
Interview: Donald Alexander

Sailor refuses to fight for slavery

Donald Alexander, 23, who holds the rank of E-3 Interior Communications in the U.S. Navy, issued a statement on Jan. 4 at the National Press Club in Washington that he was refusing to serve to defend regimes in the Persian Gulf which practice black chattel slavery (see EIR, Jan. 11, p. 64). Alexander was interviewed by Marianna Wertz on Jan. 5.

EIR: You gave a statement yesterday in which you declared that you would not serve your nation in a war in which the purpose was to defend a nation which practices black chattel slavery. Can you say why you made that decision?

Alexander: While I was in San Diego, information was presented to me that led me to believe strongly that slavery does exist in these countries. As an African-American and a black soldier and a descendant of African slaves, there is no way that I can stand behind the United States government and the military to support such operations to uphold this kind of stuff.

I urge strongly that all black soldiers, people in the military, and people not in the military get behind me and support all the rest of the soldiers who refuse to take part in this type of action.

EIR: Can you tell us something about your background? How long have you been in the Navy? What did you do before you joined?

Alexander: I became active in the Navy on March 28, 1990. I had just finished interior communications apprentice school in San Diego, California. Before that I was a student. I was studying electronics engineering in Birmingham, Alabama.

EIR: This is a very important thing you're doing. You've called on others to follow you, from the standpoint of defense of their country. Do you have any sense from talking with other servicemen that there are others who will wish to join you in this action?

Alexander: There are *plenty* of black soldiers in all parts of the military who want to voice their opinions, but they're simply scared. I think my coming forth in making this type of statement will encourage others to do the same.

EIR: What are the consequences of your having made this decision?

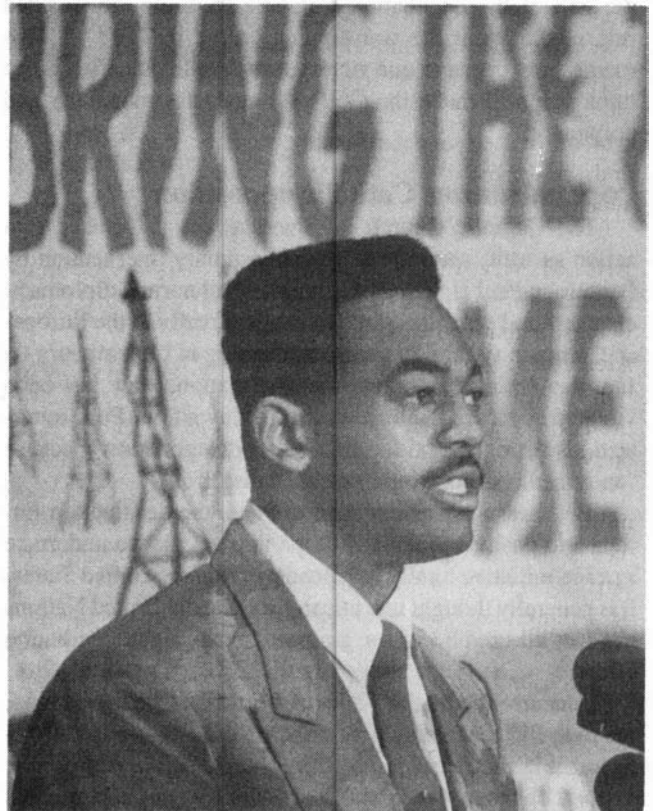
Alexander: It's still in negotiation between my attorneys and the United States Navy.

EIR: It's likely that war will break out less than two weeks from now, at which point this question will become very, very real to a lot of people in the U.S., in the way that the Vietnam War did when the body bags started coming home. What do you plan to be doing between now and then to build more support for your position?

Alexander: I plan to be speaking at rallies, doing interviews, encouraging soldiers to spread what I'm saying, educate people about the facts of this war, and why they simply should not participate in it.

EIR: Your decision to assume this kind of leadership reminds me of Dr. Martin Luther King and Rev. James Bevel, and their decision to oppose the Vietnam War. Despite the fact that it would be unpopular, they decided to break from the government's position and rally citizens of all colors against it.

