

KURDISH FACTS

ISK - AMSTERDAM - VOL. IX - NUMBER 9 - COVERING SEPTEMBER, 1969 - KF/69/9

- WAR, POLITICS: Iraqi autumn-offensive in Kurdistan: more massacres. Shahanshah tells ISK about his sympathy for Barzani's men. Kurdish ulema's appeal twice to world Islam, both times in vain. Shiite international backing Kurds, Iran, denouncing Ba'ath-junta.
- RESEARCH, BOOKS: Reprint agreement between ISK and Philo Press of Amsterdam. Two books in Kurdish banned by Turks to reappear in the Benelux. Research-rubric planned for KF.
- GROUPS: Lukewarm resolution on Kurds by Iraq's outlawed GUSIR. Günter Spohr, Berlin, spreads faked map of pro-Kurdish Arab guerillas in Mesopotamia. Medical Fund for Kurdistan opens bank account in Bonn.
- OTHER CASES: Armed clashes and oppression flaring up in Arab-held part of South-Sudan.

THIS

ISSUE:

ARAB WAR CRIMES

APPEALS

Kurdistan: 23. South-Sudan: 8
Biafra: 19.

ARTICLES

Tudeh Today: 9. South Sudan -
Oppression continued: 28.

BOOKS ANNOUNCED

M. BOZARSLAN: "Alfabe": 17
I. VANLÎ: "The Persecution of
the Kurdish People by the Ba-
'ath Dictatorship in Syria"25
"Dokumenty o okupacii ĆSSR"25
A. WARD: "Mem û Zîn": 15

CHRONICLE

● 4.6-7

CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

14,16,18,20-21

DESINFORMATION

● In "Kurdistan Info": 24

DOCUMENTS

Letter of ICJ, secretary-gene-
ral Sean McBRIDE to Mr. I. S.
VANLÎ: 3
New Iraqi government promises
to Kurds on their language:22

EDITORIAL

● Arab War Crimes 1-2

INTERVIEW

● Shahanshah's sympathy with I-
raqi Kurds: 5

MAIL

● 9

ORGANISATIONS

● 26-27

PHOTO

● Survivor (Dakan massacre) 12

POETRY

● Identity Card (Arab and Eng-
lish versions) 10-11,13

PROFILE

● Samî REĤMANÎ: 2

Burning alive nearly all Kurds living in Dakan last August was neither the first nor the last Arab act of this kind in Iraq. Unusual about it was only the amount of detail becoming known to the outer world, and the relative speed -6 weeks- the news showed in coming through.

Compared to South Sudan with its half million negro victims of Arab terror since 1965, the Ba'athist massacres in Kurdistan seem minor cases. But they are symptoms of the same Arab moral nadir illustrated elsewhere in this issue by a literally cannibalistic Arab poem reproduced in full - bilingually. In West-Asia as well as in Africa, Arabs are trying to do away with non-Arab neighbours. The latest case is the Chad republic where Algerians and other Arabs are pushing an Arab minority against the negro majority population.

Even outside the Arab-held orbit, Arabs are participating in mass-murder. Algerian units recently joined the Nigerian army in their annihilation war against the Biafran nation.

It would perhaps go too far yet, to speak about an Arab "Kollektivschuld" of genocidal policy and warfare against non-Arab neighbours. Arab masses and in-

PROFILE

SAMĪ REĤMANĪ

The Sincar-mountains in Iraqi Kurdistan are generally known as the main area of the Yezidi's. In both south and east, the Kurds are surrounded by Arabs here. It was in the Sincar mountains that SamĪ ReĤmani, the Kurdish envoy-at-large of 1969, was born on March 20, 1932. His name is a pseudo: ReĤmani's real names both begin with the same letter.

At the age of twenty, ReĤmani started studying electro-technics at Manchester University in England. In 1957 he completed this study successfully, taking the grade of electrical engineer. The next year, he attended a course in economy and political science in London, at the LSE (London School of Economics).

It was not in Kurdish, but in Iraqi student bodies that ReĤmani was most active during his stay in the UK. He acted as the secretary general of the Iraqi Students Union in Britain and was a member of the Manchester University Students' Committee.

Back in Iraq, he became a co-editor of the intellectual magazine "Al-Muthakaf".

SamĪ ReĤmani became an active Kurdish revolutionary in 1963, year of the first Ba'ath coup in Iraq. He was already a married man then. His first two months with BarzanĪ he served as an engineer of radio "DengĪ Kurdistan" (= The Voice of Kurdistan), the underground, autonomist broadcasting station. After that he took over the "public relations" department, guiding foreign visitors to the liberated zone of Iraqi Kurdistan, especially journalists and other news-men.

In 1966, the year ending the third Kurdish war, seeing the brief fourth one and finally

telligentsia possibly opposed to such practice are voiceless under Arab feudalism as well as under Arab Socialism", whatever that may be. The courageous Shia leaders of Mesopotamia are one of the few exceptions to this rule, defending peace and freedom in the very midst of barbarity.

Unable to attain unity among themselves, be it on language or even on Israel, most Arab governments prefer to discriminate, terrorize or even weep out those they think weak: Berbers, Negroes, Kurds, and if within their reach: Jews. The same applies to non-Arab Moslem governments: Nigeria versus Biafra, Indonesia versus Papuas and democrats. Pakistani's demonstrating in Britain recently carried the slogan a Moslem must not choose Christians or Jews as friends. During the Indian-Pakistani war, a Pakistani student television-interviewed in England shouted that one day there would not be two Pakistan's but only one, "and nothing between it".

The struggle against the Arab representatives of this spirit of annihilation falling mainly to its prospective victims, the least third parties can do is calling things by their proper names. And massacring a hamlet like Dakan is a war-crime plain and simple. Denying it, or playing it down would be a sin-worse than that of irresponsible journalism alone.

THE EDITORS

the BarzanĪ-Al Bazzaz truce, ReĤmani became a member of the Executive Bureau of the "Encumen-Ī SerkirdayetĪ ŞorişĪ Kurdistan" founded October 1964. He got a similar post in the leadership of the Iraqi "PartĪ DemokratĪ Kurdistan". Such dual functions are not unusual in the Kurdish autonomist revolutionary movement.

ReĤmani's most spectacular act so far was the successful shelling by the "Peşmerga" of the enormous process plant of the Iraqi Petroleum Company at New Baba north of Kirkuk, on March 1, 1969. Preparations for it he had started in the

preceding winter already, when a semi-war situation prevailed in Iraqi Kurdistan. IPC-endavour to belittle, Iraqi ditto to hide the "incident" did fail. Lord Kilbracken, who had met ReĤmani during an earlier visit to Kurdistan, wrote in "The Sunday Times" of 11.5.69 "great concern to Britain" and other western powers with a share in Iraqi oil was due. A sudden change of British press tone towards BarzanĪ and his movement occurred.

A few weeks later, ReĤmani visited Europe, especially Germany, to raise aid for Kurds. In the "Encumen" he is responsible for finance.



INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE JURISTES • INTERNATIONALE JURISTEN-KOMMISSION
COMISION INTERNACIONAL DE JURISTAS

2, QUAI DU CHEVAL-BLANC, 1211 GENEVA 24, SWITZERLAND • TEL. 42 69 50 • CABLE ADDRESS: INTERJURISTS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: SEAN MACBRIDE

9th October 1969
Ref. 9/2773

Members of the Commission
ANDREW T. THORNTON, DEAN, PRESIDENT
LONDON, ENGLAND
VIVIAN BOND, DEAN, PRESIDENT
NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY
J. S. PRINCE, PRESIDENT
LONDON, ENGLAND
A. M. VAN DYKE, VICE-PRESIDENT
THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS
LAWYERS ASSOCIATION, VICE-PRESIDENT
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND

DR. ABIMAYANTO A. ALUMORA
LAWYER, NIGERIA
ARISTO A. ALFARO
MANILA, PHILIPPINES
LUDWIG BASTEN
ROME, ITALY
MURRAY B. BARNET
NEW YORK, USA
PAULINE S. BULLOCK
BEIRUT, LEBANON
I. CHAN HINAN
BANGKOK, BURMA
ELI WHITNEY DEBOYNE
NEW YORK, USA
MARGARITA ERAMBA
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO
PER T. PHILIPSON
LYNENHAGEN, DENMARK
BAAK PORTER
DAKAR, SENEGAL
FERNANDO POLANER
SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA
HANS-HEINRICH RESCHKE
ZUERICH, GERMANY
RANI MAYER
PARIS, FRANCE
SIR LESLIE MUNRO
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND
JOSE T. NABUCCO
RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL
LUIS NEGRON FERNANDEZ
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO
PAUL MAURICE ORBAN
GHEENT, BELGIUM
STEFAN OSUSKY
WASHINGTON, D.C., USA
MOHAMMED AHMED ABU RANNA
KHARTOUM, SUDAN
EDWARD ST. JOHN
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA
THE RT. HON. LORD SHAWCROSS
LONDON, ENGLAND
SEBASTIAN SOLER
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA
H. B. TYABJI
KARACHI, PAKISTAN
TERJE WOLD
OSLO, NORWAY

Dear Mr Vanly,

We have received your letter of 7th October with its enclosures.

The International Commission of Jurists can only express its natural shock at the occurrence of the massacres in Dakan and Sarwa and will take appropriate action.

Yours sincerely,

Sean MacBride
Secretary-General

Ismet Chériff Vanly, Esq.
147 chemin du Levant
Lausanne
Switzerland

CHRONICLE

of current kurdish affairs

AUGUST 1969 POSTMORTEMS

3.8.1969: Kurdish commando's blow up a MiG-17 aircraft standing at Kirkuk airport.

9.8.1969: In the Rizgarî-battle, another MiG-17 is hit by Pêşmerga. Whether they made it a "total loss" couldn't be ascertained.

Pêşmerga artillery downs an Iraqi ILYUSHIN near Dohuk. Iraqi airforce bombs Rizgarî-area.

10.8.1969: Two Kurdish farmers killed in an Iraqi air attack at the Dohuk area.

12.8.1969: Pêşmerga shells Iraqi army camp at Koy Sencak: 17 Iraqis wounded, Iraqi Army declares.

18.8.1969: "Deng-î Kurdistan" radio of Iraqi Kurdish autonomists, reports:

"Cables have been received by the GHQ of the revolution from our Şeyxan-brigade HQ, bearing details of a most shocking crime committed by the Ba'ath government armed forces against the reknown Chaldean monastery of our Lady the Virgin. On the night of 28 July, 1969, about 1500 Ba'athists entered the town of El-Qoş, of which the population consists of Roman Catholic Kurds only. They forced the main gate of the monastery and surprised some 40 monks. Many were subjected to merciless beatings,

an aging monk of 75 died under beating while he was praying. The raiders then began to ransack the monastery. When they left, the monks could only thank got for their not having set fire to the monastery. That is what comes from being under the rule of the true sons of the nazis."

22.8.1969: Zaxo and mount Sefîn are bombed heavily by Iraqi airforce.

23.8.1969: Aqra and surrounding area bombed by Iraqis.

24.8.1969: Bejan, Berbaşî and Sandolona, all Iraqi Kurdistan, bombed by Iraqi airforce.

