

Excerpts From the Speech By Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller To The Int'l. Press Institute, May 10

Speaking at the opening assembly of the International Press Institute in Philadelphia, before 245 journalists from 30 nations, including the Communist nations, Vice President Rockefeller warned against "the repeated attempts of the USSR to organize a new empire on which the Soviet sun would never set This new form of Imperialism — I don't know a better word to define it — suggests ideological, diplomatic, economic, financial, political and military structures, and the institution of relations dominated and directed from Moscow."

Rockefeller said that to counter the "Soviet expansionism," it is necessary that "the independent nations of the world, particularly those that adopt and defend free enterprise, unite in a closer and more positive way." This presumes, he said, that the U.S. and other countries must have the military capacity to oppose the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Rockefeller took advantage of the occasion to attack the U.S. Congress, which in recent years, he charged, has "usurped presidential prerogatives in foreign affairs, provoking grave external consequences."

REMARKS

May 13 — Vice President Nelson Rockefeller appears on West German national television to announce: "The U.S.-USSR conflict has not yet escalated into nuclear proportions ... fortunately." Rockefeller went on to praise Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as "the best Secretary of State the U.S. has ever had."

May 14 — Speaking at the Berlin Wall, Rockefeller declared that "the protection of West Berlin's liberty is inseparable from the protection of our U.S. national freedom. West Berlin is the frontline of our defense." He then warned the Soviets against "taking any countermeasures against Berlin."

May 15 — speaking before a large audience of leaders of government, industry, banking and labor at the Paulskirche in Frankfurt at what was officially billed as an American Bicentennial celebration organized by the Atlantic Bridge and the American Council on Germany, Rockefeller

denounced what he termed Soviet imperialism as "a mixture of Czarism, Marxism and a new colonialism." Emphasizing the worldwide danger posed by Soviet expansion, he called it "a continuing attempt (to) organize the world around a Soviet Empire on which the sun will never set." Stating that Europe is especially threatened with being engulfed by the Soviets, Rockefeller said that "only a strong and committed NATO can ensure the freedom of the West," and emphasized the danger posed by the Soviet navy. At the same time, he urged "an open world" in which the two German states can reunify.

Excerpts from Fat Henry

"... We cannot surrender one strategic part of the world to those who oppose us and remain secure and unchallenged in another. So those who want to keep America strong in one part of the world have a strategic obligation to keep it strong in all important areas

"The United States has never been defeated for lack of military power. All of our recent setbacks from Indo-China to Angola have been self-inflicted; they have occurred because of division among ourselves that paralyzed our action."

Kissinger rejected a Geneva conference approach to a settlement in the mideast, and said that the U.S. recognizes that Israel faced serious "dilemmas and risks" in giving up occupied territories. "Any negotiations will require Israel to exchange territory in return for political and therefore much less concrete concessions. Even Israel's ultimate goals — a peace treaty and recognition from its neighbors — are inherently intangible There will be no imposed solutions; there should be negotiations between the parties that will eventually have to live in peace ...

"The former Foreign Minister of France, Couve de Murville, said on the floor of the French Assembly three days ago: 'The instability in the world is above all a result of the American crisis caused by a defeat in Vietnam and the Watergate affair, rather than by the increase in Soviet power'"