

The express aim of the Wall Street-Carter strategy is to make labor-intensive policies and coal gasification schemes appear cheaper for Midwest industrialists to adopt than continuing production in the present advanced mode of technology. In fact, precisely because of new monetarist policy directives, Ohio and Midwest industry cannot now convert to other energy sources than gas.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the Ohio Economic and Community Development Agency (OECD) blasted the "energy critical choices" situation faced by Ohio: converting to coal has been ruled out because of stringent clean air demands set and enforced by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which are too costly to meet. Oil has been priced prohibitively high by the 1973 Oil Hoax War. Solar energy, the OECD correctly pointed out, is worse than a joke as an alternative solution. He concluded, "nuclear energy is the best short run and long run energy program." But here too EPA requirements, in combination with zero-growth environmentalists typified by the Sierra Club, and the Rockefeller saboteurs of the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration have put the time span on on-line production of fission power plants up to several years, ruling out the feasibility of immediate fission use.

Production Destroyed

The unmistakably destructive effects of junking Midwestern industry and shipping it south have already emerged.

Great Lakes manufacturing employment has plummeted by 8 per cent during the years 1970-75. During the last 20 years, the Akron-based rubber industry has been knocked apart, and employment levels of rubber workers have been axed by half, with the largest drops in the last few years. Firestone Rubber Co. has already moved five of its rubber plants to the slave-labor South: at one plant, the company claims it is saving two dollars per tire over tires produced in the North. At the same time, Michelin, the French rubber company giant, has invaded the exploitable South because it finds wages relatively cheaper there than employment in France!

Last week, Wall Street acted to dismantle Ohio's steel industry in the cities of Niles, Warren and Youngstown, located in the Mahoning Valley. The EPA ruling on clean air and water standards, while ostensibly relaxing the standards, could actually force the eight Mahoning Valley steel plants, employing over 20,000 workers, to shut down, in which case 30,000 additional workers, whose livelihood depends on the steel industry, would also lose their jobs.

Going beyond the Mahoning Valley, EPA is pressing ahead with enforcing codes on air and water pollution which, according to the estimates of the American Iron and Steel Institute, will cost the steel industry \$14 billion between 1973 and 1980, wrecking all steel expansion plans, threatening to collapse the steel industry.

Brookings Ohio Network

As Wall Street applies an energy tourniquet, together with its credit withholding policy, to strangle the Midwest heartland, the Brookings Institution's intelligence arms have moved in for the kill against industry.

The National Center on Productivity and Quality of Working Life (NCOP), chaired by none other than Nelson Rockefeller, is operating through its special Ohio project to chop apart Ohio's industrial infrastructure. NCOP's Ohio State Quality of Working Life Commission project, run by Nazi Doctor Warren Bennis — an original brainwasher from the Tavistock Institute and president of the University of Cincinnati, has been running a state-wide Organizational Development (OD) network to produce speed-up, in-plant brainwashing and dozens of Mussolini-type corporatist labor-management councils which facilitate worker relocation and generalized labor recycling.

Attending recent meetings of the State Quality of Working Life project to discuss closing down industry and breaking up the labor movement were Ohio AFL-CIO and UAW state directors, who sit with New York-linked banks on the Ohio Commission's board of directors.

As the Commission acts to reduce industry to ruins, the Ohio-based and Brookings-linked Academy for Contemporary Problems, a national fascist think-tank for state legislatures, which is represented on the commission board, was been preparing budget cuts and psychological warfare against Ohio's population to prepare it for layoffs and shutdowns.

The Academy attempted to soften up the Ohio working class for slave-labor by coordinating and authoring the unemployment hoax that threw 50,000 Ohio workers off the unemployment rolls in early April. It also planned the welfare cuts that tossed thousands of unemployed off the rolls in Cayuhoga County during the same period. Working with a cabal of "progressive economists" at Ohio State University, the Academy wrote the hideous Ohio CCC bill which would establish a network of slave-labor youth camps where workers would "reclaim" land strip-mined to feed coal gasification projects.

Aid To Sahel: Death Under 'Food For Work'

The following is a special NSIPS report on exactly how the Jimmy Carter program of genocide is being carried out in the Sahel region of Africa.

