

peddled through Israeli blackmarket networks, which are remarketing weaponry previously resold following the 1973 Mideast war.

The volatile climate is further complicated by the fact that the major ethnic and tribal minorities in Iran are not of the same religious belief as over 90 percent of Iran's 35 million people. This creates a rivalry which is expected to be exacerbated if the Shiite Muslim Khomeini succeeds in winning his referendum for an Islamic Republic.

Khomeini, as the *Executive Intelligence Review* has documented, is working with Muslim Brotherhood-dominated Islamic fundamentalists within the Arab world as well as those associated with the reactionary Jamaati Islami. Last week, a Soviet Persian language broadcast to Iran openly warned against this new upsurge of Islamic fundamentalism, emphasizing that the Muslim Brotherhood was created by British intelligence.

Equally important for Iran's future is the presence of a clique of ultra-radical "advisors" around Khomeini, who are associated with Ibrahim Yasdi, Saad Ghotbzadeh, and Abdul Bani-Sadr. They are London's "inside men" in controlling both Khomeini and challenging the nationalist forces allied to Bazargan which only further enhances the climate for separatist upsurges.

Throughout the Mideast such leftists have consistently backed the "rights of minorities" and effectively acted as a key support to London's separatist insurgencies.

According to the British Broadcasting Company, which before Khomeini's return to Iran, functioned as his mouthpiece into Iran, the Azerbaijanis who share the country's northwest border with the USSR, are now planning an insurrection and are heavily arming. This rebellion is particularly dangerous given the history of Azerbaijani separatism and their relations with the USSR. While there is no evidence today of any Soviet input, various British-allied segments of the U.S. political elite, notably Averell Harriman, are "predicting" Soviet influence will dramatically increase in Iran as a pretext for a possible superpower showdown.

Pakistan-Afghanistan. The fate of Pakistan's imprisoned Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto — presently slated to be executed approximately April 1 — will be a crucial determinant of whether the region will erupt into Islamic fundamentalist feuds. The efforts of the Pakistani Jamaati Islami and the regime of Pakistan's chief martial law Administrator Ziaul Haq have been geared toward collaboration with Iranian leaders, notably Ayatollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Sharif Madari, to overthrow the Afghan government of Premier Noor Mohammed Taraki.

Any armed insurrection against Taraki could have global consequences since his government has a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. The destabilization

'Camp David will balkanize

Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan, the brother of King Hussein, spoke out forcefully against the impact of the Camp David separate peace agreement in an Op-Ed in the March 25 Washington Post. Below are excerpts from that statement:

We see the autonomy plan for the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians, currently viewed by some as the only realistic starting point for Mideast peace, rather as a further catalyst for the kind of regional instability and upheaval that we all fear.

The autonomy plan to us is another manifestation of the self-perceived Israeli requirement to ensure its current security by the control of the land, water and human resources of the occupied West Bank and Gaza. By splitting up these areas into three

there is ominously reminiscent of an assertion by U.S. National Security Advisor Brzezinski that "Islamic fundamentalism can stop communism."

Taraki himself minced no words in publicly stating that the Muslim Brotherhood is behind the offensive against him and that it is headquartered in London and Paris. Regional figures, as well as the Soviet Union, are well aware that Peking is also behind the current offensive. Last week Moscow charged that the aggression against Taraki is directed by the American and British secret services.

The destabilization is in part being carried out by a clique of Jamaati-allied Afghan exiles who are being stirred for the rebellion against Taraki. A recent meeting of Afghan exile groups held in the northeast frontier province of Pakistan, which borders Afghanistan, called for a holy war against the Taraki government. There are also reports of antigovernment elements being supported by the Iranian military in the city of Herat in Afghani territory on the Iranian border. Radio Moscow reported that Afghan forces found large stocks of U.S. and Chinese manufactured arms in Herat.

Although President Carter recently exacerbated the delicate situation by openly accusing the Soviets of arming Afghanistan, the dismemberment and war confrontation scenario may yet take some maneuvering to pull off. Even in Baluchistan there is a division between a Maoist, anti-Soviet Baluch movement based in the Marri tribe, which has been the source of the secessionist guerilla movement, and a moderate secular Baluch movement.

