

KURDISH FACTS



AMSTERDAM

WAR AND POLITICS

Alleged coup attempt in Iraq // doubted by foreign press // 44 men shot // US, Iran, GFR, Israel accused // Al-Bakr tries to break alliance between Barzani and Tehran // woos Kurds with many new promises // no definite truce yet // Kurds hit at mercenaries, now abandoned by Ba'ath-junta // Iran, Iraq, expel each others' diplomats // Both Kurds and Arabs active on Kirkuk-Turkish issue: minority holding strategic key position in oil-rich area, between warring parties // Frequent Persian-Turkish border contacts // Savak seized arms sent by T. Bakhtiyar to - arrested - Kurdish feudalists.

RESEARCH AND PUBLISHING

Philo Press of Amsterdam publishes first list of Kurdica-reprints // Research in anglophone fiction literature yields much sheer anti-Kurdish propaganda // First experiment in mapping Iraqi Kurdistan with geographical names in Kurdish (Latin character) printed // NUKSE's generous book-gift to ISK // Second edition of ISK's "Kurdish Bibliography" may have 3000 new entries //

GROUPS

Syrian PDK-spokesman I.S.Vanlî says Arabs must respect Kurds and Israeli's, not kill them // CISNU-students wound Ing.P.Zafari, the pan-iranist leader in Europe, during Karlsruhe meeting // Iraqi PDK a socialist party again since Barzani purged it in 1964 of men like C. Talebani and I. Ahmed // Comité publishing "Éléments", in Paris, goes international // PDK-secretary Dr.M.A.Osman sees growing anti-Islam trend among Iraqi Kurdish masses // Ba'ath-father M.Aflaq says Kurdish movement is simply a part of Arab nationalism //

OTHER NEWS

Biafra's collapse increases international interest in Kurdistan and South-Sudan // Both left- and right-wing intellectuals now link all three issues // ICJ gets additional material on Turkish policy concerning Kurds.

KURDISH FACTS

a monthly information service
issued by
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY KURDISTAN
Amsteldijk 8h
Amsterdam-Zuid
Telephone 76 42 47

EDITORS:

Silvio van Rooy + Kees Tamboer,
Amsterdam. Roving editor:
Randolph Braumann, London.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE:

Dfl. 24,- annually

AIRMAIL-DELIVERY:

Dfl. 6,- extra.

PAYMENTS:

In advance to: ISK,
account number:
542.529.505, with
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND
(General Bank of the Netherlands)
Spuistraat 128-150
Amsterdam-Centrum.

SINGLE ISSUES:

Dfl.2,- nett.

KURDISH FACTS

appears since 1961.

ISK was founded 1960 and is
a foundation under Dutch law.

An independent, international
research- and publishing-team,
ISK specializes on things Kurdish.

KF-readers and ISK-correspondents
as well as professional booksellers
usually get 33,3 percent discount
on all ISK-publications, regardless
of the number of copies
of the book they order.

ISK's KF is printed at a R70 Rotaprint
small offset press by Pieter SAS.
Technical adviser is Fred LAVELL,
both of Amsterdam.

KURDISH NAMES, unless quoted, are
rendered in the improved "Hawar"-alphabet.

Signed contributions, and documents
reproduced do not necessarily mirror
KF's or ISK's opinion.
KF's sole aim is to inform.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| IN | |
| THIS | |
| ISSUE: | |
| APPEALS: | |
| South Sudan (Nilea) | 38 |
| ARTICLES: | |
| Kirkuk-Turks: | 14-16 |
| Kurds in Anglo-Saxon Fictions: | 23-24 |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY (CURRENT -) | 31-34 |
| including recent acquisitions of ISK's library | |
| BOOK-ANNOUNCEMENTS: | |
| Philo Press, Amsterdam: | 13 |
| Gregg International: | 29 |
| CONTENTS | |
| of KF, vol. X, nr. 1, covering January, 1970 | 3 |
| DESINFORMATION: | |
| see under Articles, | 23-24 |
| DOCUMENTS, TEXTS: | |
| Bahoz-group: resolutions of first annual assembly: | 21-22 |
| Vanlî on Arabs, Kurds, Israel (Swiss speech) | 17-19 |
| Courtesy: "Éléments" of Paris | |
| Al-Hilal (quotes): | 19 |
| EDITORIAL: | |
| Tomorrow, after Biafra: | 3-4 |
| IMPRESSUM: | 2 |
| MAIL: | 35-36 |
| MAIN EVENTS AND TRENDS: | |
| January, 1970: (cover pages are included in- to the pagination) | 1 |
| MAP: | |
| Kirkuk-Turks, Iraq | 15 |
| ORGANISATIONS: | 25-28, 30 |

TOMORROW AFTER BIAFRA

In and after world war 2, the Müller's, Schulze's and Meyer's of Cologne, Klagenfurt and Königsberg were blamed for not putting an end to Hitler's Final Solution of what not only the German dictator called the "Jewish Problem". Still, the Müller's, Schulze's and Meyer's could not watch the massacre from their arm-chair on the television screen. Nor could they raise their voice in protest openly, let alone collect money and goods to save the inmates of Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen from starvation. In the Biafran case, all these possibilities were there. Still the effort failed and hardly anybody is blaming the world's democrats for complicity in the massacre taking place on African soil. If the verdict on the war-time Germans is correct, how shall we judge ourselves after the collapse of Biafra?

Contrary to Kurdistan, Biafra had world-wide publicity. The Biafran Government (again unlike its Kurdish counterpart) was investing much in it. Access to Biafra was easier than that to Iraqi Kurdistan. Millions worth of relief goods - and of arms - were pumped into the fighting Biafran republic. Periodicals on Biafra sprang up in several countries with considerably greater speed than did papers on Kurdistan since '61. Without exaggeration one could speak of a nearly world-wide pro-Biafran movement, even involving some governments to more than a small degree. Having seen Biafran resistance collapse, how much hope is there for the struggling Iraqi Kurds? There will be hardly a friend of their cause who did not put this question to himself on that fateful weekend mid-January 1970.

Still, in the same month of January, 1970, came the news that Kurdish representatives were talking peace in Baghdad. To some, it may have sounded like another surrender, another case being lost for a long time to come. Meanwhile, it has become clear that there is no convincing reason for such pessimism. The background of the so-called Baghdad-coup, of the sudden Iraqi re-opening of the conflict with Iran and of the shower of Arab promises (autonomy excepted) on Barzanî's Kurds may be summed up briefly as follows:

The results of the Arab summer-and-autumn offensive in Kurdistan showed that the Kurdish armed forces are now able to withstand the invader in the plains, instead of in the mountains only. It is an open secret that heavy Iranian arms contributed much to this new situation. Furthermore, it was known to Baghdad that the plans for the Kurdish winter-offensive included the encircling of the Kirkuk oil-installations of the IPC. Earlier attacks in this fifth Arab-Kurdish war in Iraq since 1961 had shown that the Pêşmerge could hit well at these vital points. The Iraqi junta knew only too well that a successful Kurdish winter-offensive would mean the end of the Ba'ath's much-hated rule. Hence Al-Bakr tried the following way out: breaking the Persian-Kurdish alliance by brutalising the Iranians while wooing the Kurds at the same time, and executing people at random to forestall any possible coup-attempt of kurdophobe and/or anti-Ba'ath officers. Both Kurds and Persians seem to have grasped Al-Bakr's intentions at once. Kurds hit mercilessly at the mercenaries Baghdad did - for the moment - abandon, thus strengthening their position by crushing the enemy-from-within - the "caş". Tehran drove Baghdad into such a panic that Al-Ammash flew to Ankara at once, in order to try and gain at least some support from the Turks against Iran. This move can be considered a failure. At the Arab top Al-Ammash (who is in charge of the "Kurdish problem") had to report Iraq could hardly make any contribution to the djihad-against-Zionism because of the republic's engagement in Kurdistan. In spite of vehement Baghdadi denials, this news did leak out. Meanwhile there is no definite news on an Arab-Kurdish truce yet, and initial reports on renewed, respectively continued fighting are beginning to come in. At the same time, terror-acts in Baghdad and by Palestinian fedayin organisations are opening ever more eyes in the world to the real character of most Arab regimes, that of Iraq not in the last place.

Though there are many Kurdish jokes about Kurdish naivety and credulity, and Barzanî has always taken any opportunity to restore peace in Iraq, it seems hardly possible the Ba'ath junta will succeed in tricking the Kurds with empty promises. As the case of former Palestine shows, too much promising does not yield constructive political solutions, to put it mildly. Having prevented the Kurdish winter-offensive by a "peace-move", Al-Bakr's junta may survive a little longer. But even in case of a perfect French-Iraqi Mirages-deal, there is no reasons for the Iraqi Kurds to despair. Recent events have shown they have dependable friends in West-Asia now.

Both there and in the developed countries, there is a growing trend not to submit to Arab blackmail any more. This is a trend which Africans like the South-Sudanese will greet with joy, because it might be their only chance to avoid sharing the fate of Biafra.

CHRONICLE

of current Kurdish affairs

5 JANUARY 1970 MONDAY

nī as follows:

"--- jamais, plus jamais, un soldat irakien ne remettra les pieds chez nous. Nous ne sommes pas des Arabes, et nous ne voulons pas le devenir."

"Ayendegan" of Tehran:

"Iraqi Kurds consider it impossible to start talks with the Ba'ath-party"

Kurdish "Bahoz"-group in Europe concludes a conference began on 1.1.1970, making a pro-Barzanī and anti-mercenary-statement.

Looking back at the nomination of communist ministers in 4 Arab cabinets, DPA-correspondent Hans-Armin REINARTZ says (from Beirut):

"Wie sich allerdings die von Moskau befohlene Linie bezüglich des Kurdenproblems mit der Beteiligung an der Regierung vereinbart ist noch undurchsichtig. Iraks moskautreues KP-ZK unterstützt im Gegensatz zum Peking-Flügel, der sich selbst 'zentrale Führung' nennt, die Forderung der aufständischen Kurden Iraks nach Selbstverwaltung."

"The Echo of Iran" of Tehran, publishes the following front-page-item:

"The daily 'Ayendegan' has an article on the collaboration between Teymour Bakhtiyar and communist elements as well as feudal landlords. It writes that all types of collaborators, communists who are pro-Moscow, pro-Peking and pro-East Germany, are seen with Bakhtiyar. These include Celal TALEBANĪ, head of the Kurds collaborating with the Iraqi govt, FASIHI and LASHA'I pro-Peking communists in Europe who recently visited Iraq; Abdol Rahman WASSEMLU, Karim HESAMI and Majid ZARBAKHSH (secr.-gen. of the so-called CISNU) and o-

1 JANUARY 1970 THURSDAY

In a reader's letter to the London monthly "new middle east", Haifa inhabitant H. CUKIER speaks about

"the unrealistic --- Fatah scheme of a so-called binational --- Palestine under Arab dominance and the --- 'benefits' of a Kurdish or south-Sudanese fate"

therein, and of the "total unacceptability of such a scheme to even the most dove-like Israelis"

In "Le Monde Diplomatique" Mr. Jean-Pierre VIENNOT (of Paris "Comité de Solidarité à la Révolution kurde") says the outer-Egyptian Nasserite parties all turned maoist and quotes Dhofar partisan leader Mohammed ABDULLAH who believes the name Persian Gulf was an "invention of Great Britain". His article (one of the fruits of a six-countries' tour) is preceded by an intro written by general Pierre RONDOT, veteran French intelligence crack on the Islamic Orient.

2 JANUARY 1970 FRIDAY

Islamic Association of Iraq complained about Ba'athist government there, "Ayendegan" of Tehran reports. Persian Kurdistan is missing in list of areas for which Iran Novin Party announces it will publish local INP-periodicals.

3 JANUARY 1970 SATURDAY

"The Echo of Iran", Tehran:

"News that a Communist has joined the new Iraqi cabinet is being carefully studied by political circles in Tehran.

Al-BAKR's new team also includes two Kurdish ministers.

4 JANUARY 1970 SUNDAY

"Ayendegan" reports Baghdad - endeavours to come to terms with the Kurdish autonomists. "Ettela'at", another Tehrani daily reports an Iraqi ship carrying French arms left for Basrah port.

ADN, the East-German newsagency, reports from Baghdad that the Iraqi CP (pro-Soviet wing) is backing direct talks with general BARZANĪ. It quotes a December 1969 article in CPI-paper "At-Thakafa al-Jadida", written by Mukarram "Al"-TALEBANĪ, pleading for

"putting an end to the hostilities in Kurdistan".

The CP-paper also demands formation of a "special committee" on Kurdistan (which is already existing, under notoriously kurdophobe Arab general AL-AMMASH, just back from an arms-seeking tour through Eastern Europe).

5 JANUARY 1970 MONDAY

Diavad ALAMIR, back from liberated zone of Iraqi Kurdistan quotes (in "L'Express") BARZA-

5 JANUARY 1970 MONDAY

ther communists who recently held a congress at Karlsruhe before going to Iraq" On GHASSEMLU: see "Dr. ANWARIS Canossa" in KF/69/11-12.

BBC says much opium from Iran is smuggled to Europe via Turkey (hence through Kurdistan)

6 JANUARY 1970 TUESDAY

Iraq will open embassies in Somalia, Mauretania, Cuba, Venezuela, UPI reports from Beirut. Iraqi consulates will emerge in Canada and South-Yemen.

Iraqi diplomats are increasingly active against foreign press reportings of the Kurdish scene. (Cf. "Des information" KF/69/10)

Reuters, NYT and AP report during 3-4.1.70 weekend 200 tons of French ammunition were shipped to Iraq. Press reports on Cairo-Paris bargaining on 2,2/3.700,000,000 NF worth of French arms for NASSER are being denied by French government.

7 JANUARY 1970 WEDNESDAY

International Red Cross Committee of Geneva says it cannot possibly deal with the request of the "Encumen-i Serkirdayetî Şoriş-i Kurdistan", enquiring

"whether there is any way--to intervene with the French government to stop arms deliveries to Iraq. You are well aware (request says) that these arms are being used against the Kurds, in particular against Kurdish civilians, in the colonial war Baghdad has been leading against Kurdistan."

An IRCC-spokesman points out: "such an intervention would be outside our authority. We are totally opposed to any kind of war but according to our own conventions we are not empowered to act in any way upon a request of this kind."

ASSOCIATED PRESS despatch sta-

7 JANUARY 1970 WEDNESDAY

tes the request came from the "Kurdish Republic" and the "Revolutionary Council of Iraq" (sic). It further quoted the IRCC-spokesman as follows:

"IRCC may use its moral influence to put some indirect pressure upon arms suppliers"

Asked for the full text of the "Encumen"'s letter quoted in essential parts already by the Red Cross, IRCC-delegate, Mr. M. MARTIN states (26.1.):

"that the ICRC has as its general rule never to publish correspondence addressed to it nor any which it sends out itself"

"Nedaye Iran Novin", too, writes on T. BAKHTIYAR's avrious collaborators (cf KF/69/10 on details).

8 JANUARY 1970 THURSDAY

Headline in Tehran daily "Ettela'at": "Iraq's efforts to end war with the Kurds". Another: "Iraq has no intention of peaceful talks in Iran". In "Xak ve Xön": "Open and secret slaughter in Iraq".

10 JANUARY 1970 SATURDAY

"Donya", Persian paper, says general JAHANBANI, head of Iran-Soviet border commission will go to the USSR soon, invited by the latter.

Part of Iran-Soviet border is identical with Kurdish ethnic border in the North. Mr. MENEMENCIOĞLU, CENTO-secretary-general, says UNO is unable to keep peace, hence CENTO, NATO, Warsaw Pact and SEATO have to remain. He says CENTO is not aggressive.

11 JANUARY 1970 SUNDAY

"Ayendegan" quotes "Petroleum Press Service" that British Petroleum (BP) will pay half of Ahwaz-Iskenderun pipeline, and the new Turco-Iranian Oil company the other half.

"Ayendegan" on Soviet concern about inter-Arab quarrels, "Ettela'at" on KOSYGIN's advises to "an Iraqi deputy minister"

12 JANUARY 1970 MONDAY

"Ettela'at" headline:

"Iraq wants to buy fifty Mirages from France" French defence ministry spokesmen deny an Iraqi mission is in France to purchase Mirages. Talks about the sale of 54 Mirages from France opened in 1967 (cf "Le Monde" 8.2 1968 and "KF"/68/2, pp 6-7) which lead to BARZANÎ's (vain) appeal to DE GAULLE not to sell arms to Iraq. The French not getting what they wanted in exchange, the talks obviously were "frozen". They were resumed after the Ba'ath took power in Iraq again, soon after DE GAULLE himself lost power. Shortly before, the 100 Mirages deal with Lybia was completed, after a smoke-curtain of vehement official French denials.

In Paris, the PDM-deputy Mr. M STEHLIN declares France has become

"le fourrier de la strategie soviétique en maintes régions du monde",

clearly aiming at West-Asia in this connection.

"Ayendegan" of Tehran on

"A secret meeting between the heads of the Ba'ath-party in Beirut".

Beirut is the seat of Ba'ath-founder Mr Michel AFLAQ, who plays important role in peace talks of Baghdad with general BARZANÎ.

"Erradeh Azerbaijan" on attack by leftwing-students made on paniranist representative in Europe, Mr P. ZAFARI, at a press conference in Karlsruhe of the "National Union of Iranian Students" (loyalist adversary of pro-communist CIS-NU, a main distributor of faked "war-reports" on Persian Kurdistan). Other paniranists were also seriously injured during the Karlsruhe incident, which was well-repared.

13 JANUARY 1970 TUESDAY

"Le Monde" publishes declaration of 12 prominent French socialist intellectuals, including Jean-Paul SARTRE and Simone DE BEAUVOIR, condemning genocidal practice and silent complicity in it. The many cases mentioned include Iraq vs Kurds and U Thant's "deadly beneficence to the great cause of petroleum unity in Nigeria."

Dealing with the reported Iraqi-French Mirages-talks, "Xakve-Xon" of Tehran says:

"----- Iraq does not need these planes except for the massacring of Kurds, or for other possible involvements ---."

