

As the *Financial Times* put it, bankers now fear that if Fujimori felt his control over the country was slipping, he is equally capable of ordering "a sharp reverse in economic policy."

Besides, for the crowd of economic vultures now eyeing Peru, terrorism is not nearly so threatening as a strong, patriotic national government. "It's when you go from disaster to bad that you make the most money. From bad to not-so-bad you make less," the managing director of Soros Fund Management, Gerard Manolovici, explained in the Soros group's Sept. 29 *New York Times* ad on Peru.

So while Kissinger may take Peru's money for his "advice," he will not deliver Washington's stamp of approval, unless Fujimori and the military are gotten out of the way. Until then, the Clinton administration strategy toward the Fujimori government is simply to "keep 'em dancing," in order to avoid a full break with the international financial community. The latest version seen in New York: Fujimori gets a brief "photo opportunity" with President Clinton, but is "disinvited" to Clinton's dinner for Presidents and the secretary of state's reception for dignitaries. Peru's pariah status continues.

Inside Peru, the lessons of Fujimori's trip to New York are being drawn. In its Oct. 4 issue, *Oiga* magazine, close to U.S. and Israeli intelligence agencies, urged Peruvians to stop their anti-terror efforts, because "Soros, perhaps the most important New York financier, was very clear: The undeniable military influence in the Peruvian government, discourages any investments."

On the other side, an advertisement by the Ibero-American Solidarity Movement (MSIA) in Peru, friends of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, in the daily *La República* on Sept. 29, denounced Soros as a spokesman for the insane Anglo-American policy of eliminating the nation-state globally, citing *EIR*'s new Spanish-language book, *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America*. In Peru, this policy would allow Shining Path, almost crushed by the military which Soros now wants wiped out, to regroup for war, the MSIA warned.

The MSIA ad delivered "a hard-hitting and well-deserved answer" to Soros's demand that the government slash the military, Patricio Ricketts, one of Peru's most influential journalists, wrote Oct. 4 in his column in the newspaper *Expreso*. "With friends like Soros, who needs enemies?"

Ricketts warned Peruvians that they had better realize that there is a strategy behind the predictions from international "experts" that Shining Path could take over Peru, but that that would not threaten U.S. interests. He called *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and Nations of Ibero-America* "a must-read book with a burning title," and suggested Peruvians connect the attacks on Peru's anti-terror war, with the 1990 pronouncement by Citibank head John Reed to the magazine *Veja* that "Peru and Bolivia will disappear."

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## Technology

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# Garbage debate is turned on its head

by Alexander Hartmann

*Adapted from the German weekly Neue Solidarität.*

For years, Germany has been confronted by the solid waste problem. The mass of garbage grows, old dumps are filled, and creating new ones becomes increasingly difficult, between the antics of self-styled environmentalists and the simple "not in my backyard" attitude. Everywhere, waste separation was introduced, at first for paper and glass, shortly thereafter for plastic and other so-called valuable garbage. The garbage public relations crowd came up with a paradoxical verbal creation: If something still has value, it isn't really garbage.

In a slow escalation, citizens were urged to do their part. At first the collection of paper, glass, batteries, and aluminum was voluntary. Later, garbage surcharges were imposed, often doubled or even higher. Finally the threat was added that anyone who does not throw garbage in the proper receptacles is liable to a \$500 fine.

Free yellow sacks were delivered to citizens to dispose their "recyclables." Apparently, Germans were expected to confuse the added expense of recycled products with the general inflation, overlook the rats who gladly multiply in residences thanks to the piled-up yellow garbage sacks, and not take too seriously the press reports of alleged carcinogenic vapors from the sacks.

### New process: 99.5% useful products

Now, the entire garbage debate has been stood on its head by the Italian firm Termoselect, which has developed a process for garbage carbonization that can treat garbage in an environmentally friendly way, and works best if it is not presorted but rather is "well mixed."

The process is copied from nature: Just as nature transforms organic materials under pressure into coal, the garbage is here first put under a pressure of thousands of tons in a tubular pressurized oven, where it is heated within two hours to a temperature of over 600°C, and then degassed. By means of a compression to one-tenth the volume, the air is pressed out of the garbage so that paper and other organic material do not burn but rather carbonize and produce practically no

nitrogen oxide.