31.8.1969: On or about this date Kurdish HQ announced:

"Fighting has broken out in the plains of Hewlêr and the enemy is attacking at 4 fronts. So far more than 30 Kurdish villages have been burned, but the Pêşmerga seems to be in control of the situation. Fierce fighting has broken out in the area of Karadağ. The enemy is attacking with 1 division accompanied by Arab + Kurdish mercenaries. Scores of Kurdish villages along with crops, mainly wheat and barley, have been destroyed and burned" ("Kurd. Aff. Bull." received by ISK 5.10.1969, from Chi-Iraqi Shiite Arabs issue pro- was also our source for the El-Qoş-report. KF).

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1969

Marc ALAIN of "Le Monde" enters Iraqi Kurdistan illegally, breaking Baghdad's news-blockade. He reaches Kurdish HQ, at Naw Perdan, by foot in six days.

September 69 issue of Tel-Aviv monthly "New Outlook" carries art. by Amnom KAPELI-UK on Iraq, stating:

"The war against the Kurds continues without end; the struggle against opposition factions is being conducted by the usual 'Iraqi method' of physical annihilation ---."

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1969

Military junta takes power in Libya. King IDRIS, who is in Turkey, dethroned. Tunesian newsagency says Syrian Ba'ath is behind it all.

Coup may mean another Arab state has joined the kurdo-phobe Ba'athist camp.

THURSD, SEPTEMBER 11, 1969

8th anniversary of 1st Iraqi war against Kurds, started by "Partî Demokratî Kurdistan" of Iraq issues statement on the occasion.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1969

Dr Arnold HOTTINGER reports in the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung": Iraqi Shiite Arabs issue pro-Kurdish tracts, calling Kurds their 'brethren'. Shiite soldiers show little inclination

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1969

to fight Kurds, Dr HOTTINGER adds. On Iraq's various "fronts" he says:

"Mindestens zweimal sovietische Truppen kämpfen bisher erfolglos in Kurdistan, als in Syrien und Libanon --- gegen Israel stehen."

-An estimated 100 Iraqis may prefer to stay in Lebanese a-wylum, among them many Shi-ite clerics.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1969

Interviewed for "Kurdish Facts" by Mr. Randolph BRAU-MANN of Hamburg, H.I.M. the SHAHANSHAH ARYAMEHR openly de-claims his sympathy for Iraqi Kurds (see interview in this issue).

Iraqi news agency INA accuses Iran of trying to send an armed force into Iraqi Kurdistan, in support of general BARZANI. Iraq reports a "clash" with such a force at an unnamed place, and without mentioning an exact date. INA alleges Iraqis killed 50 armed Iranians and captured 14. They be-longed, the agency says, to the irregular Iranian "Sherik" force (a non-existent body.KF) whereas Baghdad radio calls the alleged "PoWs" Iranian reg-ulars. Some people are inter-viewed at Iraqi TV, saying they are Iranians. "Baghdad Observer", government moutpie-ce, describes Iranian govern-ment as "a tool in the hands of American and Zionist intel-ligence". Iraqi TV martially declares "further infiltrators" will meet an "inevitable death". Contrary to INA, Iraqi TV gi-ves a date of the incidents: 13.9. REUTERS' Albert ELIAS, examining it all, gives scepti-cal report.

The prisoners, Iraqis offici-ally declared, had urged the Iranian army and people to "stop fighting the brotherly people of Iraq and to fight Israel, the common foe of all

SHAHANSHAH'S SYMPATHY WITH IRAQI KURDS

On September 14th, 1969, "Kurdish Facts" roving editor, Mr. Randolph Braumann of Hamburg, briefly interviewed His Imperial Majesty, the Shahanshah of Iran, on the Kurds. The interview took place in the Saadabad palace in Tehran. Asked for his opinion on the Kurdish nation, the Shah answered:

"The Kurds are the most poor and the most courageous brethren of our Iranian race.

It goes without saying that we are sym-pathising with the Kurds in Iraq."

Asked about the statement of Mr. Sami Rehmani, General Barzani's envoy-at-lar-ge, that Iran is a "semi-transparent win-dow" to the outer world for Iraqi Kurds, the Shah remarked:

"Iran is an open door."

Further talks of ISK's Mr. Braumann with H.I.M. the Shahanshah included the mili-tary equipment of General Barzani's au-tonomist Kurdish forces in Iraq.

KF-INTERVIEW

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1969

Moslems, instead", Reuters report. "Baghdad Observer" alleges the prisoners blamed Iran for maintaining "relations with imperialist powers and zionists."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1969

General BARZANĪ launches an appeal "to the Iraqi people and the armed forces"(of Iraq)

Text has not yet reached ISK

In a reader's letter to the "Frankfurter Rundschau", written under the pseudo Alexander VON STERNBERG, Mr. Günter E.A. SPOHR of West-Berlin alleges that "semi-official"UAR representatives told him, NASSER warned Iraq against a hard policy towards Christian citizens. SPOHR also denies he is the leader of the "Christliches Hilfskomitee für Kriegsopfer in Kurdistan" because such a committee does not exist formally in Europe. There is a similar committee, however, in liberated zone of Iraqi Kurdistan under chairmanship of the "syro-chaldäische Weihbischof Paul BEDARY" SPOHR says.

BEYDAR (not: BeydarĪ) is no bishop at all. Christians (and Kurds) were discriminated and persecuted in Syria during the NASSER-UAR-period. No pro-Christian moves of NASSER towards Iraq are known. The denomination "Syro-Chaldean" does not exist, only "Assyro-Chaldean" which is quite a different thing.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1969

New, Dakan-like massacre in Iraqi Kurdistan, at Sarwa in the Zaxo (Zakho) district. 99 persons are slaughtered by Arab soldiers. Among the victims is an aged Christian priest. Only one woman manages to escape and survive.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1969

At night, Pêşmerge-units take Dokan barrage for three hours.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1969

The Iraqi occupation point of the dam is taken with blank arms in fierce fighting. Retreat is made in order to avoid Arab mass reprisals on Kurds.

Later, sections of the Iranian press erroneously report Kurds had threatened to "flood Baghdad" by destroying Dokan dam if only a single further bombed would be dropped on their country. The dam, however, is 600 km air distance from the Iraqi capital.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1969

"Donyae Jadid", Persian paper announces a new Guidebook on Iran will be published in English, 600 pp strong. In French a parallel edition will appear.

"Peyghame Emruz", Tehran daily, calls ex-Savak-chief Teymour BAKHTIYAR

"by far the most hated person in the contemporary history of Iran".

(BAKHTIYAR, sentenced to death in absentia, had many Kurds imprisoned, killed, and tortured. KF)

Kurdish HQ in Iraq reports on Dokan dam operation.

First instance death sentence in Tehran against BAKHTIYAR, by the First Military Court.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1969

"Xak ve Xon" reports on Dokan dam operation, and on Assyrian Christians' world congress in Chicago and London. Latter gathering unanimously elects Dr Wilson BIT-MANSOUR, member of Iranian Majlis (parliament) as their president. SHAHAN-SHAH of Iran is thanked for his pro-Assyrian attitude, the Iraq Ba'ath junta blamed for the contrary.

Abdel Wahib KARIM, member of Iraqi Ba'ath party leadership is killed in action against Kurds during the battle for mount Sefîn. Radio Baghdad says he died by a road-accident

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1969

dent. When the news reaches the outer world, this is later officially "precisized" as having happened at Haswa, in the Baghdad region, at 10.30h in the morning.

Cf letter of Iraqi Embassy in Paris, press-section, in "Le Monde" of 16/17.11.'69 "Ettela'at" of Tehran, headline: "Iraq has closed down the Pakistani Shiite hospital in Kerbela".

Pakistani Shia leaders earlier protested against the persecution of Iraqi Shiites by the predominantly Sunni Baghdad Ba'ath junta. Bereaving a population of medical care is an Arab tactic applied in Iraqi Kurdistan since years, also in "government-held" areas. "Nedaye Iran Novin", daily and chief organ of ruling "Iran Novin Party" (chairman: PM HOVEYDA) on Iraq:

"Regardless of the definition that the Iraqi regime may offer for itself, the actual ideology seems to be one of massacre of the opposition, suppression of liberals, confiscation of people's property and amassing of personal wealth and deposits in Midland Bank and Swiss banks. --- The practice of the Iraqi regime, its racial discrimination etc., have been condemned by Islam."

Abdullah KADIR, Munich Kurds lectures in "Brücke der Nationen", the municipal cultural exchange center of Oldenburg i. O., GFR. Present is Dr W. SCHROEDER, one of the German journalists specializing on Kurds.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1969

Celal TALEBANI, urban caş leader, starts offensive with Kurdish mercenaries in Silêmanî region. They soon retreat after defeat, leaving 21 mercenaries dead on the battlefield. Commenting on the Rabat Paris-

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1969

Islamic conference, Persian daily "Sedaye Mardom" writes:

"The only Moslem countries not attending the conference are those ruled by the Ba'athists, who have turned their back to Islam, the religion of peace, brotherhood, equality, justice."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1969.

"Mehre Iran" reports Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Iraq protested against British arms sales to Israel.

The countries concerned, all junta-ruled, bought huge quantities of arms from Britain themselves. In Iraq they are still being used against Kurds, with full knowledge of UK govt.

"Xak ve Xon" comes with the news that the Iraqi-Kurdish "Council of Ulema's" launched a second appeal in one week to the Rabat Pan-Islamic world conference. The Kurdish Islamic clergymen condemned Iraqi atrocities against non-Arab Kurds and Kirkuk-Turks and non Moslem Assyrian Christians. They also refer to the Ba'athist burning alive of 56 women and children at Dakan on 18.8 (XvX reports: 27.8).

These are the first official moves reported of Kurdish Moslem leaders since the outbreak of the first Iraqi-Kurdish war in 1961. Non-clerical Kurds have been appealing, equally in vain, to almost any major "third world" congress since years.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1969

Final communique of Rabat Islamic conference condemns fire at Al-Aqsa mosque in Israeli Jerusalem.

When Ba'athist troops during the 1965 coup desecrated an equally holy mosque in Damascus, no protest conference was held.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1969

MENA reports from Baghdad the

ELEMENTS

REVUE TRIMESTRIELLE DU COMITÉ DE LA GAUCHE
POUR LA PAIX NÉGOCIÉE AU MOYENT-ORIENT
15, RUE DES MINIMES, PARIS III-ME, FRANCE

abonnement simple: 24F
abonnement de soutien: à partir de 40F
abonnement étranger par avion: 35F

DIRECTEUR DE PUBLICATION: Clara Malraux
COMITÉ DE RÉDACTION: Clara Halter, Danièle Lochak, Marek Halter, Fernand Rohman

junta there closed down seven private papers (dailies, weeklies). Says ASSOCIATED PRESS:

"The only private newspaper still being published is the daily "An-Nur" which speaks for the pro-Government Kurds in Iraq." (Iraqi diplomats abroad are "advertising" "An-Nur", a paper financed by the Ba'ath junta government.)

French agency AFP reports from London about strong UK-Jewish pressure on WILSON government to launch a protest with Iraq against new execution of 15, including two Jews. A Foreign Office spokesman de-

clared it was all an "internal affair" of Iraq. Undercover FO steps with Baghdad are understood to have taken place, however.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1969
ALGERIE PRESSE SERVICE, official Algerian news agency, says East-German leaders are to visit Algeria. It is hinted this may result in recognition of GDR by Algier.

