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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 25X1REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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2. Bulletin of the Istiqlal 25X1

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[Redacted]

25X1 Attached are the following publications:

- 25X1 1. Baghdad Press Items, Iraq (11 copies).
- 2. Bulletin of the Istiqlal, Moroccan Nationalist Party (1 copy).

25X1

[Redacted]

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D A I L Y R E V I E W
of the
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Embassy of the U.S.A.
Baghdad, Iraq.

Wednesday, November 8, 1950.

25X1

SYRO-IRAQI UNION.

In this morning's leading article, Al-Istiqlal writes on the question of Syro-Iraqi Union referring to the recent speech of the Party's opinion expressed by its President recently and clearly that the past months' events in Syria were proofs of what sincere Arabs of Syria and Iraq had in mind since the time of Faisal's regime which has now become a studied plan for execution. Had it not been for the hinderance placed in their way, the plan would have been carried out as expected by those sincere persons. Nevertheless, it has become essential as it is the only source of stability in Syria. It further explains that the Party's opinion was always that the unity is not for the defense but it is the only means for the Arabs to unite against the Zionist danger after the failure of all the plans that were carried out and which were remained on paper only as referred to by the President the last of which was the Collective Security Plan. The benefit of this plan was doubtful on the experience gained from the Palestine battle. Although the Party welcomes any idea which strengthens the relations between Arab countries, yet it finds that no cooperation would be stronger than the Syro-Iraqi Union.

As for foreign influence, the President's method was final and clear when he said that the Party's binding to the Syro-Iraqi Union was based on the condition that Syria should be preserved from any foreign influence which would cause from the Iraq's relations with the Britain and other countries. Today, while we find Syria is subject to more severe experiences, it proves to be the beginning of further interval which lacks stability it is incumbent on the Arab countries to think about what threatens Syria from the Zionist danger before thinking of their own differences and consider the situation and unite their policy on such basis as to secure stability. The unity is the only means to rescue Syria from danger. (Al-Istiqlal).

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November 8, 1950.

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CRITICAL SITUATION OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY IN BEIRUT CAUSES
COMMUNIST ACTIVITY.

' Communist attempt to make the A.U.B. as their aim of subversive activities in the Middle East and all the Arab countries. Dr. Stevenson, the Director of the University has sent a report to the Board of Trustees in New York City to this effect. The Director has further dismissed six students being accused of agitating and distributing communist pamphlets attacking the University, U.S.A. and the Director. The Director has further
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critical and cannot be taken as a series of demonstrations which the students carry out. These demonstrations prove to be a well

November 8, 1950.

planned attack from outside directed against the United States in general and the University in particular. The situation of the University is in danger. He has mentioned to the Board that four of the students have been dismissed for various periods and that further attempts may occur. He also mentions that the University is prepared to continue drastic action not only by putting an end to such events but also to take positive steps to put an end to the political illiteracy on which the Communist propaganda is based. It is worth mentioning that the A.U.B. has been established since 80 years and is considered as the largest American educational center in the Middle East in which there are students from various countries and particularly from the surrounding Arab countries. It is learnt that the six students dismissed and the four others who will be dismissed are members of the Communist party. Two of them are from Lebanon, four from Iraq and two from Transjordan. But as for the reason of dismissal it is on account of the decision taken by the University that they should not employ their position in the University for propaganda of foreign political parties.
(Al-Akhbar)

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of the

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Embassy of the U.S.A.
Baghdad, Iraq.

Wednesday, November 1, 1950.

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REGENT TO VISIT MEDINA.

Al-Nabaa reports,

"H.M. the Queen, H.M. Queen Nafisa, and H.R.H. the Regent will fly soon to Medina to visit the Prophet's grave. Upon learning of the Royal desire through its Minister in Baghdad, the Saudi government expressed its satisfaction and its welcome of the Royal visitors."

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RELEASE OF TRIBAL CONVICTS.

Pursuant to the Royal Irada remitting the sentences of tribesmen condemned to imprisonment by the Minister of Interior despite acquittal or release by the local administrative authorities, 169 persons were freed. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

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Commenting on the said Royal Irada, Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi says that it is in line with the statements made by Premier Nuri As-Said to administer justice properly and fairly. "No doubt," it adds, "the step undertaken by the Prime Minister is considered as a great start, which will consolidate the people's belief that the government protects their interest and will not leave any oppressed without relief and without restoring him his right, and the belief that law will be administered without being subjected to any influence."

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ANGLO-IRAQI FINANCIAL TALKS.

The scarce currencies talks between Iraq and Britain will begin this morning at the Minister of Finance's office. Contrarily to previous reports, the amount to be asked by Iraq is the equivalent of ID. 8,955,000. The sum of ID. 7,955,000 is required for paying the value of would-be imported goods, and the rest, that is one million dinars, will be needed for meeting

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MIDDLE.....

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November 1, 1950.

MIDDLE EASTERN ECONOMIC BLOC.

The Iraq government has received a copy of a Saudi circular-note to Arab League members, recommending the setting up of a Middle Eastern economic bloc. The Saudi proposal is the outcome of a meeting at Lake Success among representative of Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Egypt, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen and Greece. The meeting, says the Saudi note, approved in principle the idea of an economic bloc for the Middle East. (Al-Umma)

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

After stressing that peace with Israel is out of question because it is "undesirable" and because it cannot be trusted, Al-Akhbar, commenting on the UN consideration of the Arab and Israeli charges and counter-charges, says, "Let it decide what it wants. The Arabs should rely on themselves... they have to prepare themselves to meet evil with evil and aggression with force..."

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Criticizing the Arab states' official policy towards Spain, Liwa Al-Istiqlal says that despite the UN boycott they have established diplomatic relations with Spain. "Spain," it affirms, "like other imperialistic powers committed many crimes against the Arabs and Moslems in Morocco, and it conspired with France to suppress the movement of Nationalist warrior Emir Abdul Kerim Al-Khitabi."

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The Central Administrative Committee of the National Democratic Party has postponed the party's annual congress from November 23 to November 29, 1950. (Sada Al-Ahali)

E N D.

of the
B A G H D A D P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.
Baghdad, Iraq.

Thursday, November 9, 1950.

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REFUGEES AID PLAN.

Sada Al-Ahali comments on discussions of the U.N. Special Political Committee on the Arab Refugees' Problem that it is not important to offer necessary allowances to the Agency for execution of plans or the amount of donations or the nature of projects suggested as all these would not help the plan fundamentally i.e., it has no connection with a justified enquiry into the refugees problems as an assurance for returning them to their homeland or to compensate those who do not wish to return according to the decision taken by the U.N. in December, 1948. That decision was turned down through the Anglo-American influence immediately it was found that Israel objects. It was substituted by the plan for collecting donations. The non-return of refugees to their homeland only assist in their being replaced by Jews and secondly donations do not help their condition at all as they will remain away from their country. These are not helpful as they do not differ from the previous projects suggested and already failed. The only result we can foresee is that such steps would only facilitate the carrying out of the plans of the Reconciliation Commission whose intention was to keep the Arab Palestinians away from their country which condition is being very strongly opposed by the Arab countries. (Sada Al-Ahali 11/9)

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THE IBRD COMMISSION.

We learn that the above commission visited some of the Government offices for the purpose of contacting authorities and to enquire into the economical and financial situation connected with the potential projects and preparing the principle points for forwarding to the International Bank with their recommendations after their return to the U.S.A. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 11/8)

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ECONOMICAL AID TO THE MIDDLE EAST.

In this morning's leading article Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi writes that as the result of the second world war the U.S.A. became a super power and politically and economically through her granting economical aids to the under-developed

November 9, 1950.

countries and by supplying them with technical experts and financial loans. The aim of the U.S.A. outcomed a series of projects for the assistance of the European countries, countries in Asia and Africa, Middle East and Far East to enable them to face any probable events through a clash between east and west. Amongst these were Marshal plans, President Truman's Point IV Aid Programme and Economical Aid Projects passed by the Congress according to which vast amount was granted to a great number of countries in Asia and Europe. All these countries made use of the opportunity and received all what they required for their construction and development plans which amounted to three milliards of Dollars. It reformed the economical conditions in European countries that have been damaged during the war. The attitude of the U.S.A. has been hostile towards the Arab countries since the end of the second war up to the present and particularly on the question of Palestine, therefore, the Arab countries refrained from requesting for such help and the Americans themselves have been occupied in offering Military, Technical, Economical and Financaill aid to Zionists.

But lately attention have been drawn to this matter and some of the countries amongst whom were Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon have made request to the UN for loans for the purpose of carrying out their economical projects. Iraq and Syria have made their request to IBRD for which a mission is now visiting countries to study the financial and economical conditions and to submit a report to IBRD in connection with the grant of an international loan amounting to five million pounds on $\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 11/9)

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SHORT NEWS.

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SHORT NEWS.

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The latest statistics made by the Iranian authorities show that six thousand Jews departed from Kurdistan to Teheran for the purpose of proceeding to Israel via Iran and so far two thousands of them have left by air. But as for Iraqi Jews who have gone to Iran for the purpose of proceeding to Israel, the Jewish Comotry in Teheran has been allotted for their stay until arrangements are made for their departure. So far 8000 of them have left and a further 1500 are awaiting. (Al-Hawadith. 11/9)

Assistant Commandant of Police accused of dishonesty. We learn that one of the A.C. Police attempted to send a telegram through wireless to Tel Aviv to a Violinist named Eliahoo Aziz. The telegram contained the news of the receipt of suit cases and their locality and of news of the health of ladies named Asprons Murad Naqar and Madlene Murad Naqar and other things not yet traced. The A.C. Police has confessed to the Investigating Judge who issued a warrant for his detention. This A.C. Police was one of those who was supervising the Jewish affairs and it might be that the telegram is a Code. (As-Sijil. 11/9)

Israel representative in the Special Political Committee took the opportunity of the discussions on the subject of refugees' problems and explained of the desire of Israel for peace with the Arab Governments after direct negotiations and announced that Israel does not agree to the return of refugees to their countries. Commenting on the above, Al-Yaqdha warns the Arab countries that while we know that the Arab countries will act according to Israel plans which is to keep the refugees outside Palestine, it will not be very late when the seven Arab countries will regret, but it will then be too late for them to do anything. (Al-Yaqdha. 11/9)

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According to a Royal Bilat announcement issued on November 8, Queen Aliya's conditions remained unchanged. (Al-Shaab.11/0)

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H.R.H. The Regent has sent a telegram to President Truman congratulating him on the occasion of his safe escape from attempted assassination, for which President Truman has sent a message of thanks to the Regent. (Ash-Shaab. 11/9)

E N D.