On the assault on paniranist Ing. P.ZAFARI of Karlsruhe by radical leftists the paper opens a series of sharp articles. IUS- and CISNU-people - it reports - attacked a conference of CISNU's royalist competitor: NUIS (National Union of Iranian Students) with 300 men. Police arrived 35 minutes later, when most of the damage was already done, furniture smashed, window-panes broken, people wounded. Only 5, all non-German, were arrested, excluding Mr Akbar AQRA-QI, a Persian nicknamed Aqrar "Moscovitch" because of his political views.

Ing. P.ZAFARI, who speaks German well, is a friend of Kurds and ISK.

"Kayhan" of Tehran, headline: "Iran-Turkey border talks have started today"

14 JANUARY 1970 WEDNESDAY
Leading "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" of Munich writes:

"Durch ihren zähen Kampf sind die Kurden jedenfalls zu einem starken Faktor der Politik im Vorderen Orient geworden."

"The Echo of Iran" reports that after USIS closed down in Tebriz, Persian South-Azerbaijan, the John F. KENNEDY-lib.

14.1.1970 cont.

there was presented to the Tebriz university by the Americans.

Persian Kurdistan having no university, many Kurds from the area go to Tebriz for university studies. An amount of Kurdish studies is being done there. Known is AYUBIAN, author of several works on the subject.

The service further reports: Mr Bahman ZAND (descendant of Kurdish house that gave Iran a Shah in the 18th century), head of Iranian border mission in Turkey

"said that he could not say there was a dispute between the two countries, but if minor disagreements exist, these would be easily overcome."

Declared main aim of talks was to overcome narcotics-smuggle.

15 JANUARY 1970 THURSDAY

"Ettela'at" of Tehran reports that Arab soldiers who fought Biafrans for Nigeria are now attacking non-Biafran negroes now the war in Biafra is over.

"Kayhan" of Tehran (headline)

"Paris is now giving up her neutrality in favour of Arabs."

16 JANUARY 1970 FRIDAY.

"Rheinischer Merkur" of Cologne says Persian heavy arms were the decisive factor in Iraqi Kurds' defensive war for autonomy. It helped Kurds to hold out in the plains now - for the first time. Arabs drop napalm (delivered, since summer 1969 by GDR and USSR) poison gas, sulphuric and salpeter acid bombs and further special containers to burn down Kurdish crops and people. Each special container has 200kg mixture of petroleum, glycerine, phosphor, sulphuric acid, TNT, benzin). H.I.M. SHAH INSHAH is quoted on Kurds - from "Kurdish Facts".

Tehran press ("Ayendegan" a.o.) reports that large quantities

16.1.1970 cont.

of arms ex-Savak-chief Teymur BAKHTIYAR sent illegally to Kurdish feudalists in Iran - via Persian Gulf - were seized by the SHAH's security-authorities. Names of intended receivers: Evdil-Huseyn EMIR-ETEŞAMÎ, ALÎ-Şa DAWÛDÎAN, Qudratollah DAWÛDÎAN, mostly Kelhor-Kurds.

As is known, Baghdad, BAKHTIYAR, TALEBANÎ prematurely launched faked reports on a fierce war allegedly taking place in Persian Kurdistan.

17 JANUARY 1970 SATURDAY

Prof.D.RUZIE in "Le Monde" on UNO:

"Alors que l'ONU a pris l'initiative de faire adopter en 1948 une convention internationale visant à interdire le génocide, l'Organisation universelle s'est pratiquement rendue complice d'un génocide au Biafra, comme elle continue à couvrir des génocides au Kurdistan, au Soudan ---."

Pol VAN CAENEGHEN, ISK's new representative in the Dutch-speaking part of Belgium, visits ISK of Amsterdam. A number of projects are discussed. Turkish-Iranian border "agreement on broad issues" reached in Ankara, Turkish radio reports. An ad-hoc-committee has been set up, for further contact. In "Algemeen Handelsblad", Amsterdam, the paper's former foreign editor Dr A.L.CONSTANDSE writes on Biafra:

"But there were cercles enough, mainly enjoying the misfortunes faced by a former colony. The rancour about the decolonisation played a recognisable role here. Standing behind Biafra were many who had wanted to keep New Guinea out of Indonesia, had wanted to split off Katanga from Congo --- who encouraged the

17.1.1970 cont.

Kurds to separate from Iraq and who sympathised with the Tibetans who wanted to secede from the Chinese empire."

Sharp reactions to this view, sent to "Algemeen Handelsblad" included a letter from ISK (cf. "Current Bibliography" in this issue).

18 JANUARY 1970 SUNDAY

Baghdad announces it will close down its embassy in Bern - "for economic reasons". Diplomatic relations with the Swiss federal republic will, however not be severed.

The Swiss were under Iraqi propaganda fire for some time already, because they jailed two Arabs involved in attacking an Israeli "El Al" plane. Another thorn in Baghdadi eyes is the reporting on Kurdistan in the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung", enjoying considerable prestige for objectivity abroad, especially in the German language area.

"Xak ve Xon" further on the manhandling of paniranist Ing. ZAFARI in Karlsruhe, Germany. "Marde Mobarez" reports Mercedes-Benz will set up Asia's biggest engine-manufacturing plant in Tebriz, Persian Azerbaijan.

20 JANUARY 1970 TUESDAY

Addressing readers of the "Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung" in Westphalia, Munich (Iraqi) Kurd Abdullah KADIR says Indogermanic Kurds must not be confused with Semitic Arabs, adding:

"Whereas in Persia and Turkey we are at least tolerated, in Iraq there is war between the Kurds and the regime up til the present day. Every adult Kurd is armed. All our villages have been destroyed by the Iraqi airforce. The Kurds of Iraq are waging a defensive war. They want autonomy and self-government."

20.1.1970 cont.

KADIR's colored slides shown on West-Asian countries include pictures of Israel. To him, personally, KADIR says, Persia is the most beautiful country of the area.

Turkish-Iranian border agreement against narcotics- and other smuggling signed in Ankara. Additional frontier posts will be set up, linked up, by telephone, across the border. Iran has still 8 mio adult illiterates, 0,75 mio taking a course now, illiteracy conference in Tehran says. The "liq bez" campaign was started '65 ("Ayendegan" 21.1.70)

"Ettela'at" headline, Tehran:

"Teymour Bakhtiyar in the Iraqi republican palace"

"Kayhan" dito:

"The Middle East oil is a question of life and death for the West."

Iraq announces a coup-attempt has been crushed in Baghdad.

WEDNESDAY, 21 JANUARY 1970

Baghdad radio says "plotters" against the regime were working with American, British, Zionist and Federal German spy-organisation. Iran is accused of having helped to send in arms, an embassy secretary of Iran of having played an important part in the plot. Iraq expels Iranian ambassador Dr. Ezzatollah AMELI and his men. They must leave Iraqi territory within 24 hours. Iran immediately sends a plane to repatriate them, In return, Tehran expels all Iraqi diplomatic and consular men from Iran, giving them 48 hours to leave the empire. Iraqi ambassador in Tehran is Dr Mohammed Husein AL-YASIN. The Iraqis are being kept in Iran until Iranians are back from Iraq. A special Iraqi court starts condemning people, several having been jailed for some time already. Executions follow immediately, reaching a total of 44 within three days.

21.1.1970 cont.

Agencies divided on whether there was a plot really, or not. AP believes malcontent Ba'athmen were behind it all.

22 JANUARY 1970 THURSDAY

Baghdad radio says first secr. of Iranian embassy, Mr. TAHER, was liaison man to plotters, telling them US wanted another regime in Iraq. Chief-plotter as Iraqi ex-general Abdulghani AR-RAWI (now in Iran), Baghdad adds. Plotters in general are described by the junta-radio: "the officers fallen out of grace after the anti-royalist revolution of 1958"

(The main accused, AR-RAWI, planned an anti-Hashemite coup in Basrah shortly before that of QASSEM and AREF-I succeeded in Baghdad. AR-RAWI, involved in the SHAWWAF-coup in Mosul like many of the officers now executed, was pensioned by QASSEM after that affair, but reinstated August, 1959. Two years later, AR-RAWI started plotting against QASSEM, in co-operation with the Ba'ath. In 1962 - according to Israeli historian Dr Uriel DANN, AR-RAWI "reportedly" retired because he refused to have his unit marching against the Kurds. During the 1963 Ba'ath-coup, AR-RAWI won over the 8th brigade and helped to conquer the defence ministry, QASSEM's last stronghold.) Baghdad further alleges Iran supplied "plotters" with 3,000 machine guns, 650,000 rounds of ammunition, and with money (including sum of 60,000 dinar. Says radio Baghdad triumphantly:

"the vigilance of the Iraqi revolutionary regime foiled their plot".

Iranian official comment: "ridiculous". Dawud ATHER of Iranian embassy first met plotters 15.4.1969, junta says, 28.10.69 they saw Savak-official FARZIN, in Kuwait, and other officials.

22.1.1970 cont.

Majid MEHRAN, Iranian chargé d'affaires in Baghdad, is taken from his diplomatic car by Iraqi Arab security-men. In Persia, press and popular indignation towards Iraq is general. Tehran radio starts to broadcasting the news from 6h a.m. on. "Ettela'at" writes:

"The Iraqi coup d'état proved to be a means for liquidating opponents of the government of Hasan AL-BAKR" --- "There have been 8 coups d'état in Iraq during the past 12 years."

The tone of the international press is similar. "Frankfurter Allgemeine" writes on the junta:

"Das Regime hat in den Anhängern des früheren Aref-Regimes sowie unter den aufständischen Kurden und den pekingfreundlichen Kommunisten eine starke Gegnerschaft."

23 JANUARY 19670 FRIDAY

"The Times" of London writes: "Since the present regime in Iraq consists basically of a small group, mainly officers, and took power by force and hold it by terror, conspiracies are inevitable. There is no other way of changing a regime which is incompetent and bloodthirsty. --- the/Iraqi/ revolution eats its own children, and many other unfortunate as well."

Kurdish autonomist troops attack unit of TALEBANI-mercenaries, killing 3, capturing 1. Iraqi president AL-BAKR declares:

"I will behead every opponent and will crush their bones".

(When coming to power on 17.7 1968, AL-BAKR was called a "moderate one by several international news agencies).

In the Lebanese weekly "Al-Akharar", Iraqi vice-pres. Sadam Husein AT-TAKRITI says Iraqi-

23.1.1970 cont.

Kurdish peace-talks

"are no negotiations in the traditional sense of the word, but there are meetings between representatives with the aim to reach a solution."

(AT-TAKRITI is one of the junta's main negotiators with autonomist Kurds himself). Another Lebanese paper (name not mentioned in source) says Arab officers fighting the Kurds sent an ultimatum to Baghdad, demanding immediate cessation of the Arab-Kurdish talks. Otherwise they would march on the capital and topple the regime. AFP, UPI, REUTER say there were many kurdophobes among the officers executed in Iraq during the past 2 days.

(No conspiring junta in Iraq would announce its intended coup by means of a previous ultimatum. Nearly all the officers executed being middle-cadres, it is strange how the news agencies should know their feelings on the Kurds.)

Baghdad allegations about ill treating of expelled Iraqi diplomats by Iran are repelled instantly by another Persian diplomatic note.

24 JANUARY 1970 SATURDAY.

Iraqi embassy in East-Berlin launches handout stating the alleged coupmakers were working with "imperialists". Federal Germany is not mentioned, however, to have been involved in the "plot". In Baghdad West-German GENSCHOW ammunition is being exhibited with the info it was found on the plotters. Arab major NAJJIM tells East-German agency ADN:

"Dass die Munition aus Westdeutschland stammt ist keine Überraschung für alle, die die bonner Einstellung zu den arabischen Ländern und die Tatsache kennen, dass Irak im ver-

24.1.1970 cont.

gangenen Jahr die DDR anerkannt hat."

The GENSCHOW-group of Düsseldorf is affiliated to the concern of FLICK.

Several Kurdish villages are liberated from Arab rule by BARZANI's autonomist troops. 26 TALEBANI-mercenaries fall in battle. 107 others are taken PoW by their compatriots. The Kurds also seize 118 mach. guns and a radio transmitter. Pêşmerge suffers 21 dead and 4 wounded in the action.

"Kayhan" of Tehran reports Iranian embassy in Baghdad was besieged 12 hours long by armed Arabs. Editorial has headline: "Bloody Iraq".

25 JANUARY 1970 SUNDAY

1970's first "peakday" of Kurdish news. The Baghdad junta announces by radio:

- a.) It confirms "the tenor" of the 29.6.1966 Iraqi-Kurdish agreement.
- b.) It seeks a peaceable solution to the Kurdish problem.
- c.) It will create conditions favorable to realise the 29.6.1966 agreement.
- d.) There is an amnesty for all Kurdish civilians and military involved in the "events in the North"
- e.) Neither Kurdish civilians nor soldiers need to hand over their arms to the Iraqi authorities.
- f.) Officials are invited to retake their former positions.

The "Special Court" of 21.1. declares: "Our mission is finished for the moment."

"Ettela'at" of Tehran writes: "The armed forces of Iraq are displeased with the present events"

"Kayhan":

"We cannot close our eyes to the events in Iraq"

"Ayendegan" has article:

"The Kurds and the Iraqi coup d'état".

25.1.1970 cont.

"At-Thawra", semi-official Iraqi daily, publishes documentary "evidence" on the alleged "plotters", including correspondence of general AR-RAWI. Sidam Husein AT-TAKRITI, Baath man in Beirut yesterday, was on the killing-list, the paper reports. "The Echo of Iran" quotes him (Beirut press conference) on secret trials: "because open trials take a long time".

Also quoted is the BBC's Persian program of yesterday:

"Insanity has ruled the life of the Iraqi people since the present regime has come to power ---."

"Ajang" daily of Tehran writes "bloodthirsty rulers develop even greater thirst for blood when their position is shaky".

"Xak ve Kon" again attacks UN inertia on all kinds of massacrings in Iraq: Arab officers, Kurds, Turcumans of Christians. "Nedaye Iran Novin" of Iran's ruling party says Ba'ath junta of Iraq betrayed the cause of all Arabs and gave ideal food to Israeli propaganda. "Sedaye Mardom" says AL-BAKRS behaviour is a shame to Islam and to all mankind.

Iraqi emnassy in Tehran issues a statement dated 23.1.70, incl. following paragraphs:

"A responsible source state the following about the abortive imperialist plot which took place recently in Iraq: The plotters consisted of a group of reactionaries who --- were known for their complete links with imperialist and Zionist cercles, the agents of the oil monopolies, and were elements who had been ousted by the revolution of 14 July. American imperialism had brought into play the communication equipment, and the government of Iran all its facili-

25.1.1970 cont.

ties for assistance and providing for all the needs of the plotters."

English and Persian versions of the statement are distributed by the Iraqis to the Persian press, all signed and sealed by the Iraqi embassy. Several Persian papers, like "Ayendegan" and "The Echo of Iran" print the statement, expressing their bewilderment about this sort of "diplomacy".

Iranian parliament (Majlis) on events in Iraq, speaks out in favour of firm action. Majority-leader Heydar-Ali ARFA:

"Are we to believe that we are in a state of war?"

(The ARFA's are an Azerbaijani family that gave many generals to the Iranian army. Hasan ARFA, a general, wrote a book "The Kurds and Kurdistan" in 1966, which drew widespread attention in- and outside Iran).

Opposition (Mardom) speaker, Holaku RAMBOD says Ba'athists are atheists, adding:

"We cannot remain indifferent to the fate of our Iraqi brethren whose heads roll daily under the henchman's blade".

Mr Mohsen PEZESHKPUR, speaker of Pan-Iranist party:

"Iraqi chauvinists --- can never gain recognition as a legally-constituted government."

This because of their lawlessness. The Pan-Iranist leader:

"In fact, none of the governments that have been formed in Iraq over the past half of a century since the creation of that state, has enjoyed the vote and support of the population of Iraq. A small minority, protected by a foreign imperial power, has been able to rule the majority of the people by terror and oppression."

In "The Washington Post", US-

25.1.1970 cont.

daily friendly to the Kurdish cause since many years, former under-secretary of state, and US-ambassador to the United Nations, George W. BALL, says (on occasion of the collapse of Biafra):

"--- a corrosive sense of hopelessness in many African states could well prove stronger than the new African politics, setting off a process of fragmentation in many lands. To prevent this by self-conscious effort to redraw the African map to accord with geographic, linguistic and tribal values would present mountainous problems even for sophisticated peoples; it is probably asking far too much of a continent with a paucity of trained political leaders. Yet it is the lesson of Biafra that, if something of this kind is not done, many African nations may enjoy only a brief half-life."

(So may certain West-Asian "nations", some observers believe.)

26 JANUARY 1970 MONDAY

"L'Express" of Paris interpreting the Iraqi "coup":

"A Beyrouth --- dans un appartement du quartier chic de la Grotte des Pigeons, des représentants du gouvernement irakien rencontraient sous la houlette de l'idéologie en exil Michel AFLAQ, des émissaires de la rébellion kurde. Il s'agissait de déboucher un "compromis", mais c'était suffisant pour exaspérer les jeunes officiers nationalistes qui se jetèrent dans la répression."

The socialist weekly on AFLAQ:

"Cet ancien instituteur au visage ovale comme un oeuf, sur lequel on aurait collé une moustache à la Chaplin"

26.1.1970 cont.

"Der Spiegel" of Hamburg says anti-Iran campaign of Iraqi's was designed by ex-Savak-boss Teymour BAKHTIYAR.

Iraqi info-minister Hamid AL-JABOURI in Cairo. His speech on alleged US+UK+GFR+Iran+Israel involvement in "complot" against Baghdad remains without any positive echo in the Arab press, be it right-wing, left-wing, middle-of-the-road "Ettela'at" of Tehran:

"Iraq is pregnant with new events" and

"The Iraqi coup was a fake" "Kayhan" writes similarly. Iranian press reports Shiite mass demonstrations in centers like Kerbela and Nejef. "Sedaye Mardom" (also of Tehran):

"The world has condemned the Ba'ath party actions in Iraq".

