

discussions of how the international monetary system will handle the increasing volume of debt."

This "soft" approach amounts to the final imposition of "IMF discipline without calling it by name," as mooted by Kremlinologist think tanks in Harvard and Taft Universities. The conduit used to channel this line into the East bloc itself is the traditional British-Lazard-Rothschild network in Hungary, Poland, Rumania, and so on. The groupings in this network are tied to equivalent operations in Italy, including such figures as Enrico Cuccia, Eugenio Cefis, and Giovanni Magnifico.

An article by Polish economist Zabielski in *Foreign Trade* and recent proposals emanating from a bankers' Conference organized in Lucca, Italy, by Rothschild-Lazard allies reveal this "soft" operation, which is also reflected in the "liberal" attitude of the Institute for Policy Studies concerning the debt issue. Zabielski proposes East-West joint stock banks on the basis of profit-sharing to be created in some neutral place like . . . the City of London, which "has the power to raise credits on the Euromarkets." Not a word is said by Zabielski on a new monetary unit or on investment programs; his only preoccupation is debt-payment *on the present terms* — a clear indicator of whom he is speaking for.

Cheap Traps or Profitable Trade

Up to now, the otherwise stalling conservative West European forces do not seem to have fallen into such cheap traps. At an OECD meeting in Oct. 1976 which discussed the East bloc debt, the French delegation simply denied that there was any problem, correctly implying that the exercise was part of a scheme to take some of its capital goods export markets. Similarly, the West Germans want to develop East bloc purchases whatever

their debt structure, because Eastern Europe is now absorbing more than half of West Germany's exports of capital goods and provides the largest part of its overall trade surplus.

Following this positive approach, the West German Dresdener Bank has just granted a 2 billion mark credit to Poland (about \$850 million) without any of the drastic conditions imposed by Chase. The "gentlemen's agreement" of June 1976, setting basic minimum terms for loans to all countries, including Eastern Europe, has already been discarded not only by France and West Germany, but also by the United Kingdom, which announced in December 1976 a major prospective deal with Poland offering "very favorable financial terms" in a framework avoiding the guidelines.

Interestingly, most of the official export credits granted to Western Europe are from five countries: France (32.7 per cent of the total), West Germany (29.7 per cent), Italy (11 per cent), the United Kingdom (6.9 per cent), and Japan (8.4 per cent). This debt, linked to the delivery of equipment and services, should be maintained within the framework of a new monetary system. By contrast, the holdings of U.S. banks are commercial obligations (directly or through the Euromarket) and most of them, being unlinked in fact to real operations and used only for debt payment, should be either frozen or written off. The purchasing power freed in the East bloc would in turn be used for mammoth imports of Western European and U.S. products, after the elimination of the Malthusian limitations of Eximbank lending and guarantee authority for Eastern Europe imposed in 1974, which has only favored the banking institutions active on the Euromarkets.

Corporate Data Exchange:

Terrorist IPS Computerizes Its Enemies List

The Corporate Data Exchange in New York is compiling a complex computerized grid of international corporate leaders and major stock holders, using funds from the terrorist-controlling Institute for Policy Studies and legal assistance from the terrorist-linked law firm of Rabinowitz, Boudin and Standard. The purpose of the grid, which is being programmed on Columbia

CORPORATE AFFAIRS

University computers, will be to facilitate the identification of key individuals to be targetted by terrorist assassins. Maoist environmentalist gangs, so-called public interest Naderite attorneys, the SEC, the Justice Department, and allied congressional committees. These apparently disparate groups in fact operate as part of the coordinated strategy of Wall Street interests—under Rohatyn, David Rockefeller, Henry

Reuss (D-Wisconsin) and Brown Brothers Harriman's Robert Roosa—to smash all resistance to their zero-growth schemes. By eliminating key enemies this faction intends to enforce austerity and labor-intensive deindustrialization on the advanced sector as a way of forcing sufficient liquidity to salvage its bankrupt financial institutions.

The *New York Times* provided gratuitous publicity for the Corporate Data Exchange August fourteenth under the head "Who Owns U.S. Business? Slowly the Word Comes Out." The occasion for the article was the completion of the Exchange's first major project, a 350-page analysis of ownership of the U.S. transportation industry, that identified certain European stockholders previously unknown to the probicycle opponents of modern, energy-intensive modes of transportation. Future Exchange studies will focus on agri-business, private banks, law firms, debt securities, and various industries.

