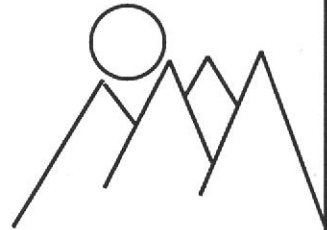


NEW
PESHMERGA

A Magazine of Kurdish Affairs and Studeis



No 21

March 1989

The Iraqi tyrant Saddam Husein blows his

Winds of death

upon the Kurdish people.

Published by:
THE KURDISTAN POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY (KPDP)



K.P.D.P.

P.O.BOX 5042

131 05 NACKA

S W E D E N

On 16 March 1988 and within a few minutes more than 5000 children, women and men were gassed to death, and another 7000 were injured in an attack by the Iraqi air force on the Kurdish town of HALABJA.

TV teams from many countries documented the crime.

Y E T N O
GOVERNMENT OF
ANY COLORING
PROTESTED OR
CALLED HOME ITS
AMBASSADOR FROM
BAGHDAD. NO,
THEY GAVE IT
LARGE LOANS AND
CREDITS. AND
SOME COMPANIES
SUPPLIED IT WITH
THE TECHNOLOGY
AND MATERIALS TO
P R O D U C E
B I O L O G I C A L
WEAPONS, WHICH
IT HAS ALREADY
EXPERIMENTED ON
THE KURDS.

A thought that makes me hazy, is this selfish interest or hypocrisy?

THE KURDISH QUESTION TODAY

The recent Iraqi military campaign

The Iraqi regime's ultimate aim is to annihilate the Kurdish national liberation movement "once and for all" by liquidating the movement's forces and by the killing of the largest feasible number of civilian Kurds and dispersing the rest of the Kurdish people within and away from Kurdistan. The regime has tried several times to liquidate the movement but failed miserably. And now it realizes that its aim cannot be achieved while the Kurdish people still live in their homeland Kurdistan. Hence its war of genocide against our people.

International "alliances"

We are of the opinion that international alliances based upon the basis that "my enemy's enemy is my friend", without scrutinizing and analyzing the policies of the state (with which co-operation is envisaged) towards the Kurdish question and the rights of the Kurdish people as well as its stand on democracy, the national question and the national liberation movements, is an erroneous policy which only brings disasters to our people. Our Kurdish people has a long and rich experience in this field. We emphasize that recent developments have once again proved the futility of military co-operation with a state controlling a part of Kurdistan and recognizing neither the legitimate rights of the Kurdish people nor democracy and is in "conflict" with the state against which the Kurdish liberation movement struggles.

THEREFORE, WE REJECT EVERY STRATEGIC CO-OPERATION WITH ANY STATE THAT PERSECUTES THE KURDISH PEOPLE AND DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THEIR LEGITIMATE NATIONAL RIGHTS BECAUSE SUCH CO-OPERATION HAS ALWAYS BROUGHT DAMAGES TO OUR PEOPLE, NATION AND ITS LIBERATION MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT HISTORY.

Our party's policies

We value the success of our party in distancing itself from such a policy and in building its strategy on self-reliance (reliance on the Kurdish nation and people and on the party) and in not expanding its guerrilla (Peshmerga) forces in order to avoid

needing to "seek foreign aid". Pursuing such a policy has not been an easy or a simple matter under the complex conditions in Kurdistan and the Middle East. Our party has been, because of these stands of it, subjected to various pressures from different sources. Members and sympathizers of our party have been subjected to pressures, threats, arrests and insults. We salute our party in general and our organization at home and in the region in particular for their steadfastness and insistence on pursuing the patriotic policies of our party, which recent developments and events have once again proved correct.

Regional and international "concern"

The Kurdish issue will continue to be a factor in the military and political equations in the region, now and in the future. Our party ought to act with great caution during the present stage, especially now that there is some international "concern" for the Kurdish question in the aftermath of the use of chemical weapons (after the ceasefire between Iraq and Iran!). The just Kurdish issue is in need of support from the international public opinion and international and humanitarian organizations as well as the understanding of various Arab, Islamic and international political circles. The Kurdish liberation movement ought to take advantage of the international concern in order to create an international opinion in its favor and to get assistance and aid for the victims of the Saddam regime's crimes against humanity. But, at the same time, the Kurdish liberation movement must be alert in order not fall into the "classic trap" of some states pretending to support it while at the same time pursuing their own designs of using the Kurdish issue as a factor against another state to achieve aims that have nothing to do with the Kurdish issue or/and are against its interests, as happened in 1975. Aid and assistance received must, furthermore, be without political conditions.

Silence of some countries and political forces

We have observed, with disappointment, the "no stand" adopted by the socialist countries and other

countries and political forces towards the crimes committed against our people by the Iraqi regime, especially its use of chemical weapons and poison gases against Kurdish civilians, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the Geneva Protocols of 1925 outlawing the use of such weapons. And if they object to certain policies of this or that Kurdish party on the Iraq-Iran war, this is not an acceptable excuse for keeping silent on crime of mass killing of civilians. In Halabja alone, more than 5,000 civilian "human beings" were killed and another 7,000 were injured in an air attack by Iraqi forces on 16 March 1988. These, and other, mass killings committed by the Iraqi regime is a crime against humanity and a flagrant violation of all international laws and conventions even during war time. Our disappointment is based on the fact that the Kurdish movement considers these countries and forces to be among its "natural allies". We can at least expect from these "natural allies" to have a clear stand when our people are subjected to a campaign of genocide and other crimes against humanity.

The Kurdistan Front

The establishment of the Kurdistan Front assumes now after recent developments and events greater importance. It must be preserved and protected from enemy maneuvers and its institutions strengthened and developed and activities expanded in all feasible fields. Our people demand now more than ever the unity of the forces of the Kurdish liberation movement. They also demand the expansion of co-operation and co-ordination among these forces in order to face up to the increasing challenges and attacks emanating from the enemy. Moreover, recent developments in the region and on the international arena may hide secrets that could be at the expense of our people's interests. We ought to do our best to distance the Kurdish Front from the so-called "international political game" through strengthening democratic relations among its partners, solidifying its patriotic path, protecting its independence and building its decisions upon the considerations of the national interests, present as well as future, of our people and nation.

TEVGER, the Kurdistan Liberation Movement
We look with satisfaction upon the establishment of a Kurdistan front in the northern part of our

homeland Kurdistan (Kurdistan-Turkey) and hope that its institutions and activities will expand and develop in all areas.

We also call for the establishment of Kurdistan fronts in all parts of Kurdistan.

The establishment of a broad Kurdistan front embracing the political from all parts of Kurdistan is an urgent matter that deserves serious and thoughtful study and requires from all involved to take practical steps in the direction of realizing this objective.

The colonization of greater Kurdistan

All parts of Kurdistan suffer from violations of human, democratic and national rights perpetrated by the regimes controlling these parts. Kurdish patriots are harassed, arrested, detained, imprisoned, tortured and executed. Kurdistan faces military operations differing their intensity and scale but not in objective. The depopulation of Kurdish villages on a large-scale and colonialist settlement of these Kurdish villages is a common practice in Kurdistan. The exploitation of Kurdistan's natural and human resources on a broad front and, at the same time, neglecting to develop it through recycling the revenues from this exploitation, has contributed to the perpetuation of under-underdevelopment in Kurdistan. Kurdish language and culture have suffered greatly at the hands of these regimes and those active in these fields have been oppressed and persecuted.

Therefore, Kurdistan is, for all intents and purposes, an occupied land and a colony of the power-centers of the states controlling it. This colonialism is assuming, more and more, the characteristic of "classical colonialism" rather than what is sometimes called "internal or intra-state colonialism" (meaning the colonization of a region by the ruling group within a single state).

International solidarity

We express our appreciation and admiration for the international solidarity with our people shown by various international and humanitarian organizations, national representative bodies, governments, the mass media and others as well as for the steps taken by them to defend our people and their right to exist.

At the same time, we express our solidarity with the liberation movements and national and reli-

gious minorities in the Middle East, and elsewhere.

THE IRAQI REGIME DESTROYS 44 KURDISH VILLAGES IN THE COURSE OF THREE WEEKS

The Iraqi regime's armed forces destroyed and levelled with the ground 448 Kurdish villages during the period from 25 August to 15 September 1988.

These villages were located in the Provinces of Dahok and Nineva:

<u>District</u>	<u>No of villages Destroyed</u>
Shaikhan	19
Dahok	62
Amadia	262
Zakho	100
Aqra	35



THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IRAQI KURDISTAN FRONT (IKF)

In July this year the IRAQI KURDISH FRONT was officially formed. It is made up of the following parties from Kurdistan-Iraq: the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), the Kurdistan Popular Democratic Party (KPDP), the Kurdistan Socialist Party (KSP-I) and the Kurdish Socialist Party (PASOK). Besides, the Kurdistan Region Branch of the Iraqi Communist Party (ICP) is also a member of the Front.

The tasks of the IKF are:

1- The Kurdistan Front (KF) unifies the forces of Iraqi Kurdistan revolution to form the General Command of the Kurdish liberation movement with the aim of realizing its program.

2- KF leads the liberation movement in Kurdistan-Iraq and all institutions of the revolution: political, military, information, financial and administrative as well as the relations of the revolution through joint leadership.

3- The Political Command of the KF forms a joint military command for all the Peshmerga (guerrilla) forces in Kurdistan; it also forms joint regional commands in the regions for the same purpose.

4- The Political Command of the KF decides a unified system for all the Peshmerga forces and issues necessary instructions in this regard, which are to apply in all regions of Kurdistan.

5- The Political Command of the KF will endeavor to unify the guerrilla forces in one army in an opportune time; the army will be the Kurdistan Revolutionary Army.

Amnesty International believes that the killings reflect a deliberate Iraqi policy to eliminate large numbers of Kurdish civilians both as punishment for their imputed political sympathies and in retaliation for the activities of the opposition forces.

(Amnesty International, Newsletter, January 1989, Number 1).

**THE US CONGRESS CONDEMNS
THE USE OF
CHEMICAL WEAPONS
AGAINST THE KURDISH POPULA-
TION BY THE IRAQI REGIME**

Below is the full text of the US Congress resolution on the Iraqi regime after its use of chemical weapons and poison gas against the Kurdish population of the country.

**"100 CONGRESS
2D Session
S. 2763**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

September 13, 1988

**Referred jointly to the Committees on Banking,
Finance and Urban Affairs,
Foreign Affairs, and Ways and Means**

AN ACT

**Entitled the "Prevention of Genocide Act of
1988".**

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled,**

**Section 1. Short Title. - This Act may be cited as
the "Prevention of Genocide Act of 1988".**

Section 2. Finding. - The Congress finds -

**(i) the Kurdish people constitute a distinct
ethnic group of some twenty million, with an an-
cient history and a rich cultural heritage;**

**(ii) three to four million Kurds are citizens of
Iraq, residing in the northern part of that country;**

**(iii) the Iraqi army has undertaken a cam-
paign to depopulate the Kurdish regions of Iraq by
destroying all Kurdish villages in a large part of
northern Iraq and by killing the civilian popula-
tion;**

**(iv) conclusive evidence exists that the Iraqi
army has been and is continuing to use chemical
weapons against Kurdish insurgents and unarmed
Kurdish civilians;**

**(v) tens of thousands of Kurdish survivors of
the Iraqi army assaults have taken refuge in Tur-**

We thank the representatives
of the American people for
condemning the use of poison
gas and chemical weapons
against the Kurdish people by
the Iraqi regime.

key;

(vi) Iraq's use of chemical weapons is a
gross violation of international law; and

(vii) Iraq's campaign against the Kurdish
people appears to constitute an act of genocide, a
crime abhorred by civilized people everywhere
and banned under international law.