"Nedaye Iran Novin" reports Iraqi pres. AL-BAKR to be in hiding in Baghdad.

27 JANUARY 1970

TUESDAY

Optimistic international press reporting on Iraqi Kurds begins. Edouard SAAB in "Le Monde":

"C'est, en effet, le Baas qui concède au peuple kurde d'Irak le droit à l'autonomie, et reconnaît à la fois son passé historique, sa langue et son ethnie."

On TALEBANI, SAAB says he was active for

"une autonomie administrative du Kurdistan dans le cadre d'un État irakien et de la nation arabe." (sic).

Kurdish-Arab talks began in June 1969, SAAB believes. Summer 1969 they continued in the house of Ba'ath-founder AFLAQ in Beirut, basic agreement was reached in October, 1969.

AT-TAKRITI predicts more coup attempts in Iraq. Aht-Ba'ath-demonstrations in the country increase. Iraqi govt. says Shatt-al-Arab belongs to Iraq only. Iraqi protests against

27.1.1970 cont.

anti-Ba'athist Beirut press-reporting. Iraqi security men surround residence of Shiite world leader Ayatollah HAKIM, in Nejef. Mass arrests of Shiites in Iraq. "Kayhan" Tehran, says martial law prevails in 5 Iraqi cities. Most of Baghdad, Kerbela and Nejef shops are closed. Army units hold strategic positions in towns. "Xak ve Xön" reminds that

"Children and women are being burnt in ovens in Iraq"

and adds:

"The setting up of a government in Iraq by the colonialists was against international laws and human principles."

28 JANUARY 1970

WEDNESDAY

Writes the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" (Netherlands):

"Political observers were surpriside when, last week, the quickly executed liquidation of opponents of the regime was accompanied by violent accusations --- of the US, Great-Britain, Persia, Israel and domestic 'plotters and agents' without the Kurds being mentioned. Formerly, the Barzani rebels had been, during domestic or foreign crises, deadfastly branded as agents of the Shah of Persia or of 'American imperialism'. This time they were treated with the utmost courtesy."

Rudolf CHIMELLI from Beirut, in "Süddeutsche Zeitung" Munich quotes an unnamed Baghdad spokesman advocating "finding a definite formula to restore brotherhood between Arabs and Kurds and to end any kind of conflict between them."

Spokesman explicitly referred to 29.6.1966 truce. Mercenary forces in Iraq are to be disbanded (the Kurds, knowing this since some days, hit hard

28.1.1970 cont.

at them at once. KF). Iraqi cabinet to include 4 Kurdish ministers. Legislative will be shifted from junta to national assembly with appropriate Kurdish element. BARZANI will be allowed to publish an arabophone daily in Baghdad. The Kurds' bid to free AL-BAZZAZ, maker of 29.6.1966 truce with them, was turned down by junta. General Fuad ARLF saw repres. of BARZANI in Rowanduz, last December, then proceeded to Kurdish leader himself. After initial talks, AFLAQ was seen in Beirut, who told him the junta's offer to Barzani was serious. So, CHIMELLI reports, BARZAN dropped his original demand that an Iraqi-Kurdish agreement had to be deposited with the UNO. Salê YÛSEFî, D. OSMAN and D. TAWFIQ (Kurdish negotiators in Baghdad) are housed in a former royal palace there. Only 2000 Iraqi soldiers were available for Shatt-area during 1969 conflict with Iran. 30-40.000 were standing in Kurdistan, ca 15.000 in Jordan, Syria and the remainder in Mesopotamian nerve centers. CHIMELLI sees Tehran's drive for Persian Gulf as main cause of "reconciliation" with Kurds. Kirkuk-Turks, some 300.000 get cultural facilities: education, writers' union, a weekly, TV in Turkish).

"Tehran Mossavar" says Paniraniists expand propaganda in W.-Europe. Iranian embassy official BUSERIZADEH who escaped from Iraq yesterday says he was threatened and interrogated by BAKHTIYAR and AT-TAKRITI in person. They made him sign confessions under duress.

29 JANUARY 1970

THURSDAY

Iraqi CB-monthly "At-Thakafal-Djadida" says coup in Iraq was made to sabotage Arab-Kurdish talks. CPI (pro-Soviet) backs executions. CENTO Econ. Council meets in Ankara. "Ette-

29.1.1970 cont.

la'at" says BAKHTIYAR was in Basra secretly, talking to Iraqi security officials. "Ayendegan" of Tehran:

"The majority of the people of Iraq feel themselves quite close to Iran for various religious or racial reasons"

(Iraq, 8 mio, has 3 mio Shhites, 2 mio Kurds. KF)

Pravda-correspondent in Baghdad, Evgeny PRIMAKOV, publishes art. "Iraq facing major decisions" in "Pravda", Moscow. He says Kurdish-Arab dialogue

"is developing successfully. Agreement has been reached on a number of major questions. This dialogue is likely to move soon into its final stage, provided, of course, that both sides display the maximum goodwill ---"

PRIMAKOV quotes Sidam Hussein AT-TAKRITI to confirm positive development of Kurdish-Arab talks. Said TAKRITI:

"We do not seek any ad interim decisions ---." "We must have the Kurdish problem in Iraq settled for all time ---."

Summarized PRIMAKOV:

"Iraq is approaching a crucial stage in her history. It is well known that the Soviet Union has always stood for a peaceful and democratic solution of this question.. --- The Soviet people are linked with the Arabs and the Kurds by long years of sincere friendship."

In "Algemeen Handelsblad", ISK-chairman Silvio VAN ROOY writes; there is

"doubtlessly a panic among the Ba'ath-junta. It has no intentions whatsoever to grant to the Kurds the self-government promised repeatedly by Iraq since 1922. AL-BAKR only wants to keep Mesopotamia in check and to

29.1.1970 cont.

explode the silent Kurdish-Persian alliance. The forthcoming weeks can bring many surprises in Iraq."

30 JANUARY 1970

"Neues Deutschland", East-Berlin:

"Die günstigen Anzeichen zu Beginn der gegenwärtigen Verhandlungen zwischen der irakischen Regierung und den Kurden hatten die Besirgnis der Geheimdienste der USA und Israels sowie Irans und der reaktionären Kreise im Irak erregt."

For this analysis, the SED-organ refers to its Iraqi sister publication "At-Thakafa-al-Djaidida".

"The Economist" says Soviets are putting pressure on Iraq to stop Kurdish war. "The Echo of Iran" reports a Kurdish mercenary told the "Pravda" correspondent the Kurdish "revolt" is being exploited mainly to prevent the Iraqi regime from stabilizing.

31 JANUARY

It is announced in Paris that German federal chancellor Willy BRANDT made an agreement with France's POMPIDOU that in Arab affairs, France will have the lead. Bonn will back Paris' policy there. In exchange, there will be French support on the Berlin-issue.

The government chance in the GFR is thus hardly having any positive sides for Kurds. In spite of E-Berlin allgegiations to the contrary, federal German policy remains "arabophile".

"Ayendegan" of Tehran says:

"The Iranin foreign ministry is now carefully considering the case of detention and torture of Iranian citizens"

in Iraq. Another headline: "Ayatollah Yusef HAKIM, elder son of Ayatollah Mohsen HAKIM, leader of world

31.1.1970 cont.

Shia's, has gone on hunger strike in his prison."

The paper also reports that the BARZANÎ-Baghdad talks have failed. Its journalists reporting from the Iranian-Iraqi border region say the Kurdish autonomist forces are preparing a new offensive against the Arabs.

The January issue of "politische Welt", Bad Godesberg-periodical, writes:

"Der Kampf gegen die Kurden bindet einen wachsenden Teil der irakischen Streitkräfte. Barzanis Truppen konnten aber das Massiv, das die Ebene von Irbil beherrscht, gegen eine Übermacht halten. ~~XX~~ Moskau hat die Kurden Längst fallen lassen. Denn die Investierungen in Irak sind, besonders nach Ölkonzessionen und nach einem Fischerei-Abkommen, das Umtriebe im Persischen Golf gestattet, zu gross, als das man sie aufs Spiel setzen würde. Die Spannung innerhalb der irakischen Kommunisten hat sich vertieft."

ERRATUM:

GENSCHOW is not located in Düsseldorf, but in Karlsruhe-Durlach.

SUDAN:

South-Sudan (Nilean)

Affairs will be covered again in some detail in the February-1970-issue of this paper. The reproduction of Nilean political cartoons will also be continued.

PHILO PRESS

POSTBOX 806 / AMSTERDAM 1000 / HOLLAND

LINGUISTICS / LANGUAGES / TEXT EDITIONS / REFERENCE & GRAMMARS / HISTORY

NEW IN SUBSCRIPTION

TITLES IN PREPARATION

* MEANS THE LOWER SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:



PUBLICATION PRICE IS BETWEEN BRACKETS.

JABA, Alexandre (: ŽABA, Aleksander):

Recueil de notices et extraits kourdes, servant à la connaissance de la langue, de la littérature et des tribus de Kourdistan.

Textes kourdes, réunis, publiés et traduits en français.

Avec un avant-propos par P.J.A. Lerch.

St.-Petersbourg 1860. Réimpression 19...

(2), X, 111, 129*, (3) pages.

Cloth, 8vo. (ISBN 90 6022 219 9) (Hf 36.-)

Hf 30.-☆

LE COQ, Albert (August) von (ed.):

Kurdische Texte. Kurmanġi-Erzählungen und -Lieder, aufgezeichnet von Yagib oglu Yāsib aus Belpuġar nebst einer Zaza-Erzählung des 'Omar ibn 'Ali aus Ćermuġ.

Texte in kurdischer Sprache, gesammelt und herausgegeben in der Urschrift und in Transkription, mit Anhang und Wortsammlung... Berlin 1903. Neudruck 19... 2 Teile in 1 Band.

(8), 96*, 74*, (2), 118 pages.

Cloth, 8vo. (ISBN 90 6022 221 0) (Hf 48.-)

Hf 42.-☆

WARD, Alan:

Elements of Kurdish.

A descriptive analysis of all main Kurdish dialects spoken in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Armenia and Syria.

With an introduction and an appendix with etymological glossaries and specimens of prose and poetry.

Amsterdam 19... (new publication).

Ca. XVI, 120 pages, with a map.

Cloth, 8vo. (ISBN 90 6022 239 3)

Hf 24.-

SPIEGEL, Friedrich:

Vergleichende Grammatik der altiransischen Sprache.

Lautlehre der Keilschriften und des Awestā; Morphologie, Flexionslehre, Syntax; Sach- und Wortregister.

Leipzig 1882. Neudruck 1970.

(8), 539 pages.

Cloth, 8vo. (ISBN 90 6022 065 X) (Hf 84.-)

Hf 72.-☆

DUVAL, (Pierre-) Rubens:

Traité de grammaire syriaque.

Écriture, phonétique, orthographe, les parties du discours et les formes des mots, syntaxe, index des mots.

(Avec des tables grammaticales et une liste des principaux termes et divisions en usage chez les grammairiens syriaques).

Paris 1881. Réimpression 1969.

(5), XL, 447 pages, with 15 tables.

Cloth, 8vo. (ISBN 90 6022 019 6)

Hf 60.-

MACLEAN, Arthur John:

A Dictionary of the Dialects of Vernacular Syriac, as spoken by the Eastern Syrians of Kurdistan, North-West Persia and the Plain of Mosul. With illustrations from the dialects of the Jews of Zaku and Azerbaïjan, and of the Western Syrians of Tur'abdin and Ma'lula. With an introduction, lists of abbreviations and addenda.

Oxford 1901. Reprint 19...

XXIII, 334 pages.

Cloth, 8vo. (ISBN 90 6022 225 3) (Hf 48.-)

Hf 42.-☆

KIRKUK-TURKS

Both Baghdad and Kurds wooing minority in oil-rich "liwah"-situated on Arab-Kurdish ethnic border in Iraq

Ever since the autumn of 1969 when the "Pêşmerge" showed it could with-stand an offensive in the plain of ancient Arbel, it was clear that the Iraqi-Kurdish war had entered into a new stage.

Already in March, last year, a well-prepared shelling of an IPC-processing plant by Kurdish artillery had carried the war into Arab territory: Ain Zaleh near Mosul. In "The Sunday Times", Lord Kilbracken warned the western oil companies that Barzanî's Kurdistan probably meant "business", hinting that the IPC-companies one day could be compelled to seek new partners for their enterprise in Iraq.

During the Kurdish-Arab talks, the first Iraqi Ba'ath-regime of 1963 had taken additional precautions in the Kirkuk-area already. It was certainly not a coincidence that the driving out of Kurdish peasants concentrated in this liwah. Under Ba'athist pressure, IPC fired many of its Kurdish personnel in 1963. It was this "cheap labor" which, in 1959, had killed, under communist leadership, several people of the Kirkuk-Turkish minority.

The bloody incidents had enabled QASSEM to diminish the influence of the Iraqi CP and its various mass-organisations and gave BARZANÎ the opportunity to purge the "Partî Demokratî Kurdistan" and pull it out of the CP-lead "Popular Front". The Kurdish participation in the Kirkuk massacre probably contributed to the subsequent Turkish mass arrests among Kurdish intellectuals.

Pan-Arab popular sentiment having been shocked by the Communists in Mosul earlier, and under very similar circumstances, the Kirkuk-Turks (strongly anti-communist ever) could only feel their feelings towards the CPI confirmed. Only an ethnic component of Iraq not yet fully confronted with Iraqi communism were the Kurds. Their turn came in September 1961, when QASSEM started the war in their country, using Soviet arms, and having ICP-support.

In Iraq, the Kirkuk-Turks, also called "Turkmens", are living in seven enclaves. Only one of them is fully within Kurdish ethnic territory, all others are between that territory and Arab soil. Of the four wedges the Arab settlement area is making into Kurdistan, the Kirkuk-one has most Turkish communities: three. It is in the ethnically mixed area south of the city of Kirkuk that Ba'ath started to expel Kurdish settlers, a policy long continued, as is known, by its Arefite successors and repeatedly forming an important point in diplomatic notes between BARZANÎ and Baghdad.

It is an open secret that Kurdish nationalists want to include Kirkuk and surroundings into an autonomous or independent Kurdistan. The city has already a large Kurdish minority, mainly because of the oil-industry. Furthermore, as BARZANÎ pointed out in April 1963 already, the Kirkuk-Turks, too, are discriminated against by the Sunni Arab minority traditionally ruling Iraq ever since

that state was set up in the twenties. But with the negative heritage of the Kirkuk-massacre, and anti-Kurdish feelings in the area being stirred by both Ankara and Baghdad, winning the Kirkuk-Turks over to the autonomist Kurdish cause seemed a tough job: far more difficult than gaining the active support of the Assurî and Kaldanî Christians, who were soon fighting in the ranks of the Pêşmerge.

Still BARZANÎ's men succeeded. Regularly they met responsible Kirkuk-Turkish leaders. The 1964 constitution for Iraqi Kurdistan, set up by the Encumen, and still unpublished, promised cultural autonomy to the Kirkuk Turks. When winter fell in 1969, things took a serious turn for Baghdad. The Kurds felt strong enough to operate in the hillzone and plains, too, now. Encircling the Kirkuk-oil-plants was one of the targets of their winter-offensive. This would have given the Kurds a very strong bargaining position, both within Iraq and internationally. In case of success, no destruction of the oil installations would have been possible, whereas in the reverse case destruction could still be used as a means of pressure.






Baghdad has not been idle. It is seeking peace with Kurds, thus preventing the winter-offensive. It is wooing the Kirkuk-Turks with promises nearly as generous as those made to the Kurds. And "Kardeşlik" (= Brotherhood), the Iraq-Turkish periodical, suddenly showed a negative interest in Kurdish and kurdo-philic groups and papers in Europe. The 300.000 Kirkuk-Turks are becoming "balance-holders", it seems.

An important additional aim



-  KURDS
-  KURDISH ETHNIC BORDER
-  MIXED KURDO-ARAB AREA
-  ARABS
-  KIRKUK-TURKS

Ethnic borders after S.L. Bruk's "Atlas Narodov Mira", Moscow 1964. Kurdish place-names after T.Wahby + C.Edmonds' "A Kurdish-English Dictionary", Oxford, 1966, App. 2.

-  ASSYRIANS, KHALDEANS
-  CIRCASSIANS
-  AZERBAIJANI'S
-  ARAB ENCLAVE OR WEDGE
-  LAKE

of Baghdad's sudden propaganda offensive among the Republic's Turkic minority is to win over the sympathy of Ankara. In spite of the latter's traditionally kurdophoe attitude, the war in Iraqi Kurdistan repeatedly led to serious quarrels between Iraq and Turkey, especially when Arab bombers dropped explosives of the Turkish zone of Kurdistan. This happened under both QASSEM and the AREFites. Iran actively helping the Kurds of Iraq, and Turkey being an ally of Tehran, Baghdad fears that Turkish kurdophobia might become less useful in future. This would mean a further falling apart of the once solid anti-Kurdish front Baghdad-Ankara-Tehran. Kurdish strength is being demonstrated to Turks every day as most of the Iraqi-Turkish border is no longer in Arab, but in Kurdish military hands.

Persia having taken measures in recent times against Ankara-financed cultural propaganda among the various Turkic groups in Iran, Baghdad will hardly fail to make it promises to the Kirkuk-Turks a shop-window when dealing with Ankara diplomatically. With some exaggeration one can say that the Tehran-Baghdad competition to win (or keep) Ankara as a friend is the macro-edition of the Arab-Kurdish rivalry in winning the active sympathy of the Kirkuk-Turks.