The garbage is then put into a high-temperature vaporizer where measured quantities of oxygen are introduced. The coal burns and heats the mixture to 2,000° C so that the solid components melt or vaporize. The high temperature breaks down all organic compounds into exhaust gas. This gas is rapidly cooled by the injection of water at under 90° C, which prevents the new formation of dioxides, furans, and other substances, and cleaned in various steps. What is left is an industrially utilizable synthetic gas that can also be used for operation of the plant itself so that practically no exhaust escapes from the plant. The water used for cooling and cleaning the exhaust is cleaned and used again, with calcium sulfate and salts precipitated out. Other residual materials from the clarified water are put back into the pressurized oven.

The fused mass is fed into a second high-temperature vaporizer in which the mineral and metallic components separate by means of their specific weight. Mineral components form a glasslike substance that can be processed into fibers, or construction material, or filler. The metallic components can be poured into slab molds and reused as raw material in the metal industry: They contain, along with 93% iron, other typical alloy materials such as chromium, nickel, copper, with traces of phosphorus, sulfur, and silicon.

Apart from pure water and synthetic gas, therefore, only solid components that are useful are produced. According to Thermosteact's data, this process releases less than 1 kilogram of dust, whereas the European Community standard for garbage incineration allows 43 tons of dust from 100,000 tons of garbage. Less than 90 kg of sulfur dioxide is produced, in contrast to a permitted amount of 258 tons. Instead of 40,000 tons of slag for the landfill, there are 28,000 tons of usable raw materials; instead of 860 million cubic meters of exhaust gas, 40 million cubic meters of usable synthetic gas is produced; 99.5% of the garbage is made useful. Similar ratios hold for the other harmful materials.

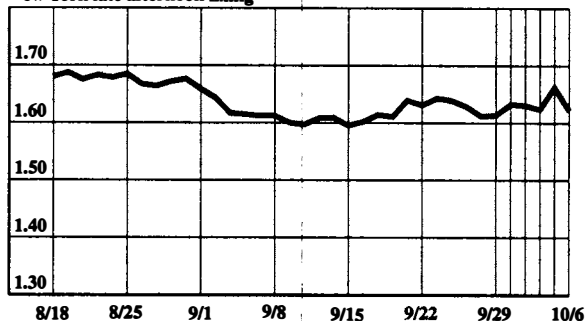
The entire process is ideal, but only for countries or localities which have no laws compelling separation of garbage. If, that is, paper and synthetic organic material are absent from the unprocessed material, in the first step there is no coal or not enough coal, which plays an essential role as energy producer for the later high temperature phases.

There's hope even for countries with elaborate recycling laws, however. The Germans could, for example, consume or mix in garbage that was deposited "unseparated" in past years and thus clean up the many unauthorized garbage dumps in the new federal states that were formerly East Germany. Also, in what was formerly West Germany, shrinking landfill capacities could be extended. When the "old garbage" is used up, the new garbage could, if necessary, be made carbonizable by the addition of organic material, for example, sewage sludge. Better yet, the garbage separation laws can simply be discarded like old buggy-whips, and citizens be spared the absurd cost.

## Currency Rates

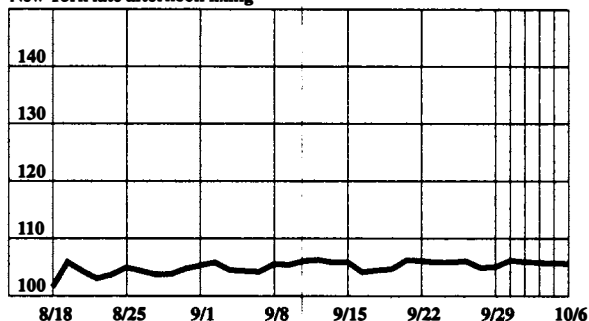
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



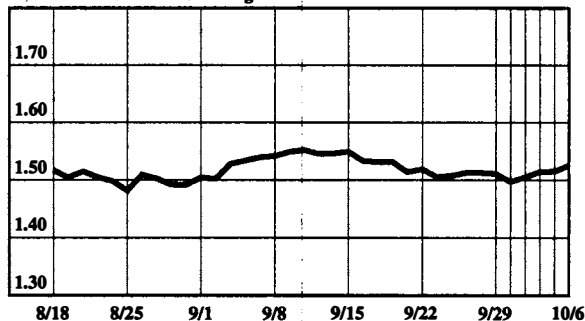
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

