

demonstrations in the cities and suburbs which reached their peak on January 16, 1977.

Egyptian And Israeli Military Collaborating, Soviets Report

The following commentary appeared in the Soviet military paper Red Star on April 18.

BAGHDAD 18 April (TASS) The newspaper Tariq Ash-Shaab writes that the policy of Egypt and the Sudan,

which are obediently carrying out Washington's plans in Zaire, is causing irreparable damage to the basic interests of the peoples of the African and Arab countries. The Iraqi people and all progressive forces, writes the paper, angrily condemn the Arab regimes which have sent their troops to help their U.S. friends and Tel Aviv instead of fighting for liberation of the occupied Arab territories and restoration of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

In this connection, the Arab press points out the fact that Israeli and Egyptian specialists are closely collaborating in Zaire under U.S. supervision.

Carter's Turkish Arms Package To Trigger Eastern Mediterranean Crisis

After a "three-month policy review" of the eastern Mediterranean situation, the Carter Administration pulled out and endorsed the controversial four-year, \$1 billion Turkey Defense Cooperation Agreement that was signed last year by Secretary of State Kissinger but was not approved by Congress. Qualifying — and essentially contradicting — his endorsement of the package, Carter stipulated that Congress need not give the proposal serious consideration until the Turks make major territorial concessions on Cyprus. By talking out of both sides of his mouth, Carter is consciously aiming to play upon and exacerbate Greek-Turkish hostilities in order to prevent a Soviet-backed Cyprus peace effort from successfully drying out the region.

Carter's insistence on linking the defense accord to Cyprus concessions reverses the Ford Administration's policy of keeping the two issues separated. Carter's linkage threatens to sabotage delicate regional peace maneuvers currently taking place outside of NATO's aegis by making it politically impossible for the Turks to make any concessions on Cyprus whatsoever. With Turkish general elections slated for June 5, and anti-U.S. sentiment in Turkey widespread, it would be political suicide for the Turkish government to buckle under — or even appear to consider — Carter's demands.

On April 20 commentary by syndicated columnists Evans and Novak described Carter's decision to use the defense agreement as a lever against the Turks as "filled with danger." The Carter decision, wrote Evans and Novak, "has thrown Turkey off balance and is undermining its political center of gravity."

Greece, too, has been thrown off balance by Carter's ploy, with the Rockefeller-linked Greek lobby in the U.S. Congress and its networks in Greece leading the hue and cry. Having supported Carter in his election campaign because of his so-called pro-Greek tilt, these Greeks and Greek-Americans are now complaining that Carter has let them down by endorsing the Turkish military pact prior to Turkish concessions. In addition, a request to Congress by Carter for additional arms sales credits for

Turkey — a request designed, supposedly, to placate the Turks — has, predictably, evoked an outcry from the Greek lobby. The State Department "explained" that the President had "hoped" that the two acts — endorsement of the arms agreement and a request for further credits for Turkey — would not arouse Greek animosity!

A Philadelphia-based specialist on eastern Mediterranean affairs assessed the Administration's policy: "I think Carter's proposal to Congress on the Turkish arms question is stupid! It's typical and illustrative of the overall foreign policy of the administration. There's going to be a lot of trouble in Congress over this package."

Makarios: "Carter Can't Fool Us"

Carter's Turkish defense pact caper was timed to derail a major diplomatic effort by the Soviet Union in the eastern Mediterranean for a Cyprus settlement. This month, a high level Soviet delegation led by Vassily Grubiakov, chief of the Turkey-Greece-Cyprus division of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, visited Athens and Nicosia. The talks in Athens between Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis and Grubiakov marked the first high-level public contact between the Soviet and Greek governments in more than a decade. Both parties warmly described the meetings as a "rapprochement" between the two countries, which in the words of a Greek government spokesman, open the way for "the systematic improvement of relations between Greece and the Soviet Union."

On April 18, the Soviet delegation arrived in Cyprus from Athens and met with Greek Cypriot leaders. Significantly, Grubiakov also met with Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktas, who, in what amounted to a clear signal from his Turkish government backers, praised the Soviet peace efforts.