In this connection, the Ba'ath failure to make the Turks really intermediate in the renewed conflict with Tehran unlashd by Baghdad to break the backbone of BARZANI's foreign policy may indicate that the promises showered on Kirkuk-Turks so lavishly and suddenly, will have

the same negative end-result as the repeated (and never kept) Baghdad promises to the Kurds. The Iraqi nationalities state is in a clear crisis. Even the Shiite Arabs showing more and more sympathy for the Kurdish autonomists, it is at least doubtful whether the Baghdad government will be able to keep the Kirkuk-Turks in line with a few publications, schools and TV-performances in their language. As far as Turkey proper is concerned the recent Ba'athist claim on the Iskenderun area (projected final point of the planned Irano-Turkish oil pipeline) is hardly a contribution to building a new Baghdad-Ankara alliance against the Kurds. Iraq - on not to good terms with the Damascus Ba'ath - has so far refrained from backing the latter's Iskenderun-claim openly. Nor has it (or any other Arab capital or movement) done anything so far on behalf of the (little-known) Arab enclaves in mountainous Turkish Kurdistan, enclaves one might well call the northern counterpart of the Kirkuk-Turkish communities. Granting cultural autonomy to Kurds, or Kirkuk-Turks, comes as natural to Ba'athism as autonomy for Lusatian Sorbs or Karinthian Slovenes would have come to Hitler's nazism. Like in the case of the formation of a Kurdish Liwah of Duhok last year, the Baghdad government's concessions to Kirkuk-Turks are a mere copying of measures taken by the Kurdish autonomists in 1964 already. But the "sincerety-gap" of the Baghdad officers' governments is too widely known by now.

WOT. NO KURDS?

DUTCH REVIEWER FOUND
KURDISH FAIRY-TALE
IN A BOOK NOT CONTAINING ANYTHING KURDISH

Friends of the Kurds often complain about publications unduly ignoring that nation. The contrary happened in the Netherlands recently. On 20-27.1969, the progressive Catholic weekly "de nieuwe Linie" reviewed several books, including miss Margreet BRUYN's "Sprookjes van overal", published by G.B.v.Goor of the Hague that same year. The reviewer wrote it was "enchanting reading for the whole family"

containing

"really the most phantastic and miraculous stories from Kurdistan, China, Ceylon, Belgium and --- of the Frisians, Gypsies and Laps".

ISK's librarian, zealous collector of anything Kurdish that appeared in print, asked for and got a copy of miss BRUYN's book from her publishers. Inspecting it carefully, he found exactly 25 peoples and countries covered, including several without political independence. Top-scorers were Finland, Lapland and Russia with 4 stowies each. Kurds, however, were totally absent. Apart from this amusing error, however, one can only fully endorse the positive opinion of the reviewer "F.L.". Miss Jetty KEVER illustrated the stories most nicely.

Miss BRUYN, meanwhile contacted by ISK, reacted positively to the suggestion of including something Kurdish into her next collection of fairytales. This one has 256 pp and sells for dfl.15,90. One may wish it many readers.

VANLI

ON ARABS, KURDS, ISRAEL

Je suis Kurde et j'aimerais préciser strictement en mon nom personnel ma position. Je crois que le Moyen-Orient traverse une phase qu'on peut qualifier, d'un point de vue idéologique, de phase de libération nationale. Je veux dire que c'est le nationalisme qui compte. Il n'est pas question, en dépit des termes qu'on emploie parfois, - socialisme et autres - d'instaurer un socialisme dans le sens marxiste.

Sous le sujet proposé à notre discussion, à savoir: Réalités et idéologies, beaucoup de problèmes se posent. Je parlerai de deux de ces problèmes. Le premier, qui a été évoqué déjà, est celui de la question du conflit arabo-israélien; et l'autre c'est la question kurde dont personne jusqu'ici n'a parlé.

Sur le conflit arabo-israélien, il y a, à mon avis, un préalable à résoudre avant d'envisager une paix entre les deux peuples en question. Ce préalable consiste en ceci: la reconnaissance de part et d'autre. Et j'entends: par le peuple israélien; et l'autre, c'est la question kurde dont personne jusqu'ici n'a parlé.

Or, je dois constater que cette reconnaissance de part et d'autre fait défaut. Saül

Friedlander a fait allusion

au fait que les Israéliens souscrivent le dialogue. Je n'en doute pas. Mais il me semble, à la lecture de la presse européenne qui rapporte ce qui s'écrit en Israël, qu'on simplifie un peu trop le problème

des Palestiniens. On a tendance à considérer les organisations palestiniennes comme des organisations terroristes et on les condamne souvent comme telles. Sans nullement partager ni approuver les excès du terrorisme, surtout, quand il s'exerce contre les civils, je ne puis considérer ce mouvement que comme l'expression d'un mouvement national, et il faudrait, à mon avis, le comprendre comme tel pour pouvoir plus tard engager le dialogue.

Un autre aspect du problème - et je ne le reproche pas seulement aux Israéliens, mais même aux états arabes, à la communauté interrésolution du Conseil de sécurité - c'est donc de considérer l'affaire palestinienne comme une simple affaire de réfugiés. Il est question de régler à l'amiable cette affaire, de placer les réfugiés en Syrie ou quelque part en Jordanie. Mais je crois que la question palestinienne n'est pas simplement une affaire de réfugiés, une affaire humanitaire qu'il s'agirait de régler.

Il faudrait, là aussi, faire un effort auprès du peuple israélien en particulier, pour qu'il comprenne qu'il s'agit bien d'un peuple qui a été en quelque sorte pulvérisé, dispersé et qui entend se re-créer une existence nationale. Et j'estime que tel est bien son droit.

L'Affaire palestinienne, ce n'est pas non plus une affai-

re de sous-développement, parce que les Palestiniens peuvent être sous-développés comme d'autres peuples au Moyen-Orient, mais je l'ai bien dit au début de cette intervention, ce qui compte actuellement c'est la libération nationale. On veut être libre; on veut avoir son chez soi; on veut se gouverner soi-même dans son propre pays, quitte même à être pauvre dans son propre pays. Ce qui compte c'est d'être libre et d'avoir une existence nationale. On pourra peut-être aussi reprocher à une certaine presse israélienne un certain dédain à l'égard des Arabes en général et des Palestiniens en particuliers. On table parfois sur les divisions du monde arabe pour vaincre les Arabes, ou sur le retrait des Arabes. Evidemment, tout n'est pas pour le mieux dans le meilleur des mondes, mais pour engager le dialogue, il ne faudrait pas partir avec un certain dédain, un mépris pour l'autre parti.

Mais jusqu'ici, j'ai posé la question par rapport à l'attitude des Israéliens ou des Juifs en général envers les Arabes. Je vais maintenant regarder l'autre face de la médaille. Et là aussi j'ai des choses à dire.

Dans les pays arabes, on considère que la lutte "pour la libération de la Palestine", comme ils disent, ou contre l'État d'Israël, c'est une lutte anti-imperialiste. A mon avis, c'est trop simplifier la question. Le peuple juif, comme tout autre, a droit à une existence nationale; c'est une réalité du Moyen-Orient, et il y a également droit au maintien de cette existence nationale. Et quand les organisations palestiniennes disent: nous voulons créer une Palestine qui soit progressiste où les

Deux communautés vivraient en harmonie, dans un seul État, je reste pour l'instant un peu sceptique. Si j'ai du respect pour la lutte des organisations palestiniennes en vue de se recruter une existence nationale, j'exprime en même temps mon respect pour le peuple juif qui souhaite conserver son entité nationale; en même temps j'exprime mon inquiétude, car il me semble, compte tenu d'une certaine expérience que j'ai du Moyen-Orient, que si - et je dis bien "si" - les Arabes, en 1967, avaient gagné la guerre, il y aurait eu probablement un génocide contre le peuple juif d'Israël. Evidemment, en tant qu'homme, je ne dis pas Kurde, je ne peux pas l'accepter, et quand je parle de génocide, je pense aussi à la question kurde, mais j'y reviendrai un peu plus tard.

Mais puisque j'ai posé la question sous l'angle de la lutte anti-impérialiste, comme disent les peuples arabes - je refuse le terme de "lutte anti-impérialiste" à l'égard du peuple juif. Ce n'est pas vrai. Le peuple juif a reçu le droit à une existence nationale. D'un autre côté, les gouvernements arabes se donnent le beau rôle. Ils se disent socialistes, révolutionnaires, progressistes. Or je dois constater qu'en Syrie et en Irak tel n'est pas le cas. Il s'agit de régimes militaristes. Ils peuvent bien, dans certains domaines, faire des réformes agraires, par exemple, mais pour moi, je ne peux pas considérer un régime qui, comme en Syrie, a un plan officiel mais clandestin, de génocide d'un demi-million de Kurdes comme un régime progressiste ou socialiste. Les principes socialistes, dans mon esprit, s'opposent à l'oppression nationale.

Je n'insisterai donc jamais assez sur le préalable de la reconnaissance de la part des Pa-

lestiniens et de la part des et de la part des Israéliens, du droit de chacun à une existence nationale.

Il me semble que, dans cette assemblée, se dégage une opinion qui va un peu dans ce sens. Mais il ne suffit pas d'exprimer des opinions en vase clos, il faut que les idées soient acceptées par le plus grand nombre, et si ce n'est pas par les États arabes et par le Gouvernement israélien, il faut au moins commencer par xpropager des idées dans l'opinion publique, qu'elle soit arabe ou israélienne. Et, me semble-t-il, l'une des tâches de cette Table Ronde est d'inviter les deux peuples à se reconnaître une existence nationale propre.

Je m'excuse d'être un peu long, mais qu'il me soit permis de remarquer que je parle de deux questions au lieu d'une, alors que tous ceux qui ont parlé jusqu'ici n'en ont évoqué qu'une seule. Mais je voudrais en terminer en ce qui concerne le conflit arabo-israélien: une fois reconnu de part et d'autre le principe d'une existence nationale, je crois que le problème serait près d'être résolu et cela par des concessions réciproques, parce qu'on ne peut faire autrement.

Je vais maintenant passer à l'autre question dont on parle beaucoup moins à l'extérieur, mais qui n'en est pas moins importante et considérable et malheureusement aussi complexe que la première.

Je m'en voudrais de transformer cette Table Ronde en une sorte de séminaire sur les questions kurdes, mais je puis résumer ainsi cette question. La nation kurde est un peu la Pologne du Moyen-Orient et cela permettra à nos amis qui viennent de l'Europa de l'Est de nous comprendre mieux. Vous savez que la Pologne a été partagée entre la Prusse et la

Russie. Le Kurdistan est une nation de 14 millions d'hommes, partagée entre la Turquie, l'Irak, l'Iran, la Syrie. Il ne s'agit pas d'une question de minorité, parce que le peuple kurde est chez lui. Il est majoritaire en tout cas à 85 pour cent. Il y a 7 millions de Kurdes dans les provinces turques de l'Est ou Kurdistan turc, il y en a 2 millions dans le Kurdistan irakien, 4 millions dans le Kurdistan iranien, un demi-million au nord de la Syrie, qui vivent dans des régions à majorité kurde. Djezirah, qui fait l'angle nord-est de la Syrie, la région au nord-ouest d'Alep, tout près de la frontière turque à Alexandrette, et une troisième région qui s'appelle Kurdar ou montagne des Kurdes, près de l'Euphrate. Or, je dois constater que le droit à l'indépendance nationale a été reconnu au peuple kurde dans la Traité de Sévres de 1920, conclu entre la Turquie ottoman vaincue à la suite de la première guerre mondiale, et les Alliés. Et ensuite, ce traité est pour ainsi dire tombé à l'eau, il a été remplacé par celui de Lausanne et on a oublié le sort des Kurdes. Bref, il s'agit d'une question nationale, d'un peuple partagé malgré lui, d'un peuple écartelé, privé de ses droits nationaux les plus élémentaires. Un peuple de 14 millions, qui vit chez lui, le Kurdistan, qui a sa langue propre, cette langue étant de la famille iranienne, donc proche du Persan comme le sont l'arabe et l'hébreu. Il s'agit donc d'une question nationale et d'une nation, mais il s'agit d'une nation opprimée.

La question se pose actuellement avec acuité seulement au Kurdistan irakien et en Syrie. Tout le monde a lu de temps en temps, de brèves nouvelles sur la guerre du Kurdistan irakien qui se déroule depuis 1961. Or les Kurdes du Kurdistan iraki-

en, au nombre de deux millions, ne veulent pas la séparation d'avec les Arabes, bien qu'ils fussent mis sous la domination de Bagdad par le mandataire impérialiste britannique. Ils estiment que dans la phase actuelle les Kurdes et les Arabes pourraient encore vivre en paix à condition que soient respectés les droits nationaux et autres de chacune des deux nationalités. C'est pourquoi les Kurdes ont repris les armes car Bagdad ne voulait pas en entendre parler, et jusqu'ici, malheureusement, la question n'a pas été résolue. Mais la révolution kurde tient une partie du territoire kurde, grand comme la Suisse, ou elle a établi une administration kurde avec un système fiscal, un système judiciaire, et, bien sûr, une armée populaire régulière, de près de 20.000 hommes.

La question se pose, et je la soumets à l'attention de la Table ronde, parce qu'il y a guerre, il y a un conflit, il y a le sang qui coule. Là, aussi je crois qu'il faudrait faire un effort pour résoudre la question.

Mais j'aimerais encore, avant d'en terminer, attirer l'attention de cette assemblée sur le cas particulier des Kurdes de Syrie. J'ai fait allusion à un plan de génocide du gouvernement syrien à l'égard des Kurdes de Syrie au nombre de 500.000. Malheureusement ce plan existe. Un livre a été écrit par un ministre syrien en exercice, qui s'appelle M. Mohammed Talafilal, qui est, je crois, ministre du ravitaillement dans l'actuel gouvernement. Écrit à un moment où il n'était pas encore ministre, Monsieur Mohammed Talafilal a été promu parce qu'il avait écrit ce livre, livre dans lequel il est tout simplement question de détruire la communauté kurde de Syrie, selon un plan qu'il appelle scientifique, et cela me rappelle "Mein

Kampf" de Hitler contre le peuple juif et contre les peuples de l'Europe orientale. La question est donc très grave. Il n'y a pas de conflit armé parce que les Kurdes de Syrie n'ont pas les moyens de porter les armes, mais il y a une menace, un danger pèse sur eux, et le plan en question a déjà reçu un commencement d'exécution. J'ai écrit là-dessus une petite plaquette que je pourrai mettre à la disposition des participants s'ils souhaitent en prendre connaissance."

Mr. VANLİ's above speech made in Switzerland appeared in Nr 4 (1er trimestre 1970) of the Paris periodical "Éléments" of which KF took the full text. Also see the rubric "Organisations of the current KF-issue. In view of the concerted effort of certain political circles to picture the Kurdish movement as an annex to the Arab one and its anti-Israelism, the voice of a representative Kurd like Mr. VANLİ deserves attention.

EDITORS

"The bells of Djazireh sound the alarm, call upon living Arab conscience to save this region, to purify it of all this scum, these dregs of history, until, as befits its geographic situation, it may set forth its revenues and its riches, alongside those of the other provinces of this Arab territory." (page 2)

"We must regard the Kurds as a group of people putting all their efforts and everything they possess, into creating their imaginary homeland. They are therefore our enemies, and religious ties notwithstanding, there is no difference between them and Israel, for Judastan and Kurdistan so to speak, are of the same species." (Emphasis in the original)
"It is time these mad dogs died." (p. 83)

"The Kurdish question, now that the Kurds are becoming organized, is nothing but a malignant tumour which has developed itself and which has been developed in a part of the body of the Arab nation"(p.6)

From Mohammed Talaḥ AL-HILAL's book "National, Social and Political Study of the Province of Djazirah" 1963 English translation by drs. Ismet Şêrif Vanlî, in "The Persecution of the Kurdish People by the Baath Dictatorship in Syria", Amsterdam 1969, ISK (distrib.) In the lecture reproduces besides, the name of AL-HILAL has been mis-spelt from the recording tape. AL-HILAL's book will be reprinted and translated.

After a forerunner late in 1960, KURDISH FACTS started to appear in 1961. The subscription price was then fixed at 15 Dutch guilders annually. Nine years long, this price was kept, in spite of all other prices going up and up again. Only in January 1970 the subscription rate was made dfl.24 a year. KF trusts its readers will show understanding of this necessary measure and remit their dues promptly to ISK's Amsterdam bank account. Only then they can assure themselves of getting at least 30 pages of monthly information on what is going on in Kurdistan and kurdology. THE EDITORS

ELEMENTS

REVUE TRIMESTRIELLE DU COMITE
DE LA GAUCHE POUR LA PAIX NEGOCIEE
AU MOYEN-ORIENT

15, RUE DES MINIMES, PARIS-3E

REDACTEUR-EN-CHEF: CLARA HALTER
REDACTEURS EN CHEF ADJOINTS:
DANIELE LOCHAK, FERNAND ROHMAN
DIRECTEUR DE PUBLICATION:
CLARA MALRAUX

ABONNEMENT SIMPLE: 24 F
ABONNEMENT DE SOUTIEN: A PARTIR
DE 40 F
ABONNEMENT ETRANGER PAR AVION: 35 F
ABONNEMENT ETUDIANT: 15 F

BAHOZ

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BAHUZ ANNUAL ASSEMBLY OF 1970 (1.)

