

Based in the organization's Geneva offices, he was intimately involved in its day-to-day operations. Travelling between Geneva and Stockholm, he worked closely with Swedish officials, including Schori.

One of the bitter fruits of this operation was the arrest and torture-death of Steve Biko, leader of the anti-apartheid black consciousness movement. Williamson had intimate knowledge of Biko's itinerary prior to the latter's arrest.

After Williamson was discovered to be a South African agent, Sweden claimed to have been victimized by the super-sleuths of the apartheid regime. In view of the fact that Williamson's agency was so widely known, this claim is simply not credible. Neither is the IUEF's ludicrous claim that Williamson had "embezzled" money from them to finance the infamous "daisy farm," where anti-apartheid fighters were tortured and South African security forces were trained for the same assassinations for which Williamson has most recently received amnesty.

Being "neutral," one must ask whether Sweden was not playing both sides.

The Palme Assassination

But our story does not end here. In 1996, Williamson was accused of masterminding the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. *EIR's* above-mentioned *Special Report* detailed how Palme was most likely assassinated at the behest of the Anglo-American-controlled international weapons cartel, because Palme, in his capacity as an international mediator in the Iran-Iraq War, threatened the multibillion-dollar arms trade, by seeking an honorable solution to the conflict. Both South Africa and Sweden played a role in the cartel, the former through its state weapons company, Armscor, and supported by its official intelligence services, and the latter through Bofors, one of Sweden's principal arms manufacturers. Both Bofors and Armscor manufacture an artillery piece based on the same technology and utilizing the same type of ammunition, which both countries sold to Iran and Iraq, worth hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue.

Despite the tremendous credibility of such a lead, the Swedish government sabotaged any attempts to follow it up. Nor was a probe into the known connection between Schori and Williamson ever taken up by the government, despite the fact that it was well documented in a series of articles by award-winning Swedish journalist Anders Haselbohm. In July 1999, a government-appointed commission released its official report on its investigation of the Palme assassination. It revealed that there had been a request by the official police investigation to look into a possible CIA and U.S. intelligence connection to the Palme assassination. The police cited the fact that Palme was pursuing policies in Central America, South Africa, and other parts of the world that directly countered U.S. policy. Pierre Schori officially blocked the request.

Poland's New Government Under Pressure To Change

by Anna Kaczor Wei

Amid tectonic changes in continental Europe and Asia, where sane political leaders are trying to break away from the present bankrupt financial system, Poland is being torn apart between, on one hand, ill-placed loyalty to British-run NATO and other supranational organizations, and, on the other, the need to fight for national sovereignty. This duality is expressed by the continuous conflict over free-market reforms, especially privatization of major industries and infrastructure. It has been estimated that 35-40% of Polish industry is already in foreign hands, as well as 70% of the banking system. This massive sellout is proven to have been a disaster; however, under pressure from the European Union bureaucracy in Brussels and international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, most governments ruling Poland since 1990 have continued the policy. The last one was also pushing plans to privatize the energy sector, pension funds, and railroads, despite mounting evidence that new foreign owners have little respect for Poland's economic interests.

This policy conflict was the true reason for the recent changes in the government. At the end of May, the uneasy coalition between the Solidarity Electoral Action (AWS) and the Freedom Union (UW), which had been ruling Poland for almost three years, finally cracked. The brawl over Prime Minister Jerzy Buzek's handling of the Warsaw Center City Council crisis was just a pretext for a long-awaited split, which resulted in the resignation of five UW ministers on May 29, and the formation of a minority, AWS-based government. The good news, is that the despised and feared IMF teacher's pet, Leszek Balcerowicz, has left his posts as Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister; the bad news, is that the new Deputy Prime Minister responsible for economic matters, Janusz Steinhoff (AWS), has declared that he will continue Balcerowicz's policies.

Resistance to Globalization

The alliance between the pro-free-trade UW party, heavily influenced by global speculator and drug legalization advocate George Soros and foreign institutions of similar proclivity (two of the ministers who just resigned, Hanna Suchocka and Bronislaw Geremek, were board members of Soros's Batory Foundation in Poland; Balcerowicz headed the Case Foundation, financed partially by Soros), and the

AWS, whose base is mainly the Solidarity trade union, seemed unworkable from the very beginning, as *EIR* warned in November 1996. Even the weak resistance against super-radical free-market reforms, especially the sellout of Polish property to foreigners, coming from AWS deputies, infuriated Balcerowicz, who, on a number of occasions, threatened to resign due to “the lack of discipline” in AWS ranks.

