

Nicaragua: crimes of the IMF

Within days of winning power in Nicaragua, the new Reconstruction Government has launched a cleanup against the International Monetary Fund's Nicaraguan drug empire, while simultaneously appealing to advanced industrial countries—especially Western Europe—to finance the rebuilding of that wartorn country.

Nicaragua's initiatives offer a perfect opportunity for the continental European architects of the European Monetary System to carry their conception into its second, decisive phase: challenging the supremacy of London's IMF and World Bank by funding real economic development in the Third World.

What the Reconstruction Government is asking for is \$3 billion in economic aid. Their special envoy to Europe, Eduardo Kuhl, issued a statement calling on each European nation to finance and help construct a city in Nicaragua, cities which will then be named "Germany," "Sweden," and so forth.

The government has also called upon the international community to examine for itself the evidence now coming to light of ex-dictator Somoza's crime enclave, citing especially the discovery of 40 carefully cultivated acres of marijuana of the estate of one of Somoza's closest relatives. Gambling, prostitution and drug-running have now been outlawed.

Reconstruction government officials have announced that they have documented evidence of how World Bank and IMF monies financed Somoza's campaign of genocide against the population—a campaign that left 40,000 dead and tens of

thousands of children permanently blinded. An eighth of the population—300,000 people—are injured, mutilated or deformed. More are homeless.

In light of the evidence, junta member Moises Hassan declared that the government will not honor the debts contracted for Somoza's genocide, including the \$34 million in Special Drawing Rights granted the IMF—with U.S. support—in May. World Bank monies paid for the costs of mercenaries fighting for Somoza, a cost of over \$2000 a day, not including "bounties" from \$5,000 to \$10,000 paid out for special bombing missions and the assassinations of opposition leaders.

Somoza also took out of the country every penny of foreign cur-

rency reserves. During his last days in power he slaughtered the beef cattle herd and shipped it out of the country on his private shipping lines.

Will Nicaragua become "another Cuba" as numerous U.S. press and political figures have worried aloud? Not if the United States gears its policy toward the rebuilding of a nation as the new leaders have asked.

It would be small amends for the U.S. government's decades-long role in installing and propping up a regime whose only *raison d'être* was to serve organized crime—"Dope, Inc." And, it would create a situation in Nicaragua in which the interests of both the U.S. and Nicaraguan populations would finally be served.

—Nora Hamerman

The Week in Brief

Former Attorney General Edward Levi is in big trouble ... and the Carter administration and Ted Kennedy machine are in it with him. The reason: Levi's protégés from his stint in the Justice Department under President Ford were caught July 23 red-handed in a massive "dirty tricks" operation against the third-party candidacy of Lyndon LaRouche.

The operation involves the New York Times and a mysterious Special Investigative Unit of the Justice Department which has a 45-lawyer staff, about to be expanded to 63, purportedly deployed in the task of "catching Nazi war criminals" but actually cooking up a slander campaign against the U.S. Labor Party

and LaRouche. A full report on this "superwatergate" story will appear in EIR next week.

Back home in Chicago, Mayor Jane Byrne nominated Levi to head a police board charged with appointing the officials of an antidrug effort hastily assembled to distract from the work of the Illinois Anti-Drug Coalition. Spokesmen for the coalition held a press conference denouncing the choice of Levi, and documenting his connections to "Dope, Inc.'s" drug and terrorism networks.

The charges appeared in the Chicago Tribune. Levi withdrew his name on July 22.

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