Experience shows, that in such cases the Arab country in question usually solidarizes with Iraqi government against Kurdish autonomists.

Anti-Jewish cartoon in Cairo weekly "Roz-el-Yussef" of 5.6.1967. 2 days before, M. Barzani refused to let Kurdish soldiers march against Israel. A month later the Zahl info office - Tel Aviv - published O-had Zmara's trilingual "Israel must be annihilated. A selection of cartoons from the Arab press" including this one.



Eine halbe Million Tote im Südsudan

In den drei Provinzen des Südsudan – Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal und Equatoria – leben insgesamt 4 Millionen Menschen. Davon sind ca. 2 ½ Millionen vor den Angriffen der Regierungstruppen in den Busch geflohen. Diese Menschen, hauptsächlich Frauen und Kinder, sind latent unterernährt, durch Krankheit und Hungertod bedroht. Die Regierung von Uganda nahm 23.000 Flüchtlinge in insgesamt 12 Lager auf.

Trotz erheblicher Anstrengung der ugandesischen Regierung steigt die Lebensmittelknappheit ständig. Es bedarf auch hier der dringenden Hilfe.

Die FGA will ähnlich wie in Biafra Menschen in Not mit Medikamenten, Lebensmitteln und anderen humanitären Mitteln helfen.

Durch Ihre Spende geben Sie den hungernden Menschen, Flüchtlingen, Frauen und Kindern, eine Chance zu überleben.



Präsident der FGA Hochw. Dr. Franz Gypkens „Die Not dieser vom Hungertod bedrohten Menschen zwingt uns, schnell und unbürokratisch zu helfen. Ich bitte Sie herzlich um Ihre Unterstützung.“



Bundesminister für Familie u. Jugend Aenne Brauksiepe „Diesen Aufruf unterstütze ich nachdrücklich und bitte alle herzlich um Spenden.“



Dr. med. Dietrich Lupp, Präsident der „Medico“: „Diesen hungernden und kranken Flüchtlingen, Frauen und Kindern muß schnell geholfen werden. Ich bitte Sie deshalb dringend um Spenden.“

**Sudan-Hilfe der Förderungsgesellschaft Afrika e.V. – FGA –
der medico Frankfurt / Amberg, Vorsitzender Dr. Lupp
Schirmherrschaft: Präsident Hochw. Dr. Franz Gypkens**

**Postscheckkonto Köln Nr. 6644
Kreissparkasse Köln-Mülheim Nr. 6600**

WAR LOSSES

"Since the beginning of the war of Iraqi Kurdistan on September 11, 1961, Baghdad spent more than 500 million dinar on armament to be used against the Kurds. Since that time Baghdad spent much more than that sum on gas, traitors and police. Tens of thousands of tons of bombs, napalm and sulphuric acid were dropped on Kurdistan. More than 3000 Kurdish villages are burnt and destroyed. More than 200,000 civilian Kurds became refugees and were uprooted from their homes. More than 3000 peshmerga were killed in action. About 20,000 civilian Kurds were killed. The losses of the Iraqi army and mercenaries were "many times superior" to those of the Kurds." I.Ş. VANLÎ, LAUSANNE

FREEDOM OF NATIONS

"Wishing you all success in your fight for freedom. Long live the fight for freedom amongst all nations." Zeav ADIR

SERBIAN HELP

"I am really very glad to have the possibility -- to help you in your effort. -- I will do my possible to find out -- the information which can be useful to that effect, as soon as I can." Dara TANAŠKOVIC BEOGRAD

SWISS ENQUIRY

"Ist Ihnen vielleicht bekannt, wieviele irakische Truppen gegenwärtig gegen die Kurden eingesetzt sind und um welche Divisionen es sich handelt? Wie gross waren die irakischen Verluste seit Beginn der Kämpfe 1969? Was kann praktisch gemacht werden, um den Kurden zu helfen? Geldsammlungen? Können die Kurden Geld zum Waffenankauf verwenden, d.h. können Waffen eingeflogen oder geschmuggelt werden? Gibt es einige Photos von den letzten Kämpfen?" Jürg MEISTER ZÜRICH

Since the centre of activities of the communist-dominated "Iranian Tudeh-Party" moved from East-Berlin to Ba'athist-ruled Baghdad, the "Angeleichung" between both parties has become obvious. In a recent "Survey of the Iranian situation", Tudeh-CC-member Dr Reza RADMANESH said the Iranian government had now "dared to rise against the Iraqi revolutionary regime only because another imperialist agent, Israel, has occupied parts of Arab territory."

As was reported in KF before, Tudeh also helped to spread faked reports about bloody wars and terror in Persian Kurdistan. Main persecutor of Tudeh in Iran was Savak-chief Teymour BAKHTIYAR. He is now in Baghdad and working closely with Tudeh officials in Iraq and Europe.

A Tehran handout "For Your Information" (28.10.1969) again confirmed that Tudeh-Baghdad tries to influence Persian Kurds with the help of "such Kurdish splinter groups as Jalal Talebani's in Iraq".

There are differences, however, between Ba'ath and Tudeh on the Khuzestan issue. The former are claiming this province because of its large Arab population element and officially call it "Arabistan", whereas Tudeh-Baghdad keeps a "Khuzestan Provincial Committee" with an organ of its own "Sho'leye Jonub", which means "The Flame of the South". Tudeh advise to Arab governments not to press on with "Arabistan" and "Arab Gulf" (Persian Gulf) propaganda have been ignored. As is known, Tudeh was always an adversary of Kurdish nationalism. In 1961, Ismet Şerif

VANLÎ wrote in "Kurdistan" of the KSSE student organisation that the 1946 Mehabad republic in Persian Kurdistan had been

"prepared and made by specific Kurdish democratic organisations, and not by those oriental mixed organisations which used to look at them as spectators, which is also very serious" There could be no doubt which "mixed organisation" Mr. VANLÎ had in mind in this case, as the next sentence ran:

"Kurdish objectives do not figure in the programme, old or present, of the Iranian Tudeh party." Tudeh agitation among Kurds - done mainly by radio "Peyk-e Iran", from exile - reached a zenith in 1963 after the Ba'ath had taken power in Iraq. Unlike the present, second regime of Ba'ath there, the former one was opposed by the communist camp.

Whatever platonic feelings towards Kurds Tudeh may have, they are likely to cool off to zero in the fascisation process the party's remnants are now undergoing through their alliance with AL-BAKR's Ba'ath party.

This merger of "left" and "right" wing (read: "communist" and "fascist") "radicalism" observable especially after the June 1967-war, is not new. In pre-HITLER Germany, common occidentophobia of certain Marxists and nationalists already resulted in trends of thought like "Nationalbol-schewismus". Still in 1935, the East-Prussian Gauleiter Erich KOCH advocated an alliance of nazism with the "young, socialist states" (USSR) against the West in his book "Aufbau im Osten". Later KOCH became the Reich Commissar and henchman of nazi-occupied Ukraine.

IDENTITY CARD

بطاقة هوية

Write down:

I am an Arab

My label's number is fifty thousand

My children count eight

The ninth will come next summer.

Won't you be angry?

Write down:

I am an Arab

I toil with my comrades in a quarry.

My children are eight.

Their loaf of bread,

Their clothes and books

I extract from the rock

in order not to beseech alms at your door,

and in order not to belittle myself

at your treshold.

Won't you be angry?

Write down:

I am an Arab

A name without a title

A man living patiently in a country

Where everything lives in fury

My roots

Were moored before the birth of time

سجل

انا عربي

ورقم بطاقتي خمسون الف

واطفالي ثمانية

وتاسعهم . . سياتي بعد صيف

فهل تغضب ؟

سجل

انا عربي

واعمل مع رفاة الكدح في محجر

واطفالي ثمانية

اسل لهم رغيف الخبز

والاثواب والدفتر

من الصخر . .

ولا اتوسل الصدقات من بابك

ولا اصغر

امام بلاط اعتابك

فهل تغضب

سجل

انا عربي

انا اسم بلا لقب

صبور في بلاد كل ما فيها

يعيش بغفورة الغضب

جذوري . .

قبل ميلاد الزمان رست

before the ages had blossomed
before the herb had thrived.
My father belongs to the family of the plough
My grandfather was a peasant
Without affinity or ancestral claims.

My house is a watch's cottage
made of wood and reed.
-Do you approve of my rank and of me
being a name without a title?

Write down:

I am an Arab

The colour of my hair is coal-black

The colour of my eye is brown.

My merits:

on my head lies a flowing-gear,
the palm of my hand is as hard as rock
it scratches the one who touches it.

The food I prefer
is olive oil and wild plants

My address is:

I belong to a defenceless village... a forgotten one
a village with nameless streets,

All its men live in the field and the quarry

Does not this make you angry?

وقبل تفتح الحقب
وقبل السرو والزيتون
وقبل ترعرع العشب
ابي من اسرة المحراث
لا من سادة نحب
وجدى كار فلحا
بلا حسد وه نسب
وبيتي ، كهج ناطور
من الاعوار والعمه -
فهل ترضيك منزلتي
انا اسم بلا لقب

سجل

انا عربي

ولون الشعر فحمي

ولون العين بني

وسراتي

على راسي عقال فوق كهج

وكفي صلابة كالصخر

تخمش من يلامسها

واطيب ما احب من الاعمام

الزيت والزعتر

وعنواني :

انا من قرية عزلا . . منسية

شوارعها بلا اسما

وكل رجالها في الحقل والمجر

فهل تغضب

CONTINUED SECOND NEXT PAGE



SURVIVOR

His eyes cut out by invading Arabs, five-years-old Hesên Mahmûd was one of the three Kurds, who survived the massacre near the hamlet of Dakan on August 18, 1969. There is not the slightest chance for him to be taken care of medically in a proper way. In all liberated Iraqi Kurdistan there are two doctors, but not a single operation room. The Kurd trying to help him is probably willing to fight savage Ba'athist practice like burning people alive and cutting out children's eyes etc. with arms in hand. If so, "Amnesty International" of London is not willing to help him if he gets captured for that. Their reason: our Kurd would then commit an "act of violence" against "his own" government.

Write down:

I am an Arab

You have stolen the yards of my ancestors

and the land which I planted

with the help of my children.

You have left nothing to us and our grandchildren

except these rocks.

Or does your Government intend to confiscate them
as was rumoured?

Thus!

Write down on top of this page

I don't hate others

I don't steal from others.

But - when I become hungry

I shall eat the flesh of my oppressor.

Beware... beware of my hunger

and my anger.

سجل

انا عربي

سلبت كروم اجدارى

وارضا كنت افلحها

انا وجميع اولارى

ولم تترك لنا ولكل احقادى

سوى هذى الصخور

فهل ستاخذها حكومتكم كما قبلا

اذن !

سجل براس الصفحة الاولى

انا لا اكره الناس

ولا اسطو على احد

ولكني اذا ما جعت

اكل لحم مفتصبي

حذار .. حذار من جوعي

ومن غضبي

POSTFACE

The above Arab poem, written by an Arab who lived under Israeli rule for some time, was supplied to ISK by Mr. A. HASHEM - a Syrian Arab employed by Radio Netherlands International in Hilversum. Mr. HASHEM also wrote the English translation.

