

pen over the next four years. When the Feds take D.C. prisoners, half of them are to go into the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and half are required to go into private prisons under that law.

Interestingly, one of our greatest allies in this is the Bureau of Prisons. They don't like privatization any more than we do—probably for different reasons. They've got the sense that they can do it better than anybody in the country and they know what they're doing, and they don't like to be told that they have to bid out part of this to a private entity. They don't like it any more than we do and are bristling under this obligation. But it is coming, and it's coming in a big way for the District. I think after what we've seen in Ohio and the experience we've had here in the District—we have another privatized facility that is not as troubled as the Youngstown prison is, but has significant problems—it scares me. It scares me to death.

EIR: I recall that when George Bush lost his bid for reelection, that J. Michael Quinlan, the head of Bush's Federal Bureau of Corrections, went over to CCA to head its strategic research division.

Smith: Right. I think he's now heading up their real estate development corporation, or something like that. But he's still with them.

EIR: So it's the Bureau of Prisons under Clinton that doesn't like this?

Smith: The bureau didn't like it before either. I think Quinlan was probably offered a tremendously large amount of money. That can influence your position.

Interview: Vermel Whalen

Representative Whalen (D-Cleveland), a member of the Ohio Legislative Black Caucus, was interviewed March 30.

EIR: What is your view of the prison privatization bills?

Whalen: Personally, I am against privatization of the prisons. I believe that is the state's job. I do not believe we can monitor what is going on inside, running the prisons, and what is going on with the administration of them. One thing we do know: When you start talking privatization, it's cutting corners and making a profit. That speaks for itself. For that reason, I am afraid that the services that we are supposed to provide once we incarcerate a person, perhaps will be cut, in order to make a dollar. Just briefly, because of that, I'm against it. I think the state should not privatize the prisons and the state should run them as we do the majority of them already.

EIR: I understand there is a bill, H.B. 590, that would privatize all new prisons.

Whalen: Yes, that is what I understand. You can be sure I'll be voting against it.

Interview: Ron Wieczorek

Campaigning for a New Bretton Woods

The following interview with Ron Wieczorek was conducted on March 20 by Marianna Wertz. Wieczorek, a LaRouche Democrat, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Congress in the June 2 primary. South Dakota's only House seat is currently held by John Thune, a Republican. A cattle farmer,



Wieczorek is 55 years old, married, with two children. His family farming tradition goes back to 1879, when his great-grandfather homesteaded in the state.

The Schiller Institute leader in South Dakota, Wieczorek has also travelled to Europe and Mexico in recent years with the Schiller Institute, organizing against free-trade agreements and food control, such as the starvation of Iraqi children by UN sanctions. He calls his campaign the Wieczorek "Committee for a New Bretton Woods."

EIR: You're running for the only U.S. House seat in South Dakota, currently held by Republican John Thune. You have a Democratic primary on June 2, and I understand you're now petitioning to be on the primary ballot. What's the relationship of this campaign to your political fight for the economic policies associated with Lyndon LaRouche and his call for a new Bretton Woods system?

Wieczorek: We're aware of the economic crisis that is about to come down on us. We're looking at a collapse of the economy, as Mr. LaRouche has said, almost certainly before the November election, a major economic crash, very similar to what has already happened in Indonesia, where commerce has come almost to a standstill.

Here in South Dakota, I see it every day, with our hog market falling this winter to one of the lowest levels since the levels that took out 25-30% of the hog producers in 1993-94. Today, we're at \$30 hogs again; the cost of production is about \$38 on those animals. We have the large corporations moving in, which claim to be much more efficient, but they are buying the feed to feed these hogs at about 30% of what it's actually worth.

EIR: How do you see the mobilization for a new monetary