

ic government of the Dominican Republic, and the Southern Cone military dictatorships of Argentina, Paraguay, and Chile.

Haig and his Venezuelan friends are also using the Mexican-French move as an opportunity to discredit Mexico throughout the Third World as a model of stable industrial development. For example, Leopoldo Castillo, secretary of foreign relations for Venezuela's ruling COPEI party, promptly stated that Mexico "can never constitute an example of human rights," since "millions of Mexicans die of hunger, while a corrupt and decadent oligarchy of parties reigns and derives the benefit of the enormous wealth of that nation."

Ramsey Clark runs amok over El Salvador

The irony of Haig's insistence that "the Cubans and Soviets run the El Salvador terror" was highlighted by the appearance of Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran FDR, at a crowded press conference in New York City Aug. 31. Sr. Ungo's escort was Ramsey Clark, a former U.S. attorney general. Larry Birns of the Socialist-allied Council on Hemispheric Affairs introduced Ungo; the conference was held on the premises of the Methodist Church office at the United Nations Church Center.

In 1979, Clark led pro-Khomeini demonstrations down the streets of Teheran on behalf of a demented Zbigniew Brzezinski, who thought he was playing an "Islamic Card" against the Soviet Union, while Brzezinski publicly insisted the United States was continuing to support the Shah!

EIR has learned that the Clark-Ungo collaboration began at a major planning session of the Socialist International-Theology of Liberation Forces at Guanajuato, Mexico, the last weekend in July. Among those in attendance were Clark; Birns; Rep. Mickey Leland (D-Tex.) of the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee and the House Black Caucus; Xavier Gorostiaga, the Jesuit controller of the Sandinista junta; and, in an "unofficial" capacity, Guillermo Ungo. The cover for the planning session was an analysis of "U.S.-Mexico relations" hosted by several Mexican think tanks close to the United Nations. Ungo left the meeting to go directly into consultations with Mexican Foreign Minister Castañeda and his French counterpart Claude Cheysson.

What is Washington's policy toward Cuba?

by Cynthia Rush

Secretary of State Alexander Haig's recent attacks on the Soviet Union and Cuba for fomenting El Salvador's civil war and backing the "straight terrorism" of insurgent forces is only the most vocal aspect of the approach toward Cuba that Haig and his right-wing collaborators in the Socialist International have devised. The purpose of that policy, which invokes a perverse interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, is to pull Cuba out from under the protective umbrella of the Soviet Union and force it to "negotiate" with the United States—on U.S. terms. Intoxicated with the delusion that the Soviets would actually tolerate such a move, Haig and fellow social democrat at the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick have embarked on a campaign to isolate Cuba politically and economically as a prelude to achieving their policy goals.

Some of the more publicized aspects of this campaign include Jeane Kirkpatrick's overt support for Huber Matos, the former Cuban political prisoner whose new organization Free and Democratic Cuba (CID) is being promoted as an "alternate" Cuban government. At an Aug. 22-23 rally in Miami, to which Kirkpatrick sent warm greetings, the CID's social-democratic leadership announced that its goals were "to take power in Cuba . . . through armed struggle coordinated with an uprising on the island and support from the [Cuban] exile community." The 1,500-person rally was attended by leading Christian democrats and social democrats from Central and South America.

Michael Novak, the Jesuit theologian who has influence within the Reagan administration through his association with Kirkpatrick, reported on Aug. 25 that "all that was needed was the emergence of a leader" to give the Cuban exile movement an aura of respectability, "and now he has emerged in the name of Huber Matos."

To bolster its respectable image, the CID has tried to disassociate itself from some of the better known and more extremist Cuban exile groups. Asked about "Cubans United," which recently set sail from Miami under the direction of convicted Watergate criminal Frank Sturgis to establish a "government in exile" on Guantanamo, a CID spokesman responded "they're just a crazy fringe group. . . . We have nothing to do with them."

However, the CID and the crazy fringe group appar-

ently share the same telephone number in Miami, and EIR has reason to suspect they are coordinating their activities. Since the Cubans United rag-tag flotilla of boats also managed to pass through the U.S. Coast Guard's normally tight blockade undetected, it is likely that word came from higher up to let the boats through.

