

should they carry out a death sentence against Bhutto.

The faceoff in India

In India, the crisis is different, but effectively parallel to that in Pakistan. The Desai regime is rent with internal conflict, with the Janata party looking like the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), the coalition of anti-Bhutto parties now splitting apart. Like the PNA, the Janata party's only *raison d'être* is the anti-Gandhi stance of all its constituent elements. That cohesion has served only to fuel a political vendetta against Gandhi's political comeback. That was demonstrated in the partisan vote in the Indian parliament to expel Gandhi from her recently won seat on charges of abuse of parliamentary "privilege" in a case some four years old.

The momentum of Indian politics is no longer in the hands of the Janata and the Desai government, but determined by the advance of the Congress Party, which ruled India until 1977. Mrs. Gandhi's strong organizing has resulted in a recent agreement in principle for the reunification of the Congress Party, which had split into a pro-Gandhi and an anti-Gandhi wing after the Congress's electoral defeat in 1977. The anti-Gandhi wing, headed by veteran Congressman Swaran Singh, is moving back toward the Gandhi wing—presenting the Janata with a united Congress.

The Congress Party, as molded by Mrs. Gandhi's father and independence leader Jawaharlal Nehru, is the traditional representative of the secular modernizing approach to Indian national development. The unity of the Indian nation, a land of hundreds of millions with numerous linguistic, cultural and other divisions, was the historic mission of Nehru and the Congress, which must be taken up again to counter the communalist character of the RSS and the scale of caste, Hindu-Muslim, and other confrontation that is sweeping India.

The collapse of the Desai government is now viewed as inevitable. The fight for political control in India is now between the Congress on the one side, rebuilding its traditional base of support among the rural masses, minorities, urban workers and intellectuals, and the RSS on the other. The latter seeks to gain from the Desai government crisis control over the Janata party and, they hope, the premiership. That attempt would, as in the Pakistan case, plunge India into chaos.

— Daniel Sneider

Junta rules by 'natural

Pakistan's Minister of Information Mahmood Azam Farooqui gave the following interview to the Executive Intelligence Review about a month ago while he was visiting New York. We have made no secret of our support for Pakistan's imprisoned former Prime Minister Bhutto. A special Executive Intelligence Review supplement, entitled The Pakistan Papers, printed for

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the first time anywhere the suppressed document written by Mr. Bhutto in jail and smuggled out of Pakistan. The document, referred to in this interview, is Bhutto's reply to a voluminous government White Paper attacking him for election rigging and other "crimes."

In the interest of truth, we have offered the government of Pakistan the opportunity to make its case, which the minister does in this interview. For the reader who has not read Pakistan Papers or is not familiar with the basic facts of the Bhutto case, we would only point out here that Mr. Bhutto is being tried for his political record. That record is not one of tyranny as the minister implies, but of heading the first constitutionally elected democratic government in Pakistan's history.

The minister's regime is an illegal one, as he admits, a violator of the Pakistani Constitution, and one which rules only by virtue of the military force of the Pakistan Army.

Mr. Bhutto strove to unite the nation after the crisis which created the new country of Bangladesh out of East Pakistan. He moved his country forward to the tasks of modernization, with nuclear energy in the forefront. These are his crimes which the junta is hard-pressed to deny.

EIR: As you may know, my publication has a copy of a document written by Prime Minister Bhutto in jail, his reply to the government's White Paper on the Elections, a document which he submitted to the Supreme Court. The Mission to the UN here has informed me that the document is considered illegal. . . . What he says is that the case against him is a political case and that what is at stake is not just the fate of himself but the fate of the nation of Pakistan.

Farooqui: To begin with, the fate of any country is never linked with the fate of an individual. It is the people who make the country, who go ahead with the country

right,' claims minister

and take the country forward. As far as the case is concerned, any criminal may say anything in his defense, but the fact remains that it is a private case, the government is not at all interested in it. (. .)

EIR: Mr. Bhutto says that your government is an illegal government, an unconstitutional government.

Farooqui: It is true that it is an unconstitutional government because the conditions had been created by Mr. Bhutto himself in the country where the Constitution could not operate. When, in countries, the Constitution cannot operate, some unconstitutional action has to be taken. This matter was taken by his wife, Mrs. Bhutto, to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has decided that the conditions were created whereby unconstitutional measures were necessary and, under the natural law of necessity, this government has functioned fait accompli and it is legal until elections are held. So this legality was accepted not only by the Supreme Court, but by all the friendly countries who have accepted the government. (. .)

EIR: In the document, Mr. Bhutto discusses the foreign policy aspects of both the overthrow and his premiership. He particularly emphasizes the role which his government played in securing a nuclear energy capability for Pakistan through the deal with France. He makes it quite clear that Mr. Kissinger, while he was U.S. Secretary of State, was very much opposed to that nuclear deal and I believe Mr. Bhutto quoted Mr. Kissinger as saying that he would "make a horrible example" of Mr. Bhutto.

Farooqui: The nuclear deal has got nothing to do with Mr. Bhutto's present position. Mr. Bhutto came to power in December 1971 and from December 1971 to January 1977 he let loose a reign of terror in the country. He arrested thousands of persons. He was instrumental in the murder of many of his opponents, some very significant figures in the politics of the country . . . He took liberty from the newspapers. He by law took certain rights of the courts. So it was complete dictatorship operating.

If you read the newspapers of Pakistan of those days . . . Well, forget the newspapers of Pakistan, if you had listened to the news broadcast by BBC those days you'd find out what was happening in Pakistan. (. .)

The country was threatened with civil war which would have obviously affected the sovereignty and stability of the country. It was these circumstances, created by Mr. Bhutto himself, which brought the military in. The nuclear deal and foreign policy — this is all nonsense. . . . It was all an internal affair.

EIR: You're a member of the Jaamat-e-Islami.

Farooqui: That's right.

EIR: As I understand it, both your party and the government itself are committed to an Islamization or a further Islamization of Pakistan, which is of course already an Islamic Republic, and that you're committed to a fundamentalist approach to Islam. Could you compare your position to, say, that of the Shi'ite movement in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini, people who are trying to overthrow the Shah in the name of bringing Iran back to a more fundamental Islam?

Farooqui: It is not my party which is committed to Islamization, it is the people of the country and all parties operating there. No political party in Pakistan can operate without the objective of Islamization before it . . . Now, as regards the Iranian movement, if they want to bring in Islamization of the country, that's good enough. (. .)

EIR: Let me ask you another question. It was my impression and this was also stated in the New York Times last week which reported from Islamabad that the government, the military leaders of the government, are intent upon hanging Mr. Bhutto in order to remove the threat which he represents to them. . . . I wonder if you could respond to that?

Farooqui: About the case, I don't understand how you say that it is a political case. At the time when Mr. Bhutto was in office, the charge was made against him by a person that he had murdered his father. When Mr. Bhutto was in office, the man dared to make the charge against him in the police report. When he could not get justice at that time he asked for justice now. The High Court of Punjab province of Pakistan tried the case for six or seven months giving full opportunity to the defense to make its case.

Now, after that judgment of the High Court, he was allowed to go to the Supreme Court according to the procedure of law. The Supreme Court has taken about seven months. It is unprecedented in the history of the subcontinent to have given so much time to a defense counsel, 56 working days to argue his case. None of the newspapers in the world have passed any doubt on the judicial character of the Supreme Court — so much so that even Yahya Bakhtiar, the defense counsel, has recently come out with the statement that he has full confidence in the Supreme Court, he has no complaint against it. And what the government has said is only that we respect the judgment of the Supreme Court . . . whatever the Court decides. . . .