

The world has been apprised

Since the publication in May 1979 of the *Executive Intelligence Review's* "Muslim Brotherhood: London's Shock Troops for the New Dark Ages," the exposé of the Muslim Brotherhood cult and of Ibrahim Yazdi, Iran's foreign minister, has circulated at least several times around the world.

In Iran itself, the article was translated into Persian and circulated, in both languages, in thousands of photocopies across the country, where, Iranian sources report, it was a prized possession. Finally, the independent newspaper *Ayendegan* published on its front page excerpts of the exposé; within two days *Ayendegan* was closed down by the Ayatollah Khomeini and its assets seized. The next day, 100,000 people came out in support of *Ayendegan* in the only real mass demonstration against the Khomeini regime since it took power.

The article has since been translated into many languages and published around the world. In India, the *New Wave* newspaper published it in full. Several

Pakistani newspapers printed some major excerpts of the article. Thousands of reprints found their way into the Arab world, and a West German radio station broadcast an Arabic translation of the piece into the Middle East. In several Third World countries, the Soviet embassy has quietly distributed reprints of the article. More than anything else, the piece branded Yazdi as a foreign agent and for months forced him to adopt a low profile. It is now the standard understanding among Iranians that Yazdi is an Anglo-U.S. agent.

In France, several newspapers—including the *Minute* and *Le Figaro* magazine—printed excerpts of the Muslim Brotherhood exposé, charging, stupidly, that *EIR* is a front for "the CIA!" In the United States, virtually every Iranian of prominence has his own copy of the article, and according to very reliable sources even the Shah and Princess Ashraf, his sister, had read the piece.

Reprints of the entire article, together with other *EIR* material on Iran published during 1979, are available from *EIR* Middle East Desk, 304 West 58 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 for \$50.00.

Colonel Tavokoli, was forced from his post for attempting to rebuild the military under his command, a move Khomeini perceived as a threat to his regime.

Ralph Schoenman, an Anglo-American intelligence agent, was sent to Iran at that time to ensure Tavokoli's ouster. Schoenman, a former personal secretary to Bertrand Russell, an associate of the Transnational Institute which aided in installing Khomeini, gave a press conference where he claimed that Tavokoli was preparing a military coup. Tavokoli was then ousted from Khomeini's inner circle. Deputy Prime Minister Abbas Amir Entezam responded by throwing Schoenman out of the country and calling him a CIA agent.

The murder of former chief of staff General Qurani in April followed Qurani's March resignation and his efforts, through secret messages to Khomeini, to convince the Ayatollah that both Yazdi and Ghotbzadeh were agents of Washington. The process of purges, executions, and political intimidation has left both the defense ministry and the chief of staff position today in the hands of Muslim Brotherhood insiders from Khomeini's Revolutionary Council.

Cleaning out the Front

In mid-August Khomeini issued a decree calling for the complete purge of all of Iran's universities, the closing of all press, the purge of all government ministries, and the closing of all offices of any political groups that

had voiced opposition to the Islamic regime.

This action came about as a result of street demonstrations led by a coalition of opposition groups to Khomeini, in which the powerful Ayatollah Taleghani, and the National Democratic Front leader Hedayatollah Matin-Daftari were the leaders. The demonstration was to protest the closing of the widely read *Ayandegan* daily which had that month printed exposés of Yazdi and Ghotbzadeh as foreign agents.

During August and September, a major shift occurred within the Revolutionary Council in which Defense Minister Chamran, economist Banisadr, and the radical Ayatollah Khalkhali succeeded in convincing Khomeini to proceed with an offensive against the restive Kurdish minority. (Trained at the Sorbonne in Paris, Banisadr has stated that his model for Iran is Pol Pot's Kampuchea.)

Khomeini was principally aiming to annihilate the Kurdish Democratic Party which had formed an alliance with opposition forces in Teheran. The assault on the Kurds was matched by an equally violent attack on the anti-Khomeini demonstrators. As a result, the leadership of the National Front went into exile in the northern part of Iran; the two guerrilla groups that backed the opposition to Khomeini, the Fedayeen and the Mujahedine, went underground and joined Kurdish mountain fighters in a guerrilla war against the Islamic Guard.