## International Intelligence

## Zia directly involved in opium trade

Pakistani dictator Ziaul Haq, the man to whom Alexander Haig wants to send more than \$3 billion in military aid, is directly involved in the illegal opium trade, according to sources in the Pakistani exile community. When Undersecretary of State James Buckley appeared before Congress Sept. 15 to argue for approval of the arms package, three congressmen asked Buckley about the extensive increase in drug trade under Zia—questions totally blacked out of the press.

Since Zia came to power in 1977, drug production in Pakistan has rapidly increased. During 1979 it reached 700 metric tons of opium-more than four times the amount required to feed all the world's addicts for a year. With these enormous stocks on hand, drug production during 1979 dropped to 125 metric tons. According to experts the production takes place primarily in the provinces of Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP). Caravans transport it from these areas to Teheran; other shipments go by river to Karachi where ocean-going vessels or planes then carry it abroad.

Shortly after Zia took power in a military coup, he fired a top police officer who was investigating military officers involved in the opium trade. Zia then appointed the brother of one of those under investigation, Gen. Fazle Haq, as military governor of the NWFP. Gen. Fazle Haq himself had previously been caught transporting hashish from another Pakistani province to the port city of Karachi, while the general's brother has been repeatedly arrested for drug running. The general and his brother are both tied to drug racketeers in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

Zia's own son, Ijaz ul Haq, is married to the daughter of General Rahimuddin, whom Zia appointed as military governor of Baluchistan, another major opium growing region of Pakistan

When Zia took power he also reorganized Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) to put his military cohorts in charge. PIA aircraft have repeatedly been caught loaded with dope, including a 1977 Copenhagen discovery of a group of air force officers running drugs through PIA.

EIR will provide a full dossier to Congress during the congressional hearings that begin Sept. 21 on the proposed U.S. aid package of \$3.2 billion to Zia, and will publish full documentation in EIR.

### Drug and terrorist lobby backs López Michelsen

Former Colombian president López Michelsen, the social democratic front-runner for the Liberal Party's 1982 presidential nomination, has attracted advocates of legalized drug consumption and terrorism to his political campaign.

According to Colombian press reports, the country's most prominent defender of marijuana legalization, Ernesto Samper Pizano, would become the "éminence grise" of the López campaign, should the latter become the ruling party's candidate for president. Samper is an executive board member of the International Cannabis Alliance for Reform (ICAR).

Reliable sources in Bogotá also reveal that well-known writer Gabriel Garcia Márquez recently endorsed the López Michelsen candidacy. Earlier this year, García Márquez was forced to flee Colombia to avoid interrogation on his connection to the Socialist International-linked terrorist group, the M-19. Observers say that the García Márquez endorsement is explained by López Michelsen's own ties to the Socialist International and his stated preference for "negotiating" with groups like the M-19. A few months ago García Márquez predicted that the next president of Colombia would be "the man who has the balls to speak with the guerrilla movement."

# Socialists announce work-sharing schemes

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy announced his program against unemployment Sept. 16. With unemployment set to break 2 million by year's end, the Socialist Mitterrand government intends to use Malthusian logic to "share the poverty."

The principal measures to be voted up by the Socialist-dominated National Assembly include financial incentives for business to reduce the work week; decreasing the retirement age to 56; introduction of "part-time retirement"; a program under which school dropouts would work for one year to "fight pollution," maintain forests, and tend national parks in exchange for food, housing, and less than \$200 a month.

They also plan "solidarity contracts" in the newly expanded nationalized sector, reducing work hours drastically to the level of part-time work with corresponding pay cuts. Private-sector firms will be encouraged to adopt similar contracts.

## Brazilian minister visits Mexico

Brazil's Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stopped off in Mexico on Sept. 16 en route to New York to attend the General Assembly session at the United Nations. The Brazilian foreign minister was scheduled to meet with his counterpart Jorge Castañeda to discuss the crisis in El Salvador among other topics.

The Mexican press on Sept. 12 reported Saraiva Guerreiro's comment that while he doesn't share Mexico's view on El Salvador, he considers relations between the countries to be excellent. They do share the same point of

view on many other issues, he said, and are committed to deepening their bilateral relations.