On Aug. 20 Radio Moscow charged that the exile group's plans to land on Guantanamo—plans that finally never materialized—were a provocation planned as part of the Ocean '81 maneuvers that were taking place in the vicinity of Cuba.

Kirkpatrick and Haig's collusion with convicted criminals is not the most important aspect of the Cuban policy now under discussion. According to a spokesman for Freedom House, an adjunct of Social Democrats U.S.A. that works closely with Kirkpatrick, the real core of the policy that the Reagan administration is expected to adopt this month will be to force Cuba to "negotiate" with the United States using the island's worsening economic crisis as a major bargaining chip.

Cuba can be softened up, the line goes, through a combination of measures that include outright sabotage of its economy—the U.S. Department of Commerce is currently preparing a detailed profile of the Cuban economy requested by the administration—and an intensified campaign of domestic subversion and destabilization through vehicles such as a new "Radio Free Cuba" program. "The greatest threat that Castro faces right now is a domestic one," a Freedom House representative reported, "not one of foreign imperialism." Presuming that the Soviet Union is passive while all this occurs, the social-democratic policymakers in Haig and Kirkpatrick's circles predict that if Cuba resists negotiating with the United States for aid and trade concessions, additional "penalties" can be applied.

What is Cuba to gain from such negotiations? If it is lucky, say Jeane Kirkpatrick's friends at Freedom House, it can follow the lead of former British possessions Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad in becoming model Hong Kongs and Singapores: that is, labor-intensive "free-enterprise zones" whose economies are intimately linked to the international drug trade. This scheme, also known as "Hong Kong West," is enthusiastically endorsed by Haig and by Ronald Reagan's National Security Adviser Richard Allen.

The Freedom House crowd feels that when Trinidad, Barbados, and Jamaica become "showcases for development" and "leaders" in the Caribbean, they will be able to integrate Cuba into the system, or at least curb its expansionist tendencies. The Commerce analyst currently studying Cuba's economy adds that "Cuba has no choice but to adopt the Singapore/ Hong Kong model. . . . Its labor force is growing too rapidly, and can't be employed. They will need labor-intensive industries to employ people, and export the goods produced."

Documentation

From EIR's briefing on Central America

On Aug. 26, 1981, EIR's Latin American intelligence director Dennis Small addressed a select audience of business executives, government officials, and diplomats in the latest of EIR's ongoing seminar series in Mexico City. His topic: Central America. What he had to say was the next morning's front page news. The coverage in El Sol, the largest nationwide chain of papers in Mexico, highlighted the following paragraphs:

"Small emphasized that there is a fall scenario prepared by the Socialist International and the U.S. Secretary of State Haig, to have violence break out in the Central American region before Oct. 22. 'They intend,' he said, 'to throw the left against the right in the six countries of the area. From here to October there will be leftist insurrections and preventive coups from the right. Haig's purpose is not to install governments friendly to the U.S. but to depopulate the region.'"

Following are excerpts from Small's presentation in Mexico City. Transcripts of the groundbreaking March 26 EIR conference in Washington, D.C., "The U.S., Mexico, and Central America: Conflict or Cooperation?" are available for \$100 each from EIR, Department M-3, 304 W. 58th Street, 5th floor, New York, N.Y. 10019.

My intent today is neither to catalogue all of Central America's problems nor to list the various and sundry guerrilla operations in El Salvador. These are well known. What I do want to analyze is who is behind all this and why they are doing it. Who? and Why?: two questions generally given either tremendously naive or simply deceitful answers.

I'll be precise: U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig is a liar. He is lying right now about responsibility for the Central American problem. Since late 1980 and again in the State Department's White Paper, Haig has told us that the Cubans and Russians cause the Central American problem. . . .

I'm not saying that the Cubans aren't in there; they are obviously there making trouble in Central America. They are following policies inimical to the economic and political development of the Central American peoples. Nor do I deny that there is some direct Soviet presence or influence. I would be quite surprised and we would be