

# NEW PESH-MERGA

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A KURDISH VILLAGE DEMOLISHED BY ENEMY BOMBING

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THE KURDISTAN POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY  
Box 5042  
131 05 Nacka  
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## FIVE YEARS OF SWEETNESS AND BITTERNESS SINCE THE FOUNDING OF KPDP

On July 26-30, 1986, THE KURDISTAN POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY (KPDP) celebrated the fifth anniversary of its establishment.

The party has passed through a number of phases, each with its own characteristics and features. These phases have experienced sweet days and bitter times. These five years have witnessed days of hope and high expectations and days of progress and healthy build-up. They also witnessed times of bitter setbacks, times of enormous losses, times of tragic events and heavy tolls, and times of approaching crisis. However, the party has been able to pull itself together despite the heavy losses and tragic events it suffered and has proved to be solid enough to withstand them, though young and somehow weakened. It has also proved to have well dug in roots in the Kurdish body politics.

The beginnings were marked by high hopes and expectations based on the background of the party founders and their good reputation in Kurdish society and the qualitative, though incomplete, changes the party programme introduced into Kurdish politics on crucial issues. The progressive ideological framework of the party was made clear and has been the basis of its policies in various fields. Its alliances and contacts, both with Kurdish and non-Kurdish political forces, were guided by this framework. The party has made clear that the struggle for Kurdish rights is closely intertwined with the struggle for economic, social and cultural progress and development of Kurdish society. Kurdish nationalism is a combination of aspirations for the attainment of Kurdish self-determination and of development and progress in all aspects of life.

The party questioned, analysed and rejected the motto of "autonomy" as inadequate as well as impossible to implement in the states controlling the Kurds due to currently prevailing conditions and because of the historical backgrounds of these states. "Oriental Despotism", which describes the historical roots of present day systems of government in, among others, the Middle East, tolerates no secondary centres of power besides its own central, and highly centralised, power. The centre of power has, historically, rejected the idea of power delegation which constitutes the foundation of autonomy. Therefore, the party has advocated the slogan of "the right of self-determination" of the Kurdish nation. And, therefore, it has always emphasized the importance of its good relations and ties with other progressive political forces from all over Kurdistan. The KPDP considers the Kurdish problem in all regions of Kurdistan as indivisible and as being basically one and the same problem although it may take on certain distinguishing features here or there due to the historical and current fact of Kurdistan being divided among different states.

Moreover, the party sees the Kurdish struggle for self-determination and development as part of the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, both by its contents and its historical experience.

The party embarked on the process of building itself, both at home and among Kurds in exile, on the basis of the principles of its programme. It did attract a good following among the Kurds wherever it could reach them. However, the KPDP has functioned and still functions in very difficult circumstances and a harsh political climate, both in Kurdistan (inter-Kurdish) and its immediate and global environments.

## THE PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN IRAQ

Bishop Zeiya Bobo Dobato, representative of the Patriarch in the Northern Area and the Guardian of the Assyrian Eastern Church in the Province of Nineva, Iraq, has despatched an appeal to several humanitarian organizations all over the world in which he exposes the persecution of Assyrians in particular and Iraqis of all religions, sects and ethnic origins in general.

The appeal lists the names of 40 Assyrian villages destroyed, 17 churches and other Christian institutions demolished and the names of Assyrian priests and nationalists murdered by the Iraqi regime.

### NAMES OF SOME PRIESTS "LIQUIDATED"

Father Ishaya Shamoun, Patriarch of the World Eastern Church, was murdered at his home in California in the summer of 1975; father Elmario Alaha, Bishop of the Eastern Church in the provinces of Nineva and Dahok tortured to death at the General Security headquarters in 1972; the Assyrian nationalist leader Malik Yaqo Malik Ishmail killed at the Medical City hospital for refusing to join in the war against the Kurdish people; Bishop Younan Kina, Guardian of the Eastern Church of the city of Kirkuk killed by poisoning for administering a church sermon for a dead Assyrian soldier named Gorgis Yokhanin Gorgis who had been executed by the regime; and Yousif Toma Hermiz, Yubert Benyamin Slaimoun and Yukhanna Ysho Hajo executed.