In recent weeks Brazil has moved closer to Mexico in asserting differences with official U.S. State Department policy. In a recent ceremony for the departing U.S. ambassador to Brazil, Robert Sayre, Saraiva pointed out that "in this changing world, the relations between countries cannot be static. . . . It is natural that differences in interests and points of view arise, since our relations are so broad and so diverse and the presence of our countries in the international arena is so dynamic."

#### Japan's LDP wants Kampuchean policy

Four members of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Sept. 6-10 made the first visit to Kampuchea by an LDP delegation since Kampuchea's 1978 liberation, and called for a reversal of Tokyo's present support for Pol Pot, i.e. its voting for Pol Pot to retain Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. "Despite the Japanese government's continued support for the Pol Pot regime," declared Hajime Ishii, secretary-general of the Afro-Asian study group of the LDP, "the Japanese people's sympathy and friendship are with the Kampuchean people." He added he could hardly consider Pol Pot a Kampuchean once he had seen with his own eyes the results of the massacre Pol Pot launched against the Kampuchean peo-

Ishii called for the Japanese government to reverse policy, including the current freeze on economic aid to Vietnam. According to Japan's Kyodo news service, Ishii met with Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen, as well as with Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong.

Ishii's call reflects Tokvo's increasingly critical attitude toward the U.S. "China Card" policy. Given U.S. pressure, it is unlikely that Japan will resume governmental economic aid to Vietnam, but it is very possible that Tokyo will allow private businesses to resume significant business activity and investment projects in Vietnam.

#### Senator hits Hong Kong banks' ties to drugs

The Far Eastern Economic Review (FEER), the prominent Hong Kongbased magazine well known for its role in covering up the connections between the Hong Kong banks and the international narcotics traffic, admitted in its Sept. 4-10 issue that the British Crown Colony is awash with money "that is not only 'hot' but downright dirty." The magazine pinned the blame on Hong Kong financial institutions involved in "the laundering of funds from drug

The magazine cited one Hong Kong Narcotics Bureau officer saying, "Hong Kong is a financial center and a free port—there must be money coming through as a result of trafficking from the Golden Triangle [the border region of Thailand, Burma, Laos, and China]."

FEER was forced to make this revelation following publicized statements made by U.S. Senator Sam Hayakawa of California during a fact-finding tour of the Far East. In a strong indictment of the "free-trade" economic environment of the colony, the California Republican stated, "The monetary discussions in connection with shipping of drugs are negotiated through Hong Kong banks."

Hayakawa added, "One way of tracking such traffic is simply having the rights to inspect large sums of money." FEER countered, "The laissezfaire character of all business here makes it impossible to trace money used in criminal acts and to calculate the real assets of criminals." FEER makes no mention of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the "central bank" of the international drug trade, which owns controlling interest in FEER.

## Briefly

- THE SWEDISH International development Agency has confirmed that at least 23 Bangladesh women died within 24 hours of sterilization operations conducted by the agency, but stated that the benefits of the program far outweigh the disadvantages.
- NGUZA KARL-I-BOND former prime minister of Zaire, was in Washington in mid-September promoting a Belgian/Anglo-American campaign to overthrow the Mobutu regime.
- CIA reports on Lebanon have reportedly been kept from Ronald Reagan as part of an agreement between Alexander Haig and Menachem Begin to control the flow of executive information.
- HANS MATTHÖFER, the West German finance minister, said Sept. 16 that industrial investment is the only way to strengthen the deutschemark.
- LAURENT MURAWIEC, EIR's European Economics Editor, visited Ouebec late in September for meetings with business and government leaders, speeches, and television interviews.
- PIERRY MAUROY, prime minister of France, has resurrected the early-1950s proposal for a supranational European Defense Community, after the Thatcher-Mitterrand summit in London.
- ROBERT BADINTER, the French justice minister, has accepted a request to consider rehabilitating Nazi collaborator Marshal Phillipe Pétain. All such requests have been refused because 1950 since treason convictions are considered irreversible.
- RED STAR, the Soviet military daily, stated Sept. 11 that the Soviet army is "the most favored child" in the U.S.S.R. and "receives everything it needs" to do its job.