Approached by ISK on 17.2.1969 on the possibility of making a small, representative choice of modern Arab poems for ISK's bilingual editions, Mr. HASHEM suggested on 10.3.1969 to ab-

stain in the booklet of "poetry inspired by local and national thought".

ISK answered on 11.3.1969 some poems of the latter kind could be added, and summarized:

"What we want is simply to make the best of a given nation (in this case yours: the Arab one) known to people of other nations."

"Kurdish Facts" March 1969 issue carried a part of Mr. HASHEM's answer.

Meanwhile, he had sent in the

suggested trial translation. It was the very specimen of Arab poetry reproduced in full here. Up till now, no agreement could be reached with translator Mr. A. HASHEM on the financial side of the undertaking. Hence ISK's first endeavour to include Arab literature into its bilingual publications program ended so far with the acquisition of cannibalistic verse - a rather surprising result of trying to contribute to cultural exchange.

CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

"Additions to the Kurdish Bibliography" in "The Kurdish Journal" Washington, March 1969, p.9 (ISK-asd)

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE (AFP) "Algemeen offensief tegen Iraakse Koerden" (= General offensive against Iraqi Kurds) cable despatch Cairo 9.10.1969. Exc. from "Al-Ahram" of same day. To be exc. in KF

Marc ALAIN: "Irak, l'Offensive contre les maquisards kurdes se heurte à une vive résistance" in "Le Monde" Paris 7.11.1969. map. (ISK-asd)

Dr. Wilhelm BACHMANN: "Bericht zur Routenkarte von Mossul nach Wan" in "Petermanns Mitteilungen" Gotha 1914, Jrg. 57, pp 21-25, 16 photos (ISK-asd) map (incl. 3 Blatt, 1 inset)

"Barzani ordusunda görevli Turk pilotu çarpışmada oldu" (= Barzani had Turkish military pilot who fell in battle) in "Hürriyet" Istanbul 30.8.1969 (ISK-asd)

Report from Diyarbekir. Pilot was of Kurdish descent. Baran secret airstrip of "Pêş-

merga near Amadiê. Name is given: Yüzbaşı Selâhattin, in Turkish rendering. Died with other Kurdish soldiers under an Iraqi air attack.

Dr. K.A. BEDIR-XAN: letter to U THANT 18.11.1968 (cf KF/69/5, p.13) Add: printed in "The Kurdish Journal" Washington, March 1969 p.40 (ISK-asd)

Dr. K.A. BEDIR-XAN: "Memorandum on the Kurdish question presented to the United Nations in November 1968" (cf KF/69/5 p.13) Add: printed in "The Kurdish Journal" Washington March 1969 pp 37-39 (ISK-asd)

Natta BEDIR-XAN: "Axaftina Kongra Sêzdan" (= Speech at the 13th congress) (of KSSE) Berlin 13.8.1969. Printed in: "Çiya" August 1969 pp 2-3 (ISK-asd)

(dr.) Klaus BENDER: "Die Türkenzeitung des Hamburger Verlegers Thomas VON WIERING". MS 4 pp. typescript (ISK-asd)

To appear in ISK's "Kurdistan Yearbook"

A. BENJAMIN: letter to "Tongtong" Den Haag 15.9.1969 (ISK-

Dr. Otto BLAU: "Vom Urmia-See nach dem Van-See. Mitteilungen aus dem Tagebuch von Dr. Otto Blau" in "Petermanns Mitteilungen" Gotha 1863 pp.201-210. map: "Original-Karte zu Dr. O. Blau's Reise vom Urmia-See nach dem Van-See 1857" (ISK-asd)

Cf IKB-I 01282. On map "Dörfer mit nestorianischer Bevölkerung" east of Lake Van.

"Blueprint for Forced Assimilation" (second editorial) in "The Kurdish Journal" Washington March 1969 pp 4-8 (ISK-asd)

Mehmet Emîn BOZARSLAN: "İslâmiyet açısından. Şeylik - Ağalık" (= Islamism exposed: Sheikdom - Aghadom) Ankara 1964 Toplum Yayınları. 172 (+2) pp. 5 lira. (ISK-asd)

Preface pp 5-12. Portrait of author; backcover. Work was originally welcomed by Turks whereas Kurdish books of author were banned.

Mehmed Emîn BOZARSLAN: "Doğum Sorunları" (= Eastern problems) Ankara 1966 Iş + Safak Kitabevi, Diyarbekir. 5 lira.

NOW AVAILABLE

MEM Ū ZÎN

THE KURDISH NATIONAL EPIC
EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY

ALAN WARD
B.A. OXON.

ISK

DFL.7.50 NETT

Mem Ū Zîn

tibiql e ji damîne dê...
ni zane, ew-ê bi be mäsûqe kê?
reş tarf Mixurzemîn e,
kes ji benî Adem ewî na bine.
Paşa li nava wî-da di mine.
Paşa li nava wî mecalê
kê ji eşq û mecalê
Paşa çû li devê bîrê,
hîşt dengê wê tîfalê.
Hey, ya Rebî ū beytilfar,
ez li tayatê bîm-e kal...
fro te da min ev tîfal."
Ewî kurrik bi destan hil anf,
bi eşq ū lez ber bi mal anf.
"Hanê, ebda Kwedê, dayîna Rehmanf!"

FACING VERSIONS

Dinyaê-da hee hed ū sed,
ew kurr Al Paşa-ra bû ewled,
fdî mezin bû çawan beled.
Çi dinyake kaf-kûn e!
Çend bende nav-da ra bûne!
Yek Memê e, yek Zînê e;
yek Ferhad e, yek Şîrîn e;
yek Leylê e, yek Mecnûn e.
ê-da ewana ra bîn,
ê-ve şa ne bîn...

Mem and Zîn

5

Mem appeared in his mother's life
no one knows whose lover he'll
Mixurzemîn is a black, dark to
no human eye can see it.
In the middle of it lives Al
One day for his pleasure
Al Paşa went onto the shore
he heard the baby's cry.
"Lord", he said, "Creator,
I've become old in strength
today you've given me this
He picked up the child in
lovingly he took it home
"There", he said, "handr"

There are bounds and limits
(but) the boy became a man
indeed he grew as big as
What a mixed world this is
How many people are there!
One is Mem, another is
one is Ferhad, another is
one is Leyle, another is
These were born in a world
they could not be separated
(for) there are many

Now we shall come to
As for Zîn, she lives
Şîrîn's daughter, Lori
the sun, like

هه‌والبامه‌ی کتێب

BOZARSLAN continued
172 (+4) pp. (ISK-asd)

This book deals with the socio-economic problems of Turkish Kurdistan. It is written in Turkish and was one of the charges against the author recently.

M(ehmet)Emîn BOZARSLAN: "Alfa-be" (= Alphabet) no place (Istanbul) 1968 Sim Matbaacılık. 0,25 lira. 26 pp. Illustrated by the author.

Kurdish ABC book in Hawar-alphabet, with the exception of i for ı. Topics are chosen from daily, rural life of the people. One page (16th) was reproduced in "Kurdish Facts" of 69/8 title page in KF/69/09. Reprint by ISK of this book, banned by the Turkish authorities, is in the making at ISK of Amsterdam. The book's contents are totally a-political.

(Pëtr Aleksandrovič ČIXAČEV): "P.v.Tschihatscheff's Reisen in Kleinasien und Armenien 1847-1863. Itinerare redigirt und mit einer neuen Construction der Karte von Kleinasien begleitet von H. Kiepert" Gotha 1867. Justus Perthes. ("Ergänzungsheft No.20 zu Petermann's 'Geographischen Mittheilungen'.") VIII+68 pp (ISK-asd) Vorwörter: ČIXAČEV, KIEPERT. Cf IKB-I, D1753.

CONFEDERATION OF IRANIAN STUDENTS (NATIONAL UNION) CISNU: EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT: "Statement". Partly printed in "News-Service" (of IUS) Prague, May 1969, p.8 (ISK-asd)

On alleged "war" in Persian Kurdistan. Speaks of 6000 Iranian soliders, gendarmes and airforce men engaged in battle against Kurds there, and of some 1000 arrests. The statement does not even spell the name Kurdistan properly. Neither place-names nor dates are given. A fake.

Curdistão (entry in:) Dicionário Prático ilustrado" Porto, 1960, Lello + Irmão, p 1545.. Entry of this "Portugese Larousse" says Kurdistan is "habitada por cerca de 3 milhões de Curdos". (ISK-asd)

(dr.) Uriel DAN: "Iraq under Qassem. A Political History, 1958-1963" Jerusalem 1969. Israeli Universities Press. XVI+405 pp. No price indicated. Reviewed in: "New Outlook" Tel-Aviv, September 1969, p.54-57, by Amnon COHEN (review:ISK-asd)

"Actamar" (entry) in J.DE RAEI "Algemeen Woordenboek des gantschen Aardrijks" Amsterdam 1709 p.9. (ISK-asd)

Locating this island in lake Van "in het Landtschap der Curden".

DEUTSCHE PRESSE AGENTUR (DPA): "Kurden berichten von Greuel-taten" Genf 8.10.1969 (despatch) printed in: "Frankfurter Rundschau" Frankfurt/Main. 9.10.1969 (ISK-asd)

FR: "Im Hintergrund. Die Opfer eines vergessenen Krieges" IN "Frankfurter Rundschau" Frankfurt/Main 9.10.1969, map (ISK-asd)

On Dakar massacre by Arabs.

"Dokumenty o okupácii ČSSR" (= Documents on the occupation of the ČSSR) Bratislava 1968. no publisher. 24 (+2) pp. Reprint: Amsterdam 1969, ISK. 30 pp, incl. epilogue in English, German, French, Dutch + Russian. Reviewed in: "Persdienst van de Europese Vluchtelingen" Knokke/Noordzee, 26.7.1969 p.1 and "Service de Presse des Réfugiés Européens" Knokke-sur-Mer 26.7.'69 p. 1 (All: ISK-asd) (K: 00).

"PESH MERGA. Histoire de la Revolution kurde dans le Kurdistan irakien" London 1966 (translated from the English)

(EVANGELISCHER PRESSEDIENST) epd: "Bagdad bekämpft nicht nur Kurden. Sympathisierende Christen aller Kirchen werden verhaftet" in "Frankfurter Rundschau" Frankfurt/Main 28.8.1969 (ISK-asd)

With phantasy map of Kurdistan, supplied by "Carto". Erroneously stating Alexander VON STERNBERG (= Ernst A. SPOHR) is chairman of a "christliches Hilfskomitee für Kriegsopfer in Irakisch-Kurdistan".

J. GASPARD: "The eastern Arab front. The dispute between Iraq and Iran and its impact on Kurdistan" in "The New Middle East" July 1969, pp 22-26, 2 maps, 1 photo (ISK-asd)

GENERAL UNION OF STUDENTS OF THE IRAQI REPUBLIC (GUSIR): Resolutions of 4th congress, held clandestinely in Baghdad December 1968. Partly reproduced in "News Service", IUS, Prague, May 1969 and in KF/69 09 (both ISK-asd)

Originals not available to ISK.

