Six Months After the Return of Khomeini, Iran Still Trembles With Internal Unrest

TEHRAN, Iran (AP)—Six months after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini returned from exile to lead an uprising that toppled the long-entrenched monarchy, Iran is trembling from unrest among its ethnic minorities seeking autonomy and opposition political groups forced underground again.

The press, which enjoyed a brief period of freedom after Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was ousted in February, has been stifled again and only publications that adhere to a strict Islamic line are permitted. At least 44 publications were closed down when earlier this month a law banned criticism of religious and government leaders and the Islamic revolution.

The provisional government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, a former university professor, has been effectively emasculated by the Moslem clergy, which holds the reins of power.

Islamic laws already have been implemented, endangering the civil law system that took years to develop.

Islamic revolutionary tribunals headed by Moslem clerics have executed more than 450 officials of the ousted monarchy, alleged prostitutes, adulterers and homosexuals and people convicted of being "counter-revolutionaries."

Leftist Guerrilla Groups

Leftist guerrilla groups such as the Peoples Fedayeen and the Mojahedeen have been effectively stripped of their power and their headquarters have been occupied by government-assigned revolutionary militia.

Young politicians have been forced into hiding for fear of imprisonment because of their opposition to the increasingly militant policies of Ayatollah Khomeini and his supporters.

Only the Islamic Republic Party, founded and supported by the Moslem mullahs in the wake of the February uprising, is free to pursue its objectives. Political opposition

In western Iran, the autonomy-minded Kurds are on the verge of civil war against the central government in Tehran. More than 1,000 Kurds and government forces have been killed in bloody fighting in Kurdistan province since March.