D A I L Y R E V I E W
of the
B A G H D A D P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.
Baghdad, Iraq.

Friday, November 10, 1950.

25X1

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KING ABDULLAH INTERVIEWED.

In an exclusive interview with the Az-Zaman reporter and the "Al-Ahram" correspondent in Baghdad, King Abdullah passed some remarks.

Asked about the proposed four-nation plan for internationalizing the holy places, he stated that he still expects full information from the Jordanian delegation at Lake Success. He added that he has no objection to international supervision of the maintenance of the holy places provided that "Jordan retains responsibility for peace and order."

Asked about Egypto-Jordan relations, the King said that a "Brotherly spirit of cooperation exists." He stressed that there is no question of "subservience."

About Syria, he expressed the opinion that the prevailing turmoil will lead to "unity of Syria"; and asserted, "I shall not change my opinion." Asked whether efforts are being made in this sense, he said, "There are none, but the right way is clear; stability is inevitably on the footstep of instability."

Asked about the incorporation into one state of the Arab sheikhdoms on the Persian Gulf, King Abdulla discounted the rumor as a "dream of the press which I have not heard of."

Asked whether Chinese intervention into the Korean war will lead to a world war, he stated that war already exists between Communism and Democracy.

Asked whether the present economic conditions in the Arab countries may prevent Communism from spreading, he said that Communism is professed by "who has no religious sense."

In the end, he blamed "Al-Ahram" newspaper of having abandoned its usual gravity by joining the rest of the Egyptian press in a campaign against his person. (Az-Zaman)

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November 10, 1950

THE IBRD MISSION.

Economics Minister Dhia Jaffar stated that his Ministry has submitted "several loan requests" to the IBRD mission including funds to build up an oil refinery, to expand agricultural mechanization, and to erect a silo in Basra and a tobacco warehouse. (Az-Zaman)

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NEW DEPUTIES WIN UNCONTESTED.

In uncontested by-elections, Mohammed Jewad Al-Khatib was elected to fill the additional seat of Suq El-Sheyyukh, Social Affairs Minister Majid Mustafa to fill the vacancy of the Raniya constituency due to the death of Salahiddin Baban, and Mohammed Ali Mahmud to fill the vacancy of the Koysenjaq constituency due to the resignation of Mohammed Ziad. (Al-Akhbar)

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Commenting on the Chinese intervention in Korea, Sada Al-Ahali doubts there is a real intervention on the part of Mao's China. It interprets the change in the course of the military operations as due to a regrouping of the North Korean forces. "The matter," it says, may be but a new act of provocation on the part of the U.S. against the People's Republic of China." The Chinese forces operating in North Korea are described as "volunteers", which were encouraged to enlist by the Red Chinese Premier to repel the "aggression" against North Korea.

The paper expresses the fear that the Korean-Manchurian border plays the same role of the 38th parallel and that the Americans seek a UN action on the MacArthur report. Indeed, the American plan which amended the UN charter affords the opportunity to override a Soviet veto at the Security Council. Even, it makes easier for MacArthur to get a mandate from the UN than the American Congress itself.

The whole matter is that the "Americans want war, but they are seeking to throw its responsibility on others, while there is none in the world but the U.S. who wants war."

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The Orient is rising, acclaims Al-Yaqdha. China and India rid themselves of imperialism. Even, Korea and Indo-China are trying to follow suit. The Arabs should strive to ensure their unity, lest they remain divided and weak.

November 10, 1950.

Analyzing the American Point IV Program, Al-Akhbar says that the American offer of aid is "too important to be taken at its face value and too important to be disregarded without consideration." The Point IV Program has been conceived a means to combat Communist infiltration in underdeveloped areas. It comprises two parts: One, extending the American know-how, and Two, the investment of American capital.

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SHORT NEWS.

King Abdulla will visit Kerbala and Najaf today. He may visit Basra in the near future. (Az-Zaman)

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In an official announcement, the Minister of Interior has requested that persons who are a party in a dispute over Miri lands should not refer to the Ministry of Interior itself. The matter is forwarded to consideration by the Ministry after the Mutasarrif makes his own decision, explains the announcement. (Az-Zaman)

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The presence of a million Palestin
refugees exposes the area to a sinister fate. Their problem
must be resolved by the West in cooperation with the Arab count-
ries; and the West should force Israel to allow their repatriatio.

D A I L Y R E V I E W

of the

B A G H D A D P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.
Baghdad, Iraq.

Saturday, November 11, 1950
Sunday, November 12, 1950
Monday, November 13, 1950

25X1

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PRIME MINISTER TO LECTURE ON WAR AND POLITICS.

Premier Nuri As-Said will deliver a lecture on "war and politics in the 19th and 20th centuries", on Tuesday, November 14, at the Faisal Hall. Invitations were distributed. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 11/12)

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ANNUAL CONGRESS OF CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY SET FOR NOVEMBER 27.

The Constitutional Union Party's Higher Committee convened on Friday, November 10, under the presidency of its leader, Nuri As-Said. In accordance with Article-20 of its internal regulation, it was decided to summon the annual congress on Monday, November 27, 1950, at 5 p.m. The congress will have to elect the party's leader and Higher Committee, to examine the Secretary's report on the party's activities during the past year and to make recommendations for the coming year. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 11/12)

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TRANSFERS OF MUTASARRIFIS CONTEMPLATED.

The following transfers of Mutasarrifs are to take place:

- 1) Awqaf DG Jalal Khalid would be appointed Mutasarrif of Sulaimaniya;
- 2) Sulaimaniya Mutasarrif Najmiddin Saib would be transferred to Erbil;
- 3) Erbil Mutasarrif Mustafa Al-Garadagh, to Kirkuk;
- 4) Kirkuk Mutasarrif Murad Ash-Shawi, to Amara;
- 5) Amara Mutasarrif Musa Shaker would be appointed DG of Awqaf. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 11/12)

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GOVERNMENT CADRE LAW TO BE AMENDED.

The Government Cadre Law imposes a maximum limit for salary. ~~Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006800070002-7~~ance, a primary school teacher cannot be paid more than 25 dinars a month

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as a basic salary; a secondary school teacher, 40 dinars; an engineer, 50 dinars. This situation is leading to the fact that able persons quit the government service. In order to remedy such defects, the Prime Minister means to amend the Cadre Law to lift restrictions on government officials' promotion. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 11/12)

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IRANO-IRAQI FRONTIER INCIDENT.

Diplomatic representations are under way between Iraq and Iran regarding matters of common frontiers.

An Iranian police station has been set up on Iraq territories over the ruins of an old Iraqi one, in the Shatt-Al-Arab area near the villages of Katiban, Al-Nashwa, and Al-Mehdada. The Iraq government is asking that the Iranian police station be removed.

Moreover, the Director of Police and the Assistant Mutassarif for the Liwa of Basra were detained for a full day by the Iranian police, while being on Iraq territories. (Al-Umma. 11/12)

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DEVELOPMENT BOARD CONVENES.

On Saturday, November 11, the Development Board convened at the National Bank. The meeting was attended by the Minister of Finance and the National Bank Governor.

The Council of Ministers decided to authorize Arshad Al-Umary and Jalal Baban, in their capacity of members of the Development Board, to contact the various governmental departments to be communicated their plans which fit with the Board's jurisdiction.

It was learned in parliamentary lobbies that Arshad Al-Umary has withdrawn his resignation from the Senate, which he tendered upon his appointment to the Development Board. (Al-Umma 11/13)

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KING ABDULLA VISITED NAJAF, KERBALA AND KUFA.

On Saturday, November 11, King Abdulla visited the holy places in Najaf and Kerbala, and lunched at the Royal Palace in Kufa. In Najaf, he was welcomed by Sheikh Abdul Karim Az-Zunjani on behalf of the Ulama of the city. (Al-Nabaa. 11/13)

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Nov. 11, 12, & 13, 1950.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO ADOPT "DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM."

The National Democratic Party intends to amend its program by inserting the principle of "democratic socialism." The Party's Secretary, Hussain Jamil, stated, "Democratic socialism is the right principle which should prevail in the Arab countries, in order to keep pace with the rest of the world and to ensure a standard of living worthy of man." (Az-Zaman. 11/12)

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

In its editorials of November 12 and 13, Ash-Shaab criticizes the manner the Arab politicians are conducting their countries' policy.

Just before the UN Assembly convenes, the Egyptian press staged a wild campaign of speculations about a would-be meeting between the Egyptian and the British Foreign Ministers. The fact is that Mr. Bevin met Dr. Salahiddin just by hazard. This brought about a bitter disappointment which turned into a hostile campaign against Mr. Bevin. Another incident. Lebanese Foreign Minister Philippe Taqla lunched with Mr. Bevin. The press made various guesses and speculations; but, Lebanese Premier Riad Al-Solh declared later that his Foreign Minister did not discuss any particular subject.

"It is proved," concludes the paper, "that a policy or diplomacy to be successfully conducted has to be inspired by the country's national interests and circumstances."

Still commenting on the statement about foreign policy made by the Independence Party's Leader at its fifth annual rally, Liwa Al-Istiqlal (11/13) speaks of the "liberation of Palestine."