Section 3. (a) SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ.

- The United States Executive Director or repre-
sentative at all international financial institutions
of which the United States is a member is instruc-
ted to vote against all loans to Iraq.

(b) The United States shall provide no assistan-
ce, shall make no sales of any kind of military
equipment, shall provide no credits, and shall
provide no guarantees of any credits to Iraq.

(c) No item subject to export controls by any
agency of the United States shall be sold or other-
wise transferred to Iraq.

(d) No oil or petroleum products produced in
Iraq shall be imported into the United States.

**Section 4. WAIVERS. - The President may
waive the sanctions contained in section 3 if he
determines and so certify in writing to the Speaker
of the House of Representatives and the chairman
of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the
United States Senate that -**

**(i) Iraq is not committing genocide against
the Kurdish population of Iraq; and**

**(ii) Iraq is not using chemical weapons
banned by the 1925 Geneva Conventions and has
provided reliable assurances that it will not use
such weapons.**

Section 5. COMMENDATION OF TURKEY.

- The Congress commends the Government of
Turkey for its humanitarian decision to host thou-
sands of Kurdish people fleeing extermination in
Iraq. The President is requested to convey to the
Government of Turkey this commendation.

Section 6. ASSISTANCE TO KURDISH RE-

FUGEES. - It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should provide assistance to Kurdish refugees in need of medical treatment and other humanitarian aid.

Section 7. UNITED NATIONS. - The Secretary of State is requested to immediately bring before the Security Council of the United Nations the matter of Iraq's use of poison gas against its own nationals, most of whom are defenseless civilians, and demand that, in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 620, appropriate and effective measures be taken against Iraq for its repeated use of chemical weapons.

Section 8. EFFECTIVE DATE. - This Act shall take effect on enactment.

Passed the Senate September 9 (legislative day, September 7), 1988.

Attest:

WALTER J. STEWART,
Secretary."

CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE IN KURDISTAN: IRAQ'S FINAL OFFENSIVE

A Staff Report
to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
September 21, 1988

New Peshmerga publishes below excerpts of an extensive report submitted to the US Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by a Staff mission after a week's (September 11-17) visit to Turkey and a four days trip in Kurdistan (Turkey), travelling along the border with Iraq from the juncture with Syria to the juncture with Iran. The mission "visited every major encampment of Kurdish refugees in the region and spoke with several hundred witnesses to events inside Kurdistan (Iraq)

"SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Overwhelming evidence exists that Iraq used chemical weapons on Kurdish civilians in a major offensive in northern Iraq that began August 25, 1988. The offensive is intended to

break the Kurdish insurgency and appears to be accomplishing that objective. Cumulative civilian casualties, as reported by Kurdish refugees, from chemical weapons and other military operations is in the thousands. Information is available only on attacks taking place in a narrow band of territory along the Iraq-Turkey border. Virtually no refugees have been able to escape from deeper inside Iraqi Kurdistan. If the same kinds of military operations are taking place there as in the border regions, the Kurdish death toll could be in the hundreds of thousands.

Iraq is engaged in a military policy intended to depopulate Iraqi Kurdistan. Elements of the Policy include:

- (1) the destruction of villages and towns throughout Kurdistan;
- (2) the relocation of the Kurdish population to concentrated new settlements where military control can be exercised;
- (3) the deportation of Kurds to areas outside Kurdistan; and
- (4) the use of terror tactics, including chemical weapons, to drive civilians out of the areas to be depopulated. The end result of this policy will be the destruction of the Kurdish identity, Kurdish culture, and a way of life that has endured for centuries.

The principal evidence for the Iraqi chemical weapons attacks are eyewitness accounts of the Kurdish refugees in Turkey. The attacks were widely observed and reported in detail with regard to location, timing, and method of attack. The credibility of these extensive firsthand accounts is enhanced when viewed in the context of Iraq's documented 4-year record of chemical weapons use in the Iran-Iraq war and in the context of its brutal Kurdish policies.

There is physical evidence of chemical weapons attacks but the evidence available in Turkey is limited. Symptoms are hard to diagnose among the lightly injured survivors of the attacks, and only the lightly injured were able to make the rugged trek across the mountains to Turkey. Moreover, the absence of certain physical evidence is more consistent with a chemical attack than with any other form of attack

that might have driven the seasoned Pesh Merga fighters and more than 65,000 Iraqi Kurds into Turkey. Had the Iraqis launched conventional weapons attack against the Kurds, one would expect to see bullet wounds and other evidence of such attack. Chemical weapons, by contrast, leave fewer detectable traces.

The refugees appear to be protected and reasonably well taken care of in Turkey. However, the influx of 65,000 refugees has imposed a substantial financial burden on the Turkish government and the country is seeking international assistance. While Turkey risks Iraqi wrath by accepting the Kurdish refugees, it is seeking to maintain cordial relations with its neighbor. CONSEQUENTLY, THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT IS DOWN PLAYING THE POISON GAS STORIES — WHILE CAREFULLY NOT DENYING THEIR ACCURACY — AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN THE BORDER REGION ARE FOLLOWING ANKARA'S LEAD.

Since 1984 Iraq used chemical weapons on a large scale without paying any price in political or economic relations with other countries. Global acquiescence in previous Iraqi use of chemical weapons has undoubtedly been a factor in Iraq's belief it would use gas on the Kurds with no international consequences. THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION HAS BEEN DENOUNCING IRAQI USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS SINCE 1984. IT HAS NOT FOLLOWED UP WITH ACTION TO DETER SUCH USE."

**Protest against
the use of
chemical weapons
by the Iraqi dictator
against
the Kurdish people.**

GENOCIDE: THE KURDISH NATION UNDER THREAT

The Kurds, an ancient nation, are being massacred in front of the very eyes of the world. The brutal regimes of Iraq and Iran, after a war that has cost one million lives, have decided to cease hostilities for the time being and this has given them the opportunity to intensify their oppression against the Kurdish people.

In Iraq in particular, more than 60,000 troops backed by jets, tanks, artillery and helicopter gunships have attacked and burned villages, killing civilians and destroying everything in their way. In August, 3,000 people, mostly women and children, were killed in or around their house by the use of internationally outlawed chemical weapons. (This figure excludes other casualties and mass burials,...). According to International newsagencies, at least 120,000 civilians have fled from the savage attack of Iraqi bombardment and have crossed the border into Turkey, a country which has on many occasions massacred its own Kurds.

In this day and age how can it be possible that a fascist regime can be allowed to commit such a crime against humanity? While the whole world admits that outlawed weapons are being used against the Kurds, while every country is aware that hundreds of thousands of Kurds were (and still are) forced to leave their country, no-one is ready to do anything constructive to stop the fascists of Baghdad. The world, for a time, turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to what the Nazis did to the Jewish people in World War II. The world took action when it was too late to save millions of lives. IS THE WORLD GOING TO LET THE SAME THING HAPPEN TO THE KURDS? Even U.S. organizations limit their protests to a few useless lines on paper.

You may be far away from Kurdistan, you may have nothing to do with the Kurds, but as a human being, you may want to do something, however small. People risk their lives to save seals and whales! THE KURDISH NATION IS IN DANGER OF BEING WIPED OUT! Please help the Kurds (a nation of 20 million whose country,

Kurdistan, remains divided between Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria).

HOW CAN YOU HELP? You can help by:

- * Writing protest letters to the Iraqi Embassy, ...
- * By contacting the M.P. in your area and showing your concern
- * You can write to the Prime Minister and ask that Australia voice its concern at the U.N.
- * You can contact the media and show concern
- * You can write and publicize the case.

The future of an ancient and noble nation is in jeopardy and we all will, in one way or another, be responsible if the Iraqi regime reaches its objectives and wipes out the Kurdish population in Iraq. (THE AUSTRALIAN COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH THE KURDS, Sydney, 5/9/1988).

IRAQ REJECTS A UNITED NATIONS FACT-FINDING MISSION

The Iraqi regime rejected, on 16 September, a request to receive a United Nations mission to investigate reports of the use of poison gas against the Kurdish population.

About a dozen countries had asked the Secretary General to send an inquiry mission after Kurds seeking refuge in Turkey maintained that Iraqi forces had used chemical weapons in a drive against Kurdish dissidents and civilians in Kurdistan-Iraq.

AND SO DOES THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT

The Turkish government followed suit and rejected the request that the UN mission visit the Kurdish refugee camps in Turkey to investigate reports of the use of chemical and poison gas weapons against the Kurds.

Refusing to allow a United Nations fact-finding mission is a clear admission of guilt by the Iraqi regime and connivance by the Turkish government.

THE IRAQI REGIME ADMITS RAZING HUNDREDS OF KURDISH VILLAGES

"Scores of villages have been reduced to rubble across a 120/miles (about 200 kilometers) stretch of the country's far north, from the Iranian border in the east to this battered hamlet close to Turkey. Where Kurdish villages still stand, they seem deserted.

In tiny, parched Bamarni, residents were said to fled from recent fighting between government forces and Kurdish rebels.

Now the village lies in ruins, its stone houses standing half-collapsed while a bulldozer waits to finish the job.

The razing of these villages has eliminated hundreds of possible havens and recruiting grounds for guerrilla bands that have long fought for Kurdish autonomy in northern Iraq.

IN THE PAST FEW DAYS, IRAQI OFFICIALS HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT IRAQ HAS DESTROYED COMPLETE VILLAGES OVER SEVERAL YEARS.

In this province -Dahuk- the centrally appointed governor says 200 Kurdish villages have been levelled and the villagers relocated.

The razing of Kurdish homes -earlier suspected but not proved- was the clearest point to emerge from a two-day government-supervised visit to northern Iraq by foreign journalists.

Reporters' dispatches were monitored. On Friday an article written for The New York Times was prevented from being transmitted.

A reference to the use of chemical weapons by Iraq was removed. So was a comment on problems of talking with Kurdish and Iraqi villagers.

(Extract, Clyde Haberman, Bamarni, Kurdistan-Iraq, New York Times and the London's Times, September 19, 1988).

(39 Workers ... from page 9)

kia, Israel, Honduras, Chile, Turkey, Egypt, Paraguay, Bulgaria, Dominican, Ecuador, Sudan, Canada, Lisothe, India, Philippines, Syria, Costa Rica, Columbia, Brazil, Lebanon, Cuba, DDR, West Germany, Mongolia, Iran, Cyprus, Korea, Indonesia, Hungary, Panama and Argentina.

