

Berlin, where French intelligence, report the French media, has been able to locate him precisely. Upon confirmation of Carlos's presence in West Berlin Jan. 3, French teams moved in—too late.

As investigations revealed, Carlos resides often in West Berlin; his primary residence is East Berlin, where, according to the Jan. 7 issue of the French daily *Le Matin*, he lives under the personal protection of East Germany's intelligence chief, Gen. Markus "Misha" Wolff.

It appears, however, that he is also under the protection of West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose foreign ministry surely knows of his movements into West Berlin. A new aspect of this came to light when Agence France Presse reported Jan. 10 that the West German government is about to postpone the trial of Baader-Meinhof terrorist Gabrielle Tiedemann, presently in Swiss jails awaiting extradition to West Germany, because Carlos has threatened terrorist action against the trial. Other reports are that Genscher's office "forgot" to send Swiss authorities the extradition request on time.

More is involved than postponing a trial: this is a major backdown to Carlos and Soviet-backed terrorism, and an invitation for them to proceed with their terrorist wave. Genscher is endangering the security of NATO allies and U.S. personnel on European soil.

According to *Le Figaro* of Jan. 9, Carlos maintains close ties with the new generation of the Baader-Meinhof gang, the "Revolutionary Cells." RC members are reported by *Le Figaro* to have helped Carlos in the operation in Marseilles. The RC are part of the terrorist clandestine branches of the peace movement; they announced Jan. 5 in a 28-page report released by the pro-terrorist West German daily *Tageszeitung* that they would now lead the "peace movement" toward more radical directions, including terrorist actions against the United States. The RC are suspected of being behind eight thefts of U.S. army trucks in the recent past, trucks authorities fear could be used for Beirut-style kamikaze attacks.

On Jan. 10, *Le Monde* ran a lengthy exposé of François Genoud as the friend of Carlos and the financier behind Nazi Klaus Barbie's war-crimes trial lawyer Jacques Verges. The Jan. 5 issue of *Stern* magazine ran a four-page article exposing for the first time in West Germany the relationship between SS officer Klaus Barbie, Verges, and Genoud.

Genoud is reportedly frantic over the public linkage of his name with Carlos; indeed, according to French sources, the entire Swiss establishment is up in arms—after all, that establishment is linked to the Nazi International Genoud runs, and has some very deep political deals with Moscow. Exposés of Genoud may be only the first signal of operations aimed at unveiling the Fourth Reich character of Switzerland.

The Swiss government has let it be known that it will wholly back Genoud. Swiss magistrates handling Genoud's complaints against several journalists have received orders to "teach the French a lesson."

Soviets and CFR pressure Mitterrand

by Joëlle Leconte

French President François Mitterrand announced in mid-December, during a state visit to Yugoslavia, that he would soon issue an "original proposal" to resume the United States' arms-control negotiations with the Soviet Union. To this he added some words of praise for the U.S.S.R.'s participation in the victory over Nazism, and emphasized that "European harmony progresses through the French-Soviet dialogue."

What kind of initiative will the French government make? Reading the Soviet government daily *Izvestiya* of Dec. 30, one discovers that during the Soviet-French talks at the Moscow foreign ministry on Dec. 28-29, the January Stockholm session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and disarmament was discussed—"in particular preventing the arms race in space."

The hostility of President Mitterrand and especially of the foreign ministry to a beam-weapons defense is not new. During his United Nations speech last September, Mitterrand emphasized the need for disarmament talks and said that he might accept an accord among the five nuclear powers which would limit modernization of the French strategic nuclear forces, if it would involve an agreement on three points, among them the establishment of a treaty banning any arms race in space.

Clearly, Mitterrand still does not understand the strategic importance of President Reagan's new doctrine, which would open an era of Mutually Assured Survival (MAS), offering true disarmament for the first time by making nuclear missiles obsolete.

The Elysée has been put under strong Soviet pressure as there are at least three elements of Mitterrand's defense policy the Soviets would like to wipe out: 1) his relatively strong commitment to the Atlantic Alliance (such as his support for the deployment of the Euromissiles in West Germany, and his general opposition to decoupling Europe from the alliance with the United States); 2) the program of modernization of the French strategic nuclear forces (the number of submarine-launched warheads is planned to rise from 98 to 500), and 3) the French potential to carry out the production and deployment of the neutron bomb.