Did you have that in your mind as you made this decision?



Navy fireman Donald R. Alexander, Jr. told his reasons for refusing to serve in the Persian Gulf deployment to a press conference in Washington, D.C. on Jan. 4.

Alexander: I have in no way compared myself to the likes of Dr. Martin Luther King or Reverend Bevel. I'm just doing what I think is right as a black man, and I want to encourage others; I'd like to lead other people into making the right decision. Just because you're under contract with the United States government, you don't have to think that you have to go over there and support this thing, because you don't. And you have constitutional rights not to.

EIR: I understand you are not a conscientious objector.

Alexander: Yes. I want to clarify that. I'm not a conscientious objector. I'm opposing this war because of my belief that slavery does exist in these countries and that is the whole motivation for what I'm doing. I've never had a history of being opposed to war; but then I've never been confronted with this situation. As I said in my statement, if our borders or our citizens were endangered, yes, I'd be willing to fight to the death. But I feel if there were not oil over there in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, we, in fact, would not be there. And that is not our fight.

EIR: Where did you find out about the evidence of slavery in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia?

Alexander: Articles were sent to me from the *New Federalist*, which first got my attention, and then, as I inquired more about it, I was presented with more documented proof, some eyewitness accounts, that this type of stuff does indeed exist, still today, within the royal family of Kuwait. I just don't think any Afro-American should support this, as a descendant of slaves. Our ancestors knew what it was to be a slave, and we should be fighting for freedom, not to reinstate slavery.

EIR: Many young people are joining the service because they can't find work and they can get training in the Armed Forces. Is that your situation?

Alexander: That is exactly why I joined. I joined for education and experience in my field. I think it's fraudulent of the U.S. government to offer these programs and then not deliver.

A lot of the jobs they train you for while you're in the military you cannot use when you get out. Once you get in, they don't really intend for you to get out, they want you to stay in. That's how the system's designed.

I think unemployment has a lot to do with why people join the military. They join, realizing that they can't get a job, and they want training, they want to go to school, they want the better things in life, and they think, by joining the military, that when they get out, these things will be offered to them; but I don't think that's the case.

EIR: By opposing this war, do you feel you are helping your country?

Alexander: Yes I am. I am helping us to be a better nation.

Child abuse expert warns Nebraskans

by Alan R. Ogden

One of the world's leading experts on ritual child abuse, Judianne Densen-Gerber, M.D., founder of Protect American Children Today and member of the New York Bar, warned Nebraskans on Dec. 30 that the child abuse ring brought to light by the State Senate's Franklin Credit Union Investigating Committee constitutes a "menace to the entire community."

In a press conference at Omaha's Eppley Field, she said she was warned by a law enforcement officer before coming to the state that she should not go to Nebraska because the situation in the state is "death-laced." Dr. Densen-Gerber, who wrote the federal law on child abuse, had conducted interviews in the state including an interview with Paul Bonacci, a victim-witness who has been in jail since he came forward to name who had abused him as a child, over many years, and how child pornography and child prostitution function in Nebraska.

She was invited to the state as a consultant to the Franklin Committee, chaired by Sen. Loran Schmit. Dr. Densen-Gerber argued forcibly that the investigating committee must be continued in the new legislative session.

Dr. Densen-Gerber told the press that there are three areas of danger to the Nebraska community as a whole from this child abuse network:

1) The transmission of AIDS into the state via the transportation of juvenile male prostitutes to cities like New York, where the incidence of AIDS among juvenile homosexual hustlers is already over 50%. "It is impossible to believe that kids are coming back to Nebraska and not bringing AIDS back," she said. "The danger of an AIDS explosion here is very real."

2) The growth of satanic and Antichrist cults which practice widespread ritual murder and cannibalism of children. "Mr. Bonacci told me he witnessed five homicides. . . . The three in Nebraska were satanic."

3) The abuse and possible sale for prostitution of children.

Dr. Densen-Gerber said of her videotaped four-hour conversation with Paul Bonacci, who is now under indictment