Aug. 11 (NSIPS) — Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass) released June 14 an Agency for International Development report on the Sahel, the huge grasslands area south of the Sahara Desert in West Africa, with a population of 25 million. A drought holocaust in the Sahel from 1969 to 1974, peaking in 1973, was the direct product of forced labor intensive exploitation of the Sahelian population's cattle-raising to pay increasing debt payments. In the course of the drought, hundreds of thousands of Sahelians starved to death as normal aid flows were kept to a minimum or were non-existent. William Paddock of the World Watch Institute has stated that the devastated countries of the Sahel have "achieved" zero population growth and have therefore earned the "right" to receive aid.

"The (AID) report properly rejects," reported Sen. Kennedy,

"massive, multi-billion dollar schemes for the Sahel. It follows the findings of a Subcommittee of Refugees (which Kennedy chairs—ED:\$ Study Mission which visited Africa last year, recommending that small, well-planned agricultural and water resources projects were necessary to help small farmers increase food production and better their lives now—without waiting for massive dams and irrigation schemes of the future. . . . (omitted however, is) particularly the unfortunate lack of emphasis on public health needs of the people, including the urgent requirements for effective family planning services. The AID recognizes the population problems, but fails to recommend an effective course of action."

The report from AID, an agency under the U.S. State Department, is a cover up of the actual policy now in implementation throughout the Sahel: forced work in labor intensive projects. A starved adult is given the choice of working under slave conditions for a subsistence allotment of food. He is generally not given any food for his wife and family. If he refuses to work

under such conditions, he is given no food at all. The victim will die, AID assumes, but he will work first. The AID policy is not only a genocide policy against the population of the Sahel — where hordes of rats are now over-running the depleted countryside — but completely ignores the necessity for the worldwide economy for the transformation of the fertile Sahel through irrigation and capital-intensive agriculture into a breadbasket.

The Global Genesis

The release of the AID report June 14 was carefully timed. By that point, the Rockefeller-New York banking faction expected that its international bureaucracy for genocide would be able to shove their food-for-work policy against developing country resistance at the Habitat Conference in Vancouver in June, through the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva in July, and through the World Food Conference in Rome in July.

AID's food-for-work program is based on Adolf Hitler's Arbeitsdienst, this time carried out on a global scale. The global apparatus to carry out this policy includes Robert McNamara's World Bank, the World Food Program, the European Economic Community, the African Development Bank, the governments of France, West Germany, Canada, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the European Development Fund, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, and various private agencies including the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers' Fund, Lester Brown's World Watch Institute, and many evangelical private agencies.

Using Public Law 480 known as Food for Peace, and direct grants, AID provides grants to many of the private evangelical agencies, such as Catholic Relief, Africare, Community Development Foundation and World Vision. These private agencies are legally under less scrutiny for their projects. AID also funds the World Watch Institute, and funds the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to train death squads, for example at Michigan State University, to oversee their genocide policy.

The World Food Program, and most government or bank-funded programs, organize their projects through the local Public Works Ministry of the government involved, running 'forced account' (conscripted labor) 'Earthworks Brigades' to build projects, usually under direct military or AID-IACP death squad control. The private evangelical agencies run food-for-work programs which are far more vicious. Using the cover of Christian evangelism, agencies like the Catholic Relief Service, Lutheran World Relief, American Friends Service Committee, Assemblies of God, World Vision, Africare, Freedom from Hunger, and Community Development come into local village communities and tell semi-starved villagers that they need Arbeitsdienst projects and should be glad to work for a 'supplement' to their normal nonexistent diet, a token amount of money or even no incentive at all.

Catholic Relief in Upper Volta is using food-for-work as 'a stimulant and an incentive' to build nine dams. AID has contributed \$300,000 and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund \$25,000 to this project. Before such projects were set up, Catholic Relief came into Upper Volta with a health program to monitor preschool age children's growth at a rate of 60,000 children a month. After informing the children's mothers that the children need better food to avoid death from malnutrition, Catholic Relief operatives convinced the mothers that the village needs labor-intensive water development projects to grow more food. Kenneth Hackett, in charge of Catholic Relief's Sahel projects, declared: "I would say that in more cases than not villagers will go out and work without incentive (pay or food). We try to get them to define their own levels of what they want to do. If they don't see it as a need they may work a month and quit. If they

see it as a need, they will work without food or other incentive."

Technology in such private evangelical programs is kept to a bare minimum. "It's not the big advanced technology that Americans are used to," said Richard Watson, public relations man for World Vision. "This is not due to a problem with funding; it's primarily because of unemployment. That's why we're involved wherever possible with food for work type of projects."