BAHOZ

Komela têkoşerên Kurdistan

BAHOZ di 3.1.1970-da bi ra-westîna yek deqîqe ji bona şehîdên Kurdistan dest bi civîna xwe, a salî, kir û dawî di 5.1.1970-da ev birryarên jêrî girt:

1. Civîn silavên xwe, ên germ û şoreşgîrî, pêşkeşî PDK, Pêşmerge, Pêşeng û sereke wan lehengê Kurd General Mustafa Barzanî di ke.
2. Civîn silavên xwe, ên germ û bratî, pêşkeşî gişt xebatkar û welatparêzên li her çar alî Kurdistan di ke û yektî, grêdanek têkuz di navbera wan-da ji bo azadîa Kurdistan pêwîst di bîne.
3. Civîn piştgîrîa xwe, a dilgermî, pêşkeşî şoreşa azadî û kar-bi-destên wê di ke û amade bûna xwe, a bi her rengî, di de xûyanî kirin.
4. Civîn spasên xwe pêşkeşî wan sazî û rêxistinên siyasî û ne-siyasî û kesên sergezêz di ke, ku alîkarîa têkoşîna gelê Kurd di kin, nemaze alîkarvanên şoreşa pîroz.
5. Civîn bêtengîa xwe li dijî kar-bi-destên Iraq û sazîa wan Bees, a riçperest, der di xe û doz li wan di ke, ku di demek kurt-da dev ji vê siyaseta fêlbazî û keysperestî ber din û daxwazên gelê Kurd, ên gelî, nas bi kin.
6. Civîn hevalbendên Celal Ibrahîm mezin-tirîn xiniz, noker û dijminên gelê Kurd di zane û doza ji nav-ra-kirina wan li welatparêz û Pêşmergeên Kurdistan di ke.
7. Civîn bi bêtengî dengê xwe li dijî kar-bi-destên Turkîe bilind di ke, ku: (a) bî bêdadmendî nivîskar bijîşk parêzger xwandekar û xebatkarên Kurd dûrî dadgehên di girtîgehên xwe-da di eşînin û di girin. (b) bi pê-kanîna komandoên leşkerî û şandîna wan, a Kurdistan, ku rûniştvanên Kurd li gor daxwazên xwe di girin û zorkerîe lê di kin. (c) bi xistina parteatî eşîrtî û olperestî navbera rûniştvanên Kurdistan û bi vê yeka han wan di kin du sê şîpan û bi destên nokerên xwe her gav ji alîekî Kurdan di kujin. Wek dubendîa di nav malbata Buçak û qedegekîrîna lîstoka Pîr Sultan Abdal li Xarput û Dêrsim, ku bû ûşt

BAHOZ

League of Fighters for Kurdistan

Bahoz began its annual assembly on 3.1.1970 by observing a one minute silence for Kurdistan's fallen. On 5.1.1970 it adopted the following resolutions:

1. The assembly salutes most warmly and patriotically the PDK, Pêşmerge, Pêşeng and their leader General Mustafa Barzanî.
2. The assembly salutes warmly and fraternally all workers and patriots in all four corners of Kurdistan and approves their unity and cohesion for Kurdistan's freedom.
3. The assembly heartily endorses its support for the freedom struggle and its activities and declares its readiness to cooperate in all spheres.
4. The assembly thanks those states and political and non-political organizations and individuals, who are helping the Kurdish people in its struggle. It is all to their credit.
5. The assembly expresses its disgust at the activities of Iraq and its treacherous Ba'ath regime and summons to abandon soon this deceitful and odious policy and recognize Kurdish national rights.
6. The assembly recognizes that the partisans of Celal [Talebanî and] Ibrahîm are servants to the enemies of the Kurdish people and warns of their interfering with the patriots and revolutionaries of Kurdistan.
7. The assembly raises its voice loud in protest at the activities of Turkey, which (a) tortures and detains illegally in its prisons, far from the law courts, Kurdish writers, doctors, notables, intellectuals and workers. (b) forms military commandoes and sends them to Kurdistan to forcibly suppress the rights of the Kurdish inhabitants and oppress them (c) plays on partisanship, tribalism and fanaticism among the inhabitants of Kurdistan to divide them and kills Kurds through its minions - like the dupli-

kuştina 25 Kurdan. (ç) bi destên polîsên dizî ji xwendekarên Kurd, ên wek şehîd Fewzî Rastgeldî, Mehmet Cantekîn, Mehmet Kilan, Teylan Üzgür û Mehmet Battaloglu di sala 1969-da dan kuştin û gelek xwendekarên Kurd xistin girtîgehên.

8. Civîn diltengîa xwe li dijî van hovberîên Turkan der di xe û doza dest-kişandina wan li nav Kurdistan û nasîna mafên Kurd, ên gelî, di ke.

9. Civîn daxwaza yektî, wekhevî û hevgerîna têkoşerên Kurd li Kurdistanê Bakur di ke û dilxweşîa xwe bi wan xwepêşandanên hişyarî di de xûyanî kirin. Nemaze xwe parastina gelêran ji keysperestî û xinizîa pîlangerên Turkan.

10. Civîn bêtengîa xwe li dijî sazîa Bees li Suriê der di xe, ku li ser cî-anîna "kembera erebî" di xebite û rûniştvanîa Kurdan jê di stîne.

11. Civîn li dijî pîlana nû, a bees, li Suriê dengê xwe bilind di ke, ku bi vê pîlanê rûniştvanîa Kurdên maî jê di stînin û wan ji mafên hemwelatî û merovaetî bêpar di hêlin. Civîn bi dan-xûyanî-kirina vê pîlanê hêvîdar e, ku aştî û azadîxwazên cîhanê dest bi din ber vê riçperestîa wan.

12. Civîn dengê xwe li dijî kar-bi-destên Îran bilind di ke, ku ta niha mafên Kurd, ên gelî, li Kurdistanê Îran nas na ke û ber-dana vê siyaseta bêrmedar di ke.

13. Civîn piştgirî û silavên xwe, ên germ, pêşkeşî wan gelên têkoşer di ke, ku ji bo azadîa netewê xwe şerr di kin.

14. Civîn gilî û diltengîa xwe pêşkeşî rexistinên cîhanî, wek UNO, di ke, ku bûn-e temaşevanên van dirrindê û hovberîa kar-bi-destên Turkiê Iran Iraq û Suriê û doz li wan di ke, di demek kurt-da pêwestîên xwe bi înin, cî û dest bi din ber kuştin û bêwarhiştina rûniştvanên Kurdistan, ên bê çek. Wek 67 jin zarok û kalemêrên Dakan!

15. Civîn dilxweşîa xwe bi birryara endamên Bahoz di de xûyanî kirin, ku di nivîsarên kurdî-da tîpên latînî bi kar bi înin, û hêvîdar e, ku gişt sazî û rê-xistinên welatî li ser vê rêa han bi çin.

16. Civîn spasên xwe, ên bratî û germ, pêşkeşî gişt dostên, ku bi nameên xwe ên giran-biha pîrozbarîa civîna Bahoz kirin, di ke.

city in the case of Buçak's murder and the little game of Pîr Sultan Abdal in Xarput and Dêrsim which lead to the death of 25 Kurds. (d) kills Kurdish intellectuals with its police force - like the late Fewzî Rastgeldî, Mehmed Cantekîn, Mehmed Kilan, Taylan Üzgür and Mehmed Battaloglu in 1969 - and holds many Kurdish intellectuals in its prisons.

8. The assembly expresses its pains at these Turkish excesses and summons them to retire from Kurdistan and recognize Kurdish national rights.

9. The assembly calls for unity, cooperation and cohesion of Kurdish fighters in North Kurdistan and expresses its satisfaction at the growing consciousness. Its credit is to protect our nationals from the duplicity and cruelty of the Turkish oppressors.

10. The assembly expresses its disgust at the Ba'ath regime in Syria which is working to instal an "Arab belt" and remove the Kurdish inhabitants from it.

11. The assembly raises its voice loud against the new deprivations of the Ba'ath in Syria - they are removing the remaining Kurdish inhabitants and depriving them of their national and human rights. The assembly hopes that by making the facts of these deprivations known, those in the world who wish for peace and freedom will put pressure on these illegalities.

12. The assembly protests loudly that Iran has so far not recognized Kurdish national rights in Irani Kurdistan and refuses to abandon this policy.

13. The assembly expresses its support for and warm greetings to those nations struggling for their national freedom.

14. The assembly complains bitterly to international organizations like the U.N., that have seen the brutal and oppressive activities of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria and summons them to shortly bring pressure to bear to stop the killing and harrying of unarmed inhabitants of Kurdistan - like the 67 women, children and old people of Dakan!

15. The assembly expresses its satisfaction with the decision of the Bahoz council to get Kurdish writers to use the Latin alphabet and hopes that all national institutions and organizatiojs will follow this lead.

16. The assembly warmly and fraternally thanks all its friends who by their appreciated letters have wished success to the Bahoz assembly.

DES INFOR MATION

KURDS IN ANGLO-SAXON FICTION: TWO SPECIMEN EXAMINED

by Silvio van Rooy

Centuries after the Chinese did the same in East-Asia, the English-speaking peoples of the West developed the crime-story, the detective-novel. Edgar Allan Poe is usually credited with the fatherhood of the genre. Within it, espionage-fiction grew into a genre of its own, though the frontier is often hard to fix.

From Sherlock Holmes to James Bond, crime-fiction-heroes politicized steadily and xenophobe tendencies grew accordingly. The genre's political propaganda value was recognised before world war I already. Fiction being generally considered a-political reading for hours of relaxation, it reached cercles otherwise sometimes difficult to catch with political propaganda. Many spy-stories were written by former intelligence-men. Some earned literary fame from their writings, like Graham Greene. Others had to be content with less spiritual results. They usually were. The anglophones remained the unrivalled masters of the genre., in spite of talented francophones like Wallonia's Simenon, the hidden persuader to conservative moeurs, as was analysed some time ago in "The Times' Literary Supplement".

The treatment of Kurds in anglophone crime- and espionage-fiction can be summarized in two "iron rules":

First: Kurds are savage killers.

Second: If they do not revolt openly against "authority, they are engaged in plotting-for Kurdish independence, invariably helped by sinister allies.

A couple of specimen might do to illustrate the tell-how. For the British there is Eric AMBLER. Graham GREENE in person lauded him as

"unquestionably our best thriller writer".

AMBLER's "A kind of anger" (Fontana Books, 1964) deals with a Kurd: colonel Arbil. He is dead when the story starts and had asked for political asylum in Switzerland, because he feared Qassem of Iraq. Arbil, AMBLER tells his readers, "had professed to be working on the history of Kurdistan; but this had not been taken too seriously."

One wonders whether Mr. AMBLER took BARZANI's then-time spokesman abroad, drs Ismet Şêrif VANLÎ, as a model. VANLÎ lived in Switzerland already then, and is engaged in historical research, now seeking publishers for his fourth book. He is married and has a son, but "colonel Arbil" had a sexy girl-friend of course, far more "thrilling". AMBLERs hero, at the end of the story,

is off with her, and with the money of the "Dagh" conspiration for a free Kurdistan, to be erected with Soviet backing. The "committee" of Kurds breeding out "Dagh" could have been modelled after the "Committee for the Kurdish People's Rights" of which VANLÎ was secretary at that time. The latter had - needless to say - no Soviet or other communist support at all. Information on Kurds is given on pp 53ff. Their total number is - according to AMBLER - four millions "approximately". The Kurdish Mehabad-republic of '46 was "Soviet-sponsored". General characteristics of the Kurds are served as follows: "A modern expert on the Middle East has noted that 'their tendency to shoot on sight at moving objects has kept outside interference in their affairs to a minimum'."

Probably to underline his "expert" opinion, AMBLER casually tells

"The periodic massacres of Armenians had nearly all been the work of the Kurds" Turks are not even mentioned in this connection: they are the Allies of Britain, after all.

Nick CARTER, an American equivalent of AMBLER, is the "ego" of his own books. His "Istanbul" appeared 1967 with the Universal Publishing & Distributing Corporation. Quotes here are from the 1967 Dutch version "Spionne in travestie" and have been retranslated in-

More sources of fiction on Kurdistan may be found on page XVIII of ISK's "Kurdish Bibliography Nr. I", Amsterdam, 1968 (ISK).

to English. Compared to CARTER, Mr. AMBLER is an unbiased moderate on Kurds. On page 45 of the Dutch version of the former, one reads:

"Kurds are lunatic savages --- Kurds hate everybody except Kurds!"

Kurdistan as a country is being dealt with on page 109:

"In this wild, frightening land deserted by Allah, only the Kurds feel at home. They are as savage as the mountains and much more dangerous."

World politics having moved rather fast between 1964 (year of AMBLER's book) and 1967 (that of CARTER's novel), there is no Soviet backing of Kurdish independence in the latter. It is Red China now:

"Apart from that --- and this was the most important thing to the communists, perhaps, the savage Kurds were still there. Those chaps constantly revolted against Iraq and Turkey, they constantly fought for self-government, for a Kurdish republic. The Chinese would made them all sorts of promises, would help them with money and arms to keep the Kurds revolting until they finally --- got a COMMUNIST Kurdish republic."

The emphasis is CARTER's. When his hero CARTER is watching the Kurds through his field-glasses, his beloved-of-the-moment, Mija, asks for them:

"May I hold the glasses for a moment? I never saw a savage Kurd."
He passed the apparatus on to her. 'Go ahead, darling. But don't be nervous. Those chaps are just as mean as they look!"

Mija watched them. He felt how she trembled."

A few pages later, courageous CARTER is dreaming about killing

"as many Kurds as he could!"

On page 152 he kills five, to begin with. More fighting follows, his fiancée losing her lovely head: cut off by Kurds, as one may have guessed already. CARTER himself survives. A doctor treating his wounds is full of understanding:

"The physician nodded. - 'A barbaric people, those Kurds. Extremely barbaric, uncivilised.'"

Is CARTER a kurdophobe monomaniac? There are reasons to doubt this. His European villain is a Bask. Basks, incidentally, happen to be a divided and oppressed nation, too. Euzkadi is partitioned between two allies of America. CARTER, who proudly calls himself "killmaster" in his books, according to the cover-text, is working for a top-secret US-intelligence group bearing the civilized name of "AXE". He was engaged against Germans, Russians, Latin Americans and Vietnamese. And it would be over-rating the Kurdish issue if one supposes Mr CARTER to make much difference between all those strangers his job is confronting him with.

Both AMBLER and CARTER are representative specimen of a certain sort of "thriller"-authors, reflecting a very certain type of society still very much alive.

Neither French nor German fiction on Kurds shows kurdophobia. Karl MAY, in spite of his book-title "Im wilden Kurdistan", wrote sympathetic about West-Asia's fourth-largest nation. Soviet fiction on Kurds, just as ČŽIMBE's novel "Sokrovišca Melik-Tauza" (= Treasuries of Melik Taz) is on the usual communism-versus-obscurantism line. (1928, cf. IKB-I, nr.01906). World War II produced some Soviet fiction stories on Kurdish war-heroes, including small boys. Armenian fiction on Kurds still needs investigation.

No official comment on the Kurdish-Arab talks in Baghdad and elsewhere was available yet, when the KF-issue covering January, 1970 went to the press late in February. Kurdish spokesmen in Europe and North-America were totally silent on the subject. Hence, KF had to rely on Iraqi information, international agency reports and its experience gathered during previous Kurdish-Arab negotiating in Iraq. Several papers asked ISK for comment or even full articles. In all cases, information could be supplied speedily and went into print in the same tempo. Its general trend was rather pessimistic. Similar views were expressed by ISK-officials lecturing on Kurdistan after the opening of the talks. Internationally, the general press trend was more realistic than in 1963 and 1966.

ORGANISATIONS

BPP (USA) THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

BPP extending its network in Europe, the party-organ "The Black Panther" now sells at ever more places there (in the Netherlands: over 30, covering 9 of the 11 provinces).

BPP is organised as a "state within the state", Prime Minister Bobby SEALE (jailed since 1969) is assisted by 7 ministers (information, justice, culture, education, finance, defence, foreign affairs), a chief-of-staff and (underground) field-marshalls. BPP-members are forbidden to carry arms hwn under influence of alcohol, narcotics or hallucogens. Leadership is California-based: GHW in Oakland, weekly in Berkeley, info-ministry in S. Francisco, etc.

Islam is no longer the ideology of the US black militants; Marxism-Leninism has taken its place. "Black Panther" editor "Big Man" Albert HOWARD - teleinterviewed in the Netherlands on Bonn's ban on his entry) made a pro-Peking remark on that occasion in the Netherlands.

On the Israel-, resp. Palestine-issue, BPP works with "Al-Fatha" (non-marxist, financed by Arab feudal oil-capitalists) and "As-Siafah" (financed by fascistoid Syrian Ba'ath junta), not yet with maoist "Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine" founded by Nayef HAWATEMEH febr-

BPP (continued)

ary 1969. In spite of Arab (Sudanese) massacring of over half a million negroes, BPP's views on the "Palestine" issue are a plain copy of those held by most Arabs. An anonymous BPP-field marshall wrote in "The Black Panther" of 3.1.1970:

"The Zionist fascist state of Israel is a puppet and a lackey of the imperialist and must be smashed." Though western oil capital is decidedly "arabophile" for obvious reasons, the BPP-writer tried to picture Israel as a mere tool of just those oil-companies. BPP-views on Kurdistan are not known yet. White sympathizers of BPP include friends of the Kurds like the chief-editor of "Ramparts".

DPF (Bremen) DEUTSCHE PRESSEFORSCHUNG

Some 50.000 German newspapers from the 17th century are being kept at the Bremen State-Library's young DPF department. Ca. 10.000 issues have already been analysed on contents, yielding plm. 65,000 system-cards. The research also brought to light the probably oldest "Kurdistan-issue" of a European newspaper, reprinted by ISK last year. DPFs mr Elger BLÜHM and miss Else BOGEL will publish a "Bestandsverzeichnis der deutschsprachigen periodischen Presse 1609-1700" in 1970, fruit of seven-

DPF (continued)

ral years of careful research. Thanks to co-operation with DPF, ISK's collection of old German press clippings on Kurdistan is steadily growing. Everything found on Kurds is being copied and send on to ISK automatically now.

PALESTINE-COMMITTEES

A congress to co-ordinate the various foreign "Palestine Committees" was held in Rabat, Algeria, 26-28.12.1969. Invitee "de nieuwe", (Brussels weekly) reported on the gathering in its 9.1.1970 issue:

"The various European delegations had not yet overcome their infant diseases and had all kinds of trouble to cope with their internal difficulties. The various "leftist" and "revolutionary" tendencies (Maoists, Liu Chao-shi-ists, Trotzkiists, third Internationalists, Marxist-Leninists etc.) couldn't get along with one another. Certain (European) delegations --- even tried to monopolize 'la juste cause'."

The PLO (= "Palestine Liberation Organisation") now unites ARAFAT's "Al-Fatah", the "Al-Saika" and the maoist newcomer PDFLP, but not the right wing "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine". PLO-man Abu EL-HASSAN sneered, however, at HAWATEMEH's PDFLP. Lukas SOMMERHAUSEN, HAWATEMEH-

PALESTINE COMMITTEES (cont.)

backer, revealed in the Aug.-1969-issue of "Le Point" that the PDFLP hardly had any material backing. As is known, the Paris CSRK of J.-P. VIENNOT has high expectations of what HAWATEMEH and his friends could do for the Kurdish cause.