(Hans GERMANI =) ni.: "Aufruf zur Gewalt" (editorial comment) in "Die Welt" Hamburg, 7.11.1969 (ISK-asd) Exc. in KF/69/11, "Chronicle".

"Gevechten langs grens Irak en Perzië" (= Fighting in Iraqi-Persian border zone) in "De Telegraaf" Amsterdam 15.9.1969 (ISK-asd)

L. Gharibian: "Les Kurdes de l'Arménie soviétique" in "Temps Nouveaux" Moscou 1949 nr. 34. cf IKB-I. Parallel editions in English, German, and other languages.

(Dr.) Sven HEDIN: "Bagdad, Babylon, Ninive" Leipzig 1918, F.A. Brockhaus, 410 pp, 2 maps 152 photos, 91 drawings by

ALFADE

**THE KURDISH ABC OF
MEHMET BOZARSLAN**



**SUPPRESSED BY THE
TURKS: AVAILABLE
IN ISK-REPRINT, FL. 325**

Dr Sven HEDIN continued the author (pp 159, 395, drawings of Kurds) (ISK-asd)

Dr Walter HINRICHS: "Eine Karawanenreise von Mosul nach Aleppo vom 9. März bis 25. April 1911" in "Petermanns Mitteilungen" Gotha April-Mai 1914, pp.189-193 (ISK-asd). 3 maps.

(Johann) Heinrich HÜBSCHMANN: "Die altarmenischen Ortsnamen Mit Beiträgen zur historischen Topografie Armeniens", Strassburg 1904 (2+) 294 pp, folding map (Indogermanische Forschungen XVI pp 197-490) Reprint: Amsterdam 1969 Oriental Press Dfl.48. nett. (ISK-asd)

IKB-I: 03399

(Johann) Heinrich HÜBSCHMANN: "Etymologie und Lautlehre der Ossetischen Sprache mit Nachrichten und Berichtigungen und einem Index" Strassburg 1887. VIII+151 pp (Sammlung indogermanischer Wörterbücher. I) Reprint: Amsterdam 1969 Oriental Press. Dfl.30. nett. (ISK-asd)

K: throughout.

"In the GDR ---" in "Afro-Asian-Latin-American Information" (AALI) London August 1969 p.3 (ISK-asd)

"Iraq govt. closes down private newspapers" in "Times of India" 29.8.1969 (ISK-asd)

After MENA, Baghdad, and AFP, Damascus, 28.9.1969.

"Iraqi conflict with Shiite Moslems is Reported" in: "The New York Times" New York 30.6.1969 (ISK-asd)

Quoting kurdophile Beirut daily "Al-Hayat" (Shiite) that there were "even hints that the Shiite leaders might make common cause for the first time with the

"Iraqi conflict ---" continued Kurdish rebels."

"Iraq, in Peace Offer, Proposes Kurdish Autonomy" in "The New York Times" New York 23.5.1969 (ISK-asd)

Amnom KAPELIUK: "The Arabs after the War" in "New Outlook", Tel Aviv September 1969, pp. 33-30 (K:29) (ISK-asd)

B. KONING: "China, sluimerende reus" (= China, slumbering giant) in "Ons Leger" 's-Gravenhage, October 1969 p.4 (ISK-asd)

Alleging "Moscow" has subdued and "annexed" the Kurds. "Ons Leger" is the official organ of the Netherlands Army Association.

Torstein KONGSLIEN: "Kven er kurdaren?" in "Arbeiderbladet" Oslo 31.7.1969 (ISK-asd)

Therein: "Opplýsingane om kurdarane for det europeiske publikum er frá 1961 vesentleg komne frá representantar frá kurdarregimet i Nord-Irak og frá organisasjonen International Society Kurdistan i Amsterdam."

"Kurd Charges Atrocities" in: "The New York Times" New York, 12.10.1969 (ISK-asd)

On Dakan massacre by Arabs.

"KURDISH AFFAIRS BULLETIN"

Handout published in Washington by CAK-US from 1969 on. Reviewed in: "The Kurdish Journal" Washington March 1969 p. 8 (ISK-asd)

"Kurdish Unrest unabated in Iraq. But Neither Side Appears to Want All-Out War" in "The New York Times" New York 30.3.1969, map. (ISK-asd)

Full-scale war was on since 15.2.1969 already.

Prof.(dr.)Q(anatê) KURDO: "Kitêb û Mîqalêd Kurdnasî" (=Kurdological books and treatises) in "Çiya" August 1969 pp.9-11 (continuation, the MS dates from 1963) (ISK-asd)

Prof.dr. Qanadê (=Qanatê) KURDO: "Bîr û bawara kurdewariyê di nivîsarêd Ahmedê Xanîda" (=Kurdish-consciousness and belief in the writings of Ahmed Khani) in "Çiya" August 1969, pp. 4-7 (to be continued) (ISK-asd)

I. LIPSCHITS: "Achtergronden van de Koerdische opstand" (=Background of the Kurdish rising) in "Reflector" Amsterdam 1962, Nov., nr.4 (ISK-asd).

Paul MARTIN: "Kurdish challenge to Iraq" in "The Times" London 15.7.1969 (ISK-asd)

On reconquering Koy-Sencak by Iraqis. Talebanî's mercenary forces more and more replaced by Arab soldiers. A war zenith like in May, 1966, not yet reached.

Hakon MIELCHE: "Olie, Sheiks en Cadillacs" (= Oil, sheiks and Cadillacs) Den Haag, s.d. Ad.M.Stok + Forum Boekerij. 221 pp, 3 black+white, 20 color photos. Translated from German: by D. VAN DEURNE (K: ch.XII: pp.197-210) (ISK-asd)

No details on orig.German edition. Photos usually without indication of place where taken.

Ehsan NARAGHI: "Signification et portée des recherches sur la société en Iran" in "Information sur les sciences sociales / Social Sciences Information" Dec. 1968, VII-6, pp.107 Extensive bibliography. Some material on co-nationalities incl. Persian Kurds. (UB-asd)

By And By

Oh, by and by, by and by,
 I'm going to lay down this heavy load,
 I know my robe is going to fit me well
 for I tried it on at the gates of hell.
 Oh, by and by, by and by,
 I am going to lay down this heavy load.
 Nigeria is a dim and dark despair,
 so stop poor fellows and don't go there!
 Oh, by and by, by and by,
 I'm going to lay down this heavy load.
 When victory's come
 I'm going to sing and shout
 for there's no-one to turn me out.
 Oh, by and by, by and by,
 I'm going to lay down this heavy load.

Text und Musik: H. Nwokolobia Agu

Eye Anyi Ga Enwe Nmel

(Übersetzung aus dem Ibo)

Oh yes, ours will be victory,
 my brethren do your best.
 Oh yes, ours will be victory,
 my brethren, hold fast.
 Should they come by air, land, or water,
 ours will be victory.
 Should they come through Onitsha,
 Ogoja or Calabar,
 Biafra will triumph.
 Oh yes, ours will be victory.
 Efiks, hold fast. Ogojas, hold fast.
 Ijaws, hold fast. Brethren courage!
 Oh yes, we shall overcome.
 Brethren, ours will be victory.

Text und Musik: H. Nwokolobia Agu

Please A Penny

Please a penny, a penny,
 a penny for the little child
 whose parents have been killed
 in a market by Nigerian vandals.
 Please, please, please drop a penny
 for a little orphan child
 whose parents have been killed
 in a market by Nigerian vandals
 in the bombing raids in the market.

Please some money, . . .

Please some clothing, . . .

Text und Musik: H. Nwokoibio Agu

Seite 2

Leave Us Alone

There are women and children born
 and unborn, done to death by inhuman hands.
 Bespattered with blood of praying men
 in ruins, in church, and chapel
 are crying for human vengeance;
 there's no vengeance in our hearts.
 All we ask is leave us alone
 in our home, leave us alone.
 Leave us alone in our land and home.
 Leave us alone to heal our wounds
 and tend our orphans and widows.
 Leave us alone to heal our wounds,
 let time erase your blind hatred,
 let time reveal to you
 the terrible deed of your hand.
 Leave us alone to heal our wounds,
 leave us alone.

Text: Gabriel Okara
Musik: H. Nwokolobia Agu

NATIONALHYMNE DER REPUBLIK BIAFRA

Land Of The Rising Sun

Land of the rising sun, we love
 and cherish, beloved homeland of
 our brave heroes;
 we must defend our lives or we
 shall perish, we shall protect
 our hearths from all our foes;
 but if the price is death for all
 we hold dear, then let us die
 without a shred of fear.

Hail to Biafra, consecrated
 nation, oh fatherland, this
 be our solemn pledge:
 Defending thee shall be a
 dedication, spilling our blood
 we'll count a privilege;
 the waving standard which
 emboldens the free shall always
 be our flag of liberty.

We shall emerge triumphant
 from this ordeal, and through
 the crucible unscathed we'll pass;
 When we are poised the wounds
 of battle to heal, we shall
 remember those who died in mass;
 then shall our trumpets peal
 the glorious song of victory
 we scored o'er might and wrong.

Oh God, protect us from the
 hidden pitfall, guide all our
 movements lest we go astray;
 give us the strength to heed
 the humanist call: "To give and
 not to count the cost", each day;
 bless those who rule to serve
 with resoluteness, to make this
 clime a land of tighteousness.

Text: Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe

Der Reinerlös dieser Schallplatte dient humanitären Zielen in Biafra. Vertrieb über den gewerblichen Handel nicht gestattet. Spenden an die Zentrale der Aktionskomitees Biafra - Sudan e.V., 5302 Bonn-Beuel, Bergweg 21, Tel. 0 22 21 / 4 53 66, erbeten: Postscheckkonto Köln 400 oder Deutsche Bank Kto. Nr. 0992222, Stichwort „Selbsthilfe für Biafra“. Diese Schallplatte kann mit jedem modernen Leichtgewicht-Tonabnehmer abgespielt werden. Achtung 33 upm! Grafische Gestaltung: Michael Dirks. Musikalisch-technische Bearbeitung: Michael Andersch. Hergestellt bei der Carl Lindström GmbH, 5 Köln-Braunsfeld.

FREEDOM SONGS FROM
BIAFRA
THE FREEDOMAIRS ❄️❄️❄️

(PARTÎ DEMOKRATÎ KURDISTAN)
KURDISTANS DEMOKRATISKA PARTIS
EMISSARIE I SKANDINAVIEN: "Det
irakiska kurdproblemet står in-
för sin 'Endlösning'" Stockholm
no date (1969) (1+)3 pp., map.
(ISK-asd)

(Dr. Gustav Ferdinand Richard
RADDE) "Briefe von Dr. Gustav
Radde über seine Bereisung von
Hoch-Armenien 1871" in "Peter-
mann's Mittheilungen" Gotha
1872 pp 206-209 (ISK-asd) (K:
pp 208-209).

The letters: "Nachtsche-
wan 2. Juli 1871" and "Ti-
flis, den 22. Oktober 1871"
Russian translation of
first letter: "Iz putevyx
zametok" in "Izvestija
Kavkazskogo Otdelenija
Imperatorskogo Russkogo
Geografičeskogo Obsčestva"
vol. I, pp. 181-186. 1872.