### NAMES OF SOME CHURCHES DEMOLISHED

Below are the names and locations and year of demolition of some of the churches destroyed by the Iraqi regime.

- 1- Mar Zia Cathedral, Baghdad, the biggest Eastern Church, demolished in 1985.
- 2- Mar Moshi Chapel, Barwari Bala, built 1300 years ago and demolished in 1977.
- 3- Mar Gorgis Church, Dori Village, built 1300 years ago and demolished in 197.
- 4- Mar Qayuma Chapel, Dori Village, built 1400 years ago and demolished in 1977.
- 5- Virgin Merry Church, Ma'i Village, recently built and demolished in 1977.
- 6- Mar Yunan Church, Aqri Village, recently built and demolished in 1977.
- 7- Virgin Merry Church, Sard'at Village, built 50 years ago and demolished in 1977.
- 8- Mar Khinana Chapel, Qaro Village, built 1300 years ago and demolished in 1977.
- 9- Mar Qiryagos Church, Qaro Village, built 1300 years ago and demolished in 1977.
- 10- Mar Zeka Church, Bash Village, built 1300 years ago and demolished in 1977.
- 11- Virgin Merry Church, Wela Village, built recently and demolished in 1977.

12- Sainte Shamoni Church, Wela Village, built 1300 years ago and demolished in 1977.

13- Eba Serafioun Church, Zakho, recently built and demolished in 1984.

14- Virgin Merry Church, Dahok, closed because it is located near the Security Directorate building.

15- The Orphanage of the Chaldian Catholic Church, Dahok, turned into a camp for the so-called Popular Army.

### NAMES OF SOME CHRISTIAN VILLAGES DESTROYED

A- Barwari Bala Area: (name and year of destruction)

- 1- Dori, 1977. 2- Ayet, 1977. 3- Ma'i, 1977.
- 4- Beshima'i, 1977. 5- Bi Tenouri, 1977. 6- Halwi, 1977. 7- Khuwari, 1977. 8- Sardasht, 1977. 9- Aqri, 1977. 10- Hosark, 1977. 11- Bit Balok, 1977. 12- Zewah, 1977. 13- Melikhtha, 1977. 14- Meghribiyah, 1977. 15- Upper Jelki, 1977. 16- Lower Jelki, 1977. 17- Bi Qolka, 1977. 18- Jaqla, 1977.

B- Nerway Rekan Area:

- 19- Qaro, 1977. 20- Bash, 1977. 21- Wela, 1977. 22- Hish, 1977. 23- Astab, 1977. 24- Meidani, 1977. 25- Lower Nerway, 1977. 26- Rekan, 1977.

C- Zakho and Dahok Area:

- 27- Diraboun, 1978. 28- Fiya Khbour, 1978. 29- Mulla Arab, 1984. 30- Sinat, 1978. 31- Lifou, 1984. 32- Afkni, 1978. 33- Birkah, 1984. 34- Badliyah, 1984. 35- Muwaneh, 1984. 36- Merouneh, 1984. 37- Soriyeh (\*), 1969. 38- Keraneh, 1969. 39- Mar Yaqo, 1976.

(\*) All the inhabitants -- numbering 70 men (including Father Hanna), women and children-- of the village of Soriyeh were killed and/or burned to death.

\* \* \* \* \*



A KPDP Pesh-Merga (guerrilla) unit.

IRAQ: BIRTH CONTROL, IN REVERSE  
"BREED", DECREES THE DICTATOR

The dictator of Iraq, Saddam Hussein Tikriti, delivered a speech on May 3, 1986 to the leaders of the so-called "General Union of Iraqi Women". The speech was incomprehensible in some of its parts. He was somehow disappointed by his inability to make Iraqi women "breed" more human beings for the disastrous war he began against Iran about six years ago.