For the past year, the U.S.S.R. has not only launched a propaganda effort against the French neutron bomb, but has threatened to include the French and British strategic forces

in the two superpowers' arms-reduction tallies which might cripple the warhead modernization program. The Warsaw Pact also made it known that about 200 SS-22 missiles (with a range of 1,000-1,300 kilometers and one-megaton warheads) have already been deployed in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, obviously assigned to French military targets.

What kind of assurances did Mitterrand receive from his U.S. partner? Secretary of State George Shultz's declaration last summer that the administration would not rule out the inclusion of the French and British strategic forces in the Intermediate Nuclear Force arms-control talks, though quickly denied by the State Department, has inflicted serious political damage. And the numerous visits by Shultz and Henry Kissinger to Paris during 1983 only confirmed the belief of French leaders that, whatever President Reagan said on March 23, military security has to be thought of in terms of MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction).

During the last half of 1983 the Soviet pressure on France increased in scope and brutality: this includes the Islamic terrorist attacks in Marseilles; direct threats to the President's life; social and political destabilization by the Communist Party (PCF) and the Communist-led CGT labor federation; and scandals to demoralize the population, such as the attempt by Soviet asset Jacques Verges, the defense lawyer for Nazi butcher Klaus Barbie, to use the trial to discredit French Resistance figures.

François Mitterrand is weakened not only by his governmental alliance with the PCF, but by the kind of alliance he has struck inside his cabinet with all kinds of KGB/Pugwash operatives, like the pro-terrorist Régis Debray, one-worldist Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, and the Malthusian freak Jacques Attali. But the main reason he is trying to appease the Soviets by offering them a move to ban beam weapons, is that he was told to do so, through various channels, by the U.S. State Department and the Eastern Establishment.

Who has developed a campaign against beam weapons in the entourage of President Mitterrand? On May 27, the Socialist Party (PSF) weekly *L'Unité* published a prominent attack against President Reagan's "Star Wars" as leading to "a dangerous arms race." The author, Hugo Sada, had recently returned from a trip to the United States with former Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, one of the favorite French Socialists of the New York Council on Foreign Relations circles. This followed a slanderous article against the Parti Ouvrier Européen (POE), depicted as a fascist organization in *L'Unité* of the week before. The POE, which has links to *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., is a leading spokesman for the beam-weapons policy in France. The chief editor of *L'Unité*, Claude Estier, had also returned from a tour in the United States with a parliamentary delegation which met with Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam, Kissinger protégé Robert McFarlane of the National Security Council, *Washington Post* editors, and others.

A turning point for

by Susan Maitra

The plenary session of the Indian National Congress—the first in nearly 10 years—gives every evidence of opening a new chapter in the history of the political party and mass movement that won India's independence and has shaped its remarkable development.

Events leading into the three-day session, which began Dec. 27 in Calcutta, underscore that conclusion. The Dec. 24 announcement of the government's plan to establish 2000-MWe nuclear-power stations in each of the four main regions of the country, including the coal-dominated eastern region, marked both an advance in India's self-reliant nuclear program (see *EIR*, Jan. 17) and an indication of the quality of approach that will be increasingly reflected in economic planning decisions.

Moreover, by-election victories in different parts of the country on Dec. 23 increased the certainty that the National Congress will retain the mandate to push forward India's development in the upcoming 1985 general election. The Congress's decisive victories in 8 of the 11 elections held in the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal, are demoralizing the spectrum of opposition groups, from the right-wing Hindu fanatics of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) to the left-of-Moscow Communist Party of India (Marxist), the CPI(M).

Since the BJP is the only one of the lot that even pretends to be a national party, its inability to win in any of the seats it contested, or even pose a serious threat, was most damaging. These defeats certified the BJP's declining appeal among the electorate of North India, first manifested in the party's miserable performance in the June elections in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The BJP took the entire gamut of rightist politicians down with it, notably the leaders of the rich-peasant-based Lok Dal, which has been forced to reconsider its electoral alliance with the BJP. The prognosis: the fracture of any hope of a viable right opposition front.

At the other end of the spectrum was the Congress's stunning victory over the ruling CPI(M) in West Bengal in two electoral contests. Besides the explicit repudiation of the ruling CPI(M), it is significant that the voters turned to the Congress and not one of the other left parties, even though petty squabbling in the state Congress organization had kept