It recommends to its readers to repeat 5 times a day after praying, "my goal is the liberation of Palestine." It urges the boycott of Jews. It warns everyone in general and the Arab statesmen in particular that they should convince themselves that the Jews' "gold is a fire, their women's beauty is ugliness, their woman singers' voice is a bark, and their honey is a deadly poison."

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SHORT NEWS.

Taha Lutfi Al-Badri, owner of the Al-Istiqlal newspaper, announces that he has severed any connection with Khalid Ad-Dura who was editing it.

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Nov. 11, 12, and 13, 1950.

An Agricultural Institute is being opened by the Ministry of Economics. Thirty students are to be admitted in the first year. The Institute will be of a two-year course. (Liwa Al-Istiqlal. 11/13)

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The Ministry of Education's "van school" is to tour the Diyala Liwa. (Liwa Al-Istiqlal. 11/13)

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The IBRD mission is due this morning in Baghdad coming from Mosul after having toured the Northern Liwas for a site of the tobacco warehouse to be built up. (Liwa Al-Istiqlal. 11/13)

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According to the latest figures, there are 2079 lawyers registered with the Iraqi Lawyers' Association. (Az-Zaman. 11/13)

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E N D

D A I L Y R E V I E W

of the

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25X1

Embassy of the U.S.A.
Baghdad, Iraq.

Tuesday, November 14, 1950.

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KING ABDULLA WILL LEAVE DURING THE WEEK-END.

King Abdulla visited the Iraqi Museum yesterday afternoon. He is to make a one-day trip to Basra. He will be leaving for Amman at the week-end. (Az-Zaman)

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GOVERNMENTAL UNDECISION OVER POINT IV PROGRAM CRITICIZED.

Ash-Shaab, pointing that Iran and Egypt accepted the American offer of technical aid under President Truman's Point IV Program, blames the other governments in general and Iraq in particular for their undecision, "as though they were waiting for some inspiration to come down from heaven." The paper expresses the fear that this undecision might make the Americans "lose patience."

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MOHAMMED HADID COMMENTS ON ANGLO-IRAQI FINANCIAL TALKS.

Speaking of the current Anglo-Iraqi financial talks in Sada Al-Ahali, Mohammed Hadid urges the Iraqi government to revise its financial relations with Britain "drastically." "We were and are still calling," says Mohammed Hadid, "for Iraq's independence from the sterling bloc. It will afford it freedom of action for running its financial affairs in accordance with its own economic needs..... But, we believe that the present government cannot take the initiative of such an action which will be useful to Iraq and harmful to Britain."

Then, Economist Mohammed Hadid urges the Iraqi delegation to stick to the following:

1) The principle of "earnings plus" should be applied and should cover the sales of Iraqi oil.

2) A larger amount of sterling balances should be released. Part of them should be in dollar in order to build up our currency reserves.

November 14, 1950.

3) Iraq should have its own freedom in classifying currencies into hard and soft, in accordance with its own trade relations with each country. Besides, Iraq should be free to conclude bilateral trade agreements.

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AL-YAQDHA WARNS OF THE "DANGER OF HUNGER".

Al-Yaqdha warns against the "danger of hunger." Hunger is not due to lack of foodstuffs, but to unemployment. The people do not have the means to buy food and other commodities which are at exorbitant prices reminiscent of the war. The authorities are not realizing what the people is suffering of because they have everything at home and they have the means to afford it.

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SHORT NEWS.

The British and the Iraqi delegations have had another meeting at the National Bank to draft a hard currency agreement.

It is understood that Iraq is insisting on the principle of "earnings plus" and on the release of a larger amount of its sterling balances, on the ground that the country is contemplating a development program. (Az-Zaman)

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An authoritative source has denied that Arshad Al-Umary, newly appointed to the Development Board, means to withdraw his resignation from the Senate. (Az-Zaman)

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The Ministry of Education announces that it is closing down the School of Rural Teachers at Karrada, Baghdad, to replace it by one at Baquba. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

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Following the arrival of the equipments needed for the new Baghdad broadcasting station, it is hoped to enter into operation next January. Arrangements will be made for a new short wave between the 25 and the 30 meter bands. Transmissions in foreign languages will be broadcast over the transmitter set to the Kurdish program, when over. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi)

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Abdul Emir Shlash and Sadiq Kammouna announce that they have boycotted the by-election at Najaf, because of the authorities "intervention" in behalf of the third candidate. (Al-Umma)

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The Iraqi government has appointed Ibrahim Omar Saqqaf as honorary consul at Singapore. (Al-Umma)

D A I L Y R E V I E W

of the

B A G H D A D P R E



Embassy of the U.S.A.
Baghdad, Iraq

Sunday, October 29, 1950
Monday, October 30, 1950

25X1

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ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

On Saturday, October 28, the Council of Ministers approved an ordinance drafted by the Ministry of Finance for adding the sum of ID. 284,000 to the appropriations of the Provincial Administration as its share of the petrol tax and property tax.

By this additional appropriation, the overall allocations to the Provincial Administration amount to ID. 334,000, as the original sum was ID. 50,000 only. (Al-Umma. 10/29)

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CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH THE U.S. ON ITS WAY TO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The appropriate authorities in the Ministry of Education expect that the draft cultural agreement with the U.S. will be on the agenda of the next meeting of the Council of Ministers, if the Codification Department completes its study; otherwise, it will come at a later meeting. (Al-Umma. 10/30)

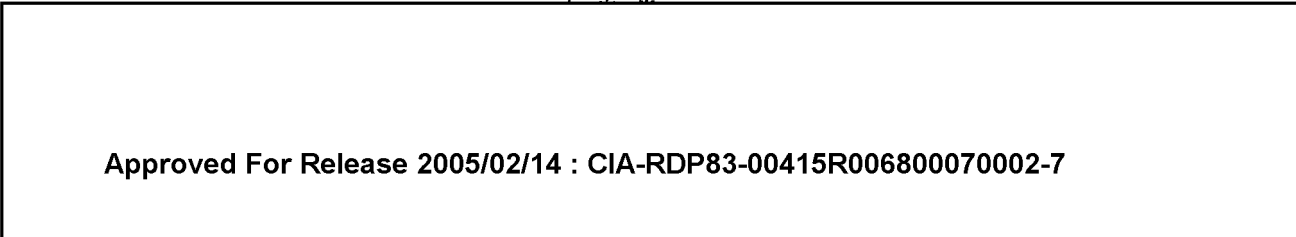
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ANGLO-IRAQI FINANCIAL TALKS SLATED FOR NOVEMBER 1.

The Council of Ministers received a cable from the British Government announcing that the British delegates to the Anglo-Iraqi financial talks regarding hard currencies will arrive in Baghdad and that they will be ready to begin negotiations on November 1.

Following the announcement, the Minister of Finance conferred successively with the Governor of the National Bank and the DG of Imports. (Al-Umma. 10/30)

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- 2 -

October 29, 1950
October 30, 1950

of the world that India and Pakistan obtained their independence and their freedom. We wished both countries progress. We believed and still believe that the key to their success is mutual understanding and peaceful settlement of problems in accordance with Right and Justice. We are deeply pained by the tension caused by the Kashmir problem. It could have been settled long ago with tolerance and reasonableness. The area, due to its geographical position and to the feeling of its overwhelming majority, seems to be an indivisible part of Pakistan. However, the best way for ascertaining the feeling of the majority is to stage an unfettered plebiscite, provided that both sides' forces withdraw to permit the population to express its opinion freely. We hope both sides succeed in this just solution." (Iiwa Al-Istiqlal. 10/30)

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FOUR CANDIDATES RUN FOR ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENCY OF NAJAF.

The old 7-man inspection committee of the Najaf electoral district was dissolved, and is being replaced by an 11-man one, following the parliament's decision to have two deputies instead of one in the Najaf electoral district.

The four candidates competing over the new seat are Sadeq Kammuna, Abdul Emir Shlash, Abbas As-Sayid Salman and Mohammed Jewad Ajina. It is noteworthy that Sadeq Kammuna is member of the new inspection committee, and that the list proposed by Abbas As-Sayid Salman was defeated. (Al-Umma. 10/30)

* * *

DELEGATION FOR TRADE TALKS WITH INDIA.

Following the decision of the Council of Ministers that the delegation to conduct the trade talks with India be composed of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Economics and Finance, the members have been nominated pending further approval of the Council of Ministers. They are Bahir Faïq, DG of the Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Baqir Al-Hassani, Director of Commerce, Ministry of Economic s, and Hassan As-Salman, of the Ministry of Finance. (Al-Umma. 10/30)

* * *

SYRIAN HANDS DRAFT TRADE AGREEMENT TO IRAQI REPRESENTATIVE IN DAMASCUS.

The appropriate authorities in Baghdad learned that Musa Shabandar, Iraq's Minister in Damascus, was handed the draft of a trade agreement to be concluded by Syria and Iraq. The text is on its way to Baghdad, if not yet arrived. (Al-Umma. 10/30)

* * *

AGREEMENT.....

- 3 -

October 29, 1950
October 30, 1950

AGREEMENT WITH UNESCO.

Following the decision of the Council of Ministers authorizing the Minister of Education to sign an agreement with UNESCO on behalf of Iraq, the Ministry of Education has forwarded the text to the appropriate authorities for consideration and has asked the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to instruct an official of the Washington Embassy to sign it. (Al-Umma. 10/30)

* * *

THE U.S. POLICY TOWARDS THE ARABS.

Writing in Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi, (10/29), Fuad Tarzi says that the French, British and American Foreign Ministers decided to counter-act Communist activities in the Middle East by launching a program of development projects. To answer the demands of the Western military experts, the proposed projects consist of a network of military roads from Northern Saudi Arabia to Turkey and Iran, the expansion of military airfields, and the repair of the Aqaba harbor.

