

trained Uzbek militia who are known for committing arson and looting and cruel acts, Gen. Rashid Dostum today controls the most important locations in Kabul. Dostum turned down the Jihad Council's decision that the capital city's security should be in the hands of a joint military council representing all of the 51 Mujahideen groups.

Pakistan's problem

Pakistan, as well as Afghanistan, is in a delicate situation. Burdened with 5 million refugees, who have spent 13 years in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province and the northern part of Baluchistan, the Pakistan government would like them to go home. At the same time, the Pakistanis are aware that if a satisfactory power-sharing formula is not found, the disgruntled Pakhtoons, led by Hekmatyar, might stir up the old movement for the formation of a "Greater Pakhtoonistan" which would involve most of Pakistan's western territory.

A quick reconciliation between Hekmatyar and Massoud should be ardently wished for in Pakistan. If Islamabad chooses to ignore Hekmatyar's complaints, it will have difficulties in ignoring the fall-out of its Afghan policy that surfaced in Baluchistan recently.

In Quetta, the capital city of Baluchistan where the settling of more than 1 million Afghan refugees has changed

the demography of the northern part of the province, the rivalry between Pathans (Pakhtoons) and Baloch tribes has intensified in recent days. Baloch organizations have supported Islamabad's role in installing a non-Pakhtoon administration in Kabul. Such support, observers note, comes from the deep-seated paranoia within the Baloch tribes that the Pathans are going to swamp them with their numbers and dominate Baluchistan.

The tension gave way to bloodletting in the second week of May when Pakhtoon organizations demanded that the Baluchistan government revoke its decision to add 12 new wards to the Quetta municipal corporation from surrounding areas. Charging the government with gerrymandering to help Quetta become Baloch-controlled, the Pakhtoons rioted.

The latest clash between the Baloch and Pathans in Quetta is the fourth of its kind in the last three years. Once, an obscure clash between some transporters in Quetta had quickly spread into full-fledged racial and ethnic rioting. On two other occasions, rioting between these two communities occurred. One time it erupted over the shifting of a professional college from the southern city of Khuzdar to Quetta. On that occasion, the Baloch organizations protested against the shift, voicing concern that the Pakhtoons want to deprive the Baloch-majority areas of quality education.

LaRouche associates are on trial in France

On May 14, the 12th Chamber of the Paris Court began proceedings against four French political leaders associated with Lyndon LaRouche—Jacques Cheminade, Christine Bierre, François Bierre, and —on charges of "theft."

Every element presented to the Paris court smacked of the judicial railroad used against LaRouche and his associates in the United States. The atmospherics in and around the trial have also been heavily saturated with slanders that the three defendants are "anti-Semitic" or "neo-fascist"—slanders traceable to the drug mafia's cat's paw, the Anti-Defamation League.

The subject of the proceeding is a criminal complaint of "fraud" filed by the children of a strong political supporter of the now-defunct European Labor Party (POE) in France, after the supporter died in October 1986. A court-appointed medical expert presented an opinion on whether or not their mother showed visible signs of Alzheimer's disease throughout the course of her relationship with the defendants.

Already in the earliest phases of the police investigation, the French political police, the Renseignements Généraux, sought to pollute the judicial environment. In the course of the magistrate's investigation, the plaintiffs placed into the record numerous clippings from American newspapers, reporting the January 1989 sentencing of LaRouche to 15 years in federal prison.

Despite the prejudicial intent, the first magistrate rejected the complaint. But the French government immediately appealed the decision, and the Paris Court of Appeals ordered a second investigation, largely based on the medical expert's report. In February 1992, the four defendants were indicted and charged with the reduced crime of "theft."

The most damning evidence of who and what is behind the proceedings was demonstrated in efforts of the children's attorney to present LaRouche's conviction and sentence before the 12th Chamber, a court which usually deals only with minor criminal infractions. Throughout the proceeding, the attorney repeatedly tried to bait the defendants, using the words "thieves" and "swindlers."

Most outrageous, by French standards, was the venomous prejudice against the defendants expressed by the officer of the Prosecutor General's office. In questioning the defendants, this officer repeatedly implied they had stolen the children's inheritance.