Private evangelical agencies also have considerable leeway in the food rations they provide. "The only criteria we use is to try to sustain a minimal nutritional level. We don't have a standard formula to give one pound, two pounds, or three pounds of grain per person; it's all negotiated locally according to local conditions," said the president of World Vision, Mr. Mooneyham. "I would say there are no problems with food-for-work, although it is harder logistically to administer. There does seem to be a little bit of a problem in the local community when you start distributing food. People don't see it as wages; they think if they haven't worked they also have a right to food distribution. But there are no problems with people preferring not to work for food. People are just as willing to work for food or money, if they're really hungry."

Planned Genocide

Like vultures gathering over weakened prey, the Rockefellers began to plan this food-for-work Arbeitsdienst to collect the last ounce of debt repayment in blood, even before the rains ended that broke the several year Sahel drought in September, 1974. In late October, 1974, a conference of select 'experts' on the Sahel was jointly sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation and the AID in Bellagio, Italy.

Following this initial planning session, AID provided credit to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to produce the initial study of the "Framework for Evaluation of Long Term Strategies for Development of the Sahel-Sudan Region." Within months following this initial MIT study, AID, World Food Program and other agencies issued detailed blueprints for Rockefeller's death ovens in the Sahel. These plans were rapidly centralized and coordinated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Before the ink had dried on these death warrants for a Sahel population of 25 million, the more crucial task of selling the program to Sahelian governments began.

At a private address in Washington, D.C. in December, 1975, Dr. Francisco Aquino, head of the FAO World Food Program, declared that the governments in the western part of the Sahel, of Somalia, and of Bangladesh, could be induced by the lure of 'free food' from the World Food Program, to carry out labor-intensive genocidal programs that they would otherwise not implement.

To encourage Sahel governments to cooperate, food aid was kept to a minimum, guaranteeing an unstable situation. Funds for other aid which did not coincide with the planned genocide slowly dried up.

Nigeria and Algeria, the two pro-development governments looked upon by Sahel countries to fight for debt moratorium and real Third World development, were contained and destabilized—Nigeria by the assassination of President Hurtala Muhammed, in February, 1976; Algeria by the diversionary POLISARIO operation in Spanish Sahara started in Winter, 1976.

To brainwash governments into accepting the Arbeitsdienst program, wave after wave of psychological shocktroops were sent to the Sahel. First, radical economists, evangelists, and technocratic Sahel experts, including those from the World Watch Institute, began to converge on the Sahel. The experts, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Rockefeller

Brothers' Fund, and AID, told Sahel governments that capital and energy intensive development was impossible, that the use of the 3.6 trillion cubic meters of underground water in the Sahel for irrigation was impossible. These experts then established a center in Upper Volta under the auspices of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, from which they have been spreading maoism and other contagious filthy diseases.

In late January, Rockefeller used the Atlanticist government of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to help set up the Sahel slave projects. French Atlanticist administrators who had been traveling through French-speaking West Africa in the past few months encouraging African governments to reenter the West African Franc Zone Bank (BOEAO), suddenly converged on the Sahel. Jean Lipowski, the Minister of Cooperation, toured Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, and Gabon to discuss technical cooperation and aid for Arbeitsdienst projects. A team of the French Minister of Equipment and Infrastructure Robert Galley, and the French Director of African Affairs, Guy Georgy, arrived at the same time in Chad to begin negotiations with Chad President Malloum for the reestablishment of French military bases and staging rights in that country in exchange for technical aid, military equipment, and help in balancing the Chad budget. Simultaneously, the Mali Minister of Finance M. Keita arrived in Paris to discuss Mali's development plans with French Minister of Finance Jean Fourcade. Fourcade told Mali's Finance Minister that due to the current economic crisis, he would have to make "certain readjustments." Fourcade sent Keita quietly on to Bonn to work out a more severe public works development program. Later in June, the Mali Defense Minister arrived in Bonn to work out the details of such a program with the Secretary of State to the Foreign Ministry, Widchnewski.

