

compared to the Mondale or Glenn brand of Trilateralism or the fraud of protectionism, which many congressional Democrats plan to push in the '83 Congress, and the peace movement bluster of a Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Cal.) or a Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), both contenders for the party nomination.

John Glenn, who officially opened campaign headquarters in Washington on Dec. 13, is, according to my sources, the current private choice of both Kirkland and Manatt. Glenn is said to be obtaining growing support within the building trades section of the AFL-CIO and within Albert Shanker's American Federation of Teachers. In addition, Glenn has all but gained the support of the foreign-policy division of the AFL-CIO. This grouping, broadly represented at the Social Democrats USA (SDUSA) annual conference meeting in Washington on Dec. 3-5, favors Glenn over Mondale because of Glenn's vocal anti-communism and more tempered position on defense cuts. Already, Bob Keefe, long-time political operative of SDUSA favorite Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), has been stationed on Glenn's staff. Party insiders believe the Keefe appointment means that Glenn has received the organizational and financial support of important people in the Jackson camp.

While Mondale-Glenn and other favorites of the Trilateral Commission have been unleashed following the sudden Kennedy move, talk is already circulating in the liberal left-wing establishment of the Democratic Party (such as the International Association of Machinists (IAM) and their outspoken president, William Winpisinger, within the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), and sections of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees), of a possible break from the Democratic Party in 1984. My sources tell me that over the next three months, meetings will be held in Washington, New York, and other key centers among these groups to decide whether to launch a third party—which will echo the policies and sentiments of the European peace movement and torpedo the traditional Democratic Party.

Finally, rules changes adopted by the Democratic National Committee for delegate selection to the 1984 convention passed on Dec. 2 will make it possible for the Democratic Party candidates for President and Vice-President to be actually determined at the convention itself, rather than through the primary process. First, the "binding rule" on delegates operative at the 1980 convention has been removed, and second, one-third of the delegates are now mandated to be local elected officials not chosen in the primaries. Speculation is already surfacing that these rules changes may lead to a series of favorite-son candidacies in the state primaries, a tactic already reported to be taken seriously by Governor-elect Mario Cuomo of New York, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, and Sen. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas. If such a scenario materializes, the 1984 Democratic Party presidential candidate may well be chosen in the smoke-filled hotel rooms of San Francisco.

## 'Hot spots' multiply on Zia's American tour

by Susan Brady

The news of his tour preceded Chief Martial Law Administrator Zia ul-Haq to San Francisco, where he was greeted by the *San Francisco Chronicle* with an editorial-page cartoon depicting the Pakistani dictator in sado-masochistic drag—fishnet stocking, high heels, mask, whip, and chains—captioned, "We have floggings, but there is a style of flogging." This, together with abundant local media coverage of the spirited demonstrations and interventions against the dictator as soon as Zia got west of the Appalachians, contrasts sharply with the official and officious red carpet welcome he received in Washington.

Pleading that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan presented an overriding "threat to Pakistan's security and stability," the Reagan administration was emphatic in conferring the White House seal of approval on the Zia junta—its murderous political record and drug-running notwithstanding. While Zia was dealt some provocative questions at the National Press Club, according to sources on the Hill, the Henry Kissinger protégé was handled with kid gloves by the otherwise fierce human-rights activists among the liberal Congressmen and Senators. Moreover, after the first day, it was evident that someone had quietly put the national media on notice that Zia was to be covered sympathetically or not at all.

Three days after the dictator left town the complicated technical maneuvers necessary to release the first installment of the \$3.2 billion Pakistan aid program passed the House without a hitch, and the same was expected in the Senate. Another issue, the flap that erupted days before Zia's arrival when Pakistan refused to accept the first batch of F-16s, was officially "settled"—though the terms of the eleventh-hour agreement, namely whether Pakistan got the sophisticated equipment it demanded or not, remains to be seen. The administration officially accepted Zia's oblique "promises" with regard to not developing a nuclear weapon, and the liberals rolled over and played dead on this issue as well.

Only the local press, responding more to the concerns of average American citizens, had the courage to make it clear that a drug-pushing dictator who murdered his predecessor was not welcome in the United States. They were reflecting the campaign to expose the crimes of the Zia junta that began Dec. 6 in Washington and had been led by Pakistan Peoples'

Party Secretary General Ghulam Hussain and the Club of Life, a coalition which had earlier teamed up with international forces to win the release of Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, chairman of the PPP, from Pakistan for urgent medical treatment abroad.

News of the demonstrations preceded Zia to Houston where the dictator was greeted by *Houston Chronicle* coverage of the spirited 150-man demonstration at the Hilton in New York the night before. On hand to welcome the dictator to Houston were more than 60 Pakistanis and Americans, whose protest and rally featured Dr. Hussain at the microphone. In San Francisco, Zia was greeted by a 200-man demonstration as he arrived at the St. Francis Hotel, where he had to be hustled in by the tactical police squad. In the midst of Christmas shopping, in Union Square, where a 10-foot effigy of dictator Zia was hung, the protesters created quite a stir. At a Commonwealth Club luncheon the following day, "opposition kept popping up," as NBC-TV local network reported it, to publicly indict Zia for murder and drug trafficking and to demand the release of Benazir Bhutto.

The groundswell of public opposition to the U.S. alliance with Zia produced some results, and reverberated into Canada where Zia started a state visit Dec. 14. In San Francisco, Mayor Diane Feinstein cancelled her scheduled meeting with Zia, pleading that "something had come up" in the City

Council. Early reports from Montreal, where the Zia entourage alighted for a four-day state visit, indicate that the Parti Québécois has cancelled their invitation to Zia to visit Québec City for meetings with Lt.-Gov. Cote and Premier René Lévesque. In Montreal, an aide to Mayor Drapeau confessed that the Mayor had been ordered by the Canadian Foreign Office to receive Zia ul-Haq.

In spite of the administration's clampdown and the national media blackout, Zia's embarrassment is being picked up internationally. The Italian daily *L'Unità* carried the PPP message condemning Zia as a "terrorist;" in India, the UPI wire on the protests has been picked up, in addition to detailed stories filed by the Indian press services, and has been featured daily in the English-language press there.

Perhaps not so fooled by their own public relations posture as are their American backers, Zia cronies are acting as if they were aware that the alliance with the United States, like their own regime itself, is based on quicksand. The New York consulate has reportedly been ordered to bankroll the establishment of a "parallel organization" to the PPP in the United States, and Zia himself was overheard screaming at consular employees for their inability to prevent the demonstrations that met Zia everywhere he went. It is freely admitted by U.S. State Department spokesmen that the PPP would win any free election in Pakistan.

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