But, says Fuad Tarzi, the U.S. policy is contradicting itself. It wants to win Arab friendship, and pursues a hostile policy. It refused to supply Egypt with arms, and the Congress committee led by Senator Pepper after touring the Arab countries recommended that Israel be provided with American arms and ammunitions. Moreover, the U.S. at the UN voted against Egypt's candidature to the Social Council and against Lebanon's to the Security Council.

* * *

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

Speaking of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, Mohammed Hadid stated, "Egypt is right to consider its 1936 treaty as null and void. It became unbinding upon the setting up of the UN after World War II, which has taken charge of ensuring peace in the world. Thus, military alliances became unopportune; besides, the Anglo-Egyptian treaty and the like are a violation of national sovereignty and are inconsistent with national aspirations and the UN charter.

"The Egyptian government should not only declare it null and void but also act accordingly by considering the presence of British troops over its territories as an act of aggression." (Az-Zaman. 10/30)

*

- 4 -

October 29, 1950
October 30, 1950

Prompted by the Egyptian official announcement that the Anglo-Egyptian treaty is considered as null and void, Sada Al-Ahali (10/30) speaks of the type of "unequal treaties" under which both parties have no equal obligations, and where commitments are carried out by one party only, and which have been concluded under duress. Such a type of treaty is considered as null and void. Indeed, it has become "the duty" of "oppressed" peoples to abolish these "imperialistic" ties.

*

Commenting on the statement made by the acting Egyptian Foreign Minister that the Egyptian government means to take the necessary action to cancel the 1936 treaty, if Anglo-Egyptian relations continue on the present trend, Liwa Al-Istiqlal (10/30) says, "No Iraqi heard the statement without cheering it". The British, says the paper, understand but force. Egypt and Iraq have never been the "property" of Britain; and the Arab nation, the "slave of the British people".

The fact, that the statement comes after the Bevin-Salahiddin talks, indicates that the British "still attempt at forcing Egypt to subdue to the 1936 treaty."

* * *

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As from November 2, office hours of the government will be from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. every day, and from 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. on Thursdays only. (Liwa Al-Istiqlal. 10/30)

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Arshad Al-Umary returned from Turkey. (Az-Zaman, 10/30)

*

General Taha Al-Hashimi is expected here at the end of the instant. (Az-Zaman, 10/30)

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D A I L Y R E V I E W
of the
B A G H D A D P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.
Baghdad, Iraq.

Tuesday, October 31, 1950

* * * * *

HANNAWI'S DEATH.

General Sami Hannawi, who led the Syrian coup d'etat No. 2, was shot dead in Beirut by 30-year-old Mohammed Al-Barazi. The assassin is the cousin of Dr. Mohsen Al-Barazi who, as the Prime Minister of Hosni Az-Zayim was executed by a squad upon Hannawi's order. (Az-Zaman)

*

"Hannawi died a martyrdom!" says Liwa Al-Istiqlal. "Hannawi," adds the paper, "as the other who believe in the right of this nation to freedom and unity, was favoring Syro-Iraqi union, but within the constitutional framework; therefore, he refrained from any action of his own and left the matter to the authorities in Syria. His greatest concern was that the Army stays remote from politics and that Syrian statesmen are accorded full freedom of action."

*

"Today," says Al-Umma, "Syria's great hero is murdered by a sinful criminal inspired by revenge to the detriment of 3 million Syrians who, with the rest of the Arabs, see in Sami Hannawi a fearless general."

The paper praises Sami Hannawi for his daring overthrow of the "dictatorial" regime of Hosni Az-Zayim, and for his humility and soldiership because after having rid the country of Az-Zayim he handed the authority over to the politicians.

The paper hopes that this "catastrophe" will make Syrian statesmen realize to what extent conditions have "deteriorated" in Syria. It sends "across the artificial frontiers" separating Iraq and Syria its "warm condolences" for the loss of Syria's "pillar of pillars".

*

The death of Sami Hannawi, the "hero" of the second coup d'etat and the "liberator" of Syria from Az-Zayim's tyranny, is not a "common" error. Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006800070002-7 Sami Hannawi was "not

an.....

October 31, 1950.

an ordinary man"; he was a "man of principle" and was "unshaken by fear or terrorism". He believed in Syro-Iraqi union as a "national necessity."

The paper directs its condolences to Syria for the loss of "its great man", to Iraq for the loss of the "sincerest Syrian leader who believed in their union", and to the Arab nation for the loss of a "true son."

*

In a short obituary, Al-Istiqlal says, "Hannawi died, deserted by the Syro-Iraqi union proponents to be the prey of plots. He should have been induced to live in some Arab country where he could be protected against such an outrage.

"Hannawi was flattered for some time by union proponents, but with his downfall he lived in oblivion until he met such a painful death."

* * *

VICTIMS OF TRIBAL PROCEDURE MISTAKE PARDONES.

A new prodecural rule of tribal jurisprudence is shaped up. It consists that the Minister of Interior when revising a judgment passed by an administrative official under the tribal law has no right to reverse acquittal or release to an imprisonment term, but he should follow the usual criminal procedure of quashing the decision and referring it again to the administrative official.

This procedure was ruled by the Codification Department on October 16, 1950 and by a 3-man judicial committee on October 26, 1950.

In order to undo the injustices committed since 1945, the Ministry of Interior recommended to the Council of Ministers to remit by Royal Irada the terms of persons who are victims of such a mistake of procedure.

Indeed, a Royal Irada was issued remitting "the rest of terms of persons condemned to imprisonment by the Minister of Interior or the person authorized by him in accordance with the Tribal Law, as from the beginning of 1945, in cases where a decision of acquittal or released was passed by the administrative official, but the Minister of Interior or the person authorized by him condemned them to imprisonment despite the decision of acquittal or release before referring the case to the appropriate official for revising the decision of acquittal or release." (Al-Nabaa)

- 3 - October 31, 1950.

ANGLO-IRAQI FINANCIAL TALKS TO BEGIN TOMORROW.

According to the acting Minister of Finance, Abdul Wahab Merjan, the Anglo-Iraqi financial talks about hard currencies will begin on November 1. The British delegation is due in Baghdad today.

The Iraqi delegation will be led by Abdul Wahab Merjan and will be made up of Abdul Ilah Hafidh, Governor of the National Bank, Dr. Saleh Haider, Assistant Governor, Nadhem Az-Zahawi, DG of Imports, and Mr. Dicks. Iraq will strive to get the equivalent of ID. 8,500,000 in hard currencies for the current year. (Az-Zaman).

* * *

WORLD BANK MISSION DUE IN BAGHDAD ON NOVEMBER 4.

The World Bank mission is due in Baghdad next Sunday, November 4. It will remain in Iraq for six weeks. It will survey some economic plans, such as agricultural mechanization, silos, and the Hilla project. A larger party is due in Baghdad next February for a thorough economic survey of Iraq. (Az-Zaman)

* * *

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS TO PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

According to Al-Umma, which reported that the Council of Ministers passed on Saturday, October 28, an ordinance for additional appropriations to provincial administration, the Council decided to postpone the matter until the inauguration of parliament so that the ordinance will be redrafted as a bill. (Al-Umma)

* * *

BOARD OF NEW DATES COMPANY.

On October 25, 1950, the new Dates Company convened to elect its Board. Four members were appointed by the Dates Association, as it holds 24,500 shares, and the rest were elected by other shareholders.

The Dates Association's representatives are:

The DG or Assistant DG of the Dates Association
Haj Saad Saieh,
Haj Mohammed Al-Aqil
and Abdul Razzaq Al-Wahab

The members elected by other shareholders are:

October 31, 1950.

Hamed Al-Naqib Company
Abdul Kadhem Al-Shemkhani
Shaikh Abdul Qadir Bashayan
Nuri Abdul Ahad
Qassim As-Saqar Company. (Al-Umma)

* * *

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

Commenting on the Egyptian announcement that the Anglo-Egyptian treaty is considered as null and void, Senator Mawloud Moukhles says, "Egypt was right to adopt such a decision following Britain's unjust stand which is inconsistent with Right and Justice and its failure in finding a solution to its relations with Egypt on a basis of equality as inspired by Egypt's aspiration to emancipation and sovereignty."

He added, "Iraqis support Egypt's stand which proves the existence of a genuinely popular consciousness which cannot be overlooked at this important phase of the life of the Arab East." (Az-Zaman)

* * *

Faiq As-Samerrai, Deputy-Leader of the Independence Party, says, "The statement of H.E. Ibrahim Faraj Beg, Acting Foreign Minister of Egypt was met with deep satisfaction in nationalistic and popular circles, especially in Iraq. Iraq is bound by the Anglo-Iraqi treaty of 1930 which was concluded under similar circumstances."

He adds, "Both treaties have discharged their purposes, and have become null and void. Being unequal treaties and inconsistent with the UN Charter, they are moreover, null and void in letter and spirit." (Az-Zaman)

* * *

SHORT NEWS.

King Abdulla's wife arrived on October 29, and she is staying at Qasr Ez-Zehur.

On October 30, Emir Zaid left Baghdad for London,

The Regent has ordered a three-day mourning on the occasion of the death of King Gustav as from October 31.
(Al-Umma)

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The Arab Renaissance Club announces the holding of its annual meeting on Nov. 2 for electing an administrative committee
Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006800070002-7 (Al-Umma)

Dr. Hashim Barakat, former Deputy for Basra, has been appointed medical officer in the Basra Hospital. (Az-Zaman).

DAILY REVIEW
of the
BAGHDAD PRESS

Embassy of the U.S.A.
Baghdad, Iraq.

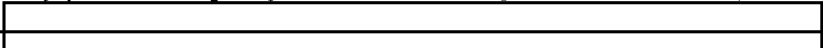
Saturday, November 4, 1950.



THE INDEPENDENCE PARTY'S FIFTH ANNUAL RALLY.

25X1

Yesterday morning, the Independence Party held its fifth annual rally, Leader Mohammed Mahdi Kubba delivered a speech on foreign policy, and Deputy-Leader Faiq As-Samerrai, on internal affairs.