Also squarely behind the Soviet initiatives is Cypriot president Archbishop Makarios. According to the April 19 *Financial Times* of London, Makarios is engineering a major policy shift away from the U.S. and toward the

Soviets following the collapse last month of intercommunal talks in Vienna after only two days. Makarios ridiculed Carter's statement last week praising the "progress that was achieved at the Vienna talks" and exposed it as a ploy to prevent the internationalization of the Cyprus issue. He extended his denunciation of Carter to "all those (in the Carter Administration — ed.) who think that they have fooled the Cypriot population," and attacked Carter's emissary to Cyprus, Clark Clifford, for obstructing peace. Makarios also endorsed the Soviet call for a Geneva-style peace conference for Cyprus and announced his plans to issue a new appeal for an international settlement at the United Nations.

Makarios has received support from several quarters. General Secretary Papaionnou of AKEL, the mass-based Cypriot Communist Party which maintains an alliance with the Archbishop, has left for Italy, France, Spain, and Czechoslovakia to organize backing for the Soviet initiative and for the removal of the Cyprus problem from NATO control. Greek socialist leader Andreas Papandreou, a long-time critic of the Soviet Union, has also come out in open support of the Soviet peace offensive. Finally, the Greek Communist Party (KKE) attacked the Carter Administration for launching a "new plan to strengthen U.S. dominance over the region." The U.S. operation, charged the KKE in its newspaper *Rizospastis*, is to be combined with a coordinated anti-Soviet propaganda campaign "to prevent the implementation of the Soviet proposals for an international Cyprus conference, which has been officially endorsed by the Cypriot government."

In retaliation, pro-Carter Greek press attempted to downplay the significance of the Soviet initiatives. The more rabid dailies unleashed a slanderous campaign against Grubiakov, reprinting an article from the *Manchester Guardian* alleging that Grubiakov is a pro-Turkish KGB agent! In Cyprus, the pro-NATO paper *Mesimbrini* printed the "real" Carter plan for Cyprus, which does little to get Jimmy off the hook. The essence of the plan, which Carter will present to both Karamanlis and Turkish Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel in May at the London economic summit conference, is virtual partition of the island and the formation of a weak central government — the perfect breeding ground for continued regional instability.

Terror On The Agenda

Top Aegean watchers affirmed last week that if the momentum for peace begins to drag, a new outbreak of terrorist activity is imminent. As part of this scenario, immediately following the announcement of the Soviet delegation trip to the region earlier this month, *New*

York Times editor C.L. Sulzberger trumpeted predictions of a sudden outbreak of Armenian terrorism against Turks between April 10 and 24. Similarly a wave of terror in Greece has been predicted for this month, the tenth anniversary of the junta's seizure of power. The Greek press reports that a plot by pro-junta conspirators on the island of Corfu to kidnap Prime Minister Karamanlis was recently uncovered and deactivated. One thinktanker predicted the first of a regular series of flare-ups of the Aegean oil dispute in the near future — including a possible Greek attack on the Seismic I oil sounding ship that Turkey has been sending out.

A former U.S. diplomat now working closely with Secretary of State Vance on Carter's new eastern Mediterranean policy developed a "likely scenario" in more detail: "Immediately after the Turkish elections in June, Clark Clifford, Carter's personal envoy, will return to the region. As soon as Clifford arrives, he will put the screws on the Turks. But it will be hard for the Turks, regardless of who becomes the next government, to go along with him. What I foresee then is an outbreak of violence, of forays by Greek terrorists on Cyprus that will be brutally put down by the Turks. The situation will be explosive...."

Greece Demands Debt Moratorium

Behind the Carter drive to reimpose NATO hegemony over the region is the reality of deteriorating control over both Greece and Turkey by the New York banks. This month, Angelos Angelopoulos, governor of the National Bank of Greece, issued a concrete proposal for the development of his country. Angelopoulos, whose bank maintains extensive Arab links, proposed that Third World nations be granted a seven-year general debt moratorium, linked to low-interest, 15-year development credits. The proposal, printed in *Le Monde* on April 13, asserts that such a policy could, by raising Third World demand for exports from the advanced sector, "become the engine that gets the West out of the depression." The Angelopoulos proposal, which bears remarkable resemblance to the International Development Bank proposal of the U.S. Labor Party, coincides with growing Arab demands for debt moratorium and for the use of petrodollars for development.

In a parallel development, the Greek government moved last week to dissolve the contract between Greece and the consortium of multinational oil companies (Mobil, Shell, and BP) signed during the junta period and due to expire in 1980. The consortium was to supply Greece with 1.9 million tons of crude oil per year. The dissolution follows the earlier takeover of the bulk of the Aspropyrgos refinery controlled by Exxon and opens the way for possible state-to-state oil arrangements with the Arab oil producing countries directly.