The main theme of the speech was the "national duty" of Iraqi women to reproduce more and more children; he even set a limit of five as the "nationally" accepted minimum number of children each family must have. Otherwise the dictator will feel "uncomfortable". And every Iraqi citizen knows the meaning of this "uncomfortable" feeling by the Tikriti President.

Below are short extracts from this rather extra-ordinary speech by a "head of state". However, should we recognized the corner he has pushed himself into by embarking on foreign expansionist adventures, the extra-ordinary nature of the speech becomes understandable. It reflects his desperation.

"Breeding (reproduction) is one of the fundamental factors in our strength. Our hopes are high that the women, men and families will take breeding as a matter of solidarity."

"If the family does not cooperate in making breeding a success, one of its partners cannot realize it alone."

"Your slogan must by necessity be: EVERY FAMILY MUST BREED FIVE CHILDREN. AND, ANYWAY, THE FAMILY THAT BREEDS LESS THAN FOUR CHILDREN MUST BE DEALT HARSH PUNISHMENT... WE MUST LOOK UPON IT UNCOMFORTABLE."

"The leadership <read Saddam> gives this matter special importance. And we hope that the woman's tendency towards work will not alienate her and the family from breeding according to the slogan we have just referred to."

"We are worried to notice that the expansion of education in Iraq has been at the expense of breeding as it must be... THE WOMAN MUST NOT FAIL HER BASIC DUTIES TOWARDS THE HOMELAND, NAMELY, BREEDING..."

"If an Iraqi woman aged 28 comes to me and says she wants to continue her studies to obtain a PhD, I would count the time she needs to obtain a PhD and conclude that

obtaining a PhD may render her outside the marriage age. I consider making a family more important than a PhD. And should there be a conflict between the two aims, we must tell the woman the above frankly and without any embarrassment... But if a man comes to me with the same request I will grant it."

"WHEN THE IRAQI WOMAN REALIZES THAT OBTAINING A DEGREE WILL HINDER HER FROM BREEDING A THIRD, A FOURTH AND A FIFTH CHILD, I SAY AS A BROTHER AND A FATHER, AND FROM THIS POSITION <as a ruler>, THAT SHE MUST PREFER BREEDING."

"THE MAN WHO DOES NOT ASSUME A LEADERSHIP ROLE AT HOME WILL NOT FILL OUR EYES AND DOES NOT FULFIL HIS DUTIES CORRECTLY..."

Immediately after the speech, the above-mentioned "General-Union" organized celebrations all over Iraq to reward women who have been "outstanding" in breeding. At the end of each gathering "symbolic" gifts were given to women who have bred the largest number of children.

NEW PESH-MERGA: The tragedies brought upon the Iraqi people by Saddam the dictator have been enormous, especially his war against Iran. While he, his family, his relatives and his Tikriti clan continue their lavish lives, ordinary Iraqi men must die at the front, ordinary Iraqi women must breed more men for the front, and ordinary Iraqi men and women must suffer socially, psychologically and economically because of Saddam's war (which he calls "Saddam's Qadisiyeh" war) and the repression he has imposed on the country.



Ismail Besicki . . . sentenced for the fourth time

A UNITED NATIONS DIPLOMAT:

"SADDAM HUSSEIN RUNS ONE OF THE CRUELEST TORTURE SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD TODAY"

SPOTLIGHT OF JUNE 2, 1986, PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING REPORT ON IRAQ.

"A LARGE COUNTRY FAMILY OF 56, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WHO VANISHED WITHOUT TRACE IN IRAQ DURING THE NIGHT OF LAST NOVEMBER 17, WILL REAPPEAR THIS MONTH --IN THE SPIRIT IF NOT THE FLESH-- AT A NEW YORK HEARING.

"WITNESSES TESTIFY BEFORE THE WORKING GROUP OF THE UN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS WILL REVEAL IN PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT ALL 56 MEMBERS OF THE RESPECTED AL-HAKIM FAMILY WERE KIDNAPPED, THROWN INTO SECRET DUNGEONS AND TORTURED TO DEATH BY THE SECURITY FORCES OF SADDAM HUSSEIN, IRAQ'S DICTATOR.