25X1



25X1

Mohammed Mahdi Kubba spoke of the 1930 Anglo-Iraqi treaty, Palestine, the Syro-Iraqi Union, the Arab League, and its popular counterpart, the Arab Common Defense Treaty, the East-West conflict, and the Tripartite Declaration.

He branded the 1930 Anglo-Iraqi treaty as the "source of all the existing evils in Iraq." He asserted its being "null and void", because it was concluded under duress, it provides for "unequal" obligations, and it "violates" the UN Charter. The 1930 treaty, he said, enables Britain to "impose" on Iraq a "policy inspired by the imperialistic mentality of the 19th century." Therefore, the party's "primary goal in pursuit of drastic reform is to strive for full sovereignty immaculated from such a tyrannic treaty and for speedy evacuation of all foreign troops."

Regarding Palestine, he warned against the Anglo-American policy of managing a "final settlement with the Jews by means of some lenient Arab politicians." He asserted that the "liberation of Palestine will remain a fundamental aim of the Arab nation." He called for "all-out economic boycott" of Israel.

He described the Syro-Iraqi Union as the "first step to establishing an impregnable barrier against Zionist expansion, and to the greater unity of the Arab countries."

He blamed the Arab League for "inefficiency" and urged the formation of the "Popular League."

About the Arab Common Defense Treaty, he is "doubtful" about its dangers.

However...

November 4, 1950.

However, he "welcomed" it, provided "it does not prevent Syro-Iraqi union, and it be not used to implicate the Arabs into international conflicts."

Switching to the East-West conflict, Mohammed Mahdi Kubba laid down one major condition for siding with the West. The condition is that "our national aspirations be fulfilled, the West's errors towards the Arabs in general and Palestine in particular be corrected, and we be treated as the Western camp does the NAT nations." The purport of "siding" was further interpreted as "armed mentality", which was explained as meaning that "Iraq or any Arab bloc Iraq is member thereof would neither be hostile to the West nor defend the East."

He denounced the Tripartite Declaration as being "conceived to enforce the present status, to stabilize the armistice lines and to divide the Arab countries into spheres of imperialistic influence."

He pointed to the "imperialistic conspiracies" re Libya, North Africa, and the Arab Sheikhdoms, and made it the task of the Arab states to "rescue" them.

*

Faiq As-Samerrai spoke of internal affairs. He put the blame for the "bad conditions" on the "ruling class for resorting to unconstitutional means."

He called for "general suffrage" and "full political" rights to women.

He asserted that the "only outlet" for Iraq is "national democratic socialism", with a minimum living standard, a maximum limit of landownership, progressive taxation on landlords, distribution of lands and a social security system. (Az-Zaman)

* * *

SHORT NEWS.

A medical party, headed by Social Affairs Minister Majed Mustafa, and including Dr. Hudson of WHO, and Social Affairs DG Dr. Abdul Hadi Al-Pachachi, toured the Dulaim Liwa on Thursday, November 2. The said Liwa will be the starting point of the anti-Bajal campaign to be launched under the auspices of WHO. (Al-Akhbar)

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D A I L Y R E V I E W

of the

B A G H D A D P R E S S

Embassy of the U.S.A.
Baghdad, Iraq.

Sunday, November 5, 1950
Monday, November 6, 1950

25X1

* * * *

INTERIOR MINISTER DELEGATES HIS POWERS UNDER TRIBAL CODE TO
3-MAN BODY.

25X1

Seeking better administration of justice in tribal cases, the acting Minister of Interior thought of establishing a Court of Appeal; but, this requires the lengthy process of lawmaking. Therefore, the Minister of Interior, who has the power of revising decisions made by Mutasarrifs, Qaimaqams and certain Mudirs of Nahiya in tribal criminal and civil cases, has delegated it to a three-man council in accordance with the following Ministerial Order:

MINISTERIAL ORDER

1) The Ministerial Order No. 25, 311, of October 30, 1944, and its amendment No. 15, 356, of November 6, 1946, are repealed.

2) In order to revise tribal civil cases properly, and in view of the authority vested in us in accordance with Article 56 of the Tribal Civil and Criminal Disputes Regulations, we delegate all the powers vested in us in accordance with Articles 51, 52 and 53 of the said Regulations to Fakhri At-Tabaqchali, Member of the Court of Cassation, whose services are hired to this Ministry, and to Abdul Wahab Mustafa, and Jewad Mahmud Al-Awqati, Administrative Inspectors; and they shall exercise them as follows:

a) A council of revision of tribal cases shall be made up of Fakhri At-Tabaqchali, acting as Chairman, and of Abdul Wahab Mustafa and Jewad Mahmud Al-Awqati, as members.

b) The Council shall convene at the Ministry of Interior upon invitation of the Chairman. It shall examine all civil and criminal cases submitted to it and shall pass its decisions by unanimous or majority vote.

c) The decisions of the Council in all cases submitted to it in accordance with this Order shall be final.

d) The Chairman is authorized to sign on our behalf all decisions issued by the Council in accordance with this order.

Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006800070002-7
Acting Minister of Interior
(Al-Ittinaq / Al-Dasturi. 11/6)

BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Al-Umma (11/5) accuses the government of overcrediting the Local or Provincial Administration, by overallocating ID. 85,000 to the Mosul Municipality, ID. 25,000 to the Nasiriyah Municipality, and ID. 20,000 to the Erbil Municipality. Thus, the actual overall appropriations to Municipalities amount to ID. 469,000, meaning that the government overspent by ID. 369,000 as the 1950 budget earmarks ID. 100,000 only. (The 1950 budget appropriations to Local Administration are ID. 800,000, as its share of the petrol and property taxes. Ed.)

* * *

DIWALI DOSKI CONVICTED.

Diwali Doski, Deputy for Mosul, was convicted by the Mutasarrif of Mosul on criminal charges in accordance with the tribal code. He was fined ID. 5,000 and ordered to deposit 300 rifles with the authorities of the Liwa for a bond of good behavior of a period of three years, with the alternative of three years' imprisonment. His brother, Rashid, was fined ID. 2,000 and ordered to deposit 200 rifles with the authorities for a bond of good behavior of a period of two years, with the alternative of two years' imprisonment.

As Diwali Doski enjoys parliamentary immunity, the Mutasarrif of Mosul has forwarded the case to the higher authorities. (Al-Alam Al-Arabi. 11/5)

* * *

QUEEN ALIYA'S CONDITIONS DETERIORATING.

According to a Royal Bilat announcement, issued on November 5, Queen Aliya's conditions are "expected" to deteriorate. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 11/6)

* * *

IBDR MISSION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD.

A 6-man IBDR mission landed in Baghdad yesterday afternoon. As the government's guests, the delegates are staying at the Zia Hotel. They are to begin their works this morning. (Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi. 11/6)

* * *

ANGLO-IRAQI FINANCIAL TALKS.

Anglo-Iraqi financial talks to reach agreement over a quota of hard currencies are under way. The Iraqi delegation is said to be sticking to the principle of "earnings plus". The

November 5 and 6, 1950.

British delegation has expressed its desire of reaching full agreement. The negotiations will need some days, and, later, a joint communique will be issued. (Az-Zaman. 11/6)

* * *

INDEPENDENCE PARTY ADOPTS MORE ANTI-BRITISH AND MORE EXPLICIT SOCIALIST LINE.

On Friday, November 3, the Independence Party held in the morning a rally, and in the afternoon its annual congress. At the rally, Mohammed Mahdi Kubba reviewed the party's foreign policy and Faiq As-Samerrai, internal affairs. At the congress, the party amended Article 3 (para 2) and Article 5 of its program, it elected a new Higher Committee and a new Executive Committee, keeping the main leaders in office. Thus, Mohammed Mahdi Kubba retains the Leadership; Faiq As-Samerrai, the Deputy-Leadership; and Siddiq Shanshal, the Secretaryship.

Adopting a more antagonistic stand on the Anglo-Iraqi treaty, the amended para 2 of Article 3 reads, "To strive for emancipation from the bonds of the 1930 treaty which has exhausted its purposes and has become null and void embodying unequal obligations and being inconsistent with the UN charter."

The other amendment makes the party adopt "democratic socialism", as the new Article 5 reads, "The party's economic policy is based on democratic socialism to combat unemployment, poverty and economic tyranny, and to achieve national ends and aspirations." (Liwa Al-Istiqlal. 11/5)

Ed.'s Note.- Pre-amendment Article 3, para 2 reads, "To endeavor to alter the Anglo-Iraqi treaty so as to satisfy national sovereignty."

Pre-amendment Article 5 reads, "The Party's economic policy is based on combatting unemployment, poverty, and economic tyranny by the following means: ..."

* * *

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY CONTEMPLATES SECOND ANNUAL CONGRESS.

On November 3, the 15-man Central Committee of the Constitutional Union Party re-elected Jamil Al-Orfali, Abdul Majid Abbas, Rushdi Al-Chalabi, Ahmed Al-Amer and Mohammed Ali Mahmud. The other ten members will be elected by the party's congress, as their one-year term is expiring.

The party's High Committee will convene on Friday, November 10, to consider the agenda of its second annual congress and to extend invitations to provincial delegations.

The party is expected to establish a branch in the Diyala Liwa. (Az-Zaman. 11/6)

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON ARAB AFFAIRS.

Speaking of Libya's independence, Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi (11/6) says that "Arab circles received the UN Political Committee's decision with deep satisfaction." But, certain activities on the part of Britain and the U.S. "give rise to fear." American contingents have just arrived there. Ambassador Caffery is to visit Libya. Anglo-American military maneuvers are to take place there.

In the end, the paper pays tribute to the Iraqi delegation to the UN for its "courageous struggle for Libya's independence and freedom."

*

Commenting on the deadlocked Moroccan-French negotiations for self-rule in Morocco, As-Sijil (11/6) says that French refusal to make real concessions "gives an evidence of France's hostility and ill-intention" towards Morocco. The paper forecasts that nationalist unrest will be resumed shortly, as France is "again undermining" French-Moroccan relations. The paper says that France "should realize that the era of ruling peoples with iron and fire is gone." It calls on the Arab League and the Arab government to support the Moroccan Sultan in his negotiations.

