decisively with

Rockefeller attacking the "Schlesinger Doctrine," while decrying the claim that he is "the candidate of war."

The overall shift of the Republican Party to the anti-war policy established by the President in Michigan freed Ford to take further initiatives to defuse the Middle East flashpoint and isolate his mad-dog Kissinger. Acting in concert with Defense Secretary Rumsfeld and Midwest leaders of the Republican Party, Ford moved behind-the-scenes to direct a May 21 meeting at the Pentagon between Rumsfeld and 20 Jewish leaders. The following day, the New York Times reported that UN Ambassador William Scranton had been elevated recently to the Administration's central representative in dealing with the Middle East — a job previously held exclusively by Kissinger or his special envoy.

Rockefeller-Kissinger Counterattack Backfires

In a move to discredit the Ford victories in Michigan and Maryland, Rockefeller ordered New York State Republican Party Chairman Richard Rosenbaum to push 120 of the state's 154 uncommitted delegates into the Ford column. The Washington Post quickly jumped the gun on the move to issue the programmed lie that the action demonstrated "the weakness of the Ford campaign" and would certainly give Rockefeller a greater voice in the White House. The move backfired when the Pennsylvania Republican group under the control of Rockefeller breakaway Sen. Hugh Scott released 88 delegates to give Ford a significant margin over Reagan while further encouraging Reagan to drop his war-mongering posture.

While Rockefeller was blundering in the U.S. trying to gain leverage, Kissinger was carrying on the insurrection at the NATO Foreign Ministers meeting in Oslo, Norway. Reiterating Nelson Rockefeller's provocative statements in Frankfurt, Kissinger bellowed a series of NATO war threats stretching from the militarization of Norway to the extension of NATO activities to the African sector. The clear departure of Kissinger's rantings from stated White House policy caused the press to fire a series of questions aimed at clarifying the daring split. Kissinger, visibly destabilized, fired back that any "apparent differences" between Ford and himself was the result of "mumblings in the corridors of the White House" coming from unnamed persons "who have nothing to do with foreign policy." In fact, the question of whether Kissinger actually represented the President was the central point of discussion at the NATO meetings. Kissinger then flew off for consultations in Bonn and Stockholm with his Atlanticist conspirators, while the press reported that the NATO allies were uneasy over Kissinger's lame duck status.

Bipartisan Support for Geneva Conference, Kissinger's Replacement Grows

At the instigation of the USLP, representatives of the Ford for President Committee and the staff of Sen. Adlai Stevenson III (D-Ill) will meet this week in Chicago to map out strategy for ousting Kissinger and moving all parties in

the Middle East crisis to the conference table at Geneva. The Chicago developments are indicative of broad bipartisan opposition to Rockefeller war policies now beginning to coalesce into activity.

On May 19, Senators Abourezk, Stevenson and Haskell testified that the only appropriate course of action in the Middle East would be a two stage Geneva Conference. Warning that the situation in that region is at "the nuclear threshold," the Senators stated that the approach they are urging is in essential agreement with that of the Soviet Union and the President. The Senators also expressed their opinion that the mood in the region is in favor of "development" policies.

The Senate activity paralleled the escalating activity of Midwest industrial interests and their representatives in both parties. Allen Stults, President of American National Bank in Chicago and former President of the American Banker's Association (ABA), issued a bipartisan call May 21. "I wish to inform President Ford, Senator Stevenson and others that I firmly support their current efforts for the convening of a Geneva Peace Conference and the replacement of Kissinger. I will be happy to be of any assistance they might require." The Stults statement is reflective of anti-Rockefeller activity taking place throughout the Chicago business directorate two days ago as the Chicago press took direct aim on Kissinger and the Middle East. This activity began to have "public" manifestations late in the week. After breaking the blackout on Soviet initiatives to encourage a Geneva Conference through diplomatic meetings with the Israelis, the Chicago Daily News ran headlines "Kissinger Eyes Column with New York Times." While the News laid the basis for Kissinger's resignation, the May 22 Chicago Sun-Times lead editorial urged a rapid move to the conference table at Geneva. The late bipartisan moves in Chicago were reflected in San Francisco, St. Louis and the Pacific Northwest.

Democratic Party Paralyzed After Michigan

Joseph Kraft writing in today's Washington Post reveals the open hysteria in the leading echelons in the wake of the Michigan primary. Kraft warns that "the most striking feature of the 1976 Presidential campaign is that no one in either party is really moving the electorate." In the Michigan primary, where the Democratic Party polled 1 million fewer votes than in 1972, Kraft focuses on the inability of the United Auto Workers to turn out the working class vote for its candidate, Jimmy Carter. He further warns that if present trends continue less than half the electorate will turn out for the Presidential contest November leaving over half the voting population unmobilized. Kraft's identification of this situation as "extremely dangerous" is a clear reference to the strength of the Labor Party.

Scampering about for a solution, Democratic Party policy makers leaked that their "great hope," their absolute last hope to stave off the Labor Party, Senator Teddy Kennedy, might run for the presidency.