Most "Palestine-Committees" are feeling obliged to copy Arab views on issues other than Israel as well, including the Kurdish issue, their activities will be surveyed regularly in this rubric.

FUEN (Rungsted Kyst)FEDERAL UNION OF EUROPEAN NATIONALITIES

FUEN decided 16-17.11.1969 in Strassburg that its 20th congress will be in Eisenstadt - Burgenland - 6-8.5.1970. Speakers will include prof.dr.Guy HéRAUD of Strassburg, who backed Kurdish autonomism on several occasions.

Another friend of the Kurds in FUEN is Dr Heinz Kloss, director of the Marburg/Lahn "Forschungsstelle für Nationalitäten und Sprachenfragen" who started backing Kurds in 1960. ISK was a corresponding member of FUEN in the early sixties, its journalists still contribute to "Europa Ethnica" of Vienna, which is also FUEN organ.

Burgenland, claimed 1918/1919 by Hungary, has Magyar and Croat minorities. Each year, FUEN holds its congress in another multi-ethnic area. Similar organisations outside Europe do not yet exist. The Marburg "Forschungsstelle" does, however, cover nationalities-questions mundially.

ISK (Amsterdam)
INTERNAT'L SOCIETY KURDISTAN.

Mr. Randolph BRAUMANN, roving editor of "Kurdish Facts", mo-

ISK (continued)

ved from Hamburg to London in January. In the British capital, he will act as correspondent of "Der Stern", the illustrated Hamburg weekly. It was decided to publish, in each issue of "KF", a list of all facsimilé reprints of Kurdica coming out soon. Main publishers in this field are Philo Press (Netherlands), and Gregg International (Britain). PTT of Amsterdam informed ISK the foundation will have telephone this spring. A non-PTT-telephone-link between ISK's library and printing shop was established in January, 1970.

NUKSE (Germering)NATIONAL-UNION KURDISCHER STUDENTEN IN EUROPA

A generous gift of 23 Iraqi-Kurdish books and periodicals was made to ISK by NUKSE-secr. Cemal NEBEZ. The titles will be covered bibliographically in forthcoming KF-issues. Mr. NEBEZ earlier presented to ISK copies of several of his own works. He is one of the most productive contemporary Kurdish writers and published in Kurdish, Arabic and German so far.

As was reported in KF earlier NUKSE is most active in spreading Kurdish culture abroad - especially in Europe. Acquiring Iraqi publications via normal channels being practically impossible since years, NUKSE's gift was warmly appreciated by its receivers.

ÉLÉMENTS

There were some changes in the editors-team of "Éléments", Paris quarterly of what is now the "Comité de la Gauche pour la Paix négociée au Moyen-Orient" (see KF/69/11-12). Clara HALTER is noe editor-in-chief with 2 vice's: Danièle LOCHAK and Fernand ROHMAN. The editorial committee is now composed

ÉLÉMENTS (continued)

of Jacques DERODY, Marek HALTER, Bernard KOUCHNER, Albert MEMMI, with ,iss Marie-Claude DAVID as an assistant. A "Bureau de Comité" consists of 22 persons, including most of the persons mentioned before. The paper's outer appearance improved further, bookreviews have been added and the number of advertisements increased. A further advantage of the committee and its organ is that it does not (like do many others) identify the problems of the area covered solely with the Judaeo-Arab issue. Kurds get their amount of attention as well. Generally speaking it can be added that the intellectuals of the Latin countries have done more than those elsewhere so far in getting Jews and Arabs around the discussion table. Mr Vanlî's speech at the CAPMO-conference in Geneva, 1969, is reprinted from "Éléments" in this KF. CAPMO stands for: "Centre d'Action pour la Paix au Moyen-Orient", the Paris' committee's Swiss counterpart. An organisations' rubric has been opened in "Éléments" under the title "Les activités du Comité et des différents groupes avec lesquels il travaille à travers le monde." In Belgium there already is a "Comité pour la Paix entre l'État d'Israel et les états arabes", in Sweden a similar committee will emerge under Mr Torkel HEDENVIND, editor of "Metallarbetaren" (35.000 cop.) The situation in West-Asia and North-Africa being as it is, some coordinated, long-term effort for peace seems the only way out indeed, most political "establishment" doing little else than arming at least one of the conflicting parties, and merely talking "peace" in the mean time. (Iraq and Syria are getting most of their arms against Kurds for "anti-Zionism")

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA // INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS // KURDISH STUDENTS' SOCIETY IN EUROPE

Jiří PELIKAN, prominent reform communist of Czecho-Slovakia, has published a book, "Panzer überrollen den Parteitag" with Europa Verlag of Vienna, Frankfurt-on-Main and Zürich.

It deals with the underground congress of the Czecho-Slovak communist party in a factory in Vysocany, a Praha suburb, on 22.8.1968, immediately after the Soviet-led invasion from the Warsaw-pact-armies. A French edition: "Le congrès clandestin" appeared in Paris (Seuil) and an English version is to follow soon.

PELIKAN is well known to the Kurdish students in Europe, because the Praha-based "International Union of Students" repeatedly refused to admit the "Komele-î Xwendikaranî Kurd le Ewropa" as a member when he was IUS-secretary general. There was strong pressure on PELIKAN then, especially from the GUSIR, Iraqi member of IUS, now in underground since February 1963. PELIKAN is a good journalist and the material given in his book was called "Key Documents in Recent Czechoslovak History" by a radio Free Europe handout on February 3, 1970. Mr. PELIKAN is now in exile.

PDK (Iraq)
PARTÎ DEMOKRATÎ KURDISTAN

As was reported in KF/69/11-12 PDK-spokesman Cemal ALEMDAR declared in Norway that the Partî was socialist. Since it became known he acted in full accordance with the PDK-leadership at home. Michel BRESSON, who spent 40 days with Iraqi Kurdish autonomist officers, soldiers and politicians last year, wrote in "tiers

monde et mondialisme / cahier trimestriero d'objectif 1972", of Paris, December 1969 that Dr Maḥmūd OSMAN, secretary of the PDK's Executive Bureau had told him:

"Le PDK se situe à la fois social-démocrate et révolutionnaire; la réforme agraire en est la base importante, pour combattre l'exploitation des petits féodaux."

In 1963, party-secretary-general Ibrahim AHMED had said to "Le Monde"s Eric ROULEAU that PDK was not socialist, in the same year Celal TALEBANI informed ISK that agrarian reform was no urgent matter in Kurdistan because there was still enough state land which could be divided.

The supporters of AHMED and TALEBANI after their ousting from the PDK refused (in AREF-ite era) to call their "party" socialist. It is clear by now that since BARZANÎ purged the "Partî Demokrati Kurdistan" in 1964, the party could resume its socialist character. Another important piece of news on the "ideological" development of the PDK in Iraq BESSON brought home was this statement by Dr OSMAN:

"le plus dur combat est à faire contre les mentalités: la religion musulmane et ses chefs ont encore une grande influence sur le peuple... mais ce dernier lui-même, quand nous aurons obtenu l'autonomie, choisira sa propre structure politique."

KF was the first paper to pay attention to the slow decline of Islam because of emerging Kurdish nationalism. It ignored both Kurdish and kurdologists' advise not to report these matters frankly. Anti-Islamism among Kurdish nationalists dates back to pre-war times and could be observed among right- and left-wingers.

Mr Michel BESSON has meanwhile agreed to act as ISK-corr. in France, especially for the Greater Paris Region. KF reported earlier on his bringing to Europe the news of the Dakan-massacre. This journalistic act induced the Iraqi embassy in Paris to launch hardly credible denials twice, and obviously worried many foreign well-wishers of the Ba'athist junta regimes in Iraq and Syria. The fear that more material of this kind would receive ever wider international press attention contributed to the feverish undercover activities finally leading to the fifth truce in the Iraqi-Kurdish war. It is expected that both the "Encumen" and the "Partî" will take the opportunity of a new period of relative peace to improve their organisation and education of the Iraqi Kurdish masses. This process is to run parallel to the strengthening of "Pêşmerge"-positions. Experiences especially in the AREF-ite truce period have shown, that the autonomist can factually rule areas in which the Baghdad government power has been restored formally. Another advantage of any truce is the far easier accessibility of the non-liberated zone.

WPC (Helsinki)
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Whereas WPC's Kurdish activities take place under-cover, those concerning Arabs get the loudest agitprop-drum available. On 21.1.1970, 55 persons from 23 states met to prepare an "International Conference for Justice and Peace in the Middle East". Organiser was a "International Committee of Support for the Arab Peoples" product of the "Conference of Support for the Arab Peoples" held in Cairo, January 1969.

The WPC-mission the Arab states dealt with in KF from October 1969 onward had even more Kurdish aspects than was visible from the organisation's initial reporting on it. Apart from the subsequent nomination of "Peace Partisan" communists in the Damascus- and Baghdad-cabinets already covered in KF's previous issue, there was the Iraqi CP's advice, early December, to open negotiations with Barzanî, and to set up a special Iraqi committee on Kurdish affairs. The Baghdad Ba'ath junta was very quick in taking these advises and sent ex-general Fuad AREF north. This Kurd has done so before, also for the Ba'ath - in the spring of 1963. Coloured slides of this meeting exist in ISK's archive. BARZANÎ took the opportunity to blame the then-time Iraqi government for its undemocratic attitude towards Kirkuk-Turks, Assûrî and Kaldanî Christians and Iraqi Jews. This time, BARZANÎ stood to his word given earlier that he would not make any deal with the Ba'ath - fascists. It is clear that the WPC and the political forces behind it consider the Iraqi junta's position weak, but are trying their utmost to preserve the regime, because the Ba'ath has recognised the GDR of Mr ULBRICHT. It is also clear that the Soviet-type communists do not want the Peking-type ditto's to exploit the Kurdish struggle on their own behalf, especially since two rival factions of Iraqi communists are competing now.

The 15.1.1970 "Information Bulletin of the World Council of Peace" said

"The situation in the Middle East was --- given special attention"

during the 13-15.12.1969 session at Khartoum of the WPC's "Presidential Committee", leaving the Kurdish issue unmentioned. It is clear by now that this matter was subject to busy activity behind closed doors, especially in Baghdad in the preceding month. In Rome, the Italian WPC-org. set up a "PrepKom", on 22.01.1970, for a forthcoming "International Conference of Support for the National Liberation Movements." The WPC-branch of federal Germany met earlier in January, on the 3rd in Frankfurt - on-Main. Presiding was pastor Dr Martin NIEMÖLLER. His close associates, Dr. Helmut GOLLWITZER and Dr Heinz KLOPPENBURG, worked with the Berlin CSRK-sister KSKR of Gün-ter SPOHR, alias Alexander VON STERNBERG. GOLLWITZER, so far, ignored information concerning "VON STERNBERG's real identity. The WPC-bulletin, reporting the Frankfurt conference, did not mention any oriental topic being dealt with there.

A possible fear behind the activities of the WPC on the Kurdish issue may be that for a friendly attitude of the new, socialist-liberal coalition government in Bonn towards the Kurdish autonomists. Arab anti-Bonn propaganda reaching new zeniths since the GDR-Ba'ath-alliance, it would be not unnatural for Federal Germany to review the Kurdish issue in this light. Furthermore, Iranian-German friendship is growing, radio Cologne even said it was a year of that. Iran is now the biggest im- and exporter of West-Asia and doing much to change the arabophile attitude of large sections of West-Germany's big business. Closer relations between Bonn and Tehran - cemented by commercial trans-

actions, might sooner or later result in a more friendly federal German attitude towards the Kurds. In the German (GFR) press several hints into that direction have already been given by journalists familiar with West-Asian affairs.

All this is known by the WPC, always active analysers of international press. WPC was the first communist-dominated international, paying attention (in "Horizons") to I.S.K of Amsterdam.

The importance attached by the WPC's Helsinki headquarters to the Frankfurt-on-Main meeting was illustrated by the presence of WPC's secretary-general, M. Romesh CHANDRA of India, who reported on the presidential meeting held in Khartoum.

Towards the latter country's regime, the WPC's attitude is similar to that towards Iraq. An additional factor is the possible fear the South-Sudan struggle may get an international image similar to that of Biafra. This is by no means impossible, as the collapse of the latter country has increased the trend to take steps internationally, before genocide can be committed without any outer hindrance. In the press of some European countries, the interest in the South-Sudanese independence-struggle has already shown an upward trend since the fall of the Biafran republic.

MISSIONI AFRICANE (Verona)

Biggest documentation center on South Sudan in Europe is at Vicolo Pozzo 1, 37100 Verona. Here, Italian missionaries expelled from Negro S-Sudan are doing their best to spread interest in the country's issue. In charge: P. A. BONFANTII.

KURDISH INTEREST

Some forthcoming reprints by Gregg International

LAYARD, Sir A. Henry: *Early adventures in Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia*

London 1894. 470pp plus 1 plate.

This book was popular when Layard became well known as an archaeologist, diplomat and Foreign Secretary and deserves a continued place among books of travel and adventure. The twenty-two-year-old Layard en route for India, and under the influence of C. J. Rich's narratives, worked his way from Jerusalem in 1840 through Aleppo and Baghdad to stay among the Lur and Bakhtiyari tribes and investigate Rawlinson's report of the ruins of Susa. He carefully describes not only the scenery, architecture and antiquities but also the local politics, economics and customs of people with whom he found much affinity—the amorous interludes are also described. Apart from the biographical and ethnographical interest in this account of what proved a fitting preparation for his subsequent career, the narrative provides a useful background to the history of the period and peoples (including the British and other officials he met).

Pre-publication price £6.10 \$15.60 Published price £8.15 \$21

WAGNER, Moritz: *Travels in Persia, Georgia and Koordistan; with sketches of the Cossacks and the Caucasus. From the German of Dr Moritz Wagner*

London 1856. 3 vols 976pp.

Writing in so lively and entertaining a manner that he cannot bore any reader, Wagner presents a veritable mosaic of strange peoples and lands, perhaps even less well known to Western Europe than they were when he set out in 1843. Despite his title, the book really deals with the Caucasus and adjacent countries at the period of Russia's aggressive colonialist expansion into Moslem Asia of the Tartars and Circassians, lawless brutal days of war, massacre and slavery. His eye-witness accounts of the Russian campaigns and of the Cossacks, whom he knew well, are of a rare value. He deals also with the Kurds and the destruction of the little-known Nestorian Republic. The reissue of this volume is very relevant at the present time.

Pre-publication price £15 \$36 Published price £20 \$48

RICH, Claudius James: *Narrative of a residence in Koordistan, and on the site of ancient Nineveh*

London 1836. 2 vols 860pp plus 11 plates & 2 folding maps.

After eight years of residence in Baghdad this gifted resident of the East India Company was in 1820 the first Englishman to explore parts of Kurdistan and the Zagros hills. His journal is alive with his interests as a diplomat who thought 'the Koords as great politicians as Englishmen' and, through his friendship with Omar Aga, gained a first-hand knowledge of the various tribes and their customs and their relation with Turks, Persians and Arabs. His antiquarian interests led to his survey of Nineveh, which he was among the first to identify correctly. His collection of antiquities, including Syriac and other manuscripts, was among the first to enter Europe and the British Museum. Part of his wife's journal is included, with notes of various minor expenditure and an account of his death in Shiraz in 1821.

Pre-publication price £12.10 \$30 Published price £16.10 \$39.60

SHARAF NAMA

*Bidlisi Sharaf Khan
ibn Shams ul Din*

St. Petersburg 1898. 2 vols bound in 6. 290pp.
Per an text and French translation by F. B. Charmoy

The work, first published by the Académie Impériale des Sciences à St. Petersburg, is of extreme rarity and has not previously been reprinted. It comprises a history of the Kurdish nation with a translation and commentary by F. B. Charmoy.

Pre-publication price (to 31 Dec 1969) £84 \$202
Published price (from 1 Jan 1970) £105 \$252

RASSAM, Hormuzd: *Asshur and the land of Nimrod being an account of the discoveries made in the ancient ruins of Nineveh, Asshur, Sepharvaim, Calah, Babylon, Borsippa, Cuthah and Van, including a narrative of different journeys in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Assia Minor, and Koordistan.*

New York, Cincinnati 1897. 448pp plus 23 plates.

This personal narrative by Sir Henry Layard's former archaeological assistant and the brother of the British Vice-Consul in Mosul provides the only extant record of excavations undertaken at these sites when the author was working on behalf of Sir Henry Rawlinson and the British Museum. Thus the plans and excavation photographs are of particular interest. This book states Rassam's claim to be the discoverer of a number of famous works of Assyrian art usually attributed to Layard himself. The description of journeys from Asia Minor (Van) to Kurdistan and the Persian Gulf views the local populace and customs, pleasurable or pernicious, through the eyes of a native of Mosul and so often provides an account in marked contrast to that of European travellers.

Pre-publication price £8.15 \$21 Published price £11.10 \$27.60
Ordering details overleaf



GREGG INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS LIMITED
FARNBOROUGH HAMPSHIRE ENGLAND

GREGG INTERNATIONAL

Organisations who miss their views and activities on Kurdistan in the columns of this rubric are requested kindly to send them in - they will be reported promptly. When a group is being dealt with for the first time, a few characteristics of that group are usually added.

THE EDITORS

CIGPPO
COMITE INTERNATIONAL DE LA
GAUCHE POUR LA PAIX AU PROCHE
ORIENT (Paris)

Fifty socialists from Franco-
phone Western Europe met in
Paris on Saturday, 17.1.1970,
to attend CIGPPO's "Study-Day
on the Near-Eastern Conflict"
The CIGPPO is the successor -
an expanded one - to the "Comité
de la Gauche pour la Paix
négociée au Moyen-Orient" es-
tablished in 1968. It is also
paying attention to Kurdistan
- has an exchange with ISK -
and was attacked recently, by
Mr. J.-P. VIENNOT of the CSRK
who does not want a negotiat-
ed peace but only the victory
of the "Redayeen", especially
of their Maoist minority. The
organ of the CIGPPO is "Eile -
ments", issued quarterly, ma-
gazine-formate.