GREEN PARTY WEST GERMANY WRITES TO THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL

On September 5, 1988, the Green Party West Germany, Federal Executive Committee, wrote a letter to Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN Secretary General, on the chemical attacks by Iraqi troops against Kurdish civilians. New Peshmerga publishes below excerpts of the letter.

"The Iraqi government is using chemical weapons against its Kurdish population since 1984. This practice has been has been escalated during 1988. In March, more than 5000 Kurdish residents of the city of Halabja were killed by Iraqi chemical weapons, and more than 7000 were injured. The images of this terror were broadcast by television in many countries. The large-scale use of chemical weapons is unprecedented since World War I. Though this is illegal under international law, the Iraqi government never was directly accused of breaking international law by the United Nations or other international organisations.

"Since July 30, 1988 the Iraqi government has dramatically escalated its chemical war against Kurds, despite all international laws. Obviously they are confident that they will get away with it, like they got away with it in the past.

"Since it became clear that there would be a ceasefire in the Iraqi-Iranian war -which we support entirely- the Iraqi government has launched a full-scale offensive with chemical weapons against its Kurdish population which can only be called a genocide.

"Hundreds of thousands of Kurds were forced to leave their homes to escape the deadly gas. Many fled into Turkey or Iran, others still try to cross the Iraqi border.

"THE UNITED NATIONS MUST NOT REMAIN SILENT ABOUT THIS GENOCIDE. THE SILENCE OF THE U.N. ABOUT THIS GENOCIDE QUESTIONS THE CREDIBILITY OF THE U.N. PEACE EFFORTS IN THE REGION -IT CANNOT BE THE PURPOSE OF THE IRANIAN-IRAQI CEASEFIRE TO OPEN THE WAY

FOR THE IRAQI REGIME TO KILL HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF KURDS.

"We thus urge you to

- * raise the question of the Iraqi genocide against the Kurds in the Iran-Iraq peace talks and to support the right of the Kurdish people to self-determination
- * let representatives of the Kurdish people participate in these talks
- * send a fact-finding mission to the areas of Iraqi-Kurdistan and the refugee sites in Turkish-Kurdistan to present the facts about the Iraqi crimes and violations of international law to the world public
- * take appropriate action against the continuation of these crimes against the Iraqi regime
- * urge the Turkish Republic to recognize the refugees from Iraqi-Kurdistan as refugees
- * ensure adequate UNHCR protection of these refugees
- * prevent expulsion of these refugees by Turkey into Iraq."

• WHEN THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE IS COMMITTED •
• SILENCE IS •
• CONNIVANCE •
• AND •
• PASSIVE ENCOURAGEMENT •

"IRAQ STILL USING POISON GAS"

"It is no exaggeration to say that using chemical weapons has become routine for the Iraqis," says Jalal Talabani, leader of the Kurdistan Patriotic Union (PUK), one of the main Peshmerga organisations in Iraqi Kurdistan. He claimed that toxic gases were now part of the Iraqi army's standard arsenal. "The army uses them routinely when it undertakes a major operation in Kurdistan and even resorts to it to cover its retreat. He pointed out that 59 Kurdish civilians died between October 11 and 14 through chemical attacks in the Sheikh Bizeni region, near Kirkuk, and around the villages of Hammea and Shemi Razan, west of Suleymanieh."

"KURDISH CIVILIANS MASSACRED"

"Hundreds of unarmed Kurdish civilians were deliberately killed and thousands wounded in August 1988 when Iraqi government forces attacked Kurdish villages in northern Iraq.

AI believe these killings reflect a deliberate Iraqi policy to eliminate large numbers of Kurdish civilians, both as punishment for their imputed political sympathies and in retaliation for the activities of opposition forces.

According to AI's information, thousands of Iraqi troops launched military attacks using tanks, helicopter gunships, artillery and chemical weapons on hundreds of Kurdish villages principally in the provinces of Dahok, Mosul and Arbil. The military offensive began in mid-July 1988 following the Iranian government's acceptance of a ceasefire in its conflict with Iraq.

ON 28 AUGUST, GOVERNMENT FORCES REPORTEDLY ENTERED SEVERAL VILLAGES NEAR THE TOWN OF DAHOK AND ARRESTED OVER 1,000 PEOPLE, SOME OF WHOM WERE SUFFERING FROM BURNS AND INJURIES SUSTAINED IN CHEMICAL WEAPONS ATTACKS. ACCORDING TO AI'S INFORMATION, THOSE DETAINED WERE THEN SUMMARILY EXECUTED AND BURIED IN MASS GRAVES NEAR THE AREA. TWO SIMILAR INCIDENTS INVOLVING THE EXECUTION OF HUNDREDS OF KURDS HAD BEEN REPORTED TO AI EARLIER IN THE YEAR.

Thousands of villagers had fled the affected areas to seek refuge in Turkey in August, but on September the flow of refugees was reported to have halted as Iraqi forces reached the northern border. On the same day, several thousand Kurds fleeing from similar attacks were reported to have crossed the north-eastern border into Iran.

Many of the refugees described the military attacks in northern Iraq to reporters from the Turkish and western media, as well as to Turkish relief workers. The vast majority gave consistent accounts of the use of chemical weapons by Iraqi forces.

AI received no response to its urgent appeals to the Iraqi authorities to put an end to the killings. On 7 September, AI issued an unprecedented appeal to the United Nations Security Council to act immediately to stop the massacre of Kurdish civilians by Iraqi forces.

On 16 September the Iraqi authorities, who have repeatedly denied that chemical weapons were used against Kurdish civilians, refused a UN team permission to travel to Iraq to investigate these reports. Two days earlier, the Turkish authorities had announced that such a team would not be welcomed in Turkey."

**WE THANK ALL GOVERNMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS,
PARTIES, PERSONS AND THE MASS MEDIA THAT
HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR SOLIDARITY WITH OUR
KURDISH PEOPLE.**

39 WORKERS AND COMMUNIST PARTIES DENOUNCE THE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS BY THE IRAQI REGIME AGAINST THE KURDS

Representatives of 39 communist and workers parties at the Problems of Peace and Socialism journal have sent a telegram, after the Halabja massacre, to the Iraqi dictator strongly condemning the use of chemical, cluster bombs and phosphorus weapons against the Kurds in Halabja and elsewhere. The telegram stated "While strongly condemning these acts, which constitute a flagrant violation of all moral and humanitarian traditions well as international law, we demand an end to this runaway violence and an immediate cessation of hostilities.

The telegram was signed by representatives of the communist and workers parties from the following countries: Poland, Japan, Algeria, Guyana, Vietnam, Palestine, Finland, Peru, Czechoslova-

(continues on page 7)

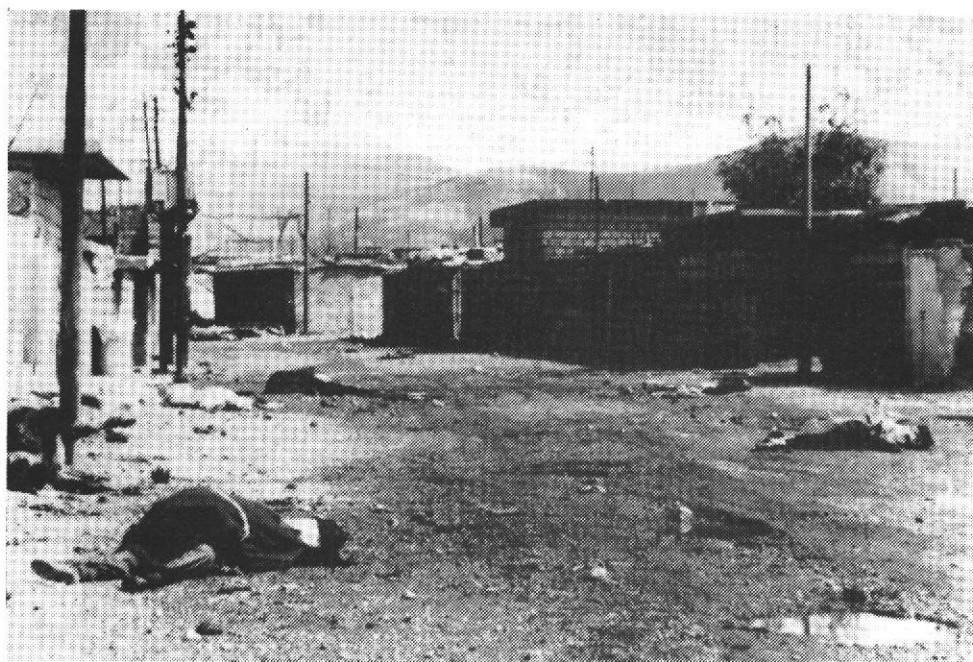
THE REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL MISSION WITH SPECIALIZED PHYSICIANS TO HALABJA

Report No: 88/KU2/PJ881, dated April 27th, 1988, 17th, 1988).

CLINICAL TOXICOLOGICAL REPORTS AND CONCLUSION OF THE BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF MEN AND OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES, BROUGHT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXICOLOGY AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF GHENT, FOR TOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION.

By helicopter we were brought over Halabja, arriving April 11th, 1988, at 10.30 a.m., and started the investigation.

The necessary equipment: specialized clothing and gas masks and equipment for sampling were made available by ourselves.



Prof. A. Heyndrickx, Head
Department of Toxicology, State University of Ghent
Hospitaalstraat 13, 9000 Ghent, Belgium

I. MISSION TO IRAN/IRAQ (KURDISTAN), APRIL 10-14, 1988

On Monday, April 11th, 1988 a mission with specialized physicians, starting from Bakhtaran (Kermashan) to Halabja, was organized under the direction of Professor A. Heyndrickx, Head of the Department of Toxicology at the State University of Ghent, Belgium, to evaluate the damage after the chemical wargas attacks on the village (March

We arrived in a completely devastated and dead city, where there was no life anymore.

A few soldiers, guarding the village, and a few Kurds (about 10 men) coming from the mountains, were present.

A truck coming from Iran was loading in one of the streets with a few survivors coming from outside, what was left of the furniture, to bring it to Iran.

We still noticed a few putrefied animals and one dead corpse (Fig. 1) with blue nails, completely putrefied, found under the debris. Walking

through devastated houses we could still smell putrefied material, possibly also human corpses.

According to the interrogation of the surviving people, all the dead were buried individually outside the village, according to their religion, and not in mass graves or burnt.

One of my assistants who was down with *Medecins sans Frontieres* (see report 88/KU/PJ881 - dated April 6th, 1988) said there were at least 3800 dead and many thousands of intoxicated (possibly 10,000 or more). No specific figure could be given. The time was lacking to count them all individually.

Following the descriptions of the survivors where the dead corpses were lying and also investigating the corpses on the spot in the different streets, we took samples of different craters, randoms of the bombs, left-overs of clothing, human hair (woman or child), stones and burnt vegetation in different bombed houses in the streets (appendix 1).

All those samples were registered and sealed for further investigation at the Department of Toxicology, State University of Ghent, Belgium.

