

Khomeini, as Military Chief, Orders Kurdish Revolt Crushed

By Chris de Kretser

Special to The Washington Post

TEHRAN, Aug. 18—Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today declared himself military commander-in-chief and gave the country's armed forces 24 hours to crush a Kurdish rebellion or face the wrath of the revolution.

Shortly after his declaration and a government ultimatum to the Kurds to end their revolt, the western Iranian town of Paveh, captured by Kurds this week, was back in the hands of Iranian security forces.

Army troops, state police and Revolutionary Guards sent to the region from throughout Iran occupied the town today after Kurdish tribesmen abandoned their positions and retreated into the mountains.

The government said Paveh was recaptured after fighting in which 400 persons were killed and hundreds more wounded. A government spokesman, Sadeq Tabatabai, announced over the state radio that security forces' losses were 18 dead and 40 wounded.

Deputy Prime Minister Mostafa Chamran, who had been trapped there earlier with the last remnants of be-

leagured government forces, led a counterattack from inside the town before it fell, the radio said.

Scores were killed and wounded in four days of fighting in the town, following an attack by Kurdish tribesmen early Wednesday morning after they had evacuated their civilian population to nearby mountain camps.

Earlier the government said 40 of the 200 Revolutionary Guards in the town had been killed. The state radio said 18 of them had been beheaded when the tribesmen attacked Paveh's only hospital.

Kurdish losses reportedly also were heavy. The radio said 2,000 tribesmen took part in attack.

A spokesman for the Kurds said tonight the tribesmen retreated because it would have been futile to battle the superior Iranian forces, including the Air Force. He termed the Paveh assault a guerrilla action that showed the Kurds will not permit their rights to be trampled without a fight.

Khomeini's action in bypassing the country's military leadership in his role as "supreme commander" followed a speech last night in which he

warned against opposing his government.

Khomeini lashed out at the press, political parties, lawyers and intellectuals. Speaking in the holy city of Qom, he declared he would return to Tehran if necessary to put his Islamic revolution on the correct course and end all opposition.

"If we had been truly revolutionary we would have destroyed the press long before this," Khomeini said, supporting the closing of what he termed "counterrevolutionary newspapers."

He condemned all political parties "to death at the gallows," reiterating the slogan of Moslem militants who have attacked democratic groups in Tehran this week with shouts of: "The only party is the party of God."

"As supreme commander of the armed forces, I direct the chief of staff to order all state police units and the army to the Paveh area and the government to provide transport for Revolutionary Guards," Khomeini said.

He directed the forces to be fully armed and ready for battle and, "without waiting for any further orders," to put down the rebellion.

The ayatollah warned the armed forces they would face the wrath of the revolution if they failed to crush the revolt.

"I hold the armed forces responsible for the massacres in Paveh and if they disobey my command I will deal with them in a revolutionary way," he said.

"They keep telling me from the Paveh area that the government and the Army have done nothing. If within 24 hours something positive is not achieved, I will hold the Army chief and head of the state police responsible," Khomeini added.

He issued an ultimatum, which expired at 1 p.m., warning the Kurds that if they did not end their rebellion, troops and Revolutionary Guards from throughout Iran would destroy them.

Kurdish leaders condemned the government action to crush the revolt. Kurdish spiritual leader, Sheikh Soseini, asked Khomeini not to make "rash decisions that were governed by his emotions."

The head of the Kurdish Democratic Party, which is the main proponent of autonomy for the region, Abdurrahman Qassemli said: "We were not the ones who started the fight in Paveh. It was started by Revolutionary Guards sent there from another area and the residents of the town were forced to leave when attacked by them."

Meanwhile, the pro-Khomeini Islamic Republican Party newspaper reported that a rocket attack on the U.S. Embassy here early this morning came after a telephone call advised Revolutionary Guards to vacate the compound.

The newspaper indicated the attack may have been carried out by militia-men angry at being removed by the government last week from their post as security guards at the embassy.

An embassy spokesman said the attackers fired two rocket-propelled grenades, one of which failed to detonate and was discovered later.

The spokesman said damage was limited to broken windows and fallen plaster in the embassy's former commissary restaurant, which was being converted into a new consular and visa department. No one was injured in the attack.

11 Executed as Kurdish Rebels At Border Site of Fighting

TEHRAN, Aug. 19—Iran today executed 11 Kurdish rebels captured near government forces took the border town of Paveh, the state radio said. The 11 were shot by a firing squad



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before dawn at Kermanshah prison, east of Paveh, after being found guilty of corruption and waging war on God and his representatives, it said. Paveh, near the border, was quiet after heavy government reinforcements yesterday lifted a siege by Kurdish insurgents. The fighting apparently started over local protests against non-Kurdish revolutionary guards being sent to the area.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and U.S. envoy Robert Strauss emerge from talks.