"IN ORDER TO SUPPRESS DISSENT AMONG THE ESTIMATED 13 MILLION INHABITANTS OF HIS OIL-RICH NATION, HUSSEIN HAS CONVERTED IRAQ INTO A BRUTAL POLICE STATE.

"THIS MONTH AN INTERNATIONAL FORUM WILL HEAR EVIDENCE ON THE ABUSES ALLEGED AGAINST THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME, WHEN THE UN GROUP BEGINS TAKING SWORN TESTIMONY FROM WITNESSES WITH FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE OF THESE ATROCITIES.

"SADDAM HUSSEIN RUNS ONE OF THE CRUELEST TORTURE SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD TODAY,' SAID A SENIOR UN DIPLOMAT WHO HELPED ENABLE A SPOTLIGHT REPORTER TO REVIEW IN ADVANCE SOME OF THE EVIDENCE TO BE PRESENTED AT THE HEARINGS ON CONDITION THAT HIS IDENTITY REMAINS PROTECTED. 'BUT THE WORLD KNOWS LITTLE OR NOTHING ABOUT THESE HORRORS.'

"IN EARLY 1983 HUSSEIN, WHOSE REGIME WAS, UNTIL THEN, HIGH ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S 'PARIAH LIST' OF LAWLESS GOVERNMENTS, DECIDED TO APPOINT DAVID ROCKEFELLER AND HIS CHASE MANHATTAN CONSORTIUM AS THE LEAD BANKERS OF IRAQ. SOON AFTERWARD, ANY CRITICISM OF IRAQI HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BEGAN TO VANISH FROM THE US ESTABLISHMENT MEDIA.

"PUBLICITY GIMMICKS DEVELOPED BY CHASE CONSULTANTS WERE REPORTEDLY USED TO MASK THE MASSIVE REPRESSION IMPOSED BY HUSSEIN ON MUSLIM RELIGIOUS DISSENTERS, AND ON ANY MINORITY THAT SHOWED SIGNS OF REBELLION.

"TO MAKE SURE IRAQ REMAINS A ONE-PARTY STATE, WITH ONLY THE OFFICIAL, ... BAATH PARTY ALLOWED TO FUNCTION, HUSSEIN'S RULING REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND COUNCIL RECENTLY REISSUED RESOLUTIONS No. 884 AND No. 1357.

"THESE DECREES PUNISH WITH SUMMARY EXECUTION

'ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL, ANY PRESENT OR FORMER MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES OR ANY VOLUNTEER SERVICEMAN WHO HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM THE SERVICE, WHO ATTEMPTS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OR CARRYING OUT ANY ACTIVITIES ON BEHALF OF A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OTHER THAN THE BAATH PARTY.'

"WHAT THESE RESOLUTIONS DON'T TELL YOU,' EXPLAINED THE UN OFFICIAL, 'IS THAT UNDER THE IRAQI CONSTITUTION, EVERY ABLE-BODIED CITIZEN OVER 18 IS SUBJECT TO TWO YEARS OF COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE, WHILE HE OR SHE IS IN THE ARMY, AND FOR THE REST OF HIS LIFE AFTER HE HAS BEEN DISCHARGED, SUCH A PERSON LOSES ALL POLITICAL RIGHTS.

"EVEN ATTENDING AN UNAUTHORIZED POLITICAL MEETING MAY SUBJECT HIM TO THE DEATH PENALTY, IMPOSED BY MILITARY COURTS, WITHOUT ANY PUBLICITY.'

"EVEN MORE WIDESPREAD REPRESSION HAS BEEN IMPOSED IN RECENT YEARS ON ISLAMIC SPOKESMEN WHO TAKE THEIR FAITH AND ITS OBLIGATIONS SERIOUSLY. AS PART OF THIS CRACKDOWN, THE AL-HAKIM FAMILY, WHOSE ELDERS INCLUDED A LARGE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS, INTELLECTUALS AND SEVERAL WRITERS, WAS ABDUCTED BY THE SECRET POLICE IN A SINGLE NIGHT AND KILLED.

