

tional Labour Organization, the CIA-infested International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the counterinsurgent Friedrich Ebert Foundation from West Germany. In the later 1960s, the African-American Labor Center (AALC), the entry point to Africa for top-level CIA labor agents like Irving Brown, set up shop "to suppress the aspirations of organized labour in Ethiopia." In an interview with IPS, a top-level spokesman for the AALC, pooh-pooed both the extent of AALC activity in Ethiopia and the validity of the AFCC's accusations. Yet the AALC's own publications list an impressive and growing range of activities in Ethiopia, including the building of CELU headquarters not only in Addis Ababa but in the northern city of Asmara!

### Viable Fascists

The significance of these accusations is the CIA's attempt to separate viable fascists from the old-style pro-democrats. Most Ethiopian union heads were educated in the mythologies of bourgeois democratic promises to labor and obviously they find it difficult to internalize Rockefeller-determined "necessity." Potential splits within CELU were denied strongly by the AALC spokesman, who also claimed that the Brussels-based ICFTU was "dead set" against the military, and that the AALC itself didn't care overly much for the AFCC honchos.

Although the general strike of its 100,000 members called to protest the arrest of the CELU leaders was a dismal failure, lasting only two hours and attracting few members, CELU remains a thorn in the side of the AFCC, which must choose between further repression or a pullback into some type of military-labor "peoples' government."

### MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN USES SAHARA ISSUE TO CREATE POP FRONT FOR CIA

Oct. 5 (IPS)--For the past several months King Hassan of Morocco, aware that his political existence could be snuffed out at any instant, waged a propaganda and diplomatic campaign aimed at "liberating" the Spanish Sahara from Spain's control and making it part of Morocco. In trouble at home, Hassan's real aim was to take the heat off himself by uniting with his CIA-controlled "democratic" opposition against a "common enemy." In maneuvering to save his neck, he consolidated the disparate political forces of Morocco--to prepare the country for the slave labor "development" projects in line with the Rockefeller cabal's plans for the Third World. If Hassan had not paved the way for such "reforms," the CIA would have initiated a classic "progressive military" coup to accomplish the same goal.

Since independence in 1956, one of the recurring demands of the Moroccan opposition has been the liberation and annexation of the Spanish Sahara. While the throne (King Hassan and his predecessor King Mohammed V) usually was able to defuse ferment around this issue, in general the political history of Morocco is one of unrest. Now, caught in the most severe political crisis of his life, Hassan decided to turn the tables and push for annexation of the Spanish Sahara. Thus he began a series of belligerent speeches announcing Morocco's intention to "liberate" the Spanish Sahara militarily. These were accompanied by the deployment of official emissaries to capitals all over the world, making it appear that Hassan was deadly serious.

Militarily, the Moroccan army had no chance of defeating the well-equipped Spanish army. In addition, Hassan would have needed the support of neighboring Algeria and Mauritania for the effort to have even a semblance of success. Predictably, neither country went along with it; Mauritania saying, as she always has, that the Spanish Sahara should be part of Mauritania, and Algeria saying that the Spanish Sahara's fate should be decided by a UN-administered referendum (similar to Spain's proposal).

#### Hassan Backs Down

Several non-Moroccan publications talked of a probable or imminent war, but when the day came (Sept. 17) when Hassan was to announce what steps he would take, he had to back down. At a press conference, Hassan lamely declared that the issue was to be left up to the International Court of Justice.

Nevertheless, Hassan's anti-colonialist sabre rattling created a popular-front style political alignment, uniting the opposition with the King. Hassan even had Ali Yata, a member of the outlawed Communist Party, construct a "radical socialist" party pushing land reform and resource control to suck radicals and socialists into Hassan's scheme.

The prestigious French newspaper Le Monde felt compelled to label Hassan a "statesman" for successfully pulling off this caper. However, the New York Times went to the other extreme, indicating that the CIA could have used the situation to dump Hassan if he had not "cooperated." Contemptuously painting Hassan as a fool insulting his people, the Times quoted him as saying that he had backed down to spare the world a catastrophe: "I tell you frankly that I know the Moroccans too well...I follow Moroccan sentiment too much to risk setting fire to a powder keg." Hassan added that 16 million Moroccans might "go as far as genocide" against the Spaniards, "happy to do it and certain of winning."

While this farce is proceeding, the massive phosphate reserves of the Spanish Sahara and Morocco are underutilized at the same time that Rockefeller is engineering a fertilizer shortage and massive starvation.

#### PRESS BEGINS TO WATERGATE KENYATTA

Oct. 5 (IPS)--Fresh from its success in aiding the dethronement of Ethiopia's Haile Selassie, the CIA vanguard of the international press has moved one country south to focus on Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, President of Kenya.

Preliminary probing action came in the Washington Post Sept. 28, in the usual form of "exposing" corruption. In a self-proclaimed courageous article, David B. Ottaway revealed that there is corruption among high government officials in Kenya (no news to Kenyans), implying that Jomo himself is involved. The particulars have to do with the expulsion of the Kenya Exxon head for trying to collect on Kenyatta's personal oil bill and the expulsion of two ruby prospectors who had just discovered a deposit that corrupt officials wanted for themselves. Ottaway modestly pointed out that other journalists were afraid to print these damaging truths for fear of reprisals. The next day, the London Times chimed in with the news that Mrs. Kenyatta was involved heavily in the ruby caper.

Even Kenyans, said intrepid reporter Ottaway, are complaining of the "spreading cancer of corruption" in their country. This was emphasized