Strauss and Sadat Discuss Efforts to Widen Peace Talks

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Foreign Service

ISMAILIA, Egypt, Aug. 18—Special U.S. envoy Robert Strauss filled in President Anwar Sadat tonight on an American proposal for a new U.N. resolution on the Middle East aimed at broadening the Palestinian autonomy talks among Egypt, Israel and the United States.

Strauss and the Egyptian leader conferred for about 70 minutes in the cool breezes of the terrace at Sadat's rest villa here beside the Suez Canal. "I can say that our views on most of what we discussed are identical, as usual," Sadat said to reporters afterward.

Strauss, aside from praise of Sadat's hospitality and efforts toward peace, refrained from characterizing his meeting with the Egyptian president.

It was seen by observers here as a business-like effort to keep Sadat abreast of U.S. moves on a possible new U.N. resolution mentioning the rights of the Palestinian people in the hope of drawing some Palestinians into participating in the autonomy talks set up under the March 26 Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

The atmosphere here was in sharp contrast to that in Israel, where Strauss returns Sunday morning for what U.S. officials traveling with him expect to be a stormy Israeli response to the proposal for a new resolution. The Israeli Cabinet is expected to take up the U.S. suggestion at its weekly meeting and Strauss is to see the Israeli leadership again after the Cabinet session.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin made it clear when Strauss raised the proposal yesterday in Jerusalem that he sharply opposed it, U.S. officials said.

Hanging over the disagreement is an indirect Israeli threat to reconsider the commitment to the Palestinian autonomy talks if, in Israel's assessment, any new resolution makes a substantial change in Security Council Resolution 242.

The resolution refers to the Palestinians as refugees with no mention of their "rights." It was ambiguously worded in order to end the 1976 Middle East war but did call for Israeli withdrawal from occupied areas.

Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil of Egypt has publicly backed the U.S. intention to propose a new resolution designed to bring Palestinians into the peace process, calling it a way to give the autonomy talks "new momentum."

Sadat also seemed to refer to this after his talks here tonight with Strauss, praising "Bob" for his Middle East travels and his work to give new momentum to the talks.

The Egyptian leader, however, was quoted earlier today as rejecting Arab proposals for a new Security Council resolution "silly acts." This was interpreted by diplomats in Cairo more as a jab at his Arab foe than as a serious expression of opposition to the efforts at finding a new resolution to foster broadened autonomy talks.

Egypt's official Middle East News Agency quoted Sadat as telling a Chamber of Commerce and Industry group last night: "We have jumped beyond words and are now sitting to talk about Palestinian autonomy. Are they going to be able to produce that in the Security

that indicate bankruptcy on their part." The Arab-backed proposal scoffed at by Sadat includes a reference to a Palestinian right to return to the land, that is now Israel and to establish an independent state. The United States has made it clear it cannot accept such an amendment.

For the first time, however, it has told the Israeli leadership directly that it probably will propose a compromise resolution of its own, including a call for something similar to Palestinian self-determination.

"This U.S. officials explained, is necessary if the U.S.-sponsored autonomy negotiations are to gain credibility in the eyes of Palestinians and other Arabs who are boycotting the negotiations."

In the Israeli view, Resolution 242 is the cornerstone of the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Egypt. Any changes in the resolution—even in the form of additions—would be tantamount to changing the rules for application of the treaty, Israeli officials argue.

The dispute with Washington over 242, added to disagreements over several other key issues, has brought U.S.-Israeli relations to their lowest ebb in several years. U.S. diplomats have complained that Begin and his colleagues appear convinced that by resisting strongly and loudly they can make Washington back away from its U.N. initiative.

U.S. officials traveling with Strauss increasingly give the impression, however, that a firm decision has been made in Washington to proceed with attempts to find a compromise Security Council resolution, even at the cost of increased strain with Jerusalem.

56 Egyptian Are Accused Of Trying to Replace Sadat

REUTERS

CAIRO, Aug. 18—Fifty-six people have been arrested and accused of trying to replace President Anwar Sadat with a Communist, Egyptian Prosecutor-General Salam Rashidi said today.

Rashidi, in a statement relayed by the official news agency MENA, said those arrested belonged to the banned Egyptian Communist Party and many had contacts with hostile governments. He said they included six lawyers, four journalists and a former member of parliament. None was named.

Sadat made an apparent reference to the arrests yesterday when he said at a meeting at his home village of Net Abu Kom that there were elements in the country who wanted to exploit freedom and democracy to commit sabotage and treason.

The left-wing Union Progressive Party said in a statement two days ago that 23 of its leading members had been arrested. The party is legal, but all Communist organizations are banned, although several are believed to operate secretly. Some alleged members of the Egyptian Communist Party are now standing trial on charges in connection with the riots of January 1977 in which 80 people died.

Meanwhile, Israeli navy vessels last night sank a light sailing carrying Arab guerrillas on an attack mission. An Israeli Army spokesman said today. He said three of the four guerrillas aboard the boat were captured after it was sunk off the Israeli-Lebanon coast. The missing guerrilla was

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