CSRK
COMITE DE SOLIDARITE A LA RE-
VOLUTION KURDE.
(Paris)

Since CSRK-secretary J.-P. VI-
ENNOT took an anti-Israeli, ma-
jorist stand, his Comité de Pa-
tronage is beginning to crum-
ble. Prof. Dr. Vladimir JANKALE-
VITCH (KF-reader since 1968),
was the first one to quit. It
is expected that other intel-
lectuals will follow his exam-
ple at no distant date. After
accusing ISK of complicity re-

CSRK (continued)

peatedly, and with ever more,
foreign intelligence services,
and complaining about CSRK's
empty purse, Mr VIENNOT visit-
ed several East-Arab coun-
tries last autumn, mostly by
air. After his return he pu-
blished a 2,5 pp report on
the Dhojar partisans of the A-
rab peninsula in "Le Monde Di-
plomatique", The remaining 0,5
introductionary page was written
by the French intelligence man
Pierre RONDOT, a general sin-
ce the last GAULLIST regime. -
Mr Günter SPOHR, who leads
the CSRK's West-Berlin counter-
part, the KSKR, is listed in
called rather small, to put it
mildly. Britain, which also
has an institution teaching
Kurdish, the London "School of
Oriental and African Studies",
produced more pioneering work
during the past few years than
did France.

CULOY
CENTRE UNIVERSITAIRE DES LAN-
GUES ORIENTALES VIVANTES
(Paris)

The Center (formerly "Ecole
Nationale" but rebaptized at-
ter the May 1968 revolution)
burst out of its 2, rue de
small for 4500 students study-
ing 47 Afro-Asian and Slavic
languages in all. CULLEV went
to Asnières, Clichy, Dauphine,
also. The "Journal Officiel",
of 13.1.1970, published measu-
res modulating the existing
diplome, and adding a "certi-
ficate d'initiation" and a "di-

CULOY (continued)

plome supérieur". The CULOY -
as is known - is the only in-
stitution in continental West-
ern Europe teaching Kurdish. In
charge of this is Mrs. BERTO-
LINO, wife of a Gaullist publi-
cist befriended to emir Dr. BE-
DIR-XAN, her predecessor since
1947. The Greater Paris Region
is still Europe's greatest con-
centration of kurdologists: Dr.
TH. BOIS O.P., Roger LESCOT, P.
RONDOT, Dr. M. MOKRI, Mme Joyce
BLAU, emir Dr. K.A. BEDIR-XAN,
and J.-P. VIENNOT. In view of
this, the annual production
of French kurdology can be
called rather small, to put it
mildly. Britain, which also
has an institution teaching
Kurdish, the London "School of
Oriental and African Studies",
produced more pioneering work
during the past few years than
did France.

BAHOZ

The "Bahoz" group, founded '69
(of KF/69/08, pp 33-34), came
out of anonymity. Its Jan. '70
handout reached ISK with the
following address added: Bedir-
xan ANTWER, Raakarbergs gatan,
34, Uppsala, Sweden. As could
be expected from the first "Ba-
hoz" publication already mem-
bers are mainly Kurmanji-spea-
kers. From 3-5.1.1970 "Bahoz"
gathered in a place not menti-
oned. A declaration was issued.

CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Michel AFLAQ: article in: "Al Ahrar" (Iraqi Ba'ath organ) in Beirut, 17.10.1970.

Therein:

"The Kurdish nationalism reflects a legitimate, totally unsuspect sentiment, which has been exploited and whose aims have been denaturated. Being no product of imperialism, it does not run counter to the Arab revolution."

Her: "Alkohol und Haschisch" Leserdienstvortrag der Neuen OZ über den Orient" in "Neue Osnabrücker Zeitung" Osnabrück 22.1.1970 p.15 (ISK-asd)

Re Abdullah KADIR's 20.1. lecture in O. Exc.:KF/70/1

"Après l'execution de quarante-quatre comploteurs à la solde de l'étranger" importante décision 'interieure' à Bagdad: Amnistie Générale pour les Kurdes d'Irak" in "Le Figaro" Paris 26.1.1970 (ISK-asd)

"DDR. Anerkennung. Bakschisch aus Bagdad" in "Der Spiegel", Hamburg 12.5.1969 (ISK-asd).

Therein: "über das Kommunisten-Massaker noch über den Mord an Nasser-Anhänger oder über das Bombardieren der Kurdendörfer verloren DDR-Diplomaten offiziell ein Wort."

Musa ANTER: "Ferhenga Khurdî-Tirkî / Kurtçe-Türkçe Sözlük" (Kurdish-Turkish dictionary), Istanbul 1967 Yeni Matbaa, 174 pp (ISK-asd)

Ca. 11,000 words, appendices

"Bagdad meldt gevecht met infiltranten" (= Bagdad reports fighting with infiltrants) in: "de Volkskrant" Amsterdam 15.9.1969 (ISK-asd)

Reuters from Tehran on alleged capturing of Iranian military fighting with Kurdish autonomist forces.

"Bagdad sluit vrede met Koerden" (= Bagdad makes peace with Kurds) in "De Telegraaf" Amsterdam 26.1.1970 (ISK-asd)

After AP and AFP

BAHOZ: "Komela Têkoşeren Kurdistan" (= Kurdistan Militants' League): declaration, 5.1.1970. mimeographed. 22 pp. Kurmancî (ISK-asd)

Exc. in KF/70/01

Şêx Mahmûd BERSINÇÎ: letter to Soviet Government. 20.1.1923. (sent via Soviet consul in Tebriz, Persian Azerbaijan).

Immanuel BIRNBAUM: "Kurden trotzten Napalmbomben und politischem Druck. Das viergeteilte Volk kämpft um nationale Selbstbestimmung. Waffenkauf auf Umwegen" in "Süddeutsche Zeitung" München 14.1.1970, 2 photos (ISK-asd)

Elger BLÜHM: "Deutsche Presseforschung. Bericht 1969" Bremen Staatsbibliothek. 1970. 5 pp. (ISK-asd) (K: 00)

Randolph BRAUMANN: "Kurden. Der Irak im Bedrängnis. Teheran unterstützt den Freiheitskampf der Kurden" in "Rheinischer Merkur" Köln 16.1.1970 (ISK-asd)

Exc.: KF/70/01, chronicle.

Zîna CEWARI: "Kîmîa qulixî meriva dike" in "Rya Teze", Êrêvan 21.1.1970 p.3 (ISK-asd)

Authoress is inspector at Armenian SSR Inst. of Organical Chemistry.

Francis Rawdon CHESNEY: "The Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris. Carried on by Order of the British Government, in the Years 1835, 1836, and 1837. Preceded by Geographical and Historical Notices of the Regions Between the Rivers Nile and Indus" 2 vols. London 1850.

Facsimilé Reprint: Greenwood Press, New York. Cloth 55 American dollars.

Cf IKB-I 01687. Author was a British lieutenant-colonel.

Rudolph CHIMELLI: "Aus Aufständischen sollen Grenzmilizen werden. Bagdad vergleicht sich mit den Kurden. Das irakische Regime braucht freien Rücken für eventuelle Auseinandersetzungen am Persischen Golf" in "Süddeutsche Zeitung" München 28.1.1970 p.7 (ISK-asd)

Exc. in KF/70/01

COMMUNIST PARTY OF IRAQ (ICP): Declaration of the 2nd conference, July 1956.

Therein: "The Kurdish nation possesses all the qualities essential for a nation" (--- incl. ---) "the common endeavour of the Kurds for liberty and national unity".

Dr. A.L. CONSTANDSE: "Wat moeten wij nu eigenlijk doen met 'Biafra': klagen, de hypocrysie signaleren of meehuilen met de wolven in het bos. Biafra-wondkoorts." (What, after all, are we to do know about 'Biafra': lamenting, exposing the hypocrisy, or crying with the wolves in the wood? Biafra wound-fever) in "Algemeen Han-

CONSTANDSE (continued)
delsblad" Amsterdam 17.1.1970
p.15, 1 ill. (ISK-asd)
Exc. in KF/70/01

H. CUKIER: letter. In: "New
Middle East" London January
1970, page 13 (ISK-asd)

S. DE BEAUVOIR + A. CULILI +
D. DE COPPET + R. JAULIN + B.
KOUCHNER + C. LANZMANN + R+E
MARIENSTRAS + J. PULLON +
J.-P. SARTRE + L. SCHWARTZ, +
P. VIDAL-NAQUET: "Des perso-
nalités de gauche dénoncent
'un gangstérisme aux dimensi-
ons de la planète" in "Le
Monde" Paris 13.1.1970 page 4
(ISK-asd)

Declaration opens: "On le
sait maintenant: les génoc-
ides hitlériennes se sont
faits avec la complicité
des alliés". It condemns
"ces monstres froids" par-
ticipating "à quelque cho-
se qui n'a pas de nom et
en vertu de quoi on a déjà
transformé les juifs en sa-
von et les Noirs soudanais
en gibier, tué lentement
les Indiens d'Amérique du
Sud, frappé les Kurdes d'I-
rak ou les communistes in-
donésiens ---."

Franz Carl ENDRES: /Moltke",
Leipzig + Berlin 1913, B.G.
Teubner. 96 pp, 1 portrait (Aus
Natur und Geisteswelt, 415) (K:
14-15) (ISK-asd) (Dfl.2,50 anti-
quarian)

On p.14: "Zunächst galt es,
sich für den Feldzug gegen
Mehmed eine sichere Basis zu
schaffen. Dazu war die Un-
terwerfung der kurdischen
Stämme, die im Hinterlande
des voraussichtlichen
Kriegsschauplatzes eine ganz
unabhängige Existenz führten,
nötig."

Oberleutnant Hugo ERDMANN: "Im
Heiligen Krieg nach Persien",
Berlin + Wien 1918, 185(+3)pp
(Ulstein-Kriegsbücher) (ISK -

ERDMANN (continued)
asd) RM 1,35 new.
pp 86-108: "Ein Ritt zum
Wali von Puscht-i-Kuh", on
Luristan

Şerefê ESİR: "Hejandina Kurda-
ye mletîe-azadariê Iraqêda" (=
The ups and downs of the Kur-
dish national liberation in I-
raq) dissertation. Moscow Sta-
te University. 1966. Reviewed
in "Rya Teze" Êrêvan 21.1.1970
(rec.: ISK-asd)

Şamîlê Selîm ESKER: "Çya, çya-
êd bi pişt" (= Mountain, behind
the mountains) poem(fragment)
105 lines. Translated from A-
zerbaijani by Aliê AVDILREH-
MAN in "Rya teze" Êrêvan 21.1
1970 p.4 (ISK-asd)

Ş.S.ESKER: b.1929 in Agdje-
kend, North-Azerbaijan.

"Executies in Irak" (= Execu-
tions in Iraq) in "de Volks-
krant" Amsterdam 24.11.1969.-
(ISK-asd)

NYT, Beirut, on secret exe-
cution of 8 Iraqis, incl.1
Jew. Al-Bazzaz accused of
cooperating with "CIA-sup-
ported" Kurds.

Aziz FEYZNEJAD: 102 Kurdish
proverbs and sayings. MS, 5pp
(ISK-asd)

21 similar German equiva-
lents added for comparison

(Dr.) Sven HEDIN: "Overland to
India" Facsimile Reprint:
Greenwood Press Inc. New York
2 vols., plates, maps. ports.
cloth. US-dollar 59,50.

Using 1910 Engl.trsl.from
German. For this and other
editions: see IKB-I, 03198

Ch.A. HOOPER: "L'raq et la So-
ciété des Nations" Paris 1928

INTERNATIONAAL INSTITUUT VOOR
SOCIALE GESCHIEDENIS: "Jaar-
verslag 1968" Amsterdam (1969)
42 pp (K: 00) (ISK-asd)
Annual report of I.I.S.H.

"Irak. La révolte kurde n'est
plus un 'picque-nique'" in:
"L'express" Paris 22-28.9.1969
p,25 (map) (ISK-asd)

"Irakische KP unterstützt Ver-
handlungen mit Kurden" in
"Neues Deutschland" (East)Ber-
lin 4.1.1970 (ISK-asd)
After ADN from Baghdad

"Irak stelt Koerden vrede in
vooruitzicht" (= Iraq gives
Kurds prospects of peace) in
"Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant",
Rotterdam 28.1.1970 (ISK-asd).
After AFP + DPA + ANP

Majid KHADDURI: "Republican
'Iraq. A Study in 'Iraqi Poli-
tics Since the Revolution of
1958" issued under the auspi-
ces of the Royal Institute of
International Affairs. Oxford
University Press. London +New
York+Toronto 1969. XII+318 pp
folding map, index (pp 307-
318) (K: indexed) (ISK-asd)£.
2.10.- new.

Reviewed in: "New Middle
East" London January 1970, by
J.K. (= Jon KIMCHE) (rec. ISK-
asd).

Therein:

"The reader must wonder at
times what would be the fa-
te of outsiders - Kurds, Sy-
rians. Iranians or Israe-
lis - if political and so-
cial differences among Ira-
qis could lead to such
slaughter in a single deca-
de. The number of Iraqi ci-
vilians arbitrarily slaugh-
tered by their own people
is conservatively estima-
ted to be around 20,000."

(Sr.) Heinz KLOSS: "Völker,
Sprachen, Mundarten" in "Euro-
pa Ethnica" Wien 1969, nr.4,
pp,146-155 (ISK-asd)

On p.148: "dass Regierungen
willkürlich versucht haben,
den Sprechern einer nahver-
wandten Abstandsprache mit
bald sanfter, bald unsanfter
Gewalt die Überzeugung ein-

Dr. H. KLOSS (continued)

zutrichtern, ihre Sprache sei in Wirklichkeit nur ein Dialekt der Staatssprache. Diese Bemühungen finden sich z.B. --- im heutigen Persien gegenüber seiner kurdischen Volksgruppe."

Walter LAQUEUR: "The Struggle for the Middle East: the Soviet Union and the Middle East 1958-1968" London, 1969 Routledge and Kegan Paul VIII+360 pp, 40 sh new. Reviewed in: "New Middle East" London 1970, January-issue p 42-45 (rec. ISK-asd)

The review: "in the Kurdish issue Moscow was as Laqueur says 'reluctant to give total support to one side', and by a limited measure of partisanship on the Kurds' behalf has extracted little gain from the conflict; but it has at least not placed itself out of court from the point of view of Baghdad".

Stephen Hemsley LONGRIGG: "Four Centuries of Modern Iraq" Oxford 1925 At the Clarendon Press. X(+2)+378 pp., 6 ill. Facsimile reprint 1968 Gregg International Publishers Ltd. £.3.-- new (ISKasd) (K; indexed)

Cf: IKB-I 05372, also for Kurdica-pp.

Ahmed Baba MISKÉ: "La folie sanguinaire du regime irakien" in "AfricAsia" Paris Nr.8 1970

Cemal NEBEZ: "About the Kurdish Problem" (in Arabic) München 1969. ADD: Reviewed (anon.) in "Bibliotheca Orientalis" Leiden Mei-Juli 1969 (Jrg. XXVI, No. 3-4) p.294 (both ISK-asd)

"Nombreux coups d'État depuis douze ans" in "Le Monde" Paris 23.1.1970, and "Sélection hebdomaire du Journal Le Monde"

"Nombreux ---" (continued)

22-28.1.1970 (both ISK-asd). chronology. Ascribes 13.11.1963 anti-AREF-I coup attempt to "jeunes officiers reprochent son immobilisme social et la lutte contre les Kurdes."

A.E. NORDENSKIÖLD: "The Influence of the 'Travels of Marco Polo' on Jacob Gastaldi's maps of Asia". Facsimile Reprint in: "Acta Cartographica" Amsterdam 1970 Theatrum Orbis Terrarum Ltd., 1st vol. of 3rd set (the annual set; plm. 1500 pp; £.27.5.-)

GASTALDI was first European geographer to mention Kurds on a map. Marco POLO - also Venetian - was in Kurdistan.

"Putschversuch im Irak" in the "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" Frankfurt/Main 22.1.'70 (ISK-asd)

After AP, Beirut, 21.1.'70

Hans QUAAS: "Mosul - zweitgrößte Stadt Iraks. Mutter zweier Frühlinge" in: "Neues Deutschland" (East-)Berlin 1.11.1969 (ISK-asd)

Hans QUAAS: "Irak: Bodenschätze in nationaler Regie. Schwefelgewinnung mit Unterstützung Volkspolens" in "Neues Deutschland" (East-)Berlin 20.11.1969 + photo (ISK-asd)

Following Baghdad official parlance and calling Iraqi Kurdistan the "North of Iraq".

"Coup als Voorwendsel. Regime in Irak ruimt zijn vijanden op" (= Coup as a pretext. Regime in Iraq liquidating its enemies) in "de Volkskrant" Amsterdam 3.2.1970 p,7 (ISK-asd) 1 photo

Exc. in KF/70/01, chronicle

Prof. Dr.D. RUZIÉ: "L'ONU pour quoi faire?" in "Le Monde" Paris 17.1.1970 p.2 ("Libres o-

RUZIÉ (continued)

pinions") (ISK-asd)

Author is professor of international public law, at Clermont-Ferrand university Exc.: KF/70/01, chronicle.

Shaul RAMATI: "The Fedayeen", letter, in: "Chicago Tribune-Magazine" Chicago 26.10.1969, pp 4+24 (ISK-asd)

Therein: "The Arab states have in mind the establishment of a purely Moslem Arab middle east ---. We thus find Iraq carrying on a war of attrition against the Kurds, the Sudanese slaughtering tens of thousands of blacks who dared to ask for self-determination, the Syrians persecuting Kurds and Druse alike and in all of these states closing Christian schools or forcing them to teach Islam and a xenophobic Arab nationalism."

