Moslem Meeting Is Urged to Unite Against Moscow

Pakistani President Asks Collective Defense Plan

By JAMES P. STERBA
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ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Jan. 27 — President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan urged Islamic nations today to unite in demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. He also asked for a collective defense arrangement to ward off future invasions of Moslem nations.

The Pakistani military ruler spoke on the opening day of an emergency meeting of Islamic foreign ministers and was the first of five speakers to condemn the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Ministers from Gambia, Malaysia and Morocco followed, but in a bid for unity, Agha Shahi, General Zia's chief foreign affairs adviser, who presided over the meeting, broadened the theme to urge unity against the "hegemonistic ambitions of global powers."

Guerrillas Report Alliance

At a meeting in Rawalpindi, leaders of several Afghan guerrilla factions said that they had formed a united front to fight the Russians in their homeland and asked for observer status at the meeting.

President Zia gave no details when proposing collective Islamic security. He said only that "ways and means for the collective defense" should be found to avoid future intervention by superpowers.

The hastily called session was denounced by the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul, through the Soviet press agency Tass, as interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Afghanistan, a member of the Islamic Conference, has boycotted the meeting.

After a public opening, the 41 delegates and official observers went into a closed session to debate proposals, reportedly ranging from a boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games to aid for Afghan insurgents. Two items are on the official agenda: Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Israeli occupation of Arab territory.

The Israeli question was added in an effort to attract leftist Islamic organizations to the meeting. Three of the five members of the pro-Soviet bloc called the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, Algeria, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization, decided at the last minute to participate. The two other members, Syria and Southern Yemen, have not appeared.

The prime mover of the emergency session, Saudi Arabia, was reported to be having trouble getting other Islamic nations to take a frontal role in opposing the Soviet Union. Other delegates said that the Saudis would like to see a widespread breaking off of relations with Moscow if it

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Seats for the delegation of Afghanistan remained empty as conference of Islamic nations began in Islamabad, Pakistan

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could be achieved without creating fissures in Islamic solidarity.

But as the three-day session opened, that did not seem possible. In his opening speech, General Zia said: "This is the first instance since World War II when a superpower has made a soverign and independent Moslem country the target of its attack. We view this development wIth the utmost apprehension, because unless this trend to subjugate small countries through the use of force is arrested in time, world peace and the independent existence of small countries would be endangered."

Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference, said that Islamic nations, representing some 900 million people, had considered the Soviet Union to be a friend on some issues in the past.

Althought condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan might at first sight seem to favor the policy of one of the superpowers involved in the struggle between Eastern and Western blocs, he said, it emanated rather from the objective of seeing the charter of the Islamic Conference upheld.

Two Days of Closed Sessions

After two days of closed sessions, the conferees are expected to announce on Tuesday resolutions they have approved by consensus. In past Islamic conferences, members who had disagreed with resolutions before the body had simply not voted and expressed their disagrement later

The leaders of the six Afghan insurgent groups, aided by a London-based Islamic organization, called a news conference to announce formation of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan to represent several dozen guerrilla organizations fighting against the Russians and the Kabul regime. They said they had requested official observer status at the conference.

Although various rebel organizations have unified briefly in the past, donors of military and economic aid such as Saudi Arabia have withheld commitments of support in hopes that they would develop a cordinated military and political front. Salem Azzam, secretary general of the Islamic Conference of Europe and head of a eight-month-old group called the International Secretariat for the Liberation of Moslem Lands, said he had persuaded the groups to unite in 48 hours of hard bargaining in Peshawar, Pakistan, late last week.

The insurgent leaders, who say they represent all Afghan rebels, said that they would coordinate guerrilla operations from a headquarters "somewhere in liberated Afghanistan."

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