(Dr. Gustav Ferdinand Richard
RADDE und Dr. G. SIEWERS):
"Reisen in Hoch-Armenien, aus-
geführt im Sommer 1874 von Dr.
G. Radde und Dr. G. Siewers.
Vorläufiger Bericht. Die Quel-
len des Aras, Frat und Tschor-
rok." in "Petermann's Mitthei-
lungen" Gotha Bd XXI 1875, pp.
56-64 + 301-310 (K: 57, 301, 304
306, 307, 309) (ISK-asd)
IKB-I: 06836

(Dr. Gustav Ferdinand Richard
RADDE): "Der Bin-Göl-dagh, der
Tausend See'n-Berg, das Quell-
gebirge des Aras. Von Dr. G.
Radde" in "Petermann's Mit-
theilungen" Gotha 1877, Bd
XXIII, pp. 411-422 (map: Tafel
20) (ISK-asd)

IKB-I: 06838

(Dr. Gustav Ferdinand Richard
RADDE): "Die Ebene des Oberen
Frat. Von Dr. G. Radde, Tiflis,
9. Mai 1877" in "Petermann's
Mittheilungen" Gotha, 1878, Bd.
XXIII pp. 260-267 (ISK-asd)

IKB-I: 06839

H(emreş) REŞO: "'Hestiyên Zi-
mên.'" (= Language feelings),

editorial in "Çiya" August
1969 pp 1-2 (ISK-asd)

REUTERS: "teheran zegt niets
van incident af te weten" (=
Tehran denies any knowledge
of incident) cable despatch,
Tehran 14.9.1969, 2 pp. (ISK-
asd).

REUTERS: (Albert ELIAS):
"army" (despatch) Baghdad 14.
9.1969, 3 pp (ISK-asd)
Exc. in KF/69/09, "Chroni-
cle".

Fredrick SCHJANDER: "Den
glemte Krig" (= The forgotten
war) in "Hjemmet" Oslo 13.8.
1969 pp 8-11, 6 photos (one
black+white, 5 in colour)
(ISK-asd)

Dr A(lexander) SCHLÄFLI: "Bei-
trag zur Ethnographie Kurdi-
stans und Mesopotamiens" in
"Petermann's Mittheilungen"
Gotha 1863 pp. 62-65 (ISK-asd)
Therein: "Die Kurdischen
Stämme des Dschebel Tôr"
pp 62-63 (Dschebel Tôr =
Çiya Reş)
Cf IKB-I, 07397 and 07398

Dana Adams SCHMIDT: "Iraqi
Army Renews Its Offensive
Against Kurds" in "The New
York Times" New York 12.10.
1969, map (ISK-asd)

Therein: "It is another
in a long series of hither-
to futile attempts by the
Iraqi Government beginning
in September, 1961, to
suppress the Kurdish na-
tional movement".

Osman Sabrî (= Osman SEBRÎ):
"Leheng 3" (= Thethird batt-
le) in "Çiya" August 1969 pp.
7-9 (ISK-asd)

(Ernst A. SPOHR =) Alexander
VON STERNBERG: "Der Kampf der
Kurden" letter to "Frankfurter
Rundschau" Frankfurt/Main 15.
9.1969 (ISK-asd)

Charles E. STEWART: "Through

Persia in Disguise, with remi-
niscences of the Indian Mutiny.
Part I. The Indian Mutiny
and Umbeylah Campaign. Part II
Through Persia in Disguise by
colonel Charles E. Stewart, C.
B., C.M.G., C.I.R. (Late 5th
Punjab Infantry and H.M. Con-
sul-General at Odessa) Edited
from his diaries by Basil
STEWART ---" London 1911 Geor-
ge Routledge + Sons Ltd., New
York: E.P. Dutton + Co. 23 ill.
430 pp 2 maps (ISK-asd)

App. pp. 383-430. K: mainly
pp 153-167: "Erzroum" and
pp 168-185: "I cross the
Persian Frontier".

Dr. STRATIL-SAUER: "Der Auf-
stand in Kurdistan" in "Danzi-
ger Neueste Nachrichten" Dan-
zig 25.4.*925, p.1, map (ISK-
asd, DPF-bre)

Theodor STRAUSS: "Eine Reise
an der Nordgrenze Luristans"
in "Petermann's Mittheilungen"
Gotha 1905 Bd LI, pp 265-271+
map: "Theodor Strauss' Reise-
routen im westlichen Persien"
1:600.000 (ISK-asd)

W. STRECKER: "Notizen über das
obere Zab-Ala-Gebiet und Rou-
tiers von Wan nach Kotur. Von
W. Strecker (Mitgeteilt von
Dr. O. BLAU)" in "Petermann's
Mittheilungen" Gotha 1863, pp
257-262, map: "Kartenskizze
des Zab-Ala Gebietes in Kur-
distan von S. Strecker" (ISK-
asd).

"The Gospel in many tongues.
Specimens of 875 languages in
which The British and Foreign
Bible Society has published
or circulated some portion of
The Bible" London 1965. New
edition. The British and Fo-
reign Bible Society. 189 pp.+
20 pp (with 22 language maps)
+ IV pp indices (ISK-asd) Fl.
2,30 mew) (K: pp. 84-85
As the 1965 edition, but
slightly larger and with a
better "apparatus".
Cf IKB-I and KF/1961, April

"Towards a United National Front" (editorial) in "The Kurdish Journal" Washington March 1969 pp 1-4 (ISK-asd)

Ilse TUBBESING: "Wetterleuchten über Kurdistan: Auf den Spuren der Nomaden im Hochland zwischen Persien, Irak und Türkei" in "Weser-Kurier" Bremen 9/10.8.1969 p.32, 3 photos (ISK-asd). Quoted in KF/69/08, "Chronicle".

(Ismet Şerif VANLÎ =) Ismet Çerîff VANLY: "Les Oradours kurdes" in "La Tribune de Genève" Genève 7.10.1969 (ISK-asd)

On Dakan massacre and similar Iraqi genocidal acts.

Silvio VAN ROOY: "Is er poppenspel in Koerdistan? Een open brief aan John Leinweber" (= Is there puppetry in Kurdistan. An open letter to John Leinweber) in "Wij Poppenspelers" 's-Gravenhage, October 1969, pp 17-18 (ISK-asd, NPV-sgr)

Answering the question in the negative.

Silvio VAN ROOY + Kees TAMBOER: "ISks Kurdish Bibliography Nr. I" Amsterdam 1968. Add: Reviews in: "The Kurdish Journal" Wash. March 1969 p.8 (ISK-asd), "Çiya" Tebax (= August) 1969 p.30, by Hêmeş REŞO (ISK-asd) and in: "Rheinischer Merkur" Köln 26.9.1969, p.20 by R.B. (= Randolph BRAUMANN): "Alles über die Kurden".

In "Çiya": "Bî rastî ev pirtûka ji bona her kesekî ku dixwaze gel û welatê xwe nasbike û nîzane çî hatiye nivîsîn gelekî hêja û giranbiha ye."

Dr. Heinrich Freiherr VON HÄNDEL-MAZETTI: "Zur Geographie von Kurdistan. (Aus den Erlebnissen der Mesopotamien-Expedition des Naturwissen-

schaftlichen Orientvereins in Wien, 1910)" in "Petermanns Mitteilungen" Gotha 1912, Bd. LVIII, 2. Halbband, pp.133-137; 6 maps (ISK-asd)

Oberleutn(ant) (E.J.) Graf VON WESTARP: "Routenaufnahmen in Armenien und Kurdistan" in: "Petermanns Mitteilungen" Gotha 1913 Bd LIX, 2. Halbband pp 297-300, + map (ISK-asd)

Reinhold WAGNER: "Moltke und Mühlbach zusammen unter dem Halbmonde 1837-1839. Geschichte der Sendung preussischer Offiziere nach der Türkei 1837, des Kurdenfeldzuges 1838 und des Syrischen Krieges 1839. Mit 9 Skizzen im Text und 3 Kartenbeilagen" Berlin 1893 Verlag von A. Bath. XV+321 pp (DM 49., antiq.) (ISK-asd)

The author, a Prussian officer, says VON MOLTKE's memoirs "lassen als historisch-biographische Quelle in mancher Hinsicht zu wünschen übrig."

T. WAHBY + C.J. EDMONDS: "A Kurdish-English Dictionary" London 1966 Clarendon Press/Oxford University Press. XI+179+42 pp. Add: reviewed by (Dr.) Manfred LORENZ in "Mitteilungen des Instituts für Orientforschung" (Ost-)Berlin 1969, Bd. XV, Heft 2, pp.385-387 (ISK-asd)

Tom WOLFE: "The Mid-Atlantic Man" London 1969 Weidenfeld+ Nicolson. 309 pp. 42 sh. Reviewed in "The Times Literary Supplement" London 4.9.1969 p 973 (rev. ISK-asd)

One of the 15 stories in the book is dealing with a 17 years old London girl with a Kurdish, club-footed lover. Review refers to author as to "the self-appointed pop-sociologist". Another sample of anglophone fiction sneering at Kurds.

"Wolfgang Bretholz gestorben" in "Judische Rundschau Maccabi" Basel 5.9.1969 p.5 (ISK-asd) cf KF/69/08 "Chronicle" under 31.8.1969.

(Prof. Josef WÜNSCH): "Das Quellgebiet des östlichen Tigrisarmes. Begleitworte zur Originalaufnahme von Prof. Jos. Wunsch" in "Petermanns Mitteilungen" Gotha Bd XXXV pp 115-119 + 139-141 (ISK-asd)

IKB-I: 09119

Ehmedê XANÎ (1651-1704): "Mem û Zîn" (= Mam and Zin) Istanbul 1968 Gun Yayınları. 567pp 20 lira.

Kurdish and Turkish versions facing. The latter made by Mehmet Emin BOZARSLAN. His intro: pp 8-17. Text + trsl: pp 18-491. Glossary pp 493-567. For this book, too, Mr BOZARSLAN was on trial. A reprint of the work, now forbidden in Turkey, is being prepared in Amsterdam, possibly with an English translation added.

Ehmedê XANÎ (1651-1704): "Mem û Zîn" German excerpt: (Cemal NEBEZ =) Jemal NEBEZ: "Mam + Zin. Ahmad-i CHANIE. Genannt kurdische Romeo und Julia." München 1969 NUKSE 47 pp. No price indicated. Cover illustration by Doris FEYERABEND, preface by B. IBRAHIM. Introduction by C. NEBEZ. (ISK-asd)

Shortened German version of "Axmed Xani: Mam i Zin. Kritičeskij tekst, perevod, predislovie i ukazateli M. B. RUDENKO" Moskva 1962, Izdatel'stvo Vostočnoj Literatury. (ISK-asd).

The librarian of ISK is bound by statute to publish in KF as early as possible any new acquisition or hitherto not listed item.