Ĥesene RZGO: "Bnelî ji wî Ĥiz dikin" in "Rya Teze" Êrêvan 21.1.1970 (ISK-asd)

Edouard SAAB: "Le gouvernement irakien décrete une amnistie générale pour les civils et les militaires kurdes. La Fin de l'Insurrection armée?" in: "Sélection hebdomaire du journal Le Monde" Paris 22-28.1.1970 and in "Le Monde", Paris, 27.1.1970 (both ISK-asi)

Exc. in KF/70/01, chronicle.

Ămerîkê SERDAR: "Em bi dil bimbarek dikin" (= With our best wishes to him) in "Rya Teze" Êrêvan 21.1.1970 p.4, photo (picturing Şerefê EŞIR) (ISK-asd)

"Son Posta" (= Last Mail) Istanbul 11.4.1946. art. on Kurds. Therein: "In Turkey no Kurdish minority ever existed either nomadic or settled, with national consciousness or without it."

Mukarram TALEBANî: article in "Al-Thakafa al-Jadida" Baghdad December 1969, on Kurds.

Quoted in ADN-despatch 3.1 1970, and in "Neues Deutschland" 4.1.1970. Paper is an organ of pro-Soviet CPI.

"The Middle East and North-Africa 1969-1970" survey and directory. 16th ed. Incl. 120 pp "Who is who in the Middle East" London 1970 Europa Publications 988 pp. £.7.-.- new. Reviewed: "New Middle East" London, January 1970, p.46 (rec.: ISK-asd)

Ilse TUBBESING: "Im Land der schwarzen Zelte. Von der Türkei nach Persien: Reise durchs wilde Kurdistan" in "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" Frankfurt/Main 8.1.1970 map + photo (ISK-asd)

UNITED NATIONS/NATIONS UNIES/PEACE OBSERVATION COMMISSION: letter to Mr Omran YAHYA, President of Kurdish Students Organization in the U.S.A., Chicago. New York, 21.6.1963, signed John P. GAILLARD, secr. of UN Peace Observation Commission. 1 p. xerox (ISK-asd)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION. VISA OFFICE (Elizabeth L. Engdahl, chief) letter to Mr James F. GREENE, dep. associate commissioner, Domestic Control, Immigration + Naturalization Service. Dept. of Justice. Washington, Washington 28.4.1967. 1 p. (xerox) (ISK-asd)

Concerning Mr Omran Feyli YEHîA. Says State dept. has "no information indicating that any Kurds have been persecuted by the Iraqi government" since 29.6.1966.

"Un massacre" in "jeune Afrique" Paris 17-23.12.1969, pp. 42-43, 2 photos (ISK-asd)

Also covers Dakan-massacre in Iraqi Kurdistan, immedi-

"Un massacre" (continued) ately adding 2 Israeli war crimes (Deir Yassin 9.4.48 and Kafr Kassem 29.10.'56)

(Pol VAN CAENEGHEM): "De Koerden, een volk in de moordkuil" (= The Kurds, a people in the killing-cage) in "Jong Gent" Gent 1969, vol. II, nr. 1, ppl-5 4 photos (ISK-asd)

Also in parallel-editions: "Jong Brussel", "Jong Kortrijk", "Jong Waasland", "Jong Antwerpen", "Jong Likburg", same issue, same pagination.

Silvio VAN ROOY: "Biafra-wondkoorts II" letter in "Algemeen Handelsblad" Amsterdam 22.1.1970 p.4 (ISK-asd)

Dealing with art. by Dr. A. L. CONSTANDSE (see there), which suggested neocolonialist elements "Back Biafra" and "encouraged the Kurds to separation from Iraq". To the question who were those elements, Dr. A. L. C. did not answer so far. He formerly was foreign news editor of the daily.

Silvio VAN ROOY + Kees TAMBOER "ISK's Kurdish Bibliography Nr I" A'dam 1968 ISK. ADD: Reviewed by: (R.F. Dr. Thomas BOIS (O.P.) in "Bibliotheca Orientalis" Leiden, Mei-Juli, 1969, vol. XXVI nrs 3-4, pp 184-187 (ISK-asd)

In 3 preceding lines of bibliographical info on the book reviewed, 3 errors slipped through.

Frits VISSER: "Kwarteeuw franse kwaliteitskrant. 'Vader abt' zegt Le Monde adieu" (= A quarter of a century French quality paper. 'Father abbot' says farewell to Le Monde) in "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" Rotterdam 22.12.1969, 1 ill. (ISK-asd)

Therein on "Le Monde": "The paper has a faible for the Kurds in their battle ---"

"Regime in Irak bereid tot grote concessies aan nationalisten. Vreedzame regeling van vraagstuk der Koerden" (= Regime in Iraqi willing to big concessions to nationalists. Peaceful settlement of the problem of the Kurds) in "Trouw" Amsterdam 27.1.1970 p.7 (ISK-asd)

(Silvio VAN ROOY): "Koerden hoofdoorzaak Bagdads paniekreacties" (= Kurds the main cause of Baghdad's panic-reactions) in "Algemeen Handelsblad" Amsterdam 29.1.1970, p.4 (ISK-asd)

Commenting rather pessimistically on recent developments in Iraq.

"Wreed lot der Joden Arabische landen" (= Cruel fate of Jews /in/ Arab countries) in "Israel Informatie" Den Haag Februari 1970 p.3 (ISK-asd)

Exc. in KF/70/o2, chronicle

Michel BESSON: "Une guerre dont on ne veut pas parler", in: "alerte atomique" nr. 25, Paris, novembre-décembre 1969 pp 16-15, map, 2 photos (ISK-asd)

Michel BESSON: "Le problème du Kurdistan" in: "tiers monde et mondialisme", Paris, Décembre 1969, pp.4-5 (ISK-asd)

Michel BESSON: "Trois mois au Kurdistan. Une guerre... dont personne ne veut parler" in: "Presqu'île d'Arvert / Journal chrétien d'information locales" La Tremblade, décembre 1969 p.2, map, photo (ISK-asd)

Ismet Chériff VANLY (= Ismet Şêrif VANLÎ): lecture (at Mid-East peace meeting in Switzerland. n.d.) in "Éléments" Paris 1970 le trimestre, pp.28-32, 60 (followed by comment from Jules HUMBERT-DROZ + Pasteur BODMER pp 31-32) (ISK-asd). Main lecture reprinted in "Kurdish Facts" 70/1

M A N I L

ARABS EXECUTED AN APE

"The Jan.-Febr.-1970 issue of ARTIS, organ of the Amsterdam zoo, carried the following item in the rubric KORT DIEREN NIEUWS:

"Execution. In Hodeida, Yemen, a monkey, owned by a police man, was sentenced to death because of arsonry. The sentence was executed by a police squad. Hundreds of inhabitants attended the execution, the Yemeni army paper reports." Monkeys apparently have good reasons now for seeking protection from Arab violence." Drs. A. JANSEN, Amsterdam

THE SOUND OF WAR

"Apart from the journey by car from Baghdad to Silêmanî we did not have much pleasure because, as you know yourself, it is pretty dangerous to travel around. Furthermore there was heavy fighting in the mountains near Silêmanî, which was pretty troublesome during the first few nights especially. Because of the heat, people are sleeping on the roofs during 5-6 months, and shooting in the mountains can be heard clearly then.

For people from the West the most striking and the most annoying thing are, I believe, the existence of countless check points, where the same questions are being asked again and again, forms are being completed and luggage turned upside down. But all in all it was a stirring journey." (Dutchwoman, name and address known to editors).

xxx

WRITERS; PUBLISHERS, POLICEMEN.

"The appearance of the Arabic edition of my book, "The Arab East" is being temporarily delayed, because of the Arab publisher's arrest in a charge of 'causing damage to the nation's security'. He is now facing a trial. When, and how it would end we can not tell. Anyhow, I hope the printing of the book shall come to an end. The proofs had been finished much earlier and part of the book has already been printed. I have finished two weeks ago a review on your 2 volumes bibliography for the Israeli "New East". When it appears you'll get it."

Aharon COHEN, Sha'ar Ha'amakim

AUTHORSHIP

"Was the article in the "Algemeen Handelsblad" of 29.1.'70 on the Kurds written by you?" Dr Henriette BOAS Amsterdam. It was. Ed. (see curr.bibl.)

AMSTERDAM - TEL AVIV

"Thank you very much for the very interesting facsimile /Türki. Es. tats- und Krieges-Bericht. Febr. 1964/. I was specially struck by the faithfulness with which the dress had been rendered, and the strength of custom which preserved its characteristics til today. I feel that cooperation between ISK and our Center would be valuable to both institutions. I suppose there is a wide range of common interests and activities. --- In the meantime, I should like to order two copies of your "Kurdish Bibliography".

AMSTERDAM-TEL AVIV(continued)

We also want to make sure of your "Kurdistan Yearbook" as soon as it comes out."

Dr Uriel DANN, The Reuven Shiloah Research Center, Tel Aviv.

KURDICA-BOOM

"--- interesting to hear that there is the great upsurge of interest in Kurdish publishing ---."

AD ORIENTEM Ltd, R.A. Gooch, St.-Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

NEW CORRESPONDENT

"Je suis d'accord pour servir de correspondant de l'International Society Kurdistan" et suis à votre service quand vous le desirez."

Michel BESSON La Tremblade

WUJS-ISK CO-OPERATION

"We would like to distribute "Kurdish Facts", "Defenceless" and "The Persecution of the Kurdish People by the Baath Dictatorship in Syria" as widely as possible among our student members and several international organizations with whom we are in contact." WORLD UNION OF JEWISH STUDENTS Gordon HAUSMANN London

GERMANS, ARABS, KURDS, JOBS.

"In den letzten zwei Wochen habe ich fünf Ablehnungen von den deutschen Firmen erhalten. Die Begründung liegt nahe: die Deutschen wollen keine arabischen Staatsangehörigen, obwohl ich in jeder Beziehung schreibe, dass ich Kurde bin. So werden wir durch das Ausland auf Rechnung der Araber diskriminiert."

Nûrî AMÎN (West-)Berlin

As there is no state Arabistan, there cannot yet be "arabische Staatsangehörige", only "arabische Volksangehörige" (Arab ethnic nationals) (EDITOR)

NILEAN APPEAL

Re: An international appeal for educational-cultural help to Nilean students.

As a result of the Arab war of islamisation, as well as the consequent creation of the Nilean military resistance organisation to counteract the assimilation process, many Nilean children have found themselves without any future, especially in the educational field. In Nilea (former South Sudan) itself, education has been a forgotten term since all schools and other institutions were closed down by the Arab of the Sudan as far back as since 1962. Scholarships overseas are out of their reach (the current number of Nileans studying abroad is about twenty, including those who have graduated) because, as any other branch, it is a Sudanese monopoly. (There are over 3000 Sudanese studying abroad).

However, a few daring children and students have managed to make their way into Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Congo-Kinshasa as well as Central African Republic. At any rate, the respective governments of those countries have been trying their best to offer what they could afford in the present stage of development. Yet, the most difficult problem has always been the finance, i. e. who could give the money for educating so many children. On their part, places, especially at the university-level, do cause any serious problem. The government of Nilea (formerly Southern Sudan), on the other hand, has been trying to establish bush-schools in the liberated areas, but there, too, there are no proper facilities.

Under these circumstances, the Government of Nilea has no other alternative, rather than

NILEAN APPEAL (continued)

to ask any international organisation for aid. On the assumption that it should be met with positively, the following are prerequisites: a.) preference is given to university, technical, or professional studies, either abroad or in any African country, except the Arab or arabised ones; b.) Secondary education, c.) any organisation seriously sympathetic could co-operate with the Government of Nilea in encouraging Nilean schools in the liberated areas, by offering financial help. Let us have your sympathy, Nilea shall never forget any help!

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE. GOVERNMENT OF NILEA, c/o Dr. Ajon.A.AJOU, Giessen, GFR, Klinikstrasse 37, Germany.

ON WAR AND PEACE

"Your comments on the publication of war in Iran by the KURDISH AFFAIRS BULLETIN are well-taken. However, I would like for you to know that since last summer KAB is being published by some of our Kurdish brothers in Chicago. I think we should all remember that KSO, like all other student organizations, includes people who hold various opinions. Whether these views are correct or not, KSO - USA has never been and will never be a political party-type organization where views and opinions are previously discussed and then presented as a formal position of that group. As a member of KSO, I will make available to the other Kurds here the views you expressed on KAB in KURDISH FACTS, October 1969."

Şafiq QAZZAZ, Silver Spring, Maryland, USA

The matter dealt with in KF's criticism has little

ON WAR AND PEACE (continued)

to do with diverging views. Either there IS war in Persian Kurdistan or there is NOT. It is the facts that count here. KF found the reports on war in Persian Kurdistan to be fakes. Had there been a war indeed, KF would certainly have reported it in as much detail as was available. All letters and printed matter alleging there was a war in P.Kst. that ISK received have been listed bibliographically or/and were quoted. KSO's impartiality is beyond doubt. Especially for that reason, canards are regrettable. Even the most serious paper can publish a canard, occasionally. Summarizing, we may repeat news and views are two very different things, or at least ought to be. Reporting all the news and all the views on Kurdistan remains KF's aim. EDITORS.

COLLECTING KURDISH PERIODICALS

"Please could you help me to complete my Kurdistan-hand-library (I'll subscribe)? I want "Kurdistan Information", "Bang -î KAJYK" and the German "Kurdistan Journal" (on them, the periodical "Kardaşlık" of Baghdad reports)."
Dr. Baymirza HAYIT, Köln-Ostheim

The first 2 papers may be obtained from Mr Brûskê İBRAHİM, 8034 Germering, Hubertusstr. 24, in Bavaria. "Kurdistan Journal" ceased to appear three years ago. The above information was published in earlier issues of this paper already. An article on the position of Iraqi Turks in the present Kurdo-Arab conflict is printed elsewhere in this. KF, together with a map. EDITORS.

Massensterben in Biafra?

Der Krieg in Biafra ist zu Ende. Eine Katastrophe unab-
schätzbaren Ausmaßes bahnt sich an.

In einem kaum vorstellbaren Chaos von Flüchtlingen, dar-
unter Tausende und Abertausende Frauen und Kinder,
krank, ausgemergelt, dem Tode näher als dem Leben,
fliehen die Menschen der Ostregion Nigerias in den Busch.
Es ist zu befürchten, daß die gesamte Bevölkerung Biafras
ein Opfer von Seuchen, Hunger und Krankheit wird.

Die Lebensmittel- und Medikamentenvorräte sind so gut
wie aufgebraucht.

Helfen Sie bitte schnell durch Ihre Spende.



Hans Matthöfer, MdB: „Um die
Not dieser hungernden und
kranken Flüchtlinge zu lindern,
müssen wir helfen, wo immer es
möglich ist. Ich bitte Sie im
Namen dieser Menschen um Ihre
Unterstützung.“



Prof. Dr. Brundert, Oberbürger-
meister von Frankfurt, Schirmherr
der — action medico —: „Das
Schicksal dieser Flüchtlinge, krank,
dem Hungertod ausgesetzt, legt
uns die Pflicht auf, schnell zu
helfen. Ich bitte Sie dringend um
Ihre Mithilfe.“



Dr. Georg Dietrich, Oberbürger-
meister von Offenbach: „Die
— action medico — leistet seit
Jahren humanitäre Hilfe, besonders
für die Menschen in Biafra.
Ich bitte dringend um Spenden.“

Hilfsaktion Biafra — Schirmherrschaft Professor Dr. Brundert

— action medico — Gemeinschaft zur Förderung sozial-medizinischer Stiftungen e. V.
Präsident Dr. med Lupp, 6 Frankfurt-Bonames, Harhelmer Weg 24a

Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund e.V. Deutschland
Bundesvorstand Erich Kirchner

Postscheckkonto Köln Nr. 6999
Kreissparkasse Köln-Mülheim Nr. 7900

Eine halbe Million Tote im Südsudan –

diese Menschen, Flüchtlinge aus dem Südsudan, hauptsächlich Frauen und Kinder, starben an Hunger, Krankheit und Seuchen.

Insgesamt wird die Zahl der Flüchtlinge, die von der Republik Uganda in 9 Settlements untergebracht wurden, auf 23 000 Menschen geschätzt. Darüber hinaus leben im Busch und im unwegsamen Gelände Ugandas 180 000 bis 250 000 südsudanesische Flüchtlinge unter den primitivsten Bedingungen. Diese Menschen sind trotz intensiver Bemühungen der ugandanesischen Regierung latent unterernährt, durch Krankheit und Hungertod bedroht. Die Lebensmittelknappheit steigt ständig, die Versorgung mit Kleidung, Medikamenten und anderen humanitären Hilfsmitteln sowie die ärztliche und schulische Betreuung sind nicht gesichert.

Die - action medico - Frankfurt will die Not dieser Flüchtlinge lindern durch Versorgung mit Lebensmitteln, Medikamenten und anderen, dringend benötigten Dingen des täglichen Bedarfs.

Durch Ihre Spende geben Sie diesen Menschen, hauptsächlich Frauen und Kindern, eine Chance zu überleben.



Dr. Alfred Dregger MdL,
Oberbürgermeister von Fulda

„Millionen hungernder Menschen in der Welt sind uns Mahnung und Verpflichtung zugleich, zu helfen und uns in den praktischen Dienst der Nächstenliebe zu stellen. Mit Ihrer Spende retten Sie Menschenschicksale. Die humanitäre Aufgabe der - action medico - verdient unsere volle Unterstützung und Hilfe.“



Dr. med. Dietrich Luppá,
Präsident der - action medico -

„Diesen hungernden und kranken Flüchtlingen, Frauen und Kindern muß schnell geholfen werden. Ich bitte Sie deshalb dringend um Spenden.“



Prof. Dr. Brundert,
Oberbürgermeister von Frankfurt,
Schirmherr der - action medico -

„Das Schicksal von Millionen, die täglich verhungern können, legt uns die moralische Pflicht auf, aus menschlichen Gründen zu helfen, wo immer wir helfen können. Das ist der Sinn unserer Spenden.“

Sudan-Hilfe der - action medico - Frankfurt-Bonames, Harheimer Weg 24 a

Präsident Dr. med. D. W. Luppá

Postscheckkonto Köln Nr. 6999

Kreissparkasse Köln-Mülheim Nr. 7900