

orts to find a solution to the Cyprus problem. . . ."
 Dec. 23: Greek Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister
 Elia Tsirimokos pledged to work with Turkey for
 a solution on Cyprus.

1966

Feb. 2: President Makarios met with Greek officials in
 Athens and agreed that Cyprus and Greece would
 reject any Cyprus settlement that ruled out *enosis*,
 union with Greece.
 Feb. 4: Makarios said the Cypriots would choose
enosis if given the chance to exercise self-
 determination.
 Feb. 7: Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Çağ-
 layangil warned of the possibility of a war with
 Greece and said Turkey had taken all precautions.
 Following a Turkish note, Greek King Constantine
 reviewed defense problems.
 Feb. 14: Defense chief General George Grivas flew
 to Athens, reportedly to resist alleged efforts by
 Makarios to curb his powers.
 Feb. 24: Greece rejected a Turkish warning that any
 attempt to achieve *enosis* would entail the risk of
 war.
 Feb. 27: Reportedly, the US is planning an expansion
 of arms aid to both Greece and Turkey.

Ethiopia
 (See also, General)

1965

Dec. 1: The government signed 2 agreements with
 Poland, 1 for cultural cooperation and 1 for scienti-
 fic and technical cooperation.
 Dec. 3: Polish President Ochab paid a 4 day visit.
 Dec. 11: Emperor Häila Silässē called for a delay in
 implementing an Organization of African Unity
 (OAU) resolution to sever diplomatic ties with
 Britain.
 Dec. 15: The government will not break relations
 with Britain, it was disclosed.

1966

Jan. 7: The Minister of Agriculture visited Britain on
 an official visit in late December, it was learned.
 Jan. 13: The Emperor gave plots of his father's land
 in the area of Addis Ababā to about 410 palace
 servants.
 Jan. 14: The International Finance Corporation an-
 nounced it will underwrite a public offering of
 shares in Ethiopian Pulp and Paper Company to
 establish the first major paper mill.
 The government signed a Food for Peace agree-

ment with the US to finance the dollar credit sale
 of \$798,000 worth of US wheat.
 Jan. 17: Norway's King Olav flew home after an
 8 day visit.
 Feb. 2: An Italian trade delegation held talks with
 government officials.
 Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmad Bin Himah
 left after a 2 day visit.
 Feb. 4: The US Export-Import Bank approved a
 loan of \$4.3m to finance purchases of US machin-
 ery for the new paper mill.
 Feb. 8: Hungarian Premier Gyula Kallai arrived for a
 3 day official visit. A protocol for cultural, techni-
 cal and scientific cooperation was signed.
 Feb. 14: The government held talks with Bulgarian
 and Hungarian economic missions on trade and in-
 dustrial affairs.
 Feb. 15: The Emperor opened the Bulgarian trade and
 industrial exhibition.
 The Emperor received a Sudanese delegation led
 by Umma leader 'Abd al-Rahmān al-Mahdi.
 Feb. 16: IDA approved a \$7.2m credit for a major
 education project.
 Feb. 17: Trade talks were held with a Zambian de-
 legation.
 Feb. 18: The government signed a preliminary agree-
 ment under which Italy will make a E\$ 1.4m loan
 to finance development projects provided the equip-
 ment is purchased in Italy.
 Feb. 22: The US opened a trade fair in Addis Ababā.
 Feb. 23: The Emperor revealed plans for the estab-
 lishment and expansion of local self administration.

Iran

(See also, General, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Saudi
 Arabia)

1965

Dec. 3: Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan was elected UN
 High Commissioner for Refugees.
 Dec. 10: The port at Bandar Abbas will be extended
 to include a naval base with dry dock facilities and
 repair workshops.

It was agreed that a French \$60m loan granted
 in December 1963 will be used to finance petro-
 chemicals, electricity, television and telecommuni-
 cations projects.

The Ministry of Economy announced that 4.2b
 rials will be invested in industrial projects in
 Azerbaijan.

Dec. 17: A 16 man Japanese delegation held discus-
 sions in Tehran on importing oil.
 Dec. 19: The government claimed that 100 armed
 Iraqis attacked Iranians inside Iran, stole some cat-
 tle and killed 2 border guards. Baghdad Radio re-
 plied that "some border guards were arrested by

Iraqi authorities after crossing the border into Iraq accompanied by some Kurdish infiltrators."

Dec. 24: The government charged that Iraqi MIG jets killed 1 person, injured 8 others and caused "heavy damage" when strafing 4 Iranian border villages for the third day.