Turkey and Iraq. On Iran's Northwestern borders, both

Mideast'

or four minuscule and semiautonomous entities based on historical references to Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and Gaza and northern Sinai, Israel is impelled by its security concerns to encircle these proposed Bantustan-like areas with rings of Israeli settlers....

The possible fresh movement of tens of thousands of refugees from occupied Palestine into Jordan and the Arab oil states coincides with what appears to us in the Middle East as a determined radical push aimed at the intensification of the global conflict that has reached a flashpoint in Africa recently and has manifested lately on the fringes of the oil-producing Arabian peninsula, particularly in the Horn of Africa, Yemen, and Iran.

Events such as we see in Iran today, many weeks

after revolution there, make us wonder seriously whether Arab public opinion would be able to withstand a similar determined push by organized groups basing their claims on ideological or ethnic grounds. A polarization of the Arab world into global ideological extremes would shake the very fiber of the commitment of the Arab man in the street toward his nation, his concept of pan-Arabism and even the very God he worships. Such a reaction would likely isolate him and increase the feeling that the only identity he has, be he Kurdish, or Azerbaijani, be he Maronite, Druze, Palestinian, Jordanian, Armenian or Eritrean, is to a lesser entity, a lesser unit and a lesser loyalty — the loyalty of tribalism....

The Camp David approach threatens to accelerate the destabilization process in the Middle East that is a function both of indigenous radicalization trends and global rivalries. We still hope that our friends in the United States would see this as clearly as we do.

Turkey and Iraq have felt the impact of growing sectarian violence. Both countries are threatened by a spill-over of Kurdish unrest from Iran.

According to the Iranian daily *Kayhan*, Feb. 28, Iraqi air power was used to put down limited violence by the Kurds just inside Iraq's border with Iran last month. The Kurdish issue in Iraq is complicated by the fact that the Iraqi Communist Party, whose leader last week announced plans to quit the National Front in protest over ruling Baath Party policy, has always supported the "rights of minorities" such as the Kurds. A Kurdish uprising would now intersect tensions between the Iraqi Communist Party and its long-time allies the Baath Party, which has more than once forcefully dealt with the Iraqi Kurds.

Informed sources indicate, that the Iraqi leadership which is Sunni Muslim has become increasingly anxious about Khomeini forces triggering Shiite rebellions in Iraq. Yasdi-ally Rouhani, who is Khomeini's spokesman in Washington, told the *Village Voice* last month that other regimes in the area would feel the effect of Khomeini's takeover, and named Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

In last December Eastern Turkey briefly erupted into a melee of bloodshed as Sunni and Alevi (Shiite) Muslims battled. At the time Bernard Lewis was reported to have told a journalist that the upsurge confirmed his thesis that sectarianism was the basis of "the realities of the region." Lewis's remarks paralleled the incident which involved Kurdish mercenary tribesmen who had threatened to wage renewed strife against the Ecevit government.

Behind the insurrection was the well-known opposi-

tion figure Arpaslan Türkes, the leader of the self-professed fascist party, the Nationalist Action Party. Türkes, according to Washington sources, maintains clandestine links to both the People's Republic of China and the Mossad, the Israeli intelligence agency. Türkes's prime function is to smuggle arms for the British and Israelis into remote areas of eastern Turkey and other countries of the region.

Lebanon and Syria. Lebanon may well face another round of bloody civil war very soon if Syria removes its peacekeeping forces, as Damascus has stated it is preparing to do. Lebanon has been the victim of a powerful and well armed clique of Maronite Christians associated with the Falange and the National Liberal Party of Camille Chamoun, a top British and Israeli conspirator who maintains his links to London through his association with the semisecret elite Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Maronites have been nothing more than a front for the Israelis in Jerusalem's efforts to eliminate the half a million Palestinians from Lebanon and are a key proponent of cantonizing tiny Lebanese enclaves which would create an independent Maronite entity.

To date, the Saudis have removed their peacekeeping troops from Beirut, and France has also pulled out half of its forces. This occurs against a background of increasing Israeli overflights of Lebanon. Tensions between the Palestinians and the Maronites are still far from resolved, and the Camp David agreements have already prompted PLO chief Yasser Arafat to warn of an upsurge of terrorism.

Sources indicate that though Syrian President As-