In Teheran, two girls were interrogated through a translator. Those Kurds described in a very simple language but very specific what they had seen during the terrible bombardments which took place on Friday, March 17th, starting at noon, going on in the afternoon and evening. At least 10 bombings (classical ones and gases) took place, with the agony of the village, which is known.

The girl Kolsoum Saleh (14 years) (Fig. 2) and Lila Habeiballah (22 years), both from Halabja, described very clearly what had happened. Both are very much intoxicated by mustard gas, with a very negative prognosis for their entire life.

By some of the patients they noticed an immediate death (CN); running out of the houses in the street and falling down directly.

Other ones, further on in the second street and with another bomb, were intoxicated but only dead after a few minutes (+ 10'), shivering, pin point

pupils, blood and vomiting matter coming out of their mouth (neurotoxic gas).

Other ones had problems with their eyes, skin, etc. as the two mentioned witnessed, standing in another place (mainly mustard gas).

These symptoms occurred also in one of the streets that were investigated: Khani Gholka Street - Pasha District (second street, as mentioned and named by us), and were also confirmed by three witnesses that we found also, as the two girls, in the military hospital in Teheran. One lady (+ 30 years) also severely intoxicated by mustard gas came from the Pir Mohamad Street. Another street also of the Pasha District.

The symptoms, agony and death described by the intoxicated witnesses who were surviving, correspond with the results of the analyses of the samples of bombs, craters, etc., taken by us, and confirm our results. Halabja contained originally 70,000 inhabitants. Many ran away in the mountains during the battle. Possibly the intoxicated and dead are forming half of the left-overs (+ 35,000) from the attack.

Flying by helicopter over the following villages: Dojineh, Khormal, and Eanab, which originally had 15,000, 25,000 and 15,000 inhabitants respectively, but lower due to the imminent battle and run away, we noticed that in those three villages there was also no life anymore after the bombing and chemical attack.

We could not land in those villages, due to possible military actions. In the Teheran military hospital, we were interrogating a young girl (+ 12 years), which was very seriously intoxicated by mustard gas. She also confirmed the catastrophe (Dojineh).

We arrived back in Iranian territory (Bakhtaran) at noon by helicopter and flew further to Teheran by regular plane.

The next day in the city they were telling us that another village was bombed (+ gas) and asked if we could go to take samples. We were willing to do so but due to military actions we could not reach the village for safety reasons.

We want to emphasize that for the ones who were intoxicated and who were brought over to the Iranian border, it took approximately 24 hours of bus from Halabja to Bakhtaran. We can imagine the suffering and agony of many of those intoxicated 24 hours after the intoxication, the long trip and no decontamination possibilities and treatment. Many of them died in the bus. Only a few could be flown over by helicopter, due to the fact that thousands were intoxicated and that the helicopter possibilities are very limited.

I refer here to the report No 88/IRN/0491 of Dr. Rafique-Khan, WHO/UNHCR Health Co-ordinator, dated April 10th, 1988 (appendix 2).

II. REPORT OF THE TOXICOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Series of samples (appendix 1), brought by Professor A. Heyndrickx, Head of the Department of Toxicology, State University of Ghent, Belgium.

The samples arrived in Ghent on April 14th, 1988 at 6 p.m.

Description of the samples

Sample 1: water, taken out of an open container at the right side of Main Street

Sample 2: A piece of a bomb, found in the beginning of Main Street (left)

Sample 3: Stones, taken at the place where a bomb exploded (right house at the left side of the second road)

Sample 4: A piece of a bomb, a rag and burnt bushwood, found in the inner garden of a house (second street, left)

Sample 5: Hair of a woman, found at the entrance of a house, opposite to the house, described in sample number 4

Sample 6: Stones, found at the same place as sample number 5.

III. GENERAL CONCLUSION

From all the investigations we have made from patients and environmental samples taken in Halabja, we conclude with no doubt that war-gases have been used : mustard gas (Yperite), an organic phosphate which inhibits the human plasma acetylcholinesterase (Tabun, Soman, Serin or analogues) and cyanogen or derivatives (cyanogen chlorides, CN or analogues).

The metal of the bomb (sample 2) debris found, seems to be the same as the one found and described in our previous report No CTA/PJ1984.2, dated July 1st, 1984, Majnoon Islands, Iran, being of Spanish origin. Due to the limited amount of samples, we cannot exclude "Yellow Rain" (mycotoxins) or phosgene (COCl₂).

Some patients seen in Iran had similar symptoms and died as the ones previously treated at the University Hospitals in Ghent (report No CTA/PJ1984.2, dated July 1st, 1984), which show the possibility of "Yellow Rain" compounds (mycotoxins) in the gas mixture.

Investigating the zone, also by helicopter, there is no doubt that these bombings were made by Iraq.

TEVGER, THE KURDISTAN

LIBERATION MOVEMENT, KURDISTAN-TURKEY, CONDEMNS THE POLICIES OF THE STATES CONTROLLING KURDISTAN

In a recent memorandum to heads of states and international organizations, the Kurdistan Liberation Movement, TEVGER, states, among others, "The colonialist states which partitioned Kurdistan by the 1923 Lausanne Agreement have incessantly waged a systematic war against the Kurdish nation in order to destroy its language, culture, history and its national, democratic rights. It is well known that the Kurds are one of the oldest peoples of Western Asia and Mesopotamia and they have contributed significantly to the civiliza-

(CONTINUES ON PAGE 15)

AND "LIKE MANY DESPOTS, IRAQ'S RULER WANTS TO BE LOVED"

Thousands more ordinary Iraqis have been killed or imprisoned for alleged political offences. The population is cowed and nervous towards strangers and will converse only in the blandest of platitude. The slightest dissent, the merest hint of criticism of the regime, is enough to have the unwary thrown in prison, or worse. According to Amnesty International, in November and December last year alone 360 people were put to death by Hussein, all of them non-violent opponents of the regime, some of them Kurds.

Modern Iraq has many of the characteristics of the Soviet Union of the 1930s. Indeed, there is a strong whiff of Stalin about Hussein. Like Stalin, he has shown implacable ruthlessness in acquiring power and tremendous tenacity in hanging on to it.

Like many despots, he wants to be loved. Every thoroughfare in Iraq is lined with massive, factory-painted portraits of Hussein in a variety of roles... On closer examination these monstrous displays of egotism seem to be less a cry for affection and admiration, more a pathetic stab at achieving immortality in a region where tyrants come, unbidden, and go, unmourned."

(Excerpts from an article by Patrick Bishop in the London Daily Telegraph, September 13, 1988.)

"IRAQI TROOPS SLAUGHTER 1,300 UNARMED CIVILIANS"

"Iraqi forces armed with chemical weapons slaughtered 1,300 Kurdish civilians in cold blood earlier this week, reports reaching London said yesterday.

Most of those who died in the Sunday attack were 'unarmed men, women and children,' said a report from the region.

Giving details of the latest lethal attack, the KDP spokesman revealed that on August 28 "the army carried out a massacre when it arrested some 1,300 civilians.

'They were killed and buried in mass graves to hide the crime. This happened in Dahok area,' he said.

(Excerpts from the London Morning Star, September 3, 1988.)

SUDAN ACCUSES IRAQ OF MUR- DERING AN IRAQI OPPOSITION FIGURE

The Sudanese Minister of Information has stated that a member of the "Iraqi diplomatic mission" in Khartoum in the assassination of the Mehdi al-Hakim, a leading figure in the Iraqi Islamic opposition in January 1988. He indicated that the official investigations have shown that the car used in the assassination operation belonged to the Iraqi embassy in Khartoum. Moreover, eye-witnesses say that the assassin was a "diplomat working at the Iraqi embassy".

The Sudanese government has demanded the lifting of diplomatic immunity from this "diplomat" in order that he be investigated. However, the Iraqi government rejected the request and decided to call home its ambassador to Khartoum forth with.

(TEVGER from page 14)

tions in the region. Today, Kurdistan is under the hegemony of four states. Kurdistan has an area of over 500,000 square kilometers with a population of over 25 million. The Kurds are not a minority as some think; they are a nation.

"The Turkish administration wants to transform the struggle between itself and the Kurdish people to one among Kurds. The forming of the "village militia" is intended for this end. Again, the government is arming different parties in order to aggravate religious and tribal differences and contradictions.

The Kurdish villages near the borders with Iraq, Iran and Syria have been evacuated by force and the inhabitants exiled to Turkish regions for reasons of security. Last year, and for the same "security reasons", a decision was taken to depopulate 243 villages in Tunceli and 250 villages in Erzincan provinces."

***THE KURDS
NEED YOUR SUPPORT.***

Turkish officials (have) declined to carry out an investigation requested by Amnesty International into the fate of 21 named refugees reported to have entered Turkey between 28 and 29 August suffering from the effects of chemical attacks.

(Amnesty International, Newsletter, January 1989, Number 1).

(Below are the answers given by a responsible person in the KPDP to questions put to him by the Danish weekly, Socialistisk WEEKEND, 25 November 1988.)

1- The party is called THE KURDISTAN POPULAR DEMOCRATIC PARTY (KPDP). Its members and sympathizers are spread over Kurdistan (Iraq) and among the Kurdish communities (mostly refugees) in the Middle East and Asia, Western Europe, Australia and North America.

The KPDP is a democratic and progressive party that believes in the necessity of carrying out political as well as social and economic changes in Kurdish society. Our party does not only aim at achieving the human, democratic and national rights of the Kurds but also the development of society as a whole. We see the achievement of our political aims as a means towards implementing the social, economic and cultural development objectives of our party program.

Our party is ideologically on the left and believes that the State has a very important role to play in the process of political and economic development. It ought to be remembered that Kurdistan (although it is very rich in natural and human resources) is underdeveloped and to overcome the many obstacle in the process of progress the state is a decisive instrument. However, private and individual initiatives are also an important instrument in this process.

2- The Kurdistan Popular Democratic Party

(KPDP) was founded in 1981 by leaders and cadres who had left the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) for ideological, political and policy reasons.

The KPDP is on good terms with all the Kurdish parties in Kurdistan (Iraq) and the Iraqi opposition parties. The four Kurdish parties, namely, The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), The Socialist Party of Kurdistan, The Kurdish Socialist Party and the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), along with the Kurdistan Branch of the Iraqi Communist Party (ICP), have founded the IRAQI KURDISTAN FRONT (IKF). The Front was proclaimed in 1987 and its various organizations have now been established.

Besides, our party has good relations with sister parties from the other parts of Kurdistan, especially those that are ideologically and politically close to us.

3- Halabja has become an "international name" thanks to the irresponsible cruelty of the Iraqi regime against the citizens of the state of Iraq, particularly the Kurds. This irresponsible tyrannical regime has used Kurdistan and the Kurds (in both Iraq and Iran) as test grounds for its internationally banned chemical and poison gas weapons. We must stress here that the Iraqi regime has used

these outlawed weapons only against the Kurdish population and in Kurdistan (apart from some battle fronts). Iraq has never used chemical and poison gas weapons against an Iranian village, town or city outside Kurdistan (Iran). Neither has Iraq used such weapons against towns and cities fallen to Iran in the non-Kurdish part of Iraq, such as Faw for example. This is way I said above that the tyrannical Iraqi regime has been using the Kurds and Kurdistan as test grounds for its outlawed weapons.

