

want to shake the conscience of the world, through various media and various platforms. I forcefully demand, and you should impress on General Zia that he should allow Mrs. Bhutto to come abroad for medical treatment. . . .

Lalévée: What do you think about the treatment of PPP members in exile?

Dr. Hussein: I have met many friends here in Germany, which is an affluent society, a progressive nation, and which is proud of being right on the top in Europe. I was in despair and disappointed to see my people living a substandard life. They are being maltreated, and living almost in slums. They are treated in a discriminatory way, compared to refugees from the rest of the world.

Here in Germany there is a big hurdle, because political refugees cannot even function under the law of the land. They cannot see each other, because they are not allowed to go from one district to another. There is no need for that. I think that if we were allowed to do some political activity within the law of the land, we would be able to restore democracy in Pakistan, and go back. The [government] should not stop it, they should rather encourage democratic struggle. So I would request that the Federal Republic of Germany's government allow Pakistanis and PPP members to meet each other and they should be given political asylum here until the restoration of democracy takes place in my country.

When there is martial law in Poland, there is a lot of hue and cry, although there is no flogging being done in Poland, and there are no public hangings there. In my country, the worst type of brutalities are being done, and nobody bothers about it! What is the difference? Are we not human beings? Don't we deserve the same sympathy of the western bloc? Why are they supporting Zia and opposing martial law in Poland? Why this hypocrisy?

Lalévée: In this context, what do you think about General Zia's trip to the United States, planned for the beginning of December?

Dr. Hussein: Do you think he deserves to visit a democratic country, and that a democratic country should welcome a brute, a murderer? Nobody can think of this! I am sorry to say that there is great resentment in the hearts of 80 million people in Pakistan that [the United States] is welcoming a dictator with blood on his hands. How will he shake hands with a democratic president? We will think, "they are one and the same thing!"

If martial law is very good in Pakistan, why not impose martial law in the United States? If there will be great development, law and order, peace and so on, then it is better that they should also impose martial law there in their own country. Why export martial law to us? They should use it themselves if it is a good thing and to be supported!

I expect that the democratic forces in the United States and the rest of the Western world should oppose this visit. They must not welcome a dictator.

France

Will war on terrorism tilt political balance?

by Dana Sloan

A shift has just begun to occur in France which centers on the issue of terrorism, a subject around which a faction fight has been raging since this summer. It was at that time that hard intelligence reached the Elysée Palace and the Interior Ministry that François Mitterrand's name figured prominently on an international terrorist hit list held by the controllers of "left" terrorism in the neo-Nazi Malmö International of François Genoud. More recently that hit list has been supplemented by one set up by the Anglo-Soviet intelligence faction that is seeking a new Yalta and the destabilization of the Middle East.

A dramatic policy change in France on the issue of terrorism, which reflects an intelligence agency warfare taking place internationally, was first "announced" on Nov. 6 when police forces dependent on the Interior Ministry arrested four leading members of the Basque separatist organization, ETA, on the day a hit against John Paul II was to have taken place in Spain, and in which two of those ETA members were to have played a critical role.

Within the Socialist government of France, these events have signaled the relative isolation of Justice Minister Robert Badinter. Badinter has been responsible for freeing scores of terrorists since the May 1981 presidential elections, many of whom were clients he defended as an attorney before he entered government. His position is not expected to be helped by reports circulating of his intimate association with Henry Kissinger, who has just been exposed in Italy for having threatened the life of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro, who soon thereafter was kidnapped and murdered by the Red Brigades. Badinter has been forced into a posture of concessions, on issues including extradition treaties covering terrorist cases.

The personnel changes

Placed at the head of the Direction de la Sécurité Extérieure (DGSE, France's CIA) at the Nov. 10 meeting was Vice-Admiral Pierre Lacoste, a career naval officer who was arrested in Spain in 1943 on his way to joining de Gaulle's

Free French forces at the age of 19. Lacoste served in various fleet assignments until 1975 when he became deputy cabinet chief to Defense Minister Yvon Bourges under President Giscard. In 1978, he was assigned to serve as chief of Prime Minister Raymond Barre's military cabinet, until July 1980 when he became a commander of the Mediterranean fleet.

