

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."