



Islamic Consultative Assembly were among the protesting sides. University students of Khorramabad, too, have had a gathering to condemn such actions.

**KAROON-E 3 DAM AND THE
NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES FOR
BAKHTIARI TERRITORY**
Representative of Izeh and Baghmalek
in the Islamic Consultative Assembly

Written by the Nominee for the cities of Izeh and Baghmalek, the present letter focuses on the problems and negative consequences of dams built on Karoon and Zayandehrood. The Bakhtiari territory is the land on which two of the important rivers of Iran flow. Bakhtiari's, themselves, have rarely utilized the rivers, and the dams are vanishing their lands. A number of historical sites vanished are to be added. The people have been forced to move to the peripheral areas of large cities. The dams are to produce electricity for the other parts of Iran, without any utility for the Bakhtiari's themselves.





HOUSEKEEPER COMPOSERS

Bahram Eydivandi

While performing their daily duties, the Bakhtiari women are used to singing songs regarding the tools they use, their duties, composed by their elders. Sometimes, they, themselves, compose their songs. There are cases of apostrophe, personification, and other poetic devices utilized.

The songs are specific to women; men do not sing them.

BAKHTIARI MUSIC AND THE RELATED TEXTS

Afshin Daverpanah

A Bakhtiari musical piece is composed of the following elements:

1. Instrument
2. Performer
3. Melody and Tunality
4. Performer's texture
5. Audience and Peripherals (e.g. dancers, ...)



Some Bakhtiari Tunalities are as follows:

Siāmun, Heydar-Āqā, Arab Nazar, Sarkohi, Sekandar, Dovālāli (Domāleyli), Āšeq Qarib, Nāri-Nāri, Širinom Šomāyel, Faqiri, Alidād, Šoleyl, Yār-Yār. The whole set covers around 100 tunalities.

MOURNING RITUALS AND COSTUMES OF LORESTAN

Alireza Farzin

Living among the other communities scattered on the Iranian Plateau, the Lor enjoy a unique collection of rituals and customs. These old rituals are now vanishing.

The present article focuses on mourning rituals of Lorestan and Bakhtiari, with special attention to the related costumes.

WHY DON'T NATIONALISTS TOLERATE OUR ETHNIC IDENTITY?

Frequent humiliation and insult by Keyhan Caricature, Sepas, Dokhtaran, etc, has triggered vast reactions on the part of Lor's of different parts of Iran. The reaction is unprecedented, in that it is for the first time that it is harsh. It must have been due to the increase in the awareness level of the people toward their ethnic values. The representatives of the Lor provinces in the





submit him and was forced to leave his land.

During the reign of Reza Shah Pahlavi, the union, called Etehadīye-ye Sa'adat, between the Bakhtiari's and the Arabs forced constituted a resistance in the face of the ruling dictator.

LORI: A CULTURE WITHOUT WRITING

M. Raki

Unable to prepare written records of our culture, we will never be able to have documents of our political, economic, social, or artistic existence. The incidence shall please our cultural enemies who seek for a generation ignorant about its culture, unless we endeavor to establish our own writing system.

Preparation of written documents of our culture means writing culturally, ie in in Lori, and not in the dominant language.

A LORI TRANSCRIPTION SYSTEM: A CONTEMPORARY NECESSITY

Masoud Taghinejat

As reported by specialists, none of the Lori varieties have yet succeeded in being represented by a writing system, devised based on a true transcription of its utterances. A number of contemporary writers and poets have examined ways of representing their works in a system based on the Persian writing. The effort has been fruitless, since a considerable set of the words were shared between Persian and Lori, differing only in pronunciation. No ruling system has yet tried to devise the alphabet in question.

A BROAD ALPHABET FOR THE LANGUAGE OF THE LOR

Leila Nowrouzi

We continue to speak, listen, cry, or smile in a rich language, the medium of identity and cultural transmission for millions of Iranians, as we have done for ages, and, still, we are careless about utilizing the written medium for it. The present article endeavors to define a first step in this regard, utilizing the Persian alphabet, although the writing system suffers from a number of shortcomings even in rendering Farsi itself. Lori and its variants enjoy the existence of a number of idiosyncratic consonants and vowels for which no symbol is available in the alphabet.

HEJRĀN-XĀNI (BARZIYARI) AND ITS THEATRICAL ASPECTS: A CONTRASTIVE STUDY

Hossein Madadi

The mourning song titled *Barziyari* ("farmers' song") realized as a theatrical dialogue is traditionally performed in spring during the warm season, when the tribe has left for the cold climates, by the lonely farmers working on the land. The dialogue is between the lonely lover, on the one hand, and the beloved waiting for him, on the other.

raz wa mīš or RECITATION OF *deraxt-e āsorik* IN BAKHTIARI LORI

Hossein Hosseinzadeh Rahdar

Before the introduction of governmental education system into the Bakhtiari culture, the younger generations had to learn some Persian or Lori written texts in traditional schools. Some of these texts were recitations of ancient texts.

The Lori *raz wa mīš* fable is one such text. The story is a dialogue between date tree and a goat, a symbolization of the dialogue of the nomads and the nonmobile. The story reminds one of the Parthian *deraxt-e āsorik*.





separated family members.

TRANSFER OF LOR YOUNGSTERS TO EAST OF IRAN, FOLLOING THE 1923-30 MASSACRE

Taghi Joudaki

In 1933, the then Ministry of Defense of Iran, started the transfer of offsprings of Lor commanders from Khorramabad to Khorasan pending a request on the part of the Lorestan Brigade. The reason had been announced the murder of the commanders in the course of the battles against the governmental troops, some imprisoned in the governmental prison in Tehran, and, yet, some left to live in exile in East of Iran.