Halabja was the victim of Iraqi irresponsibility. (A) Halabja and its inhabitants of over 70 000 Kurds were "punished" for their opposition to the regime. Halabja has always been a hotbed of Kurdish national opposition to the regime. (B) The Iraqi regime also used Halabja to send a "practical" message to the Iranian authorities on the terrible effects, especially on civilians, of chemical and poison gas weapons. The Iraqi propaganda apparatus started, at this time, sending threats to Iran that the warheads of the Iraqi rockets which had been pounding Iranian cities would be loaded with more deadly weapons. (C) Halabja and its people were also "punished" because some Kurdish parties played a role in capturing the town.

Information on the terrible crimes against humanity being committed by the Iraqi authorities, especially against the Kurds, is available to other states, particularly those which have interests in Iraq and/or have advanced means of information gathering. But these states have been keeping silent because they are allied with the Iraqi regime and/or strongly opposed to Iran which Iraq was fighting. These states include the U.S.A., France, Great Britain (until the Iraq-Iran cease-fire), West Germany, Italy and many West European countries and the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries. Moreover, the typical Iraqi tactics on its human rights violations are total information black-out and categorical denials, which most states willingly accept at face-value.

Kurdish and Iraqi opposition groups have been able to gather information on human rights violations and pass on to Amnesty International and other human rights organizations. But this information has not received the publicity similar infor-

mation (on much infrequent and lesser human rights violations) on other states receive. The main reasons behind this discriminatory and less-favorable treatment of information on human rights violation committed by the Iraqi regime are political as well as vested interests and have nothing what so ever to do with human rights as such.

4- Yes, the Iraqi forces have used chemical and poison gas weapons against Kurdish villages and their inhabitants as well as Kurdish guerrilla forces after the cease-fire with Iran. The evidence was so strong that the U.S. Government issued very strongly worded condemnations and the U.S. Congress passed unanimously a resolution on sanctions against the Iraqi regime for its use of internationally outlawed chemical weapons and poison gas. American diplomats in Ankara have visited and interviewed and photographed victims of these weapons (102 of them according to some reliable sources) and forwarded reports on their findings to the State Department; this is why the Americans use the terms "clear evidence" when referring to Iraqi use of such weapons after the cease-fire.

We are, indeed, very surprised that a Danish captain attached to the UN observation team on the Iraq-Iran borders (east of Iraq) could claim that "chemical weapons were not used" in the Iraq-Turkish borders (north of Iraq and hundreds of kilometers away from where he was at the time). Such unfortunate and unfounded claims by the Danish captain cast strong doubts on his credibility and motives.

Today, October 16, a team of three American doctors from a group called "PHYSICIANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS", based in Boston, U.S.A., reported its preliminary findings after visiting 2 of the 5 camps housing Iraqi Kurds in Turkey -they were not allowed by the Turkish authorities to visit the other 3 camps. This report has been broadcast by the BBC and one of the doctors was interviewed by the BBC correspondent in Turkey.

The conclusion of the team of doctors is that "there is overwhelming evidence of the use of chemical weapons" by Iraqi armed forces against the Kurd, a number of whom managed to flee to Turkey,

after the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran came into effect.

5- The Turkish government's policy on the Kurdish civilian fleeing Iraqi chemical weapons and poison gas was to ban them from entering Turkey ("Turkey bars Kurdish refugees", writes the Guardian Weekly, 4/9/1988). Only later did the Turkish Government allow the Kurds to enter Turkey. The reasons for this change of mind are, among others:

a) Pressure of the event itself. Turkey could not possibly stop about 100 000 Kurds from entering Kurdistan (Turkey) without using massive force and a huge army.

b) Pressure from Turkey's allies, especially the U.S.A.

c) The nearing of local elections in Turkey and the precarious position of Ozal's party. The votes of the Kurds (there are over 12 million Kurds inhabiting Kurdistan-Turkey) are important.

d) The Turkish government had an opportunity to use the event to improve its bad image in the West (its bad image is based on its policy on the Kurds in the country).

e) Iraqi debts to Turkey are about 3 billion dollar. The Turkish government saw in the refugees a factor in pressing the Iraqi government to pay back these debts.

f) The Turkish government saw in the event an opportunity for extortion. While the Turkish Red Crescent Society refuses to allow many Red Cross Societies from sending aid to the refugees, the Turkish government is demanding from the West 300 million dollars to care for the Kurdish refugees.

Turkey has recently been putting pressure on the Kurds to leave Turkey. A few hundred have returned to Iraq. Thousands have crossed into Iran. The others are at the mercy of the Turkish armed forces (Commandos) and intelligence (MIT) who guard them and their camps around the clock.

A Swedish physician, sent their by an international human rights organization to investigate the

situation of the Kurdish refugees, telephoned, on 14/9/1988, his wife and a Swedish human rights body informing them on the appalling conditions under which the Kurds are kept; he urged them to do something for about 4 000 refugees, who had been evicted and their camp closed down, and who were on the road near the Turkey-Iran borders in sub-zero temperatures and with snow falling. They have no food nor warm clothing nor tents.

According to the daily Independent of London, between 10 and 15 children die a night in one of the refugee camps because of cold and mal-nutrition. This is the real face of Turkish policy towards the Kurds. And, by the way, the Turkish government in a statement on Sept 12 reiterated its position on the Kurdish refugees saying that it does not consider the Iraqi Kurds as refugees.

6- The term "autonomy" is rather loosely used by both the Kurds and others. It is sometimes used to mean "self-rule" within the framework of the state of Iraq. It is used at other times to mean independence from Iraq. Most Iraqi Kurdish political parties demand autonomy in the first sense, meaning self-rule within Iraq. The Iraqi Kurdistan Front program speaks about self-determination and a federal state in Iraq.

However, our party believes in the right of the Kurdish nation to self/determination including the right to establish a Kurdish independent state. This aim cannot be achieved immediately. Within the balance of forces today and under the currently prevailing international climate, is not practicable today, barring a sudden upheaval in the region. But we are laying the grounds for future generations to fulfill this aim. We do not believe that the international community will allow the extermination of the Kurds and therefore we believe our ground-work will come to fruition.

The situation now is both similar and unlike that of 1975. It is similar in that the Kurdish question has been compromised in the so-called "international power-game", the Kurds have suffered tremendously, both physically and psychologically, and that the military wing of the Kurdish national movement has been reduced greatly. It is unlike 1975 in that the political leadership of the Iraqi Kurdistan Front (IKF) has decided not to give up

but on the contrary to continue the armed struggle alongside the political activity, that the Kurdish political parties are united in the IKF, that the Kurdish country-side is virtually totally de-populated (this is very dis-advantageous for guerrilla warfare) and that the Iraqi regime is ever more cruel in its methods and tyrannical in its rule.

7- There is, indeed, no government that really supports the Kurds politically. Some of these government may pretend, privately and very rarely publicly, to sympathize or support the Kurds; but these are only pretensions. Have you ever heard of a government (including those who pretend to support the Kurds) raising the Kurdish question at the United Nations or one of its specialized organs? The answer is a definite NO. Those governments that supply arms, ammunitions, sanctuary and the like for the Kurds "of the other side" are obviously doing so to achieve their own objectives which have nothing to do with Kurdish aims or aspirations or rights. The Kurds have paid very dearly for this "game" during this century. Our party dose not share the opinion of other Kurdish parties that they have to enter this "game". We believe that it is possible to take advantage of differences and contradictions and conflicts between governments in the region for the purpose of advancing the Kurdish cause without being dragged into this ugly and dirty "game" if one clearly identifies the dangers involved and do one's utmost to steer away from its tangles. This can be done by clearly identifying tactical moves and strategic goals and drawing clear-cut borders between the two. One may play the "game" as tactical moves but one must never play the "game" when strategic objectives are involved. We believe our party has succeed in doing this.

8- I think I have already answered this question. But there is no harm in re-stating it. Our party demands the right of self-determination for the Kurdish nation including Kurdistan Iraq. As to how it is translated into practice today, our demand is for a federal state in Iraq. However, the long-term objective of an independent Kurdish state is a right that belongs to the future generations; we are not prepared to compromised on this right.

9- Our party believes that an independent Kurdish

state, when it comes into being, will have to incorporate all regions of Kurdistan. Our vision is of a democratic, parliamentary system of government where different points of view and political and non-political organizations live side by side peacefully. We do not believe in one-party system because such a system slows down progress in the political, cultural, economic and social fields.

10- The answer to this question is partly implied in the previous answer. As a democratic force aspiring to bring about a democratic regime, we believe in the freedom of all religions. Although the majority of the inhabitants of Kurdistan are Muslims, there are Christians, Yezidis and others.

Our party respects all religions and religious rites. However, we believe also that religion and the state ought to be kept separate.

11- Kurdistan is a land-locked country. It is surrounded by hostile regimes. Nevertheless, there are, according to some sources, about 300 000 Iraqi Kurds in Iran, another 52 000 in Turkey and many thousands in Syria. There are Iranian Kurds in Iraq and Turkish Kurds in Syria and Lebanon. The number of Kurds who come to Western Europe seeking asylum is a small fraction of the total number of Kurdish refugees in the Middle East. Besides, there are many thousand Kurdish refugees in U.S.A., Canada, Australia and elsewhere. The Kurds are well known to love their country; they do not willingly leave Kurdistan. However, conditions are sometimes very harsh and dangerous are therefore people are forced or coerced to leave their homes and seek refuge in other countries. They are faced with a "choice": either prison and torture and death in the country or asylum abroad. There is really no "choice" at all.

By the way, our party does its utmost to discourage Kurds from going to Europe in search of asylum unless they absolutely must do so in order to save their lives or avoid imprisonment.

12- The situation in Kurdistan (Iraq) now is very difficult. The country-side is virtually totally de-populated, their inhabitants transferred to the south -western deserts and the south of Iraq or

housed in tightly controlled hamlets inside Kurdistan. There are no liberated area in Kurdistan and the Iraqi armed forces control the area. The Kurdish guerrilla forces have been reduced in strength and number and have changed their tactics from fighting frontal battles to fighting a guerrilla war of hit and run. Maintaining a viable and effective guerrilla force in a de-populated region is a very difficult task indeed. Therefore, one may speak of a military weakening of the Kurdish movement in Kurdistan (Iraq) especially when remembering that the Iraqi government has a regular and mobilized armed force numbering over 1 000 000 men in addition to many hundred thousands armed irregulars; these forces are armed to the teeth as well as battle experienced. The balance of forces and armament is extremely dis-advantageous to the Kurdish side.

However, the political determination to carry on is strong and morals are rather high. The Kurds have closed ranks and are united in the Iraqi Kurdistan Front. The Kurdish question has recently received attention from the mass media and humanitarian organizations and some parliaments and states in Western Europe, North America and Australia, as well as from some international bodies.