The Corporate Data Exchange was set up in 1975 by former members of the North American Congress on

Latin America (NACLA) a 1966 project of the Institute for Policy Studies penetration and espionage against anti-U.S. political forces in Latin America. Michael Locker, president of the Exchange, founder of NACLA and is a close friend of Institute director and terrorist controller Richard Barnet. Recently Locker participated in the Linowitz report on Latin America, a blueprint for exacerbating regional conflict.

Assassination Is Goal

According to Locker, the carefully detailed reports on individuals linked to the Exchange studies will be particularly useful for people who want to "put pressure" on these targets for environmental, or other "public interest" reasons by stockholders derivative suits or by what he called "other means." Of particular interest to Exchange clients, Locker said, are individuals with ties to corporations with investments in South Africa. It could be noted that Jürgen Ponto, recently assassinated by the Baader Meinhof terrorist gang, had been one of the leaders in establishing a prodevelopment basis for the South African economy that would pre-empt the race riots scenario fostered by Institute agents working through the London and South Africa-based Institute for Race Relations and London's Tavistock Institute. Before his murder Ponto was subject to an Exchange-type targeting as a "dangerous capitalist" by Institute-controlled "leftist" groups in West Germany.

In 1975 Locker personally recruited his "old friend" Michael Standard, of the Rabinowitz and Boudin law firm, to represent the Exchange. The firm is an open supporter of international terrorism. As counsel to the Cuban government it has coordinated the laundering of "left CIA" Weatherunderground terrorists through Cuba to give the group a credible communist cover. Leonard Boudin's daughter, Kathy, is a member of the Weatherunderground, which maintains close ties with its European counterparts, the Baader-Meinhof gang. The Baader Meinhof gang has also received legal assistance from the firm.

Terrorist Funding

Funding for the Corporate Data Exchange has come from the Institute and its international arm based in Holland, the Transnational Institute; the World Council of Churches; the United Methodist Church; the Samuel Rubin Foundation; Charles Pillsbury, an attorney and heir to the Pillsbury Foods fortune who backed the anti-technology "Project Honeywell" during the Vietnam War; and Senator Lee Metcalf's (D-Mont.) Subcommittee on Reports, Accounts, and Management

which gave the group \$3,500, part of Senator Abe Ribicoff's (D-Conn.) Government Operations Committee.

The Exchange has also received \$1,500 from the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union to profile and identify the major holders of the J.P. Stevens Co. targeted by the Institute for a Maoist organizing effort. Previously the Union provided funds to the terrorist Revolutionary Union to organize a nationwide strike against the Farrar Company.

The Samuel Rubin Foundation includes on its board of directors one Peter Weiss, chairman of the Institute for Policy Studies and director of the American Committee on Africa, and Victor Rabinowitz, a major funder of the terrorist networks.

The Geneva-based World Council of Churches grew out of the former Federal Council of Churches which during World War II was a base for Anglo-American intelligence operations against the Soviet Union used by Allen and John Foster Dulles among others. The seed money for expanding the Federal Council of Churches into the World Council of Churches came directly from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. who donated the first million in 1946. Today the Council serves as a laundry for Ford, Rockefeller, and Russell Sage Foundation money pouring into various counterinsurgency, zero-growth operations.

The cofounder of the Exchange is Steve Abrecht also former NACLA member, Abrecht, whose father was a top official in the World Council of Churches, attended a Council conference in February in Geneva on Multinational corporations that plotted anti-industrialist strategy, focusing particularly on South Africa. Abrecht claimed in a recent interview that in particular the Holland-based ABM Bank, the largest bank in Holland and is a large lender to South Africa.

Through the Council officials Diogo de Gaspar, head of the Council's program on transnational corporations, and George Todd, head of their urban industrial mission, Abrecht arranged funding for the Exchange.

The Exchange dossiers will be used in a carefully coordinated deployment of corporate watertightening activities in Washington, D.C. through the SEC, now reportedly preparing over 300 criminal indictments against prodevelopment industrialists. Others involved in the watertightening are Senator Kennedy's antitrust subcommittee, Mark Green, head of Nader's "Congress Watch," and Representative John Moss (D-Cal.) who chairs the House Commerce Committee Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

— Alfred Ross