The March 31st Dakar Conference

As the March 31, 1976 debt rollover crisis approached, the French Atlanticists gathered all the African Franc Zone Finance Ministers together in Dakar from March 29-31 to hear Mr. Wahl, the French Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, and Jean Fourcade, French Finance Minister. Although it had been Gaullist policy for years to provide considerable help through the French Treasury to all BOEAO members for balancing budget deficits, Fourcade and Wahl informed BOEAO members that the French government would no longer continue this practice. Due to the severity of the current economic crisis, Lower Manhattan policy allowed France only to invest aid in the poorest starving areas of the Sahel— for Arbeitsdienst projects. This message was reiterated again by Giscard in person in early May, speaking on "the limits on the part of donors to the provision of aid," at the French African Heads of State Conference in Paris during the Nairobi United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Concurrent with the March 31 conference in Dakar was a planning meeting of the 'Club of the Friends of the Sahel,' an AID funded forum to coordinate Arbeitsdienst projects in the Sahel. Finished feasibility studies for feeder road-building projects were presented by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, similar studies for labor-intensive agricultural projects were presented by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and studies for irrigation, earth dam, and similar water resources projects were put forward by the French. In the weeks preceeding and following the conference, Sahel governments were visited by an AID Sahel Planning Task Force working directly under Secretary of State Kissinger's State Department Africa Bureau. The Task Force was led by Norman Cohen from AID, and the UN Sahel Office team including Dr. Magdi and Leonard Maynard, both responsible for coordinating all food-for-work Sahel projects run through the FAO and World Food Program. After returning from the tour,

Mr. Maynard noted that all the feasibility studies had been completed and the conference marked the beginning of the implementation of massive food-for-work projects.

The Real Cost

Niger, the one Sahel government to move into a clear pro-development alliance with the Soviet Union and with neighboring Algeria and Libya, has been turned into an example for the other more compliant Sahel governments. On Feb. 10, after several earlier pleas, the President of Niger launched an international plea for 200,000 tons of grain which would have to arrive before the rainy season began in May to prevent the starvation of one quarter of Niger's population (1.2 of 5 million people). An additional appeal was made for \$2.7 million to combat rats and insect pests. Special appeals were made to French Minister of Cooperation, Lipokowski.

Intent on implementing a policy of genocide, AID and the FAO announced that Niger only needed half of that amount. Yet despite this announcement, almost none of the food promised by such agencies ever arrived, and never before the rainy season. Only neighboring African countries shipped in small promised grants of grain. By May, as the rainy season began, the government released a study showing that over 40 per cent of the country's children are suffering from malnutrition. By July, the Chief of Staff of the Niger army Major Aki Seibou, in charge of food distribution, announced that Niger is now threatened with an impending famine due to late and grossly insufficient arrival of aid. Still the international donor community has remained indifferent.

IDB

HOW THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK WILL WORK

\$1.25
(postage included)

Mail Check or Money Order to:
NSIPS Circulation Manager
GPO Box 1972
New York, NY 10001

Population Affairs Coordinator Marshall Green:

"Quite Frankly, It's Triage"

Aug. 1 (NSIPS) — *The following interview with Marshall Green, coordinator of Population Affairs for the U.S. State Department, was obtained today by NSIPS. Green, as head of the Population Task Force, has recently submitted a top-secret report to the National Security Council (NSC) on the "world population problem" and various methods for dealing with that problem. According to reliable sources, the document identifies national sectors by name, specifying the rate and methods by which so-called excess populations will be eliminated. Earlier this year, Green worried that the "increasing population of Mexico has grave implications;" he publicly discussed sterilization as one way of dealing with "a world that is every day more crammed with people."*

Question: I understand from reports from Mexico of several months ago that you have been looking at population problems...

Answer: This will be off the record won't it? Well...Mexico's doing a fair amount about population control. In 1973 the government abandoned its birth policy, and (various institutions) under (Mexican Interior Minister) Moya Palencia have done a great deal...

Q: But since there already are a large number of people who will be coming of child-bearing age soon, these kinds of policies can only have a long-range effect...

A: That's correct. Singapore has one of the lowest population growth rates in the developing sector, 1.2 per cent per year. Yet even here, if every couple now bearing children had just two children, the country's population would still double in 55 years. For Mexico, the situation is that the current 62 million will double by 1995.

Q: So that means in the short term there will be tremendous pressure on the U.S.-Mexico border, which has served as a safety valve for Mexican population growth. What can solve the problem?

A: The answer is that there isn't an answer. I don't really know much about the border — you should talk to (Immigration and Naturalization Service chief) General Chapman.

Q: I've talked to some people who make a strong case for the need to try to close off the U.S.-Mexico border.