NEW IRAQI GOVERNMENT

PROMISES TO KURDS

ON THEIR LANGUAGE

For the past few days, Iraqi radio and press have been praising a declaration issued by the Coup Committee and the President which makes the following statements:

1. The Kurdish language should become an official language taught at all schools and colleges in Kurdish areas. The teaching is to be by audio-visual method.
2. The Kurdish language will be taught at all universities and colleges, especially at those of the army and police.
3. The number of primary and secondary schools is to be increased.
4. Arabic is to be taught side by side with Kurdish in all schools in the Kurdish provinces.
5. An organisation is to be set up for text books.
6. Iraqi Baathists are to collaborate with Kurdish men of letters for the propagation of Kurdish literature.
7. The Ministry of Culture is to publish a weekly and a monthly magazine.
8. Kurdish programmes to be increased on Kirkuk TV, or a new station set up for Kurdish programmes only.
9. Kurdish history and geographical names are to be used in all

10. An administration be immediately set up to carry out all these plans.

This is a strange statement from the Baathist party, which until now would not permit the word "Kurdish" to be used anywhere in Iraq or Syria, and where even the Syrian minister Mohammed Talib Hilal suggested that the Kurds should be kept illiterate. How can such a regime now act so generously towards the Kurds? Is this a true gesture, or merely another attempt to deceive the Kurds?

The statement sounds all the more amazing in view of reports from Cairo that Iraq has despatched two divisions, under cover of jets and tanks, to attack the Kurds. It would not be too much to believe that by issuing this statement, the Baghdad government wants to catch the Kurds by surprise. We are certain that the Iraqi government has no aim but to deceive the Kurds. This is the reason why we see only one Kurd, the governor of Suleimaniye, welcome the statement. The only organizations to welcome them

DOCUMENT

are the government collaborators, who pass under the name of the Kurdistan movement, and who ordered their so-called branches in Baghdad, Basra and Khanaqin to send cables of gratitude to Hassan al-Bakr..."

ANNOTATION BY KF

The above article appeared in "Xak ve Xön", the pan-iranist newspaper of Tehran on 12.10.1969. The translation into English used is mainly that published in "The Echo of Iran", of the same day.

With the exception of the Statement of 24.11.1924, in which the UK and Iraq promised Iraqi Kurds they could exercise the right "to set up a Kurdish Government" within the boundaries of Iraq, all "autonomy" and similar Baghdad promises to Kurds dwelt at some length on the Kurdish language as to be taught and furthered in Iraqi Kurdistan. The outcome of this long range of previous promises is known. A difference with earlier promises to Kurds, be they made by Ba'athist or by non-Ba'athists, is the inclusion of modern technical tools as television and audio-visual teaching methods.

The fact that the language matter did not figure in the Iraqi-British declaration of 24.11.22 was due to the earlier British measure of making Kurdish official language in the Silêmanî-area. This revolutionary act was made undone later by the Arabs. Another indication that the litany of promises on Kurdish is part of a new Iraqi-Arab propaganda-drive is the nearly simultaneous "creation" of the Kurdish province of Duhok. The province had been existing nearly 20 years already, created by Kurdish autonomist themselves, in the liberated zone of Iraqi Kurdistan. Previous Ba'athist promises to Kurds on language and other matters have been reproduced in "Kurdish Facts" in 1963 especially, and been referred to later several times.

SUPPORT

THE

MEDICAL FUND FOR KURDISTAN

ACCOUNT NO.

1357

BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT BfG

BONN

FRITZ TILLMANNSTR.9
GERMANY

EUROPE HELPS KURDISTAN

OU ENVOYEZ VOS DONNS AU:

"Crédit Commercial de France"

CCP 1065 PARIS

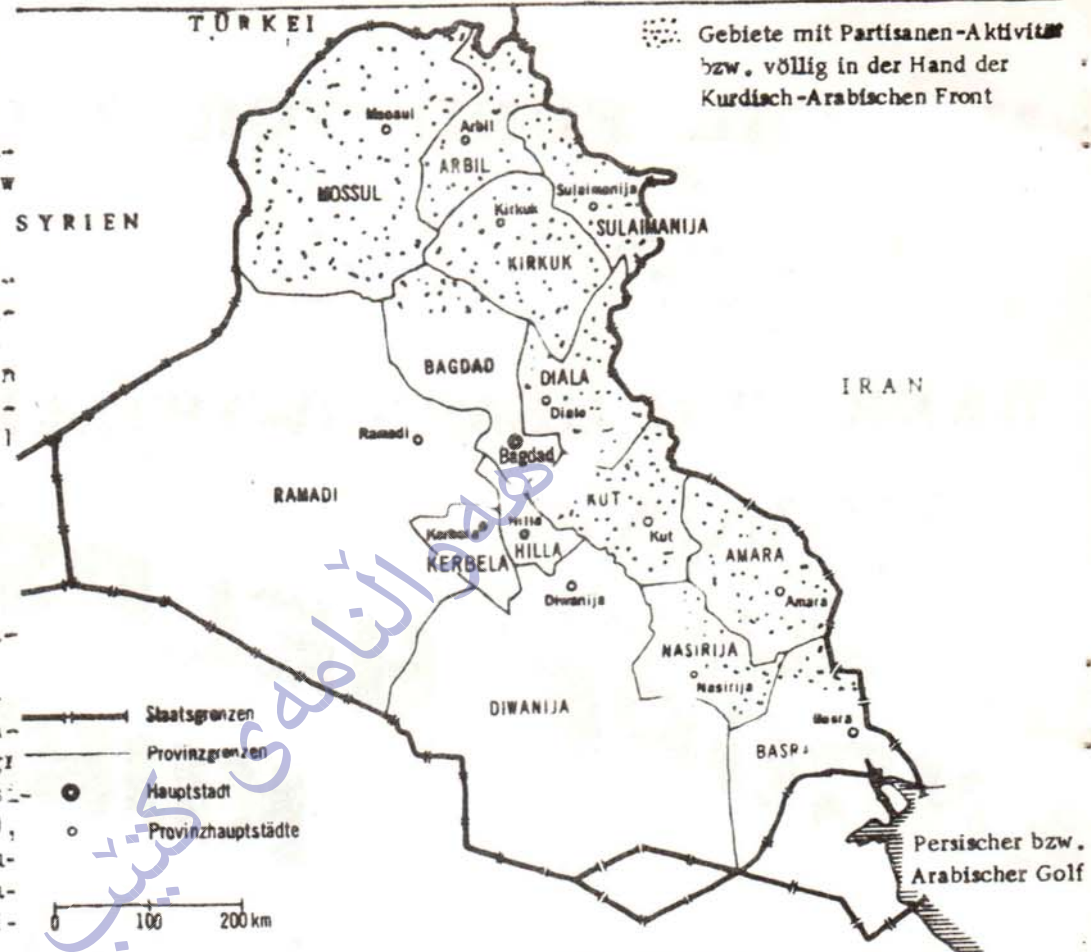
**AVEC LA MENTION:
KURDISTAN,**

ou par chèque bancaire à l'ordre du
COMITÉ D'AIDE À LA POPULATION SINISTRÉE DU
KURDISTAN D'IRAK, 20 rue de Turenne - Paris 4°.

DESINFORMATION

Occasionally, "Kurdish Facts" will publish some recent specimen of des-information on Kurdistan in facsimile, with brief analysis. Persons or institutions exposed in this new rubric have - of course - the possibility of giving comment in the "Mail" rubric. The editors would be happy if the rubric opened here could make - however small - a contribution to "Versächlichung" of newsgiving on Kurdish affairs. In all cases, a copy of "Kurdish Facts" issue exposing a des-informer will be sent to him. Reliable and detailed news from Kurdistan being hard to get, the danger of desinformation filling the news vacuum is by no means small. The result, however, of KF's exposure of the faked "news" campaign of "war" and "terror" in Persian Kurdistan (cf KF/69/06-07), now totally stopped, is encouraging. It was one of the reasons to establish this occasional rubric.

Several editors and journalists have made it a habit to consult ISK as soon as they are in doubt on a Kurdish news item. In most cases, the answer can be given by telephone immediately. Reader's letters by ISK criticizing pieces of Kurdistan-reporting have been published by papers like "Süddeutsche Zeitung", "The Observer", "Frankfurter Allgemeine" and others. In the same manner KF has published dozens of letters from its readers correcting KF. More than once, ISK has contacted embassies of states holding a section of Kurdistan - asking for official views to be printed in KF. So far, only the Iranian Embassy has complied with such a request. KF



The above map of Iraq was published under the title "Kurdisch-Arabischer Befreiungsfront" (= Kurdish-Arab liberation front) in "Kurdistan Info Nr. 1/2", published in West-Berlin by the new "Komitee der Solidarität mit der Kurdischen Revolution" in July, 1969. Dotted areas have, according to the map's legend, "partisan activity, resp. fully in the hand of the Kurdish Arab Front".

The caps must apparently suggest the existence of an organization of that name, but there is not even such a front without an organization. A comparison between the above map and an ethnic map of Iraq would show the former reports more partisan activity in Arab Mesopotamia than in Iraqi Kurdistan. This is exactly what the Paris-led KSKR wants to suggest. But in reality, there is no Arab armed resistance at all against the Ba'athist junta regime in Mesopotamia. The map is - in one word - faked.

DFL3.25 EACH

Koho dar nezvedie,
hrozba nastjoni,
tomu moja pieseň
slávou zazroní ...

ORGANISA

**THE
PERSECUTION
OF THE
KURDISH
PEOPLE
BY THE
BAATH
DICTATOR**

**DOKUMENTY
o okupácii ĀSSR**

DOCUMENTS
IN SLOVAK ON THE
SOVIET INVASION OF
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA ON
AUG. 21, 1968

REPRINTED BY I.S.K.
AMSTERDAM,
AUGUST 21,
1969

BRATISLAVA 1968

IN SYRIA



by ISMET CHERIFF VANLY

ORGANISATIONS

CAK-UK COMMITTEE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF KURDISTAN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

No further issues appeared of "Kurдика", started as a quarterly in the spring of 1969 by the CAK-UK of London. Chief editor Mr Dara ATTAR was re-elected in the CC of the KSSE and remained chief-editor of this organisation's annual organ "Kurdistan". CAK-UK declined ISK's suggestion to subscribe to "Kurdish Facts" and to have its activities reported regularly in that monthly.

ÇIYA KURDISH PERIODICAL APPEARING IN GERMANY

Mr. A. AZAD, P.O. Box 206, Moscow M 93, was named USSR representative of "Çiya", edited by Mr Hemreş REŞO. Other distributors are ISK of Amsterdam and PKS of Stockholm.

CSRK COMITÉ DE SOLIDARITÉ À LA Ré- OLUTION KURDE

No further copies of "Kurdistan-Info", organ of the CSRK's West-Berlin sister-group, appeared since July, though the paper announced itself as a bi-monthly. It's editor, Mr Alexander VON STERNBERG (pseudonym for Ernst Alexander SPOHR) is spreading the rumour that SPOHR is his half-brother, and that the latter probably died in Iran in the winter 1968/69 under unclarified circumstances.

Asked by ISK whether he could explain the absolute identity of his handwriting with that of Mr SPOHR, Mr VON STERNBERG preferred not to answer so far.

After the apparent failure of the "Kurdistan Info" venture and of Mr VON STERNBERG to hide his true identity, the Paris CSRK is now planning to attack ISK in print. Both groups, CSRK and KSKR, are continuing to distribute faked news about Arab guerilla-warfare in the Arab part of Iraq.