The Kurdish movement in Kurdistan (Iraq) has been weakened militarily but one may say that it is politically stronger than before. Therefore, it is facing a difficult test now, a test the outcome of which the coming months will reveal.

BRITAIN EXPELS 3 IRAQI

"DIPLOMATS"

FOR ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES

Britain expelled, mid-October 1988, 3 "diplomats" for their involvement in espionage and spying activities. The British mass-media has recently been reporting on the expanding illegal activities of Iraqi "diplomatic missions" in Europe and elsewhere. Most of these illegal activities are directed against Iraqi dissidents, particularly the Kurds.

Iraq in Amnesty International Report 1988

In its annual report of 1988, Amnesty International has the following to report on Iraq (Amnesty International Report 1988, pages 236-239).

"Thousands of political prisoners, including prisoners of conscious, continued to be arbitrarily arrested and detained. Many were held for long periods without trial or following summary trials. The routine use of torture by the security forces continued to be widely reported, as was the "disappearance" of large numbers of people, many of whom were feared executed. Hundreds of executions were reported, the majority being extrajudicial executions. Among the victims were children and relatives of suspected government opponents being sought by the authorities."

"Among thousands of political prisoners were suspected critics of the government and members of various political parties, including al-Dawa al-Islamiyya, Islamic Call; the Iraqi Communist Party (ICP); the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP); the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK); the Kurdistan Socialist Party - Iraq (KSP - I); the Kurdistan Popular Democratic Party (KPDP). Others were army deserters and draft resisters refusing to fight in the war against Iran. A number of relatives of such people were also imprisoned as hostages, in lieu of suspects being sought by the authorities. Among them were two Kurdish children, Jum'a and Lami Abd al-Baqi Taha, aged 13 and 14, who had been detained with their mother in 1985, apparently because of the activities of one of their relatives in the Kurdish opposition. Many of the prisoners were held without trial. Others were given summary trials by permanent or temporary special courts which fell short of international standards for a fair trial."

"The routine torture and ill-treatment of prisoners continued to be widely reported. The victims included political prisoners who were tortured to force them to sign "confessions" or to renounce their political affiliation. Some political prisoners were reported to have been tortured before being executed: for example, the bodies of 29 youths re-

ported to have been executed without trial in early January were returned to their families bearing marks of torture. They were among 300 Kurdish children and young people arrested in Suleimaniya in 1985. Some were said to have had their eyes gouged out... The fate and whereabouts of over 250 children and young people from this group remained unknown following their "disappearance" in detention. Some may have been among over 150 detainees reported to have been executed in Abu Ghraib prison at the end of December.

"Information was received during the year about the "disappearance" of 178 people arrested in Iraq between 1980 and 1985.

"As in previous years, hundreds of people were reported to have been executed during 1987, but it was not possible to ascertain the precise number. Both judicial and extrajudicial executions were reported and most were carried out for political reasons. Those executed were said to have included members of banned political parties, other suspected government

opponents, army deserters, students and civilians arrested as hostages. Most were executed without trial or after summary and secret trials or, in some cases, after reportedly having been sentenced to periods of imprisonments."

"...On 13 November a KPDP member was executed in Abu Ghraib prison. An assistant veterinary sur

"On 15 March the bodies of two Iraqi students were found in Karachi, Pakistan, with their heads severed and their fingertips cut off...Both were said to be opponents of the Iraqi government and had been recognized as refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. An inquiry into their deaths was instituted by the Pakistani authorities, amid allegations that the two men were killed by agents working for the Iraqi government. its outcome is unknown. An Iraqi diplomat was reported to have gone into hiding in Karachi after being sought by police in connection with killings."



How long
do we
have to
march on
the ugly
road of
despotic
injustice????

THE KURDISH PEOPLE, NUMBERING MORE THAT 20 MILLION, DEMAND TO ENJOY THEIR HUMAN, DEMOCRATIC AND NATIONAL RIGHTS, INCLUDING THE RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION. FOR THIS DEMAND, THEY HAVE BEEN BRUTALLY OPPRESSED.

THE FIRST RULER IN HISTORY TO GAS HIS COUNTRY'S OWN CITIZENS

(Excerpts from an article by David Hirst, The Guardian, Sept 14, 1988)

Originally offered statehood, and the cheated of it in the great post first world war settlement, isolated in their mountains, economically and socially retarded, the Kurds have won the periodic sympathy of outsiders, but never enough to tip the balance against the military power of governments bent on crushing their revolts, never enough to shake an existing Middle East order which has often seemed -and not only to the Kurds- as unnatural as it has become sacrosanct.

They face the most ruthless and entrenched dictator of the modern Middle East, prepared to stop at nothing in deploying the vast panoply of military and repressive power now at his disposal. In pursuit of a grand design intended to extirpate Kurdish resistance once and for all, but which, till now, has only succeeded in making it more desperate, president Saddam Hussein has razed villages -no less than 3,000 out of Kurdistan's 4,000 are believed to have disappeared- deported tens of thousands of inhabitants -either to easily controllable settlements in Kurdistan or to concentration camps in the far south of Iraq- and Arabised the more sensitive areas, such as around the Kirkuk oilfields.

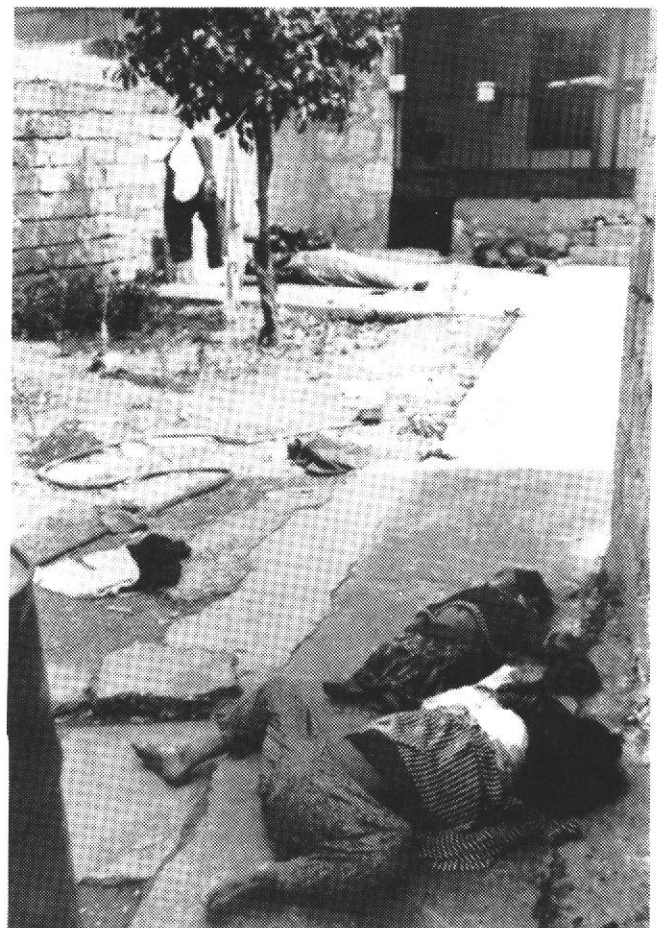
When, with his best and battlehardened troops finally freed from the defence of Iraqi frontiers, he turned on the Kurds, he did so with a ferocity which, though natural in a regime such as his, was also clearly inspired by personal vengeance and vindictiveness.

The only thing the Kurds underestimated, perhaps, was the sheer ferocity of the post ceasefire assault when it came. No fewer than 65 villages, they now reckon, came under chemical attack. It was of course a terrible price to pay for the invalidating of the old saying (The Kurds have no friends), but perhaps at last, and with dramatic suddenness, the Kurds do have real and powerful friends. The US Congress's call for across-the-

board economic sanctions against Iraq is a key ingredient in the most important diplomatic breakthrough which their court has ever achieved.

Basically, it looks as though Saddam, obstinately obstructionist at Geneva and now resolutely blackening his record as the first ruler in history to gas his country's own citizens, is well on the way to supplanting Ayatollah Khomeini as the principal pariah of the civilized world.

The new diplomacy will go hand in hand with continued military resistance. That is regarded as vital. True, there is now increasing debate within the Kurdish intelligentsia about the whole issue of "armed struggle". For with his use of chemical weapons, Saddam Hussein has crossed another threshold in the already growing technological advantage that rich and well armed regimes can bring to bear over poor and poorly armed "liberation" movements.



SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ

(Excerpts from an article by Jim Hoagland
in The Guardian Weekly, October 2, 1988.)

The U.S. Senate has taken an important, first step toward halting Iraq's massacre of Kurdish civilians and guerrilla fighters. The house of Representatives and the White House should now quickly approve the package of economic sanctions the Senate has voted to impose on the Baghdad government.

Iraq is particularly vulnerable to the well-crafted economic restrictions contained in the Senate bill. It denies Iraq \$800 million in official U.S. credit and requires U.S. representatives to vote against loans to Iraq by international financial institutions. This could well unnerve Iraq's many foreign creditors and provoke a financial crisis that they and Iraq will want to do anything to avoid -even it means stopping the killing of the Kurdish minority.

Saddam Hussein has run up enormous debts to his Arab allies, and to France and the Soviet Union, Iraq's primary arms suppliers, in prosecuting the war he launched against Iran's ayatollahs in 1980. The exact amount of IRAQ'S FOREIGN DEBT is a tightly guarded secret, but it MUST NOW BE BETWEEN \$100 BILLION, ACCORDING TO KNOWLEDGEABLE WESTERN BANKERS.

Saudi Arabia and the Kuwait have put up about half that amount, and France holds markers for \$20 billion. SADDAM HUSSEIN HAS MORTGAGED IRAQ'S EXTENSIVE PETROLEUM RESERVES FAR INTO THE FUTURE TO PAY FOR A WAR THAT BROUGHT IRAQ NONE OF THE TERRITORIAL GAINS OR BATTLEFIELD GLORIES THAT HE PROMISED.

This specific vulnerability on credit is one of two factors that make sanctions an effective tool in the Iraqi case. The other is the Senate's linking the sanctions to a specific, tangible demand that does not amount to the destruction of the regime in Baghdad. The demand is for Iraq to halt its use of poison gas and the campaign of genocide against the Kurds. Saddam Hussein cannot credibly portray the sanctions as aimed against the Iraqis as a

people. They are clearly aimed at a specific, reprehensible set of actions by his army that can and should easily be stopped.

But this time, U.S. sanctions are the cutting edge of a broader sense of international outrage. The biting denunciation of Iraq by Secretary of State George Shultz has now pushed Britain into issuing a similar statement and into publicizing support for an urgent United Nations inquiry into the use of chemical weapons on the Kurds. These actions will have a ripple effect on other capitals, including perhaps even Paris and Moscow.

A clear signal from the White House now that it will support the Senate package of sanctions will save lives in Iraq. It will tell the world in practical terms that the United States will not acquiesce in the use of chemical weapons. Anything less would be blessing the continuation of genocide.

AND THE WHITE HOUSE AND STATE DEPARTMENT OPPOSE THE SANCTIONS!