The present article reports of the related documentations between the Ministry of Defense and the Khorasan Directorate of the Ministry of Culture.

ETHNIC PERSIANIZATION FOLLOWING ETHNIC VANISHMENT

Ahad Rastgar Fard

Following the massacre of 1922-9 by Reza Shah, General Amir Ahmadi, known as Butcher of Lorestan, proposed for the offspring of the Lor to be separated from their families and brought up in governmental schools. This would prepare them to fight against the original Lori culture.

The policy had been executed uniformly by all of the nationalist governments of the Middle East. In Turkey at the same time, the same thing was done in relation to the offspring of the Kurds.

UPRISING OF ALIMARDAN-KHN BAKHTIARI AGAINST NADER- SHAH

Ghasem Fattahi

Alimardan-khan's uprising, of 1769-70, against Nader-Shah, apparently was to support the overthrown Safavid to restore the power they once enjoyed. In reality, however, the autonomy-seeking character of the Bakhtiari's, linked strongly to the harsh mountainous climate, had triggered reactions against the oppressor government, the main reaction having occurred in 1769, early during Nader's reign.

BAKHTIARI'S AND OIL: FIRST STEPS, 1900-5

Seyyed Alireza Abtahi Foroushani

Defining Iran with the basics of its social, economic, and political developments during the recent years, Iranian oil was first discovered in the territory of the Lor. The real owners, however, never benefited from it, either during the British exploitation, or after the nationalization of the industry.

The present article does not emphasize this. Instead, it focuses on the relations between some Bakhtiari Khan's and the British company, the discovery which followed, the Iranian government's role, and the hesitation on the part of the government regarding the relations between the Lor and the British.

BAKHTIARI LORS AND ARABS: NEIGHBORHOOD AND FRIENDSHIP

Yousef Azizi Banitaraf

The Arabs and the Bakhtiari's have lived together for centuries on the territory, now, encompassed by the official borders of Khusestan province. The relationships have always been friendly and full of support. During the reign of Mohammad Shah Qajar, Mohammad-Taghi-Khan Chalang, the Bakhtiari commander, took asylum to Samara, and the Arab neighbor didn't





WE ARE "LOR" 'S, NOT "FARS"ES

Bivar Elima

The present article constitutes the materialization of a century of hiding their original identity by the Lor: Those who couldn't resist against the cultural, political tides of the upper ruling nation and was forced to adopt the ruling language and culture.

The Lor, especially the Bakhtiari, were slower than the other younger such as the Turks, Kurds, Arabs, or Turkmen in attaining the ethnic values, and their identity and language were to be assimilated with the ruling counterparts completely.

The educated Lor generation has started a new reviving movement, however.

STEP TO REDUCE ETHNIC CRISIS IN IRAN

Dr Ali Altaei

The ethnic crisis in Iran has never been officially referred to by the "people in charge", or the "hardliner nationalists". It has always been there, however.

The present article searches for the roots of the crisis in Reza Shah's seizure of the power and the policies which, after this, supported the Fars nationalists. The following proposals, however, follow:

1. Official declaration of the crisis
2. Substitution of the term "Iranian nation" with "Iranian society"
3. Acceptance of multiculturalism
4. Socio-economic democracy
5. Reduction of support for Tehran as the center of power and welfare

DECENTRALIZATION; BASIS FOR DEMOCRATIC SHARE OF PEOPLE

K. Nadimi

Among the features of developing societies, control of centralization and

bringing about of balance among governmental hierarchies are worth mentioning. Collaborations on the part of people in decision makings, especially regarding basic needs, define human rights with one of its basics.

LORESTAN IS NOT MERELY A PROVINCE

Masoud Taghenejat

Rival in the course of the past few years of the ethnic and cultural movements of the Lor constitutes a reaction to an old need. The need must have been thought to have been forgotten due to disintegration policies executed over the people and their territory.

The present article emphasizes the fact that the people, still, make up a nation, even if they have, by now, been divided among several provinces. The question, however, has been asked whether the people forget their identity due to the fact that there is, now, only one province called Lorestan.

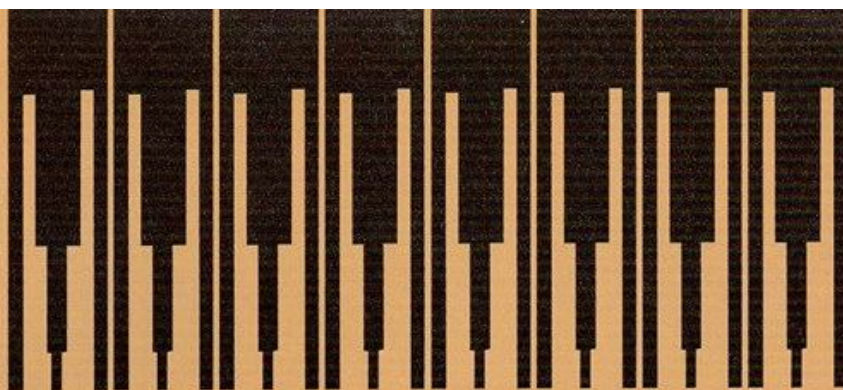
BANISHMENT OF THE LOR FOLLOWING THE 1923-30 MASSACRE

Taghi Shabsavari

Following the massacre of the 1923-30, with the 1920 coup d'état in the background, which resulted in the murder of a number of the Lor commanders, hundreds of thousands of Lor villagers, as well as a great number of Khorramabad citizens, were forced by the military troops to move toward the eastern, central, or southern parts of Iran. The banishment is comparable to the massacre of the Armenians or the Jews mentioned in the history.

The related documents report of astonishing stories of the dead, the banished, and the





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