

Two 'revolutions' face off at summit

One of the sidelights of the recent Havana Summit of the Nonaligned nations was the "coming out" for the first time in an international forum of the "Iranian revolution." Following its withdrawal from the Anglo-American Central Treaty Organization (CENTO), Iran was admitted as a new member of the Nonaligned along with Pakistan, also a former CENTO member.

After witnessing the performance of the Iranian delegation led by Ayatollah Khomeini's strongman and Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi, it can safely be said that the image of a great revolution in Iran which had been pushed so extensively throughout the world, has been exposed as a pathetic illusion. While numerous paeans were delivered by the heads of state present at the summit to the fall of the Shah of Iran, the reality of the bloody Khomeini regime was impossible to conceal.

The key to stripping the cover off the xenophobic "anti-imperialist" rhetoric which filled Yazdi's speech to the summit was a side drama which was lost to the attention of most of the people—delegates and journalists alike—at the summit. The drama involved three countries, all neighbors to each other, in that region—Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The summit found the "revolutionaries" of Iran linked up with the fascist military junta of Pakistan against the hard-pressed Afghan government, itself a product of a revolution in April of last year.

Afghanistan knows better than any nation the reality of the Iranian developments. For the past year, particularly since the fall of the Shah, Iran and Pakistan have been used as the base camps for an extensive effort to fuel an "Islamic revolt" against the new Afghan government. The Imams of Iran have issued calls for the overthrow of the Afghan government, calling it "anti-Islamic," while backing up their words with deeds, in particular, according to high level sources, training antigovernment guerrillas from among the minority Shi'ite Afghan population.

The Iranian role has been complemented by that of Pakistan, whose military regime is run by the Muslim Brotherhood's Pakistan wing—the Jamati Islami—and which has set up similar training camps inside Pakistan, where the more than 100,000 Afghan refugees

EIR's Asia editor wins Bhutto Memorial Award

Executive Intelligence Review Asia editor, Daniel Sneider, has been awarded the Bhutto Memorial Award in recognition of extraordinary efforts by this publication to save the life of the late Pakistani Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto. The award was made public early in September in Syria when the late Bhutto's eldest son, Murtaza Bhutto presented a gold medal in appreciation of a similar effort by Syrian President Hafez Assad. Murtaza Bhutto announced that similar gold medals would be awarded to Sheik Zayeed of the United Arab Emirates, Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. In the United States, besides Mr. Sneider, former attorney general Ramsey Clark and Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. will receive silver medals for their public pleas on behalf of saving Mr. Bhutto.

Ever since the July 5, 1977 coup d'etat that ousted Mr. Bhutto and put Gen. Ziaul Haque at the head of the junta, *Executive Intelligence Review* has identified Bhutto's ouster and his subsequent frameup trial and hanging as the carrying out of a threat made against him by Henry Kissinger in 1975. Kissinger had

warned Bhutto that he would make a "terrible example" of him if Bhutto pursued his goal to secure for Pakistan nuclear power development. Bhutto went further and linked nuclear power to the New World Economic Order efforts by the developing countries, prompting Kissinger's final orders to eliminate him.

Under Sneider's editorship, *Executive Intelligence Review* mounted a major campaign to mobilize U.S. public opinion to save Bhutto's life. Last December, we published Bhutto's own defense of his policies, and his own indictment of the junta for its frameup charges from his jail cell. Nowhere was Bhutto's last document picked up for publication as the junta published white paper after white paper to discredit the ever more popular Bhutto. *EIR* broke the blackout and a January 1978 special supplement entitled "The Pakistan Papers" was circulated extensively in the United States. Many months later, after Bhutto's death, other publications of this document have appeared. Today, the editors pay tribute to a great leader and thank the Trust which was formed to further Bhutto's goals for development in the Third World with a continued commitment to participate in this process.