"Moves by the US Congress to impose sweeping economic sanctions on Iraq if it continues to use chemical weapons are being resisted by the White House and the State Department.

The Reagan administration last week accused Baghdad of using poison gas against its Kurdish minority and hinted at imposing sanctions if it continued. But the administration has since made it clear that it wishes -rather uncharacteristically- to act through the UN to put international pressure on Iraq. The State Department is therefore attempting to strangle at birth a congressional bill - already passed unanimously in the Senate- which would cut off economic aid and military sales to Iraq and ban imports of oil from Iraq.

State Department officials say that unilateral US action could be counter-productive and drive Baghdad into a corner. But the administration's

critics on Capitol Hill fear that **the State Department is reluctant to destroy the strategically important relationship built up with Iraq in the last two years.** They say the administration has pursued an incoherent policy on economic sanctions, lauding their effectiveness against Libya, Poland, Nicaragua, Syria and Iran, but rejecting them as counter-productive against South Africa and Iraq.

A GROUP OF TEACHERS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI WRITE TO THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL

Below are excerpts from a letter written by a group of teachers at the University of Karachi to the UN Secretary General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar on the latest Iraqi regime's attacks on the Kurdish people.

"The Kurds are the fourth largest nation in the Middle East who are deprived of their inalienable rights. The Kurdish home land has been divided between four countries (Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria) since the end of the First World War. Although these countries are members of the United Nations and have recognised the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, yet they have denied the national rights of the Kurds, and the Kurds have gone through genocide in their respective countries. The Algiers Agreement between Iraq and Iran in March 1975 brought an end to the Kurdish movement for autonomy in Iraq, thousands of them became homeless and took refugee status in European countries, their problem has not been put in the agenda of the United Nations, it has not been discussed by your office.

Today the Kurds have suffered in the war between Iran and Iraq. Many Kurdish towns and villages are destroyed by chemical weapons which are internationally banned.

The Kurds struggle for self-determination and national rights in both countries. We request you, as a leader of a supra-national body, to take the initiative in finding a solution to the problem. You might invoke the principle of non-interference in

the domestic jurisdiction of a sovereign state, but we do believe that rules regarding human rights transcend the limits. Since your efforts have been successful and both rival countries are at the negotiating table to end the conflict, let it not be another Algiers Agreement to crush the Kurds. We do hope that your personal interest in solving the Kurdish problem will be fruitful."

The letter was signed by:

Mrs. Sadaf Ismail, Lecturer, Department of International Relations.

Dr. Mohammad Kamal, Lecturer, Department of Philosophy.

Mr. Akhtar Baluch, Lecturer, Department of Political Science.

Mrs. Basharat Naseem, Lecturer, Department of Philosophy.

Miss Nargis Rashid, Lecturer, Department of General History.

Mr. Kaleem Imam, Lecturer, Department of Philosophy.

**5,000 Kurds gased to death and another
7,000 injured by Iraqi planes in Halabja on
17/3/1988.**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS THE IRAQI REGI- ME'S OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGAINST THE KURDS

In an overwhelming vote of censure, the European Parliament on 15 September accused Iraq regime outright of using chemical weapons in Kurdistan and called for a ban on the sale of arms and military equipment to Baghdad.

The European Parliament, furthermore, accused the Iraqi regime of indulging in a policy of chemical warfare which "verges on genocide". After a debate in which speakers from almost every political group swept aside Baghdad's protestation of innocence, members voted almost unanimously for a resolution condemning the government of Saddam Hussein for its attempt to "exterminate the Kurdish population". In its resolution the European Parliament called on EC governments to suspend the sale of arms and chemical substances and equipment to Iraq and appealed for immediate humanitarian assistance to Kurdish refugees.

AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT GRANTS LARGE LOANS TO THE IRAQI REGIME

Britain has recently given the Iraqi regime two loans, one amounting to 1,750 million Swedish Kronor and the other to 4,000 million in order to prop up the regime and its shaky economy.

KPDP ON THE LATEST IRAQI TYRANT'S "AMNESTY"

On September 6, the war-criminals ruling over the Iraqi people issued an "amnesty" for the Kurds. As we recall, this is at least "amnesty" no 15 issued by the so-called Revolution Command Council since the Ba'thists seized power in 1968, though its language is different.

We wish to emphasize that the tyrant ruling Iraq began the war between Iraq and Iran, causing the death of one million people and the wounding of another one and a half million; he has transformed Iraq from one of the richest countries in the world to one of with the highest debt per capita; he has destroyed all the villages in Kurdistan (Iraq) and bombed Halabja with chemical and poison gas weapons; and last but not least, he has displaced hundreds of thousands of Kurds from their villages, hamlets and towns. Therefore, the Iraqi tyrant is not in a position to "amnesty" anybody; neither can one amnesty him for the crimes he has committed.

The Peshmergas (guerrilla) forces who have carried arms to defend the legitimate national and patriotic rights of our people will continue their struggle in all its forms: military, political, diplomatic and cultural until the our people's legitimate rights are realized and the tyranny overthrown.

(Extracts from a statement issued by the Kurdistan Popular Democratic Party ON September 5, 1988.)

AND THE KURDISTAN FRONT CONSIDERS THE "AMNESTY" A FARCE

In a statement issued on September 8, 1988, the Iraqi Kurdistan Front (IKF) rejected the "amnesty" issued by the Iraqi tyrant as a farce. IKF said

against the Kurdish liberation movement and all those who sympathize with it; this has greatly weakened the "amnesty". The "amnesty" indicates that there is no guarantee for those who take advantage of it because the "curse" and the charge of "treason" will follow them until "the day of reckoning"; and the regime will go on considering them second-class "citizens" and imposing upon them various remarkable psychological and political restrictions."

"The serious charges against the Kurdish movement and its different political forces the "amnesty" refers to indicate that the Iraqi regime dose not intend to alter its chauvinist policies in Kurdistan-Iraq and its dictatorial, repressive practices in Iraq in general.

BEN BELLA, FORMER ALGERIAN PRESIDENT, CONDEMNS THE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS AGAINST THE KURDISH PEOPLE BY THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT

In a statement to the mass-media issued at the beginning of September Mr. Ahmed Ben Bella, the first president of independent Algeria says, "But the latest news indicate that the war inside Iraq still goes on. There is a large military attack in Kurdistan-Iraq. The civilians have once again, after the Halabja tragedy, been subjected to the destruction of chemical weapons. There are tens of thousands of Kurdish citizens who have been caught in the jaws of a pincers, being forced to leave their villages while the gates of safety are closed before them.

I call upon the Iraqi government to put an end to its war of genocide against the Kurdish people. I ALSO CALL UPON THE GOVERNMENTS AND POLITICAL FORCES OF THE ARAB WORLD AND THE ISLAMIC COUNTRIES TO ABANDON THEIR SILENCE AND EXERT PRESSURE IN ORDER TO STOP THE MASSACRES...SO THAT HISTORY WILL NOT RECORD THAT WE KNEW AND SAW BUT KEPT SILENT."

AT LEAST 3,000 KURDISH VILLAGES HAVE BEEN DEPOPULATED, DESTROYED AND LEVELLED BY THE IRAQI REGIME SINCE 1976. AND THEIR INHABITANTS HAVE BEEN DISPERSED.

SADDAM HUSSEIN'S EXTREME ANTI-KURDISH STAND. Why?

Many people wonder why Saddam Hussein is so extremely anti-Kurdish in his thoughts and policies. We shall try below to give a brief account of the reasons behind these thoughts and practices.

1- First and foremost, Saddam Hussein is a very true product of Arab Ba'th nationalism in its Afleqite (disciples of Michel Aflaq's nationalist thoughts) branch. These thoughts are greatly influenced by Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and other Nazi tenets on (superior) nationalism. The roots and essence of Aflaq's thoughts were actually formed during the period of Nazi ascendancy, especially during the early 1940s. One of the heroes of Saddam Hussein's regime (and of Aflaq) is Rashid Aali al-Geilani, who, in 1942, made a coup against the monarchy (which was backed by Britain) with the help of Nazi Germany. (The coup was subsequently suppressed by British troops).

This ultra nationalism of the Ba'th in general and of Saddam Hussein in particular is revealed in his ideologies, policies, practices and slogans on non-Arab in whom he sees a danger to his regime or an obstacle to his megalomaniac ambitions. The typical "accusation" he has in store for these people or forces is that they are non-Arab (at best, they are Arab by tongue only).

An aspect of this ultra nationalism and megalomaniac ambitions of Saddam Hussein's is that his many attempts at tracing his ancestry to great men of religion or history, such as the prophet Muhammad, Imam Ali and Salladin.

This ultra nationalism and megalomaniac ambitions have produced results not strikingly different from those which were produced by Hitler and his national socialism. By the way, the term used to portray the socio-economic system of the Ba'thist Saddam Hussein is exactly the same as that of Hitler, namely, national socialism.

2- As a despotic tyrant, Saddam Hussein cannot possibly tolerate opposition of any type, whether within his own party or within Iraq or outside Iraq.

He has eliminated many of the closest of his fellow Ba'thists on the slightest suspicion or just to get rid of them as potential rivals sometime in the future. He has ordered the killing of such people both within Iraq and abroad. The brutal killing and dismemberment of an Iraqi security captain (Majid Abd al-Hussein al-Samarrai) who defected to Sweden was committed by Iraqi agents being sent to Sweden for the sole purpose of killing and dismembering him most probably on personal orders from Saddam Hussein himself.

Because their human, democratic and national rights have been denied for so long and suppressed so harshly, the Kurds have traditionally been in opposition to dictatorial regimes in Iraq, foremost among them the Ba'thist regime of 1963 and that of the present day (1968-). Therefore, Saddam Hussein have always viewed them as "mortal enemies", and fought them bitterly all his life, whether overtly, as he does now and has done before, or covertly during the truce years of 1970-1975. His "historical fight" is not directed against a specific political group or person or movement but, rather, against the whole Kurdish population of Iraq. As a shrewd politician he cannot possibly openly declare his war on the Kurds, but all his actions and policies betray this war of his. And at moments of outrage, he did make all-out attacks on the Kurds. What he demands is total and absolute loyalty and obedience to his person and regime. Any signs of lack of such "absolute loyalty and obedience" is immediately countered by the harshest of measures, detention, torture and killing. The favorite term to Saddam Hussein and his close associates is "liquidation" (Tasfiyeh). And since the Kurds have not adhered to the norms set by Saddam Hussein himself for "absolute loyalty and obedience", they are, in his eyes, his mortal enemies.

3- To consolidate and strengthen his regime, both in the short and long terms, money is needed, and a lot of it. Saddam Hussein obviously appreciates the value of natural resources as a source of funds. Foremost among these resources is oil, black gold.

Since Kurdistan has constituted (and still constitutes) a major source of oil in Iraq, Saddam Hussein has always strived to bring Kurdistan in general, and the areas of oil production there in particular, under his tight control. This partially explains his anti-Kurdish policies and actions in general and his policy of expelling the Kurdish inhabitants of the oil producing areas of Kurdistan, such as Kirkuk.