Admiral Lacoste's appointment to the top intelligence job, which is accountable to the Defense Ministry, will add significant clout to France's ability to fight terrorism. In late September Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy had already called upon the entire military establishment to make the battle against terrorism "an integral part of the defense mission." Admiral Lacoste has replaced Pierre Marion, a former executive of aerospace firms, who was deemed incapable of steering the DGSE through the stormy waters ahead.

At the Direction de la Surveillance du Territoire (the French FBI), the new director, Yves-Louis Bonnet is known as a tough fighter of the green environmentalist-terrorists. Bonnet had previously made his career in the civil service in the prefect system, the state-appointed governor corps.

The extent of the faction fight within the upper echelons of President Mitterrand's own staff broke into the press on Nov. 9. *Quotidien de Paris* reported that the President's chief of staff, General Saulnier, and Mitterrand's liaison for intelligence matters, François de Grossouvre, had reached a crisis point in their relations and fight for influence over Mitterrand, with the General gaining the upper hand.

The announcement on the following day of the shake-ups in the DGSE and DST was a loss for de Grossouvre, who was behind Mitterrand's original appointment of Marion at the DGSE. De Grossouvre, a shadowy country squire, has many links into the Jesuit-oligarchical networks leading into Lebanon and the Scottish Rite Freemason lodge, the Grande Loge Nationale de France, known also as the "English loge."

This faction fight, which originally leaned heavily in the other direction, is what has permitted France to become the centerpiece of terrorism in Western Europe, with Spanish, West German, Italian and other terrorist groups using France as a base of operations into their countries.

The U.S. input

Days prior to the outbreak of these events, U.S. Attorney General William French Smith visited Paris for talks with Interior Minister Gaston Deferre and State Secretary for Public Security Joseph Franceschi. The Attorney General has been touring Europe and the Far East as part of the White House's recently declared war on drugs and the mafia. The war was also extensively discussed at Italian Prime Minister Spadolini's meeting with President Reagan during the first days of November.

On Nov. 11 French police arrested Paolo de Stefano, the head of the Calabrian mafia, who had been operating out of a rented villa near Antibes, in southern France. De Stefano is wanted in Rome on drug trafficking charges, and his name has also been cited in connection with the assassination of

Carabinieri General Dalla Chiesa, who had recently been assigned to Sicily to run the government's war on organized crime.

Also during the same week, France signed a new extradition treaty with Egypt, where President Mubarak has staked his regime's survival on winning a war against organized crime and masonic networks. Both Mitterrand and Mubarak appear prominently on the terrorist hit list set up by the Anglo-Soviet intelligence faction.

The reorganization of France's intelligence services announced by President François Mitterrand at the Nov. 10 cabinet meeting is a sign that what had occurred to his predecessor Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in 1976, also after almost two years in office, has just begun to hit the Socialist president. After a period of ideological lunacy, softness on terrorism, and destructive economic measures, a President of the Fifth Republic who essentially defined his policies as the opposite of that of his predecessors, has begun to feel some of the weight of his responsibilities as chief executive of a major Western European nation.

The 'LaRouche card'

According to Jacques Cheminade, General Secretary of the Parti Ouvrier Européen (European Labor Party) and a close collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche, the coming weeks and months will be decisive for France. He has called on President Mitterrand to play the "LaRouche card" as the only way to ensure France's survival.

In his just-released statement, Cheminade notes that while it had been Jimmy Carter's election to the highest office of the United States that provided the needed shock to President Giscard, who had been primarily under the control of Malthusian factions, and then began to work on behalf of economic growth, Mitterrand's shock was provided by a combination of factors: a world financial situation at the brink of collapse, the death of Leonid Brezhnev, and the re-emergence of a terrorist international that is determined to see the destabilization of Western Europe, and the destruction of its source of oil supply, the Middle East.

"François Mitterrand finds himself face to face with the reality principle," wrote Cheminade, who is playing an increasingly important role in mobilizing republican forces in the nation. He has thus seen fit to call upon the old administrative apparatus and military layers from the Gaullist tradition to help him gain control of a situation that was dangerously deteriorating every day.

The measures taken by Mitterrand in the past week or two can perform a useful holding action. However, it is the "LaRouche card" that is the key to France's survival as a nation-state: France must destroy the enemy within, the oligarchical representatives of the "parti de l'étranger"—the forces of treason—by defeating them internationally with official support for debt moratorium for the developing sector countries and the creation of a new international monetary system that reorients credit towards productive investments.