"Kurdistan Info" showed the same type of printing as the paper "Al-Djabha/Die Front", of which the first issue appeared in September, 1969 at 69 Heidelberg, Grabenstrasse 14. Publisher is a "Komitee zur Unterstützung Palästinas in Aachen, Frankfurt und Heidelberg". "Al-Djabha" writes in favor of the "Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine", a Maoist organisation opposed to both "Al-Fatah" and the "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine". The distribution of "Kurdistan Info" and "Al-Djabha" is also in the same hands.

Gratis mass distribution of "Kurdistan Info" resulted in a substantial deficit for the KSKR, the CSRK's German sister group. The latter now also announced mass distribution of a (forthcoming) publication: that against ISK. No date has been given yet.

DGB DEUTSCHER GEWERKSCHAFTSBUND

As a result of Mr Samî REHMANÎ's journeying in Federal Germany, a "Medical Fund for Kurdistan" has now opened an account at the Bonn "Bank f. Gemeinwirtschaft". This bank is owned by the DGB, the West-German Trade Union Congress. ISK has contacted the Fund, offering a gratis full page charity ad in "Kurdish Facts". No answer has been received yet.

GUSIR GENERAL UNION OF STUDENTS OF THE IRAQI REPUBLIC

The communist-run GUSIR (now underground), called GUIS before QASIM took power in Iraq, "clandestinely held its 4th congress somewhere in Baghdad last December", reported the May 1969 issue of the IUS "News Service" in Prague. Like KSSE, GUSIR is a full member of IUS. GUSIR congress resolutions, according to the said source, included the underneath ones on Iraqi Kurdistan:

"3. On the right of the Kurdish students, being part of the GUSIR, to form their own student organisation".

"5. On the present situation in Iraqi Kurdistan and the danger of a new eruption of hostilities. The determination to solve this problem peacefully by offering the Kurdish people

their national and cultural rights and autonomy within

GUSIRCONTINUED

"the Republic of Iraq." For several years, GUSIR blocked the admittance of the Kurdish KSSE to the IUS. 1958 the Kurdish Student Organisation in Iraq suspended its activities in favour of the then monopoly Iraqi student organisation GUSIR. Only in 1962, about a year after GUSIR-protector QASIM had started his war against Kurds, the KSOI resumed its work, participating in the then-formed All-Kurdish Confederation of Student Organisations, a group of which nothing has been heard since then. The underground GUSIR congress now

"denounced the efforts of the government, with the support of NUIS, to monopolize student activities in Iraq ---"

NUIS stands for "National Union of Iraqi Students", a Ba'athist-run organisation. Among the various left-wing student-groups in Iraq, GUSIR is favoring the Soviet type of Communism whereas others prefer Maoism or Castrism.

ICKICELANDIC COMMITTEE ON KURDISTAN

Mr Erlendur HARALDSSON, author of the first Icelandic book on Kurds, and co-founder of the ICK, is now continuing his psychology studies in the USA at the Durham Institute for Parapsychology, working on Icelandic sagas. He informed ISK the committee was now "dormant". Young Icelandic social democrats (figuring prominently in the committee) did much to activate their North-European counterparts in favor of Kurds.

ISKINTERNATIONAL SOCIETY KURDISTAN

Mr Ton VAN MOURIK, 22, consci-

entious objector to military service, from Utrecht, is now in charge of ISKs financial administration. He succeeded Mr W. BONNENBERG of Amsterdam.

ISK concluded an agreement with Messrs. Philo Press of Amsterdam on the reprinting of Kurdisca and the publication of ISK-books exceeding 100 manuscript pages. The agreement will take effect from October 1, 1969 on.

Most of the outer renovation of the ISK-building having been completed, the inner ditto continues. A steel cupboard of 2x 1,5 metres was presented to ISKs printing shop by Mrs. Atie BOSMA of Amsterdam. All typewriters with Latin type of ISK are now "internationalized" - Kurdish can now be typed and offsetprinted at various sizes. So can a great many other languages.

The SDCK printing shop of Cologne offered ISK printing facilities at self-cost tariff, especially for things ISK's R70 offset press cannot possibly cope with.

Whereas both the Turkish embassy and the Dutch-Turkish Society in the Netherlands refused to supply information on the position of Kurds in the Turkish republic to two Amsterdam academicians, Messrs. VAN GELDEREN and TER HART, ISK could deliver the material. The results will be reviewed in KF. Decisions were made on the reprint of Kurdish books banned in Turkey after their appearance there.

The outer modernisation of KF will be completed before December 31, 1968.

The annual subscription price of KF will be 24 Dutch guilders from January 1, 1970 on, due to substantial raises of all prices since 1960, the introduction of the BTW-tax in the ECM, and the growth of KF itself. A new rubric, "Desinformation", was added.

SOUTH SUDAN

Information exchange with nationalist negroes of the Southern Sudan was extended. In view of the three different names now being used by them for their country, it was resolved to use the name "South Sudan" until the nationalists had reached agreement on this important point.

WPCWORLD PEACE COUNCIL

From 13-15.12.1969 the Presidential Committee of the WPC will meet in Khartoum, capital of the junta-ruled Sudan, where the colonial and racist war against South-Sudanese negroes is flaring up again after the initial "autonomy" promise of the coup-makers. Among the topics discussed will be "national independence, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism."

Another discussion point is "the Middle East". The latter is an Euro-centric term for a still undefined part of Islamic Asia and Africa.

Kurdish organisations have so far abstained from naming delegates or submitting documents to the Khartoum WPC conference. Nor have their been any invitations to that end. WPC's latest activities on behalf of Kurds date back as far as 1966, when Mrs. Isabelle BLUME sent some telegrams. (see "ISK's Kurdish Bibliography Nr. I").

NUKSENATIONAL-UNION KURDISCHER STUDENTEN IN EUROPA

Mr Brúskê İBRAHİM's preface to Mr Cemal NEBEZ' recent German excerpt of "Mem û Zîn" said "NUKSE wurde am 21. März '65 von Latif ALI (verstorben am 8. März 1968), J. NEBEZ und B. İBRAHİM gegründet."

SOUTH-SUDAN

Developments in Arab-occupied South-Sudan are showing the usual junta rule characteristics. Already on 7.7.1969, "The Sudan News" said radio Omdurman's new, special "program for the south" would be in colloquial Arabic and English only, but that

"The Southern dialects are to be abandoned for it is believed that they will deepen tribalism and impede national unity between the southern citizens."

"National Unity" among non-Arabs, Arab junta's think, is secured best by arabizing the people concerned, if necessary by sheer force.

The powerless negro "Minister of Southern Affairs", Mr. Joseph GARANG, toured the occupied zone for a week. On order of the junta he threatened his compatriots (TSN, 21.7): "that the new policy was drafted by the National Government in the North and if it fails due to non-cooperation on the part of the Southerners, then they might never hear of such a policy in the near future"

More anti-negro propaganda appeared in "The Sudan News" of next day: 22.7.1969. Its first page revealed in heavy type that an underground group called

"the liberal negro organization"

had been planning to take the power in all Sudan in an "imperialist conspiracy" the junta had

"quashed last Friday".

That "imperialism" and - how surprising - "Zionism" had been behind the "racist rebellion" all along had been alleged at an earlier date already by the junta. Its spokesman Sayed Fakhr al-Din MOHAMMED even told (acc. to "The Sudan News" of 20.7.1969) the UN Security

Council that "Israel is behind the mutiny movement in the South and that she supplies the

outlaws with arms. All this in conformity with its destructive and rousing racialist feeling in the Arab world."

Another junta spokesman, major Mamoun Awad ABU ZAID had (TSN 20.7.69) assured his listeners that

"Imperialism can no longer used the Southern problem at achieve its ends -

but failed what ends "imperialism" wanted to realize via the "Southern problem" in what manner exactly.

Meanwhile the South-Sudanese news service "Voice of the Nile Republic" reported on 15.10 from London that Sudan's new leader, major-general EL-NIMEIRI had

"now given an official endorsement for the pursuit of the Nilo-Sudan war"

For June 1969 alone, the service listed four military engagements, two each started by Anya-Nya (South-Sudanese resistance army) and by the Arabs.

For July it recorded the murdering of a Dinka, Mr AWIER, and the seizure of 1500 head of cattle from Dinka's in the Aweil district. On September 9, the "Voice" reported, 85

OPPRESSION CONTINUED

people had been massacred at Pi-bor (Upper Nile prov.) Several old and new cases of Arabs inci-

ting one negro tribe against another. This tactics is still used in Iraq by Arabs with Kurds and the Arabs are not the only ones in Iraq sowing dissension in this way.

Like general BARZANI in Iraq, the South-Sudanese government leader Dr Gordon M. MAYEN, refused the invitation from Arabs to bargain with them in their own country.

Two Uganda papers, "The People" and "Uganda Argus" had published such an offer from the Khartoum junta on 23.9.1969,

but on the next day, Dr MAYEN suggested Uganda or the Organisation of African Unity. In the same month of September, Dr. MAYEN's government called upon all young Southern Sudanese in exile to come and join the Anya-Nya army in its fight against Arab invaders.

On EL-NIMEIRI's "autonomy" talk the "Voice" was brief:

"For the four million Africans --- this is just a confirmation of past Arab policies and under which each succeeding government has been able to murder a number of their credulous and innocent folk without protest from the world --"

At about the same time, Iraqi Kurds ignored another Arab "autonomy" promise for exactly the same reason in exactly the same way.

At regular intervals, KF will report again on the South-Sudanese situation, using sources from both sides, like it does in the Kurdish case. The Sudan junta backs the Iraqi one

VOICE OF THE NILE REPUBLIC

is available from
Mr. Lawrence WOL-WOL
7, Mayton Street,
London N7

small talk

The mole hills, as the Kurdish mountains at the bottom of KF's front-cover were called wittingly by many a reader, are to disappear. It is with a bit of melancholy we are liquidating this rare bit of nature in KF. Six years ago, when ISK moved into the Amsteldijk 8h building, one could still look at the River Amstel through trees. They have been cut since, in favour of a new bridge. A nice poplar tree behind the house was cut because of additional parking room.

Parking before the ISK-house during working day hours now makes one clash with police regulations. ISK, still carless, printed the protest-sticker - sort of a solidarity token with the car-owning "class" of ISK's neighbours. As to KF's own modernization, it may be admitted frankly that our first effort to combine it with economizing on repro procédé's gave somewhat disappointing results graphically. Here we have to appeal to our readers' much-honoured patience and optimism.

In fact, KF readers are receiving more for their subscription fees every year. The annual number of pages has increased steadily and there were three extra's in 1969 alone. It is only in 1970 the subscription price, still that of 1961, will be increased. At the same time, however, there will be additional financial advantages for ISK-members and KF-readers acquiring certain books in reprint. The 10th anniversary of ISK drawing near, something special is in store.

SILVIO VAN ROOY

هذه الوثيقة هي كتاب

Oldest Kurdistan-issue of a European newspaper is the "Türkisch. Estats- und Krieges-Bericht", No. 38, issued in Hamburg by Thomas von Wiering in February, 1684. Reprinted by ISK of Amsterdam in October 1969, it is available at dfl.1,50 or 4 international reply coupons.

There will be a detailed article on this ancient coranto in the first "Kurdistan Yearbook" of ISK

Türkisch. Estats- und Krieges-Bericht N38

Ein Curde