Dec. 25: The government lodged a "strong protest" with Iraq and is reportedly increasing border defenses.

Dec. 26: Shāh Muḥammad Riżā Pahlevī commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences passed on 2 men accused of plotting to assassinate him.

Dec. 27: Iraq denied violating Iranian air space or attacking Kurdish rebels inside Iran. *Baghdad News* reported that Iraqi planes had chased "remnants of the gang of Mulla Mustapha Al-Barzani" and struck at forces and supplies sent from outside Iraq.

The government sent troops and jet fighters to the disputed area of the border.

Dec. 28: Foreign Minister Abbas Aram accused Iraq of abusing Iran's "friendship and good will" and suggested a meeting to discuss a peace settlement.

Iraq said it would cooperate in an investigation of the incidents.

A delegation arrived in Moscow for talks on economic cooperation with the USSR.

1966

Jan. 1: Several houses within Iran were reportedly damaged by gunfire during Iraqi-Kurdish battles near the border.

Jan. 3: US Roving Ambassador Averell Harriman arrived to explain US policy in Vietnam to the Shāh.

Jan. 4: The government was handed an Iraqi note of protest against the "supply of material and moral aid to the insurgents in northern Iraq."

Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida said Iran would withstand aggression and had begun building up naval forces in the Persian Gulf against "external threats."

Jan. 5: Acting Iraqi Chief of Staff 'Abd al-Rahmān 'Arif accused Iran of opening its borders to Kurds and materially supporting them, and said that Hoveida had met with Barzāni and agreed on a plan for "interference in Iraq's internal affairs."

Jan. 6: The government categorically denied aiding the Kurds or meeting with Barzāni.

Iraqi President 'Arif pledged to fight his "country's enemies."

Jan. 8: In reply to a letter from Iraqi Premier 'Abd al-Rahmān al-Bazzāz, Hoveida said that a joint commission to draw up an agenda for peace talks should be appointed before he went on a pilgrimage to Iraq.

Jan. 11: Iraq accused the government of "provocation and threats."

Jan. 12: Bazzāz announced that Iraq and Iran had agreed on a peace settlement including the with-

drawal of Iranian forces to a "reasonable" distance from the border, an end to the existing propaganda campaigns and the establishment of joint committees to discuss border problems.

Jan. 13: Official sources denied knowledge of such an agreement.

An agreement was signed with the USSR for the construction of a natural gas pipeline from Iran to the southern USSR. An economic agreement was also signed.

Jan. 15: The government announced its acceptance of the peace settlement proposals.

Jan. 20: The government announced the arrest of 55 members of a secret organization, the "Islamic Nations Party." They are accused of plotting an "armed uprising, psychological warfare, terror, bloodshed and chaos." The army is asking death sentences for 8 and prison sentences for 47.

Jan. 21: The Plan Organization allocated 28m rials for the completion of the water system in Tabriz and credits totalling 120m rials to finance a sugar mill in Mianeh, East Azerbaijan.

Jan. 28: A second factory to produce Leyland (Britain) buses, trucks and diesel engines will be established in Tehran, it was reported.

Feb. 4: The Plan Organization allocated over 1.2b rials for the construction of roads connecting Abadan, Khorramshahr and Bandar Shahpur.

AID approved a \$245,000 grant to finance a comprehensive survey of electric power requirements.

The 700 year old dam of Kardeh near Mashhad will be reconstructed at an estimated cost of 10m rials.

Feb. 18: The National Petrochemical Company (NPC) announced its cooperation with B. F. Goodrich of the US in the establishment of a petrochemical complex at Abadan.

Feb. 25: The US will supply Hawk ground-to-air missiles under a military aid agreement signed in 1964, it was learned.

Under an agreement with the US Export-Import Bank, the government will buy 2 Boeing jets.

Iraq

(See also, General, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey)

1965

Dec. 1: A law was promulgated abolishing the general economic organization and attaching all its subsidiary bodies to various ministries.

Dec. 2: The FAO agreed to assist the government in an agricultural extension project.

Dec. 5: A decree was issued accepting the resignations of Communications Minister Rashid Muṣliḥ, and the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and acting Minister of Public Works, Ismā'īl

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Mustafā. Another decree appointed the present Defense Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Uqaylī as acting Minister of Transport, and the present Justice Minister Kāzim al-Rawās as acting Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs. The present Planning Minister Salmān 'Abd al-Razzāq was appointed acting Minister of Public Works and Housing.