"SUCH UNPRECEDENTED ATROCITIES HAVE FINALLY COMPELLED THE UN TO TAKE AN OFFICIAL LOOK AT THE IRAQI POLICE STATE."

\* \* \* \* \*



The late Prof. Qanati Kurdo.

THE KURDISH QUESTION BEFORE THE UNITED  
NATIONS COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Kurdish question was raised by many delegations to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights during its 42nd Session and under Items 8 and 9 of the agenda.

Because of the importance of the fact that the Kurdish question is raised by so many delegations (a fact which reflects increasing international interest in the just struggle of the Kurdish people) before an important international forum and because the contents of the statements presented reflect a better understanding of the question, New Pesh-Merga re-produces below most of the statements put before the afore-mentioned UN body.

Empasis (capital letters) added by New Pesh-Merga.

THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS AND  
LIBERATION OF PEOPLES (Athens)

Oral Statement by Mr. Michailis Charalambidis  
submitted on Feb. 19, 1986.

"The International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples would like to refer once again to the systematic violations of economic, social and cultural rights of the Kurdish people, and, in particular, to the problems relating to the right to enjoy an adequate standard of living; we are referring to the right to development.

"ABSENCE OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY, I.E., THE ABSENCE OF A FREE AND INDEPENDENT KURDISH STATE, ALLOWS FOR THE UNEQUAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN ITS MOST SAVAGE FORM AND IS THE CAUSE OF A DRAMATIC SITUATION OF UNDER-DEVELOPMENT IN HISTORICAL KURDISTAN. THIS SITUATION OF UNDER-DEVELOPMENT IN ALL FIELDS --ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL-- PREVAILS IN THE MOST STRIKING MANNER IN THE NORTHWESTERN AREA OF KURDISTAN, OCCUPIED BY TURKEY.

"Although there are no official population figures on the Kurds in Turkey --given that in its census, Turkey does not indicate the nationality of the registered individuals-- it is estimated that a population of 14 million Kurds lives at present in Kurdistan (Turkey).

"The presence of 4 million Kurds in the industrial centers of Anatolia results from a policy of deportation --still applied today-- from violence, and from under-development.

"As a consequence, the majority of Kurdish workers and unemployed constitute a cheap labor force and a source of wealth for public and private Turkish monopolies.

"Two and a half million Kurds live as migrant workers in Western Europe.

"The territory of Kurdistan occupied by Turkey covers 230 thousands square kilometers and thus represent 30% of the territory of the Turkish State.

"This territory possesses many raw materials, such as phosphates, chrome, iron and coal. The occurrence of chrome in the Maden (area) is one of the world's largest and allows Turkey to be the second world producer of chrome after the Soviet Union. According to OECD, 2 million tons of chrome were exported to the United States in 1973.

"Turkey's only oil fields are located in Kurdistan where the consumption of oil as well as of its derivatives is, however, very low. The Turkish State controls all the oil fields and oil drills.

"Large hydro-electrical power plants were set up in the area; thus, Kurdistan covers most of Turkey's needs of electricity. Today, only 11% of the energy produced by the hydro-electrical plant of Keban is distributed in the area; the rest goes to the industrial centers: Adana, Ankara, Izmir, and Istanbul.

"The majority of Kurds are farmers; 72% are occupied in the agricultural sector while 5.5% work in industries. 38% of the Kurdish farmers are landless; this percentage rises to 53.7% in the Maden (area) and 40.8% in Urfa.

"More than 500 villages belong to one, two or three families.

"In Turkey, 21% of cultivated or arable soils are located in Kurdistan; they produce 15% of Turkey's global agricultural produce.

"This low productivity results from a State policy that does not develop the factors of production in Kurdistan.

"The farming techniques employed are backward and account for the development gap between Kurdistan and the rest of Turkey.

"39% of animal-driven vehicles used in Turkey are to be found in Kurdistan, while the latter only possesses 3% of the country's farming machinery.

"Animal husbandry, although a potential source of wealth, is of no recourse as it is totally controlled by State monopolies.

"Only a small number of industries are located in Kurdistan.