*

Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi (11/6) voices concern about Syria's future, following the assassination of Hannawi. The incident is to intensify the turmoil, notes the paper, while on Syria's borders lies the Zionist peril.

Indeed, there is no reason for all this civil strife. There is no question of imposing anything on Syrians by force. Everyone should abide by the law and the constitution so that Syrians decide for and by themselves their own future.

*

Gratified by Azzam Pasha's presence at the UN General Assembly, as observer, Al-Akhbar (11/5) says, "The Arab League should exploit its international position in a manner most useful to the Arabs."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

In a series of two articles, published on Sunday and Monday, Sada Al-Ahali writes an historical review on the French "imperialistic" role in Indo-China. It accuses "World Imperialism" ~~Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006800070002-7~~ brands the U.S. as the "present leader of imperialism." It praises the Viet Minnese for the social and educational reforms introduced

November 5 and 6, 1950.

in the territories occupied by them.

*

Perplexed by future developments subsequent to Red Chinese intervention in Korea, Al-Yaqdha (11/5) expresses the fear that it leads to a world conflagration.

*

Ash-Shaab (11/6) discards the possibility of an all-out conflict between the U.S. and Red China, because the Chinese soldiers who are fighting in Korea are volunteers. Red China is seeking to keep away American troops from its borders and to force the U.S. to give up opposition to Red China's representation in the U.N.

* * *

SHORT NEWS.

On Thursday, November 2, the Arab Renaissance Club elected its new Administrative Committee. The results were:

Abdul Majid Mahmud, President
Abdul Karim Kanna, Secretary
Dr. Abdul Hamid Al-Hilali, Accountant
Abdul Ghani Ad-Dalli)
Abdul Rahman Bazzaz) Members
Hassan Ad-Dujaili)

(Ash-Shaab. 11/5)

E N D

PARTI DE L'ISTIQUE

Bulletin de Documentation
et d'Information

25X1

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Nouvelle Série N° 4

21 Octobre 1959

LE GOUVERNEMENT FRANÇAIS EST MIS
DEVANT SES RESPONSABILITES

Les entretiens sur la situation politique au Maroc, que S.M. le Sultan, Chef de l'Etat Marocain, a eus avec le Président de la République Française et les membres de son Gouvernement, ont une importance qu'il est vain de vouloir minimiser, comme s'attache à le faire une certaine presse. Le fait, d'ailleurs, que le Quai d'Orsay garde un silence absolu sur la teneur de ces entretiens est en lui-même assez éloquent.

S.M. le Sultan est en effet parti en France dans un but précis: exposer au Gouvernement Français, dans la clarté et dans la franchise, la gravité du problème marocain, et souligner la nécessité et l'urgence d'asseoir les rapports franco-marocains sur des bases plus saines.

Pour tous les milieux avertis, la forte personnalité du Chef de l'Etat Marocain est assez connue. Ses déclarations, son action, sur le plan politique aussi bien que sur le plan social, témoignent de sa volonté, en tant que seul dépositaire de la souveraineté nationale, d'être l'interprète le plus autorisé des aspirations de la Nation Marocaine à l'indépendance et à la démocratie.

Cette attitude vaut à S.M. le Sultan une hostilité marquée de la part des autorités françaises du protectorat. Les "réformes" annoncées successivement par les différents Résidents Généraux ne visent qu'à consolider la domination française sur le Maroc. Elles sont rejetées en bloc par le Peuple Marocain, et S.M. refuse d'apposer son sceau aux projets résidentiels qui, loin "d'initier les Marocains à la technique des Etats Modernes" confèrent à la colonie française du Maroc de nouveaux privilèges.

Depuis 1944, la tension entre le Palais et la Résidence ne fait que s'accroître. Elle atteint aujourd'hui un degré de gravité tel que seule une réforme de structure, celle qui restaurerait la souveraineté marocaine dans sa plénitude, serait politiquement valable. L'expérience de 38 ans de protectorat a donné la conviction au Peuple Marocain que le régime imposé au pays depuis 1912, est incapable de conduire à une situation meilleure que celle d'aujourd'hui: Une dictature policière dans le sens plein du mot, le refus aux seuls Marocains des droits les plus élémentaires de l'homme, des conditions sociales et économiques des plus inhumaines.

Sa Majesté aura eu à coeur d'exposer ainsi les termes de la question marocaine. Il aura parlé certes le langage de la courtoisie mais, en même temps, celui de la sagesse.

Le Gouvernement Français a maintenant le choix.

Il est mis par S.M. le Sultan et la Nation Marocaine toute entiere devant ses responsabilites.

VIE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE

POLITIQUE DE REPRESSION ET COLONISATION :

A la veille de la saison des labours, l'autorité française de contrôle a interdit à la tribu des Aït Yacoub Ou Aïssa (El-Kbab, cercle de Khénifra) de dépasser les parcelles anciennement cultivées et d'augmenter les surfaces emblavées.

Cette tribu de plus de 1200 familles possède de vastes terres de culture sur la plaine de la haute Moulouya, et avait, jusqu'à présent, faute de moyens et de conseils, limité ses labours aux parcelles se trouvant sur la rive du fleuve. Aussi, les autres terres en jachère sont-elles l'objet de la convoitise des colons.

Les Aït Yacoub Ou Aïssa eurent quelques pressentiments, lorsque, il y a quelques mois, l'autorité de contrôle essaya de délimiter leurs terres et de les diviser arbitrairement en deux tronçons : les terres de culture et les terres de pâturage.

Une telle opération devait, selon le prétexte avancé par l'Administration prévenir les conséquences de l'imprévoyance de la tribu, au cas où elle serait tentée d'étendre de plus en plus les superficies de culture, au détriment des terres de pâturage.

En réalité, il s'agissait de préparer le terrain à des expropriations au profit de la colonisation. Car le danger que fait ressortir la tâche administrative est inexistant, étant donné l'étendue des terres que possèdent les Aït Yacoub Ou Aïssa. Pourquoi cette mesure de protection ne s'étend-elle pas aux tribus voisines qui possèdent des superficies beaucoup plus restreintes ?

C'est pourquoi la Tribu des Aït Yacoub Ou Aïssa s'est opposée à cette délimitation qui aurait eu pour effet :

- Sur le plan général, de diminuer de moitié les terres de culture.
- Sur le plan individuel, de spolier bien des membres de la tribu de leur moyen d'existence.

La mesure arbitraire que vient d'édicter l'Autorité locale de contrôle doit par conséquent, d'être considérée comme un moyen de pression exercée sur la tribu pour la maintenir dans un état de stagnation et de régression susceptible de rendre tous les projets de spoliation réalisables dans l'avenir.

Ainsi, pour préparer le terrain à la colonisation, l'Administration pratique une politique d'immobilisation et de cristallisation dont la première conséquence grave pour l'économie marocaine est de briser l'élan qui porte cette tribu vers une extension des zones de culture nécessitée, par l'accroissement des habitants et un besoin d'élever leur niveau de vie.

APRES LA GREVE DES MARINS-PÊCHEURS DE SAFI :

A la suite de l'arrestation arbitraire du secrétaire du syndicat des marins-pêcheurs, une délégation se rendit au quartier maritime pour protester contre cette mesure de répression et présenter à nouveau leurs revendications.

Le fonctionnaire qui reçut la délégation lui fit quelques promesses et, prétextant de son incompétence, la renvoya au contrôleur civil français. Celui-ci se contenta de lui faire un discours plein de menaces.

et conseilla aux membres de la délégation de quitter le port de Safi.

On signale encore de Safi et de Mogador que la mer continue à rejeter les corps d'hommes noyés. Deux cadavres ont été trouvés sur la côte de Mogador le 6 octobre.

Ce sont les corps de quelques uns des malheureux ouvriers qui combattaient, pendant la dernière grève, les équipages de fortune embauchés par les armateurs de Safi dans le but de briser le mouvement revendicatif des marins-pêcheurs.

LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE N'AMELIORE PAS LE NIVEAU DE VIE DES SALARIES :

Le journal "LA CROIX" publie une enquête sur les "Inquiétudes et les espoirs du Maroc". Son envoyé spécial, Michel JACQUES, a consacré l'article du 12 octobre aux conditions de vie des travailleurs marocains.

Il écrit :

"Le manoeuvre continue à gagner 6.700 francs par mois. Pour les femmes, on leur accorde généreusement de 3.000 à 6.000 francs. Or, il convient de préciser que le coût de la vie dans les villes marocaines est, depuis les dernières hausses, tout aussi élevé que dans les villes françaises, pour ne pas dire plus. Le résultat de ces abus, c'est que la population laborieuse est sous-alimentée. Une récente enquête médicale a révélé que certains dockers de Casablanca recevaient 2.344 calories par jour, au lieu de 5.000 qui sont nécessaire à un travailleur de force

"Il existe encore bien des aspects de l'exploitation outrancière de l'homme par l'homme au Maroc. La sécurité dans le travail, en particulier, laisse beaucoup à désirer. J'ai visité une usine où les ouvriers évoluaient au milieu de courroies volantes et utilisaient des scies circulaires et des emporte-pièces qui n'étaient munis d'aucun organe protecteur. Aux mines d'Aouli, des femmes et des enfants travaillent juste à l'endroit où l'on décharge les wagonnets de minerai, c'est-à-dire là où les poussières de plomb abondent le plus. Le résultat de telles négligences, c'est que les deux tiers du personnel de la mine sont atteint de saturnisme. La silicose fait, elle aussi, de sérieux ravages. Or, les visites médicales n'existent à peu près pas du tout...

