

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.

there are being used as a recruitment base for terrorism. The Pakistani regime, which faces stern opposition from the popular Peoples Party of the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (who was murdered by the regime), has hardly concealed its backing for this effort while proclaiming it is only carrying out its humanitarian duty to the refugees.

The was clear in the speeches of both Yazdi and General Ziaul Haq to the summit. Yazdi delivered an amazing lecture on the history of the "Iranian revolution" to the summit, its "Islamic character," full of attacks on the "cultural imperialism" of the West and on the alleged inability of "socialist scholars" and others to understand the true character of the revolution. Zia for his part began with a homage to Islam, to Khomeini, and finished the job with the only public praise for China to be heard at the Havana summit.

Breaking the spell

Afghan President Nur Mohammed Taraki, who was moved out of power by his Prime Minister Hafizullah Amin shortly after his return from Havana, made it clear that Afghanistan was quite uncomfortable with the admissions of these two pseudo-fascist states. Breaking the spell of the Iranian charade, Taraki diplomatically stated that Afghanistan had always wanted friendly relations with Iran and Pakistan, "although the April Workers Revolution in Afghanistan and the developments in Iran are substantially different in their nature."

The Afghan President made a statement in the beginning of his address to the effect that they would "not hesitate to mention the names of those countries and reactionary circles which are actively engaged in interfering in our internal affairs" but would not do so in order to maintain decorum in the summit itself. But he stated in a not so veiled attack on the admission of Iran and Pakistan that "some of the countries joining the movement as full-fledged members may have come after their disassociation from aggressive regional mil-

itary pacts (i.e., CENTO—DS) and alliances. The movement is therefore entitled to have, as a matter of principle, assurances with regard to such countries to the effect that they have no lingering military commitments with the major partners of these pacts (the U.S. and Great Britain—DS) against third countries."

Privately, high Afghan officials told this reporter of their strong opposition to the Khomeini fanatics who are labeled British agents within Afghanistan. The response of the Khomeiniacs themselves was sharp. Yazdi, in a poorly attended press conference, stated that he didn't think the Afghan revolution was a "real revolution." This reporter followed up that answer by asking Yazdi if he shared the opinion of top Khomeini mullahs like the Ayatollah Shariatmadari, who called for the overthrow of the Afghan government. Yazdi said that he knew of these views. Pressed if he agreed with them, Yazdi closed down the press conference with a brusque "no comment."

The Pakistanis were more low-key in their response. In fact, with Cuban mediation, Taraki met with General Zia in Havana in an effort to settle the problems between them, although no real progress was reported. However, the Pakistani junta leader was hardly prepared to face any real questioning on this issue. An interview with this reporter, whose views on the illegal nature of the regime are well known, was refused in favor of a pat interview with American and some Indian correspondents. In those interviews, Zia revealed his plans to virtually postpone the scheduled Nov. 17 elections in Pakistan, elections the Peoples Party is sure to win.

The views of the Pakistani population toward Zia slipped into Havana in the form of a strong protest from the Committee for Fair Elections in Pakistan, a group based among Pakistanis resident in the U.S., which called on the heads of state to suspend admission of Pakistan to the movement until the illegal regime is removed.

—Daniel Sneider
Asia Desk

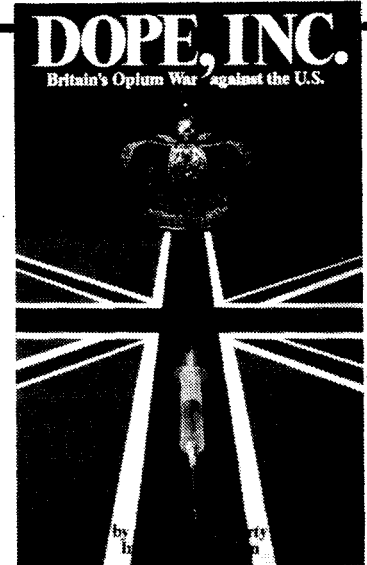
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