A: I don't deal much with population growth in the U.S. What you and I would like to see is a humane way to deal with the situation, with cooperation and mutual understanding. As I told a wealthy group of Texans the other day, concerned about border issues, the important thing is for Mexicans and Americans to talk about this together, through Lions Clubs, Rotaries, etc. Now I can say this, that to the extent Mexico moves on the population problem, that will have a favorable impact here. On the other hand, I realize that Mexico is doing what it can. It's going to be a testing point in our relations, and what we need is communication, not confrontation.

Q: I understand you've helped put together a Taskforce on the Population Issue.

A: This Taskforce has reported directly to the National Security Council. Some parts of its reports are available or will be soon. The rest is still classified. It lays out a program worldwide — funding, intermediaries, and so forth.

Q: Mainly population control programs?

A: A lot of that. For instance, AID (Agency for International Development) now gets \$100 million for population control. Congress next year will probably give us lots more than we've had, half again more. Mexico has rejected bilateral programs,

our work with Mexico goes indirectly, through the United Nations and other places. But Mexico is just a singular example of the general problem.

Now, there's another aspect to all this, which is the food situation. In 1975, Mexico imported 850,000 tons of grains, and that's going up. Mexico faces a serious balance of payments problem. It's the same situation for the rest of the underdeveloped world, where grain import needs are some 65 million tons — about the total the U.S. exports for all areas, including advanced areas like Europe.

Q: What about labor-intensive agricultural projects to try to help pay the debt?

A: You're absolutely right about that. We need to promote jobs in agriculture. That's clear from the viewpoint of those of us involved with the practicalities of the policies. Let me tell you that it would be very helpful if you could get people around Lopez Portillo (President-elect of Mexico —ed.) on these questions. I've talked to his personal physician, but not him directly. And I've talked to Moya, who's obviously an outstanding leader. I was quite impressed.

Q: So what do you see as a way to address the food problem?

A: Well, the question we have to face is, are we, through food aid, contributing to more problems later on? This is why we need more emphasis on food-for-work programs.

Q: Was that a focus of the Population Task Force recommendations?

A: Yes it was. To encourage, to the extent possible, food as payment for work, in those countries which are increasing their own food. In Bangladesh, the worst-off country in the world, we are increasing food-for-work programs for hundreds of thousands in building irrigation works, flood control, etc. I worked on these kinds of programs when I was Ambassador to Indonesia. The point is **not** to simply deliver grain to government warehouses in these countries. There it's primarily used to feed people in the cities, and to depress food prices, which is not an incentive to food production. And of course rats get at it, up to 50 per cent. Now food-for-work goes directly into rural areas, where we want it, and avoids all the government corruption involved in intermediaries. Quite frankly, there's too much talk on how to increase food production; we need more on population. Worldwide, yields per hectare have been dropping for the last three years. This portends difficult times. It's a warning to the world that we cannot just go on increasing food production. The expansion into marginal areas becomes increasingly expensive and demands high levels of capital. We've got to anticipate what this means. One of the World Watch pamphlets, "22 Dimensions of the World Food Crisis," portrays this well." Though right now, there won't be famine for 10 years. After that, it's probable. Before, improbable. But long before that, we have to deal with mass unemployment and tremendous environmental degradation. Further, adding to the unemployment, you have more and more barriers against guestworkers being set up, like in Europe, pushing people back to places like Turkey and so on.

Q: So what can be done in the short term?

A: Well, one thing is food reserves. And expansion of output. On the other side, there are the increasing birth control programs. All the countries which met at (The World Food Conference in) Bucharest agreed to certain population targets.

Q: Some people around the Environmental Fund have been talking about perhaps sending U.S. aid only to countries which have controlled their birth rates...

A: Quite frankly, this gets close to triage, which is not what we want to be talking about.

Q: It's too early to say too much about the Republican efforts during the campaign and after, but with Carter selected for the Democrats, how do you see his policies developing?

A: It looks very good. You have Peter Bourne (psychiatrist,

brainwashing and drugs expert, associated with the Institute for Policy Studies and a top Carter aide; see NSIPS expose, "Is Jimmy Carter Brainwashed?" —ed.), who's very interested in these fields. And cy Vance (former Assistant Secretary of Defense and former President of the Rockefeller Foundation —ed.), I've known him from school together at Yale, and Ball (Trilateral Commission member and investment banker George Ball, who endorsed plans for the genocide of 30 million Mexicans in his latest book, *Diplomacy for an Overcrowded World* —ed.). Then there's Brzezinski (top Carter foreign policy advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, of the Trilateral Commission and Columbia University School of International Affairs —ed.), I've been in touch with him, and Henry Owen (Brookings Institution economist —ed.).