"Autre chose : les chantiers des barrages ne sont pas équipés de rambardes, si bien qu'il ne se passe pas de mois sans que des ouvriers ne fassent de chutes. Là, comme ailleurs, on manque de médecins, et les blessés et malades doivent remonter à la ville pour se faire soigner. Cela revient à dire qu'ils perdent leurs places, car ils n'ont généralement pas assez d'argent ensuite pour revenir sur le lieu de leur travail.

"Veut-on encore des exemples sur le drame social qui se joue dans ce pays, aux yeux de tous ? Dans le grand port de Safi, tous les pêcheurs et travailleurs des conserveries - ils sont des milliers - sont payés à la journée. Ce qui implique qu'ils n'ont aucune garantie contre le chômage et ne reçoivent pas d'allocations familiales. Dans ce sous-prolétariat, on rencontre nombre de femmes dont beaucoup doivent, pour faire leur travail, rester - à longueur de journée - pieds nus dans la salure. Là, des fillettes de dix et douze ans, sont perdues au milieu d'ainés qui, dans une proportion effroyable, s'adonnent à la prostitution pour compléter leur maigre salaire."

Le journaliste parisien a tout particulièrement été bouleversé

par la vie dans les "Bidonvilles" :

"L'afflux de nouvelles populations, et spécialement de main-d'oeuvre dans les grandes villes, devait fatalement provoquer une grave crise du logement. On construit, il est vrai. Mais on se doute bien que les beaux immeubles modernes ne sont pas faits pour la main-d'oeuvre indigène. Ils ne sont même pas accessibles à bien des européens, en raison de leurs loyers prohibitifs..."

"quant aux ouvriers berbères ou arabes, ils ont pour eux les "Bidonvilles".

Les Bidonvillès sont l'équivalent des "zones" qui entourent encore certaines villes industrielles françaises. Ces agglomérations tiennent leur nom du fait qu'elles sont formées de baraques en tôle de bidons à essence. Elles ne datent pas d'hier mais, elles aussi, hélas, sont en progrès. Casablanca en compte cinq à elle seule.

"J'ai visité le plus important des bidonvillès de la capitale économique : Ben Msik. C'est un carré de 8.00 mètres sur 1.200 dans lequel sont entassées 60.000 personnes. Je dis bien: 60.000!! Quand on sait que toutes les baraques se réduisent au seul rez-de-chaussée, on se rend compte de la place qui reste allouée à chacun.

"Quand j'ai découvert Ben Msik, je n'ai pas eu d'impression de tristesse, tant l'animation y était grande et tant ces petites baraques, blanchies à la chaux, collées les unes aux autres, me rappelaient celles des fêtes foraines, n'était leur minuscule dimension. De plus, il faisait un beau soleil. Mais, je me suis aperçu, en allant plus loin, que le soleil restait à la porte de ce camp immonde..."

"J'ai vu l'intérieur de ces pauvres masures où vivent parfois des familles de six et sept personnes, dans une seule pièce de deux mètres sur trois. Le désordre et la saleté qui y reignent sont impossible à décrire.

"Et savez-vous quel loyer ose demander le propriétaire de cet infâme repaire ? - 600 francs par mois et par baraque, ce qui lui rapporte la somme rondelette de 100 millions par an..."

LES ELEVES MAROCAINS SONT REFUSES DANS CERTAINS ETABLISSEMENTS SOCIAIRES :

Par suite de l'extension du lycée Lyautéy de Casablanca, la Direction de l'Instruction publique vient d'ouvrir une annexe au quartier de l'Hermitage où résident un grand nombre de familles marocaines.

A la rentrée scolaire, des parents marocains ont essayé d'inscrire leurs enfants dans les classes primaires du nouvel établissement, mais se sont heurtés au refus catégorique du directeur qui a prétendu obéir aux ordres de la Direction de l'Instruction Publique. Bien plus, les quelques seize marocains qui avaient été tolérés auparavant, se sont vu refuser l'accès de cette école que l'Administration française tient à réserver aux seuls élèves français, quoique émergeant du Budget marocain

LA POLITIQUE BERBERE AU COLLEGE D'AZROU :

L'Administration française continue de pratiquer sa politique berbère, de division et de haine au collège d'Azrou, selon les directives du Secrétariat politique de la Résidence Générale de France au Maroc (Direction de l'Intérieur)

En dépit des événements de 1944, au cours desquels les élèves de ce collège avaient prouvé, par la grève, leur solidarité avec leurs camarades des autres collèges du Maroc et démontré, une fois de plus, l'échec d'une telle politique, les services résidentiels s'obstinent à vouloir faire du collège d'Azrou, non pas un établissement scolaire, mais un foyer de propagande anti-nationale destiné à faire perdre aux élèves de l'Atlas les meilleures années de leur jeunesse.

Les parents s'en sont rendu compte, à la dernière rentrée scolaire, lorsque, au moment d'inscrire leurs enfants le directeur, Mr. SERRE, leur formula les conditions suivantes d'admission :

1) Tenue obligatoire :

- burnous
- turban
- chemise bédouine
- tête rasée

Le port de la chéchia, des souliers et des chaussettes est interdit

2) Interdiction de parler en arabe, utiliser obligatoirement le français ou le berbère.

3) Orientation des élèves :

- secrétaires des tribunaux coutumiers
- élèves de l'école militaire de Meknès
- Moniteurs

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L A R É P R E S S I O N

Nous avons publié, avec notre dernier Bulletin, le Communiqué du Secrétariat Général du Parti de l'Istiqlal, du 10 Octobre 1950, relatif aux répressions policières dans toutes les régions du Maroc et particulièrement, dans les centres ruraux.

Nous avons tenu à donner ici quelques uns des exemples les plus récents. On remarquera que la répression vise à créer un climat constant d'insécurité et même de terreur dans les campagnes. Les régions les plus éprouvées sont les confins et les zones dites d'"insécurité" que l'Administration française du protectorat avait toujours tenus hermétiquement fermés.

D'autre part, la police dans les centres urbains est, depuis le 11 septembre dernier, en constant état d'alerte. Les responsables du Parti de l'Istiqlal ont été convoqués par les autorités locales qui voudraient les rendre responsables de toute manifestation "susceptible de troubler l'ordre" ce qui constitue le comble de l'arbitraire.

Des patriotes ont été condamnés à des peines de **Approved For Release 2005/02/14 : CIA-RDP83-00415R006800070002-7** porteurs de tracts à Meknès, à Safi, ou simplement,

comme à Casablanca, parcequ'ils se trouvaient dans la rue tard dans la nuit.

BERKANE :

Le cercle de Berkane est l'objet d'une répression particulièrement dure. Incapable d'arrêter le flot de tracts diffusés chaque jour dans les centres ruraux de cette région, exprimant les aspirations nationales à la liberté et à la démocratie, l'autorité française de contrôle a fait procéder à l'arrestation arbitraire de plus de cinquante patriotes. Chaque caïd, chaque cheikh, a été tenu de fournir un certain contingent. Les détenus sont l'objet de toutes sortes d'humiliations.

Des condamnations à des peines de prison sont prononcées après des jugements sommaires; aucun avocat n'étant admis à plaider au Maroc en dehors des grandes villes.

Huit patriotes de Madagh ont été ainsi condamnés sans motif valable.

Deux autres patriotes de Tafoughalt ont été condamnés à trois mois de prison, l'un pour avoir affirmé qu'il était membre du Parti de l'Istiqlal, l'autre pour avoir transmis à un habitant de la région le bonjour d'un dirigeant du Part à Berkane.

Le premier, âgé de soixante-dix ans, dut séjourner pendant une semaine dans une cellule à la caserne militaire de Berkane où il fut privé de toute nourriture, avant d'être dirigé sur la prison d'Oujda.

D'autres patriotes attendent leur tour dans les geôles de Berkane.

FIGUIG :

22 patriotes ont été arrêtés pendant les deux derniers mois à Figuig sans aucun motif valable. On remarque parmi les victimes : 9 ouvriers, 7 artisans, 4 instituteurs et 2 agriculteurs.

OUIJDA :

La police a effectué une perquisition au domicile d'un instituteur d'école privée. N'ayant rien découvert, les policiers ont soumis l'instituteur à un interrogatoire quelque peu bizarre. Parmi les questions qui lui ont été posées, on note les suivantes :

- A quel parti politique est affiliée votre école ?
- Reçoit-elle des subventions ?
- Que faites-vous dans cette école ?

Il est vrai que le contrôleur en chef de cette région, Monsieur Brunel, est réputé pour son hostilité à l'égard des écoles qui dispensent un enseignement à base de langue arabe. En effet, depuis sa nomination, on a enregistré dans cette région quatre fermetures d'école, à Figuig, Bou Arfa, Tendirara et Oujda, soit sur ordre de l'Administration française, soit par suite de pressions de toutes sortes. D'autres écoles comme celle de Berguent, sont constamment l'objet de brimades et d'entraves.

BOUCHERON :

Près de vingt arrestations ont été opérées dans ce centre depuis le début du mois. Le motif invoqué par l'autorité de contrôle est la collecte de peaux de moutons au profit de l'école privée.

Selon une vieille tradition, la peau du mouton sacrifié à l'occasion

de L'Aïd-el-Fébir, est destinée aux oeuvres pieuses, notamment aux écoles libres qui emploient le produit de la vente de ces peaux au paiement de la scolarité des élèves nécessiteux.

Dans certains centres, l'Administration française interdit ces collectes, quoique la loi sur l'appel à la générosité publique autorise de telles souscriptions à caractère traditionnel.

Dans le cas de Boucheron, aucune preuve n'a pu être retenue à l'encontre des inculpés qui ont été condamnés à des peines de prison ainsi que ceux qui ont refusé de témoigner contre eux.

LE SOUS :

Mentaga : L'autorité locale procède, depuis le 22 septembre, à une série de perquisitions dans le douar des Aït Taleb de la tribu des Mentaga (cercle de Taroudant).

Les gardes armés brisent les portes, violent les domiciles, terrorisent les femmes et les enfants.

