

completed Iraq-Soviet high-level economic discussions was to lay the groundwork for Iraqi use of the transfer ruble later this year. Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, whose country has been in the forefront of the ongoing transfer ruble discussions, is scheduled to travel to Iraq and Libya in June.

## Soviet Mideast Diplomacy In High Gear

March 22 — Soviet Admiral Gorshkov in *Tunisia*

March 30 — *Soviet-Egyptian* trade pact signed, increasing bilateral trade by 14 percent over last year's levels.

March 31 — Soviet Defense Minister Dimitri Ustinov and Soviet Chief of Staff Nikolai Ogarkov reported by Soviet news agency TASS to be holding negotiations in *Algiers* with Algerian leadership, same day as Cuban President Fidel Castro arrives in Algiers.

March 31 — While in *Mozambique* to sign friendship pact, Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny insists that Geneva peace conference must "obligatorily" include Palestine Liberation Organization participation.

April 1 — *Kuwaiti* Defense Minister returns from Moscow with details of concluded arms pact between the Soviet Union and Kuwait.

April 2 — Soviet economic delegation arrives in *Iraq* to forward work of Soviet-Iraqi Joint Economic and Technology Committee. Completes joint protocol April 5.

April 4 — *Tunisian* Prime Minister Hedi Nouira arrives in Moscow, is told by Soviet Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin that Geneva must "necessarily" be held with a "delegation of the Palestinian resistance."

April 4 — *Palestine Liberation Organization* head Yasser Arafat arrives in Moscow, with PLO Executive Committee. Arafat meets Soviet Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev, Fidel Castro April 7.

April 4 — Pravda commentary on Middle East repeats last month's Soviet Mideast policy formulation of Brezhnev in front of a Soviet trade union congress, with addition that Israel's existence as a state is "beyond debate."

April 5 — Leading commentator V. Kudryavtsev strongly affirms Soviet support for Palestinian resistance movement, attacks Carter Administration Mideast policy.

Early April — *Syrian* President Hafez Assad expected in Moscow; exact date unspecified.

# Palestinians, Syria Sweeping Chamoun From Southern Lebanon

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## LEBANON

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Palestinian militia with military and political support from Syria, opened an offensive last week in southern Lebanon to destroy the extremist forces of right-wing warlord Camille Chamoun, who enjoys Israeli backing.

Heavy fighting is reported in the key towns and regional supply centers of Qlaia and Marjayoun, which, according to late reports, are on the verge of falling to the Palestinians, an event that will shatter Chamoun's hold on the south. Several villages, including the town of Taibe which the Chamounists had seized only last week, are now under Palestinian control.

The Palestinian military operation, which is also receiving strong support from the forces of the Lebanese left, was fully sanctioned by the quadripartite committee of Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait, which oversees Lebanon. Hours before the offensive began, Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat met with Zuhair Mohsen, head of the Syrian-controlled Palestinian group Saiqa and with Syria's top officer in Lebanon, Maj. Gen. Naji Jamil, to work out the details of the offensive. Syria's agreement to give support is a

reversal of its role during the 1976 Lebanese civil war when Syria acted in concert with Chamoun and the Lebanese right ring.

Last week, Syria's official government daily *Al Baath* castigated Israel for supporting Chamoun and prolonging the Lebanon crisis. *Al Baath* warned: "This is a situation that we cannot tolerate any longer." A delegation of Lebanese rightists recently in Syria to solidify relations with President Hafez Assad were instead told by Damascus to "end their alliance with Israel."

Coordinated moves to liquidate the Chamounists began last month when Lebanese President Elias Sarkis maneuvered Chamoun's political isolation. Backed by Syria, Sarkis ordered a reorganization of the Lebanese Army in preparation for the operation in the south, ousting pro-Chamoun commander Hanna Saeed and replacing him with Col. Khoury, a moderate. In retaliation, Chamoun called a general strike, which never took place following a rain of denunciations from Falangist leader Pierre Gemayel, who in recent months has dropped his own extremist positions.

### Danger

While the *New York Times* warned of the "acute danger of Syrian-Israeli military clashes" growing out of

the situation in southern Lebanon, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzak Rabin made concerted efforts to rein in his pro-war Defense Minister Shimon Peres. The Chamoun network has received considerable military backing from Peres and Israeli troops stationed in northern Israel. However, Rabin, through European mediation, reportedly gave a green light to the Arabs.