African Food-for-Work Programs: "Food and Incentive To Get Them to Work"

Aug. 3 (NSIPS) — The following interview with Ken Hackett, director of the Catholic Relief Service's African Sahel programs, was obtained today by NSIPS. As Mr. Hackett will confirm, the Catholic Relief Service, as well as the hodge-podge of other Church-based relief agencies, are mere conduits for funding and the food-for-work policies of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and such long-time Rockefeller family operations as the Agency for International Development.

Q: Mr. Hackett, you direct the African Sahel programs for the Catholic Relief Service. Could you outline the type of program the Service administers in this drought-stricken region, and how these programs are funded? Do these programs include food-for-work projects of the sort now being implemented in Bangladesh?

A: We have projects in Senegal, Mauritania, and Upper Volta, and some projects in Mali. . . .

In Upper Volta, we have a nutrition and child health program for children under six. This involves health education for the mother and child, monitoring the child's growth, examining the child, and instruction on improving food. We handle 60,000 children a month in Upper Volta. Once the program begins, we then discuss the problems in improving the child's nutrition with the mother. If the village says the problem is that they lack water, then we arrange financial assistance or technical assistance to dig wells, build catchment dams which are say 400-500 yards long, with irrigation. We develop the programs and then get others to contribute. . . .

We do receive Title II (U.S. foreign aid "Food for Peace" -Ed.) funds both for health education and for building the dams. That is food-for-work in some cases. In this case, foreign aid food-for-work was used as an incentive and stimulant. We have 35 projects in Upper Volta of all kinds — agriculture, water development, reforestation. . . .

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund is not involved in any operations, they just put money into our program. They contributed \$25,000 to help build the dams, it costs half a million for nine dams — for bulldozers, cement, etc. The dams we are building in Upper Volta cost \$400,000 plus \$200,000 to run the agricultural development after they are built (irrigation, and so forth). . . .

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund contributed to the second phase of the dams project, \$25,000. USAID (Agency for International Development-Ed.) contributed \$300,000 to the first phase...

The UN World Food program is completely different. The food-for-work programs are very similar to ours. Generally they are all about the same. Even the EEC (European Common Market) food rations to mothers is about the same, but in all cases, the amounts are not intended as diet, just as supplement.

We just started the projects in Mauritania, they are still suffering from the drought and are in tough shape. There is a large population in tents camped around the capital Nouakchott that has become a permanent residence. We are involved in food and medical relief to this tent population. But we are moving from relief into projects. There's still people there terribly undernourished. . . .

The answer may be some food-for-work. . . . Food-for-work in our minds is used not as bait but as a nutritional supplement and economic assistance. We haven't been able to develop viable food-for-work projects in Mauritania as yet. As things get more developed you may find more food-for-work projects going on. . . . But the country is very unsophisticated, so it is difficult to get anything going.

We have a large number of projects — 22 — in Senegal, but mainly support activities; the government is more developed and the Catholic Church in Senegal has its own CARITAS projects, so we are less operational there...

We have no food-for-work in Senegal. Food-for-work is a very difficult thing to manage. Do you think a villager wants to work for food? They want to work for money. Where there's a scarcity of food, then they will work for food. But they won't work for food over the planting season, all our projects are planned on the off-season. Food-for-work is one approach I won't say is catching on any more than others. I would also say that, in more cases than not, villagers will go out and work without incentive (pay). We try to get the people to define their own levels of what they want to do (and then provide the equipment, not pay or food). If they don't see it as a need, then they may work a month and then quit. If they see it as a need, they will work without food or other incentive.

In the phase we're in in the Sahel, our on-going activity will be maintained and expanded — moving away from relief and into rehabilitation. . . .

AID works at a macro-economic level, with an overall country approach providing government infrastructure and working through government agencies (like Public Works Ministry). Our program works on a village level and affects the people directly at the ground level.

OVER 50,000 COPIES SOLD!

The 1976 U.S. Labor Party Presidential Platform

"A New Kind of World Leadership for the USA"

\$1.25

Make checks payable to: Campaigner Publications, Box 1972, GPO,
New York, New York 10061 (Price includes postage and handling)