

national Association for Economic and Social Development. In 1968, he served as special assistant to New York Gov. **Nelson Rockefeller**, during the latter's famous "fact-finding tour" of Ibero-America.

AIFLD's commitment to defend the usurious interests of the Grace and Rockefeller empires in Ibero-America was never more clearly stated than in its executive director's wholehearted endorsement of the Kissinger Commission Report on Central America, which AIFLD helped to formulate. AIFLD Executive Director **William C. Doherty, Jr.** enthusiastically testified at hearings of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Feb. 23, 1984, that the Kissinger recommendations "embody the major requirements for a successful foreign policy in Central America. They include, in particular, the concept of 'conditionality.'" That concept means making financial or military aid to those countries contingent upon conversion of Central America's economies into "Hong Kong"-style, labor-intensive "free ports" which would facil-

itate the trafficking of drugs through the region and, ultimately, convert all of Central America into a "free enterprise" drug plantation.

Funding

Funding sources for AIFLD in 1985 included \$900,000 from the AFL-CIO, \$4.8 million from the quasi-governmental National Endowment for Democracy, and \$13.5 million from the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID). However, trustworthy sources report that the funds which AIFLD handles are actually at least five times that.

AIFLD's effort to pass itself off as a labor organization is limited to putting a handful of labor leaders on its board of trustees. It is run by multinationals with the worst record in labor relations in Ibero-America—the Grace and Rockefeller empires. Upon close inspection, one discovers that it is not labor they are financing, but drugs and communism.

AIFLD aids communists and terrorists: toppling of the Sudan government

Despite the claims of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) to be anti-communist, it and its fellow institutions—the African-American Labor Center and Asian-American Free Labor Institute—have been repeatedly caught running operations of benefit to communist or terrorist drug-running regimes, such as those of Fidel Castro and Muammar Qaddafi. Exemplary is the case of AIFLD's link through José "Pepe" Figueres to Robert Vesco, the Lansky money-launderer who today lives in Havana as Castro's drug-runner in residence.

The U.S. State Department deployed one of its dirty tricks operations, the African-American Labor Center, in tandem with the International Monetary Fund to bring down the government of Sudan.

Business Week magazine reported the following on Nov. 4, 1985: "[Executive Director of the African-American Labor Center Patrick] O'Farrell describes a revolution last April in Sudan against the government of President Gafar Mohammed Numayri: 'It was brought down largely by the unions, especially the doctors, and we had been helping to train some union members. Now, for God's sake, don't say we were training people to overthrow the government, because we weren't,' says O'Farrell. 'But the unions did go to the streets to help bring

down the government.'" *Business Week* adds, "Today, Sudan's prime minister is a former leader of the doctors' union."

The sequence of events leading up to the fall of the Numayri government on April 6, 1985 was summarily as follows:

- In December 1984, the U.S. State Department privately informed the Sudanese government that all U.S. funds would be cut off until the government implemented further austerity conditions, as demanded by the International Monetary Fund. Sudan's neighbor, Libya, immediately opened negotiations with the Sudanese government, offering to exchange financial aid for a military and political alliance between the two governments.

- By February, when the Numayri government still had not implemented the IMF program, the State Department publicly reiterated the U.S. aid cut-off threat. Within 48 hours, Col. Muammar Qaddafi announced that he was "deeply disgusted with American attempts to interfere" in the Sudan, and therefore, "Libya . . . will pay the cost, no matter how much the financial burden."

- On March 27, the Sudanese government acceded to U.S. pressure and imposed the IMF measures, including a one-third increase in the price of basic foods. Immediately, the African-American Labor Center-influenced unions led demonstrations against the government, mobilizing 15,000-20,000 people at a time.

- On April 6, Numayri was overthrown by military officers seeking to restore order. Sudan has suffered continuous instability ever since, and is now in alliance with Libya.