

through the Islamic reactionary networks of the Muslim Brotherhood, and the Khomeini forces in Iran. The leader of the Jamaati Islami of Pakistan, Maulana Maudoodi, has declared his support for the Afghan exiles. Khomeini and his fellow Ayatollahs have called for a holy war against Taraki, with statements by people like "No 2" ayatollah, Shariat Madari, in support of the exile movement.

The Iranian input was highlighted in the seizure by Islamic guerrillas last month for several days of the Afghan city of Herat near the Iranian border. The Taraki government expelled the Iranian consul in Herat, charging that he had coordinated the operation, including sneaking Iranian soldiers, disguised as returning Afghan workers, into the area.

The huge Afghan "guest workers" community in Iran—estimated up to half a million—has been a major target of agitation by the Shi'ite Imams of Iran. While the Afghan populace in the Iranian area are Shi'ite, the

Muslim Brotherhood operation on the Pakistan side works among the largely Sunni Afghans. In Herat itself, after several days of massacres, looting and burning of the city, the Afghan army arrived to put the situation under control.

The wild and backward land of Afghanistan has lent itself to the destabilization operations. The Taraki-led revolution, which has been branded as "Soviet-run," has taken on as its major task the uplifting of the Afghan population from their feudal conditions of life. The revolution overthrew the last remnants of the Afghan monarchy, installed by the British many decades ago. The government has proceeded to carry out total land reform and development of agriculture and industry, with major Soviet economic assistance. This assistance is not itself a new feature in Afghan-Soviet relations; the previous regime received some 40 percent of its budget from Soviet aid.

The Taraki government faces resistance to its

## The world reacts to Bhutto's death

*Indira Gandhi, former Premier of India, declared: "I am shocked to learn of Mr. Bhutto's execution. The President of Pakistan has acted in defiance of world opinion."*

*French President Giscard d'Estaing had telegraphed President Zia the night before in a final appeal, saying: "Again I appeal to your humanity so that a gesture of mercy might spare the life of a man who incarnated Pakistan at a dramatic hour of its history." At a cabinet meeting later Giscard expressed "deep emotion" upon learning of the execution.*

*Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit deplored the actions. "We believe clemency would have been better for the continuation of Pakistan's advancement on the democratic path."*

*Turkish opposition leader Suleyman Demirel, head of the Justice Party, said: "Grass does not grow where scaffolds stand." He charged that the execution was not a matter of the internal affairs of Pakistan, but concerned all of humanity.*

*Senator Clairborne Pell (D-R.I.), of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, called the hanging "an atrocious action, one which I think shocks the*

*sensibilities of civilized nations—of which, obviously, Pakistan is not one."*

*In Geneva, where United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim was visiting, a spokesman said: "The Secretary General deplores the fact that the President of Pakistan has not heeded his appeal or similar appeals made by a large number of world leaders."*

*Public statements of shock and regret came from the governments of West Germany, Norway, Italy, and Belgium, among others.*

*Former Secretary State Henry Kissinger had this to say: "Bhutto was never an unqualified admirer of the United States—not to say he was even a qualified admirer. Though I must say he saved Pakistan. He was a man of great courage and imagination. Though he committed many errors, I regret that the execution was carried out. I cannot say that Pakistan will become destabilized, though Bhutto was a dynamic leader. And let me emphasize as I say this that I do say this as one who is a good friend of Pakistan, and that I sympathized with Pakistan during its problems with India.*

*In 1976, pointing to Bhutto's pronuclear and Third World policies, Kissinger had told him: "We will make a horrible example of you."*