There was one serious, but failed attempt, launched by the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) in the Sejm (the lower house of Parliament), to vote Balcerowicz out of the government, and just a few months ago the Parliament was shaken by a mobilization to kick out Treasury Minister Emil Wasacz (AWS), who had been acting as an overseer of the sellout. The mobilization was especially unnerving for the UW, because it was incited not by the opposition, but by AWS deputies, 74 of whom signed a motion demanding Wasacz’s resignation; however, after a big arm-twisting and intimidation campaign led by the AWS leadership (including Solidarity chairman and Presidential hopeful Marian Krzaklewski), only 12 eventually voted in support of the motion. The newspapers were full of stories about scare tactics used by the AWS hacks against their own deputies, who, unfortunately, mainly out of fear of losing campaign money for the 2001 Parliamentary elections, surrendered to the pressure.

The ultimate motives that prompted the UW to leave the coalition are not yet clear. Since the Polish economy is becoming weaker and weaker, the UW might have decided to abandon the AWS, blame it for the failure of the reforms, and form a coalition with the post-communist People’s Democratic Alliance, which is gaining support and may win a Parliamentary majority next year. In such a scenario, the UW would again end up as a coalition partner. However, such calculations are completely divorced from the reality of the impending global financial crash.

Schiller Institute Visits Poland

This author visited Poland in May, as part of a Schiller Institute delegation, just before the government crisis. The mood in the country and among its political elites was very diverse. One Sejm deputy declared, in a private conversation with the Institute’s representatives, that “the time of Romantic heroes is over,” reflecting demoralization because of growing economic difficulties, and an unhealthy pragmatism in view of upcoming elections for President in October 2000 and Parliament in 2001. This pragmatism prompts parties usually critical of free-market reforms, such as the PSL, to try to stay in “the mainstream” and avoid any “radical” declarations, which only guarantees their doom.

However, there are also opposition groups which see the collapsing world financial system and discontent with globalization inside Poland as a chance to get rid of hated free marketeers. Deputy Jan Lopuszanski’s newly founded party, the Polish Alliance (PP), has been carefully watching all the moves toward a New Bretton Woods system. The Italian ini-

tiative calling for a Bretton Woods conference (see *EIR*, March 10), as proposed by U.S. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, has encouraged Lopuszanski, who left the AWS a few years ago and now is running for President as a PP candidate, to offer a resolution to the Polish government demanding, in the face of a global financial crash, that it help form a new financial system. Others, including Deputy Janina Kraus (Confederation for an Independent Poland, KPN-O) and Sen. Jozef Fraczek (AWS), joined the Ad Hoc Committee for a New Bretton Woods, an initiative of the Schiller Institute, which has found support all over the world.

This initiative was debated at the May 11 Schiller Institute seminar in Warsaw, where 45 representatives of various ministries, universities, and industry-connected agencies and banks followed with great interest a presentation on the failures of the “New Economy,” and LaRouche’s proposed New Bretton Woods system. During the discussion, the speakers elaborated on LaRouche’s Presidential campaign in the United States, and the fight to defend the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

Quo Vadis, Poland?

A few days later, Polish friends and members of the Schiller Institute had a unique opportunity to hear more details about the U.S. Presidential election from a prominent guest from America, Amelia Boynton Robinson, the heroine of the civil rights movement. During May, she toured Europe, presenting the findings of an international observers group which had witnessed numerous examples of voting rights violations during the primaries in various U.S. states. Mrs. Robinson presented the report to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe offices in Warsaw, spoke before the Lech Walesa Institute (a group of advisers to the former President), and met privately with the head of the Polish Bishops Council. Her Polish listeners were astonished that the American population is tolerating the Democratic National Committee’s dirty tactics to eliminate LaRouche from the Presidential race. All those who met with Mrs. Robinson were truly inspired by her story of the decades-long fight for civil rights (see *EIR*, June 16). She had an especially profound impact on the Polish chapter of the Schiller Institute, which met to elect a new board and discuss future activities. The idea of patience and perseverance as virtues necessary for victory, which Mrs. Robinson presented in an old American fairy tale, will certainly help many to answer a question, “Quo vadis, Poland?” (“Where are you going, Poland?”), and in this way, mark a clear path to economic sovereignty.

Three weeks after the government crisis, the population seems to see the new political geometry as a chance to halt free-market insanity. In a statement published in the weekly *Mysl Polska*, Deputy Ryszard Matusiak, a dissident in AWS ranks, said, “Solidarnosc [Solidarity], which I represent, is happy that the UW has left the coalition; this is why we will support the current minority government.”