La maison d'un patriote, Si Laheen Ben BOUJEMAA, a été perquisitionnée à deux reprises, la deuxième fois en pleine nuit. Les caisses de linge ont été fracturées.

Les recherches n'ont abouti à aucun résultat; cependant, quatre patriotes ont été arrêtés et conduits à Taroudant. Leur crime est d'être en relation avec le Parti de l'Istiqlal.

Mirleft : La tribu des Aït Briim qui dépend de Mirleft (cercle de Tiznit) avait déjà été mise à contribution, en juillet dernier, lors de la célébration du moussen "Mohamed Ben Abdallah".

Cependant, l'agent de l'autorité locale vient encore d'exiger de chaque famille le paiement de 1.000 francs soit-disant pour couvrir les derniers frais du moussen.

Massa : Depuis le 13 septembre, la tribu des Aït Massa (cercle de Tiznit), vit sous un régime de terreur.

Au début de septembre, une délégation s'était rendu à rabat pour porter à la connaissance de S.M. le Sultan les abus des autorités locales, et se plaindre notamment des agissements du Caïd qui dispose arbitrairement des eaux d'irrigation et des terres collectives ou Habous de la tribu.

Mais, dès leur retour, les membres de la délégation sont arrêtés par les autorités de contrôle qui procèdent à une démonstration de force destinée à réprimer toute la tribu.

C'est ainsi que le 13 septembre, vers quatre heures du matin, un groupe de gardes (mokhaznis) armés de fusils, violent le domicile de Si Abdallah Bel HADJ, le perquisitionnant de fond en comble - sans rien découvrir du reste - et amènent leur victime laissant les femmes et les enfants terrorisés.

Les perquisitions et les opérations policières se poursuivent durant toute la journée et se terminent, pour la seule localité d'Arbalou, par une vingtaine d'arrestations.

Le lendemain, même démonstration de force, même brutalité.

Les hommes de la tribu n'ont plus qu'une seule ressource pour échapper à la répression : fuir vers les grandes villes.

Une cinquantaine de prisonniers sont conduits à pieds jusqu'à Tiznit, qui se trouve à quarante-cinq kilomètres d'Arbalou. Certains d'entre-eux connaissent la rigueur de la cellule et des privations d'eau et de nourriture. Ils font trois fois le trajet de Tiznit à Arbalou à pied, aller et retour, avant de comparaître devant le soi-disant

tribunal du Caïd et du contrôleur français qui prononce 28 condamnations de trois mois à un an de prison et cinq condamnations par défaut à l'encontre de ceux qui ont pu échapper aux opérations policières.

Un autre aspect de la répression qui s'est abattue sur la tribu de Massa, s'est traduit par la fermeture du centre de lutte contre l'analphabétisme, ouvert depuis trois mois par les patriotes. Les gardes s'y introduisirent après en avoir brisé les portes et saccagé le mobilier scolaire, et emportèrent les syllabaires et les cahiers des élèves inscrits à l'école.

AÏN LEUH :

A l'occasion de la foire aux moutons qui a eu lieu récemment à AÏN LEUH (cercle d'Azrou), les autorités locales ont imposé aux habitants de la région de fournir gratuitement les provisions nécessaires à la préparation des festins (diffas) organisés, durant la foire, aux personnalités résidentielles et visiteurs de marque.

La population, lassée des prestations de ce genre, alla porter plainte au contrôleur par la voie d'une délégation qui se vit conduire en prison.

A la nouvelle de ces arrestations, les habitants d'Aïn Leuh et de sa région vinrent en masse protester devant les bureaux du contrôleur.

Les détenus furent condamnés, les uns à la prison, les autres à une amende. Les prisonniers, dont un vieillard, Mouley Hachem, durent faire à pied le trajet Aïn-Leuh - Azrou, soit plus de trente kms, après avoir subi toutes sortes d'humiliations.

Depuis cet incident, la population est l'objet d'une surveillance toute particulière. Toute réunion de plus de deux personnes est suspectée.

Trois patriotes ont été arrêtés et condamnés à trois mois de prison pour leur activité politique comme militants du Parti de l'Istiqlal ; Ce sont :

- Moulay Ali Ben Brahim
- Mokhtar Ben M'Barok
- Abdelkader Ben As ri

Ils ont été conduits à pied jusqu'à la prison d'Azrou où ils subirent des traitements inhumains.

I. E. S. :

Un éminent écrivain et journaliste anglais, Monsieur Rom LANDAU, est actuellement au Maroc. Il avait déjà visité notre pays et pris contact avec les différents milieux marocains, notamment avec un groupe d'étudiants à l'Université Quaracouyne.

De passage à Fes, Monsieur Rom Landau voulut revoir ces étudiants avec lesquels il fixe un rendez-vous. Mais il les attendit en vain. Entre temps la police avait convoqué les étudiants et les empêcha de revoir le journaliste anglais.

INCROYABLE MAIS VECU

Une véritable comédie, en quatre actes, vient d'avoir pour théâtre le souk d'une localité située entre Settat et Beni Mellal :

ACTE PREMIER : Le contrôleur passe à travers les stands en examinant la physionomie du souk. Les exposants le saluent à la manière militaire, mais tout en restant accroupis au fond de leurs boutiques.

ACTE II : Le contrôleur, assis dans son bureau, appelle le Caïd et lui donne l'ordre de faire rassembler tous les marchands irrévérencieux au Contrôle. Puis, après avoir blâmé leur attitude qui porte atteinte, dit-il, au prestige français dans une région qui a été occupée il y a à peine trente ans et, après leur avoir reproché leurs visites fréquentes à la ville où ils apprennent à être effrontés, il prononce sa condamnation : un mois de prison; mais, auparavant :

ACTE III : Groupés par rangs de trois, les marchands coupables sont promenés ainsi à travers le souk pour servir de leçon vivante à leurs contribuables.

ACTE IV : Le dimanche suivant, le souk est tenu sur les mêmes lieux. Le contrôleur quitte ses bureaux pour la visite rituelle; mais, cette fois, en compagnie de son épouse. Arrivé devant un marchand de menthe, le couple est salué au garde-à-vous et des deux mains.

Surpris, le "Hourakib" demande au marchand de menthe l'explication de ce salut plutôt carnavalesque ?

Celui-ci fit la réponse suivante :

"D'abord je me suis dressé sur mes jambes parce que je me souviens encore de l'aventure des marchands qui sont restés accroupis à votre passage lors du dernier souk ; ensuite, j'ai salué des deux mains destinant ainsi le salut de la main droite à M. le mourakib et le salut de la main gauche à madame, voulant ainsi vous donner satisfaction tous les deux..."

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ADMINISTRATION'S POWER UNDER TRIBAL CODE RESTRICTED.

Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi reports that the Ministry of Interior has undertaken a new step to restrict the administrative officials' powers under the tribal code. In a circular to Mutasarrifs, the Ministry of Interior stressed that tribal disputes within municipal boundaries should be referred to the Civil Court.

* * *

ANGLO-IRAQI FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

According to Liwa Al-Istiqlal, the Anglo-Iraqi financial talks are to be postponed to give the Iraqi delegation time to study the British delegation's memorandum embodying its government's views on sterling balances and scarce currencies. Preliminary discussions of the memorandum indicate a wide difference of views.

*

Writing in Az-Zaman, Meer Basri speaks of the current Anglo-Iraqi financial talks. First of all, he points out to the feeling of instability arising from the fact that agreements are not renewed in time. He hopes that the present negotiations will lead to a permanent one. He urges the Iraqi government to stick to the principle of "earnings plus", regarding the scarce currencies quota. He suggests that part of the released balances should be disbursed in dollar, according to the 1947 Iraqi Currency Law, should be varied.

* * *

THE IBRD MISSION.

The four-man IBRD mission which arrived last Sunday, November 5, will spend ten days in Iraq to survey the country's potential projects in general and in particular the Hilla Irrigation Project, the Basra Silo Project, and the Tobacco Depots Project in Northern Iraq. (Al-Umma)

November 7, 1950.

Commenting on the 10-day visit of the IBRD mission, Al-Ittihad Ad-Dasturi hopes it will materialize in a 5,000,000-dinar loan which will be put at the disposal of the Development Board to spend more easily on vital projects. Indeed, says the paper, the Iraqi government has undertaken a "grand step" by securing the IBRD's assistance.

* * *

BY-ELECTIONS.

By-election at Koysenjeq slated for November 12 were postponed until November 26 for failure to elect the necessary Inspection Committee in time. (Al-Alam Al-Arabi)

*

Mohammed Jewad Al-Khatib has won Suq El-Sheyyukh's additional parliamentary seat uncontested. (Al-Hatifa)

* * *

TRANSFERS OF COMMANDANTS OF POLICE.

The DG of Police has ordered the following transfers of Commandants of Police:

Sultan Amin from the Port to the Customs House
Ali Ghalib Gharib from Amara to the Port
Abdulla Mohammed Shebel from the Depots to Amara
Dhafer Habib from the Customs House to the Mobile Police Force. (Al-Alam Al-Arabi)

* * *

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Following the Red Chinese intervention, Al-Akhbar believes that the Korean crisis is aggravated and expresses the fear that it develops into a world war. Therefore, it urges the government to be on the watch in order to adopt all the measures necessitated by the war emergency. The paper wants the Arab states to study at a League meeting their attitude to the next war.

*

Discussing the possibility of neutrality in a world war, Al-Hawadith arrives to the conclusion that it is of no use, unless small nations jointly declare their "full neutrality" and constitute themselves into a bloc.

November 7, 1950.

"Neutrality," says the paper, "has become a myth. The Dollar has declared its determination to conquer the world by the force of the atomic bomb. The Communists have expressed their intention of controlling the world by means of the proletariat."

*

On the occasion of the October Revolution, Ash-Shaab says that the world is looking to the Soviet Union as the fear of war is overshadowing the earth. It is hoped that the U.S. and the Soviet Union will reach an agreement over their differences so that serenity peace of mind be restored.

E N D