Although Israel has lobbed a few shells into Lebanon reportedly in retaliation for Palestinian shells landing in Israel, Israeli response has so far been marked by its restraint, with Israeli officials dismissing the PLO

shelling into Israel as "inadvertent."

The sudden resignation of Rabin as head of government now makes southern Lebanon a flashpoint for war, as a former Pentagon official has indicated: "Lebanon is a serious, potentially explosive situation. If it is true that Syria is supporting the PLO and has become aligned with them to destroy the Christian buffer zone, we're in a new ball game. The Israelis are not going to cooperate. Their allies are the Christians led by Chamoun.... The Israelis will have to decide whether to tolerate all this, and I don't think they will."

## Saudi Arabia, Iran Form Gulf Security Pact

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### IRAN

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Saudi Arabia and its traditional regional rival Iran have secretly agreed on terms for a Persian Gulf Security Pact, according to informed European sources. The Pact is reportedly soon to be extended to include Kuwait and Iraq.

The pact effectively destroys the standing National Security option for an armed invasion of the Gulf Oil states. As the military correlate of economic initiatives to bring the Comecon's transfer ruble into the region, the pact will help free the oil producing states in the Gulf to seek markets outside Rockefeller multinational control and break with the dollar. According to *Newsweek*, the pact was worked out in Europe with collaboration from European leaders.

The Saudis are reported to be negotiating a \$3 billion loan to the ailing Iranian economy. This news belies press reports that tensions have increased between Iran and Saudi Arabia as a result of the Saudis' adherence to its cheaper oil pricing system. Even this sore point has been smoothed over, according to last week's *London Observer*.

The Persian Gulf Security concept is linked with similar efforts to neutralize the Red Sea in keeping with the Non-Aligned Movement's commitment to transform the region and the Indian Ocean into a "Zone of Peace." Both the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have been diplomatically active in the Gulf States in securing this goal.

Soviet approval of a Gulf State agreement which could eventually draw the region under the Warsaw Pact defense umbrella now shared by Iraq was indicated last week when Kuwait signed an agreement with the Soviet Union to receive its first shipment of Soviet built SAM-7 missiles. The agreement signed in Moscow by Soviet officials and the Kuwait Defense Minister, could only have been finalized with an assenting nod from Kuwait's regional partner Saudi Arabia. According to socialist bloc sources, Yugoslavia is constructing naval and air facilities in Kuwait, and has arranged to supply the Kuwaitis with arms.

#### *Iraq*

Iraq's role in a Persian Gulf peace zone is crucial. A

high-level Soviet economic delegation visited Iraq last week, and the Shah of Iran's brother arrived in Baghdad for a week-long visit and talks with Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, mooting the possibility for a breakthrough in Iranian-Iraqi relations. In June, Italian Prime Minister Andreotti will go to Iraq prior to his visit to the U.S.

A surprise visit last month of the Iraqi Oil Minister to Saudi Arabia indicates the high level of cooperation between the two states on oil policy. An Iraqi oil analyst recently concluded that the Gulf producers including Iran, the Gulf's leading oil price hawk, are quietly lowering their prices to the Saudi level. Several reports indicate that a three-tiered price system may soon be inaugurated which may provide more flexible pricing arrangements.

#### *The Arab Dinar*

The Security Pact is being cemented with the adoption of a unified regional currency to substitute for the U.S. dollar and a policy of a closer cooperation with respect to oil. *Mideast Business Exchange* reports that Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Kuwait have agreed on the adoption of a unified "Gulf Dinar." Gulf Central Bank governors are working out measures for implementation of the new currency, according to the journal. A Gulf Dinar is the first step toward the adoption of a pan-Arab gold-backed dinar which European banking sources view favorably as a link-up with a renovated European golden snake and a gold-backed Soviet transfer ruble. According to Egyptian sources in Bonn, circles in Cairo are eagerly anticipating the extension of the transfer ruble and reported that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's recent speech in Bonn endorsing a new world economic order was the result of pressure from West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

A deal between Iran and all of its Gulf neighbors will soon be completed to fund the expansion of a refinery in South Yemen. In the past, regional antagonisms have been deliberately exacerbated to splinter regional political solidarity and prevent cooperation around oil production. Given Arab moves to undercut Rockefeller's ARAMCO, Washington's remaining option is terror operations in the Gulf which would disrupt oil flows through the Straits of Hormuz and risk the outbreak of war, say State Department Gulf watchers.