Dec. 6: Minister of Economy 'Abd al-Ḥamid al-Hilālī announced that sheep could be imported from all countries except Israel.

Dec. 7: Kurdish sources reported a new "winter offensive" by the Iraqi army against the Kurds.

Dec. 9: A regional training center in medical radiology established in Baghdad with WHO assistance opened.

The government arrested 50 communist leaders and confiscated several mobile printing presses and pamphlets, it was reported.

Dec. 11: A decree was issued accepting the resignation of Minister of Agriculture Akram al-Jāf and appointing Hasan Jumā' as Minister of Agrarian Reform, Hasan Tāmīr as Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and acting Minister of Agriculture, Aḥmad 'Adnān Ḥāfiẓ as Minister of Communications and acting Minister of Housing, Muṣliḥ al-Naqshabandī as Minister of State, and 'Adnān al-Pachachi (al-Pīchachi) as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Dec. 12: Premier 'Abd al-Rahmān al-Bazzāz led a 2 day government inspection tour of the north.

Dec. 13: The first state security court began the trial of 81 persons, 11 in absentia, accused of plotting to overthrow the régime "with the help of the Communist Party."

Dec. 14: A decree was issued releasing from house arrest 'Abd al-Karīm Farhān, a former Minister of Culture and Guidance, and Ṣubḥī 'Abd al-Ḥamid, a former Minister of the Interior, both of whom had been confined following the September 15 attempted coup.

Dec. 17: Bazzāz said that the government would recognize the Kurds as a "nation," as an ethnic, not political, entity with its own language.

The US Export-Import Bank made a \$5.3m loan towards financing equipment for the Baghdad South Power Station.

Dec. 20: The first state security court began the trial of 9 leaders of the outlawed Ba'ṯh Party.

Dec. 25: *Al-Manār* reported a "new attempt" on the life of Kurdish leader Mullī Muṣṣafī al-Barzānī.

Dec. 27: The Cabinet approved a new economic agreement with Jordan.

Dec. 31: Bazzāz left for official talks in Saudi Arabia, it was reported.

1966

Jan. 1: Heavy fighting between government troops and Kurds was reported.

Jan. 3: Fierce battling continued.

Jan. 5: President 'Abd al-Salām 'Arif accused Iran of aiding the Kurds. (See Iran)

'Arif reported receiving a "sizable shipment of modern arms."

Jan. 7: *Compagnie Française Thomson Houston* has won a contract to establish radio stations in Kirkuk and Basrah.

Jan. 13: Government-Kurdish fighting in Kirkuk, Mosul and Sulaymāniyah was reported.

Jan. 14: An economic delegation from the CPR held official talks in Baghdad on the marketing of Iraqi dates.

The government recognized the state of Singapore.

Jan. 26: The Ministry of Education received a \$67,000 Ford Foundation grant to reorganize the English language teaching program in public schools.

Feb. 1: Civil court orders dissolved Iraqi friendship associations with the USSR, Bulgaria, Rumania, the CPR and Czechoslovakia, it was reported.

Feb. 3: A Kuwaiti delegation held discussions in Baghdad on the Shatt al-'Arab project.

Several Kurdish leaders were arrested in Baghdad following the assassination of a retired army officer.

Feb. 5: 'Arif received a military delegation of the Unified Arab Command.

Feb. 11: Trade talks with Tanzania were held in Baghdad, it was reported.

Feb. 12: 'Arif met with President Nāṣir in Cairo on the UAR-Iraqi joint leadership. Nāṣir promised his support in the campaign against the Kurds.

Feb. 15: 'Arif announced his objection to an Islamic alliance.

Feb. 17: The government awarded a £20m contract to a Lebanese and 2 West German firms for the building of a paper factory at Basrah.

Barzānī appealed to the UN to investigate Iraq's alleged policy of "persecution" of the Kurdish people.

Feb. 21: The government and Syria agreed to stop radio attacks against each other.

Israel

(See also, General, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine Problem)

1965

Dec. 3: A delegation from the Joint Seawater Desalting Project has returned from discussions in Britain, it was reported.

Dec. 10: Leyland Motors of Britain will sign an agreement giving them a 75 per cent share in Autocars Company of Haifa, it was learned.

Dec. 25: Premier Levi Eshkol received a 2 week extension to January 12 to form a government.

Dec. 29: West Germany announced a \$18.75m loan

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