4- Saddam has tried several times to eliminate the Kurdish National Movement (KNM), by using both his military might and financial carrot. He has failed. Therefore, and because he realizes that the KNM cannot possibly continue to exist as a viable force without the Kurdish population, he is now trying hardly to "liquidate" this population in Kurdistan by genocide and mass population transfer. His aim is to de-populate Kurdistan as a first stage in his design and then settle non-Kurds in Kurdistan in a later stage in order to secure his control over Kurdistan's natural resources (and strategic position).

a danger to his regime, especially when there are other, more dangerous enemies he has to fight.

7- Saddam Hussein is punishing the entire Kurdish population for the "co-operation" of some Kurdish forces with the "other side", whoever the "other side" may happen to be at the moment, whom Saddam Hussein fights against. He considers the entire Kurdish people responsible for the actions of these Kurdish forces. This is a form of "mass punishment" for which the Nazis are well known.

IRAQ: FOOD PRICES SOAR

Food prices have been soaring dramatically recently in Iraq as the war has come to an end and the government began its new "privatization" policy. Even the completely state controlled newspapers admit the existence of the black market as a result of shortages in both foodstuff and raw material. For example, chickens, eggs, fruit and vegetables have more than doubled in price. Although the rate of inflation is regarded government secret, the esti-

BAGHDAD BULLY'S BUTCHERY SHOULD NOT GO UNCHECKED

"Should a future historian decide to draw up a 'top twenty' chart of 20th century tyrants, it is likely that President Saddam Hussein of Iraq will find his name ranking alongside Cambodia's Pol Pot and Uganda's Idi Amin.

"In his relentless determination to crush all internal opposition in Iraq, in his opportunistic decision to embark on a war with Iran that caused over one million and a half casualties, and his genocidal attempts to achieve a 'final solution' to the Kurdish problem, Saddam Hussein has demonstrated a similar barbarism and megalomania that were evident in the former Cambodian and Ugandan leaders.

"And now the West is meekly standing by while Saddam Hussein's bombers, tanks and artillery sweep across northern Iraq in an attempt to crush the Kurds, who have been struggling for years to preserve their national identity. There has been ample evidence of the use of chemical

weapons on a scale not known since the First World War. It has also been established beyond doubt that force has been indiscriminately used against Kurdish civilians, causing thousands of deaths and forcing hundreds of thousands to seek safety in neighbouring Turkey. Yet these reports were at first ignored and then produced the mildest of responses. Once again the West has put forward strategic reasons to justify its pusillanimity —this time, because it does not wish to offend Iraq at a delicate stage in the Gulf talks in Geneva.

"The bully boy of Baghdad looks as though he is again going to get away with his butchery and barbarism.

"Can a man with such a record for brutality and a ruthless pursuit of power be expected to become a paragon of reasonableness?"

(Excerpts from a Commentary by Nicholas Ashford in the London daily, The Independent, 11 September 1988.)



"IRAQ MANUFACTURES BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS"

Iraq is manufacturing not only chemical but also biological weapons, according to the American ABC and CBS television companies, citing unidentified sources in the USA and the Middle East, including Arab sources. Among the biological weapons that Iraq has been producing and stockpiling are weapons that cause cholera and typhus.

These weapons are being produced in factories built underground near the town of SALMAN PAK, about 50 km south-east of the capital Baghdad.

Two "recent" events confirm the production of these biological weapons:

1- Iraq's despotic ruler has recently threatened with what he called "a super weapon" that his regime possess and will use. Most knowledgeable sources believe these "super weapons" are indeed biological weapons.

2- An non-governmental international medical body (based in London) did send out a report at the end of last year saying

that the Iraqi regime has used biological weapons on the Kurds in the Province of Suleimaniya in an experiment to assess the effects of these weapons.

Iraq has used chemical weapons against Kurdish civilian targets on several occasions, the most criminal of which was the bombing of the city of HALABJA on March 16, 1988, where at least 5000 people died and another 7000 injured; the city of 70,000 and its surrounding villages populated by another 30,000 being displaced.

The Iraqi despot, Saddam Hussein al-Tikriti, will not hesitate in using even biological weapons to silence opposition and imposed his despotic rule, unless he is stop by outside effective pressure, and not only words.

**WILL YOU ALLOW THIS DESPOT TO
COMMIT ANOTHER MASS-MURDER
AGAINST THE KURDISH PEOPLE AND
GET AWAY WITH HIS CRIMES AGAINST
HUMANITY?**

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL: "KURDISH REFUGEES FACE EXPULSION"

Amnesty International (AI) has called on the Turkish Government to allow international protection for thousands of Kurdish refugees in Turkey, amid reports that some have been threatened with repatriation to Iraq against their will.

AI urged the government to continue the positive action taken in granting temporary

refuge on humanitarian grounds to some 50,000 Kurds by ensuring that a suitable international agency be involved.

"...some refugees were forced onto buses bound for Iraq...and other refugees were being pressurized to go to Iran".

Amnesty International Newsletter, January 1989, Volume XIX, Number 1, page 1.

LIST OF NAMES OF KURDISH VILLAGES ATTACKED BY IRAQI FORCES USING

CHEMICAL AND POISON GAS WEAPONS, AUGUST 25-29, 1988

Name of Village	Area	District	Province	Date of attack
1- Warmili	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
2- Babiri	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
3- Garago	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
4- Chaqla	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
5- Pisi	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
6- Yekmala	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
7- Asihi	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
8- Bazi	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
9- Moska	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
10-Tooshembak	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
11-Merga Chia	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
12-Kani Belav	Barwari Bala	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
13-Yekmala	Berigari	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
14-Kiri	Berigari	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
15-Beliti	Berigari	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
16-Ziwka	Berigari	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
17-Shirana	Berigari	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
18-Bawerka Kifri	Berigari	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
19-Gruka	Berigari	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
20-Goovlinek	Berigari	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
21-Fardina	Berigari	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
22-Sarki	Berigari	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
23-Swari	Barwari Shiri	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
24-Sindari	Barwari Shiri	Amadiya	Dahok	August 25, 1988
25-Bimnanis	Aqra	Aqra	Dahok	August 25, 1988
26-Prisa	Aqra	Aqra	Dahok	August 25, 1988
27-Jizgira	Aqra	Aqra	Dahok	August 25, 1988
28-Chamchali	Aqra	Aqra	Dahok	August 25, 1988
29-Chemsirti	Aqra	Aqra	Dahok	August 25, 1988
30-Chemrabki	Aqra	Aqra	Dahok	August 25, 1988
31-Miroki	Aqra	Aqra	Dahok	August 25, 1988
32-Belidbaz	Aqra	Aqra	Dahok	August 25, 1988
33-Swika	Zakho	Zakho	Dahok	August 25, 1988
34-Beligan	Zakho	Zakho	Dahok	August 25, 1988
35-Zirhuwa	Zakho	Zakho	Dahok	August 25, 1988
36-Berjini	Zakho	Zakho	Dahok	August 25, 1988
37-Dargela Shekha	Zakho	Zakho	Dahok	August 25, 1988
38-Zinava	Zakho	Zakho	Dahok	August 25, 1988
39-Dabanki	Zakho	Zakho	Dahok	August 25, 1988
40-Hiran o Nazanin	Barzan & Mezuri Bala	Arbil	August 25, 1988	
41-Khati	Barzan & Mezuri Bala	Arbil	August 25, 1988	
42-Werti	Barzan & Mezuri Bala	Arbil	August 25, 1988	
43-Sari Amidi	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
44-Pir	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
45-Sina	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
46-Dinia	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
47-Nerwei	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
48-Khargoor	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
49-Gumarta Kherab	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
50-Zewa	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
51-Berti	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
52-Kani	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
53-Dargini	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
54-Siri	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
55-Segiri	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
56-Sargali	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
57-Mirestek	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
58-Chiareg	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988

59-Ziri	Rosin	Amadia	Dahok	August 26, 1988
60-Sevi	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
61-Hidud	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
62-Kania Penek	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
63-Basi	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
64-Sarmi	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
65-Kara	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
66-Karoo	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
67-Bawanki	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
68-Diwa	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
69-Geri Ketki	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
70-Bazi	Amadia	Amadia	Dahok	August 28, 1988
71-Bazi	Amadi	Amadia	Dahok	August 29, 1988
72-Banga	Amadi	Amadia	Dahok	August 29, 1988



President Bush has promised to work for a total ban on the use of chemical weapons. We hope he has not forgotten his promise.

The price of freedom is very high. For the Kurdish people, it is unbearable.



USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS BY THE IRAQI REGIME
AGAINST KURDISH CIVILIANS AND GUERRILLAS 1987-1988

Date	Target Areas	Means of Victims delivery
1987		
15/4	Yekhsamar, Haladen, Bergalo, Sargalo, Chalawa, Chinarki, Nolja, Awazi, Sirwan, Kanitou villages, Suleimaniye	airforce Number unknown
16, 19, 20 & 21/4	Balisan, Kaniberd, Zini, Balalokan, Sheikh Wasan villages and the Kardashir mountain chain, Sausiukan, Arbil	airforce 109 dead and 281 injured in Sheikh Wasan village alone.
18, 19 & 20/4	Mawat and Qaywan and Pira Magron areas, Suleimaniye	airforce 50 injured
21/4	Qaradagh town and surrounding villages, Suleimaniye the day after it was taken by Kurdish guerrillas	airforce 21 injured
23/5	Tomar, Karkan and Qamar villages	airforce unknown
27/5	Malakan, Lower Bele, Upper Bele, Tarinan, Kendok, Kurashir, Nazanin, Doli Samagoli, Arbil	airforce 8 dead and 23 injured near Malakan village alone
3/9	Jafayeti Valley villages and the villages of Sargalo and Bargalo, Suleimaniye	artillery unknown
17/8	Kani Masi town, Dahok the day after it was taken by Kurdish guerrillas	airforce 30 injured
1988		
27/2	Yekhsamar, Sargalo, Haladen villages, Suleimaniye	artillery 8 dead and 200 injured
27/2	Balkajar, Tekiya, Balkha, Kometa and Berdi villages, Suleimaniye	airforce scores injured
16 & 17/3	HALABJA, Suleimaniye	airforce at least 5,000 dead and 7,000 injured
23 & 24/3	Siosinan, Koshak and other villages in Derbandi Khan, Suleimaniye	artillery 67 dead in Siosinan alone
23/3	Dokan village, Qaradagh, Suleimaniye	artillery 1 dead and at least 24 injured
24/3	Bawkhoshin and Diwana villages, Qaradagh, Suleimaniye	artillery unknown
4/5	Kobtapa, Askar, Chemirizan villages, Aghjalar, Suleimaniye	airforce more than 120 dead and many more injured
15/5	Nazanin, Kamosak, Spendawa, Aliyawa, Wari, Barka, Kawritan, Fariz, Somaglo, Sarochawa, and Malok villages, Arbil	airforce 31 dead in Wari alone

This list does not include the names of the locations attacked by chemical weapons during the large Iraqi offensive of August-September 1988 (which is published elsewhere in New Peshmerga).