

1989-09-18

7,000 KURDS "DISAPPEAR"
AFTER AVAILING THEMSELVES OF
THE IRAQI TYRANNICAL REGIME'S RECENT "AMNESTY"

Reliable reports coming from inside Kurdistan Iraq confirm that many of the Kurds who have returned to Iraq are among those "disappearing" without a trace. These Kurds have availed themselves of the many "amnesties" declared by the Iraqi authorities in the aftermath of their punitive military campaign in Badinan in August last year. This mass disappearance has taken place despite the Iraqi regime's claims about "democratization".

The reports confirm that more than 7,000 Iraqi citizens, mostly males, from the Dahok Province alone have been separated from their families and taken away soon after their surrender to the Iraqi authorities. There is no news about them or their whereabouts since then. It is feared that the Iraqi tyrannical authorities have physically liquidated them. Among the disappeared are a number of the Kurdish refugees returning to Iraq from the camps in Turkey after the Iraqi "amnesty", mostly Yazidis, Assyrians and Arabs.

Below is a sample of the number of people disappearing from each locality in the Sub-District of Amadiya alone:

Village	Number of disappeared persons
Warfalé	88
Guwaiza	95
Mezé	24
Sité	40
Kro	40 all Christian
Bashé	40 all Christian
Welé	15 all Christian
Mehedé	7 we have their names
Derkalé	2 we have their names
Bawerké	2 we have their names
Hariké	3 we have their names
Mirkepé	2 we have their names
Shafa	3 we have their names
Etiné	1 we have their names

LIST OF THE NAMES OF SOME "DISAPPEARED" PEOPLE

Name	Village/Area	Fate
Arjan Mari Hasan	Baharka Camp	Disappeared
Aziz Bibadi	Prison	Disappeared
Bengin Mustafa and his son	Mirgati	Disappeared
Eskharya Aziz, christian	Karo	Disappeared
Hermiz Eshemail, christian	Karo	Disappeared
Ibrahim Abdullah Tahir	Mehedé	Disappeared
Isho Orahi, christian	Karo	Disappeared
Karim Sabri Abdul Rahman Mengo	Mehedé	Disappeared
Khalid Khudeida	Baharka Camp	Disappeared
Khalil Rashid Tahir	Mehedé	Disappeared
Mari Mari Hasan	Baharka Camp	Disappeared
Meshkhin Muhammad Salim	Hariké	Disappeared
Meshkhin Obaid	Etiné	Disappeared
Muhammad Ali Rashafei and his family	Rashava	Disappeared
Muhammad Muhammad	Hariké	Disappeared
Muhammad Tahir Omar	Bawerké	Disappeared
Mustafa Mirgati and 6 more persons	Mirgati	Executed
Mustafa Muhammad Ali and his family	Rashava	Disappeared
Mustafa Muhiddin	Hariké	Disappeared
Nadhif Sadiq Mustafa and his family	Rashava	Disappeared
Nuri Sheikhki	Baharka camp	Executed
Qasho, christian	Karo	Disappeared
Sabri Abdul Rahman Mengo	Mehedé	Disappeared
Saeed	Bawerké	Disappeared
Salim Sabri Abdul Rahman Mengo	Mehedé	Disappeared
Shabi, christian	Karo	Disappeared

"Race against time" to save Kurdish refugees

Edward Mortimer reports on an impassioned plea for the thousands waiting in Turkish camps.

"I the undersigned, beneficiary of the amnesty decree no. 866 issued on November 30 1988 by the Revolutionary Command Council, hereby undertake to reside in the place designated by the Committee in.....Province,District,Regroupment Camp,House.

I also undertake not to engage in any political activity hostile to the Baath Party and the Revolution, and I shall incur the penalty of execution if I provide false information, if I commit any act contrary to the system or the law, or if I change my residence without informing the relevant authorities.

I sign in the presence of the of the Party Committee, the Party member representing the Police, the representative of the Military Police, and the representative of the Political Police."

The above is the translation of the document which Kurdish refugees are required to sign if they wish to return to Iraq, according to Mrs. Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French President, who recently returned from a visit to three camps in eastern Turkey containing 36,000 Kurdish refugees.

It explains, she says, why none of the refugees is willing to return to Iraq in present conditions. Some 1,400 of them apparently did so when the amnesty first offered, taking with them 70 Iraqi prisoners. They went to their assigned zones of residence, but relatives still in Turkey have been unable to get news of them and believe most of them are dead.

"These three camps are three bombs" said Mrs. Mitterrand. "There's going to be an explosion. All those men, mountain people in their prime of life, they're not going to accept. They've already borne the winter. They've seen their children die of cold. They're not going to watch them being dehydrated. I'm absolutely convinced of it, they'll prefer to die. It'll be collective suicide."

France's First Lady was speaking to a small group of journalists in Paris last Friday. She had not spoken to the press on the spot, she said, because she was there in a humanitarian capacity, and because of the "delicacy" of the local political situation.

But she was speaking now because she felt there was "a race against time", and because the refugees had placed all their hopes in her. "My ears still ring with the pleas of those women who followed me, seized my hands and saying 'Mrs. Mitterrand, please don't forget us'".

Their main demand, she said, was to be recognised as political refugees, so that they could benefit from the conditions laid down by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees....The whole problem was, she said, that Turkey insisted aid be given from state to state and administered solely by the Turkish Red Crescent.

Mrs. Mitterrand urged Western governments to put pressure on Turkey to improve its treatment of the refugees....

Reprinted from the Financial Times, Overseas News, May 22, 1989, by the Kurdistan Front Representation in the Nordic Countries.

IRAQ: Baath party organisations are given
the dictator's official sanction
to kill on the spot and without trial

Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi dictator, has issued a decree giving his Baath party organisations official sanctions to kill. Here is the translation of the full text of the decree:

"Decision no.: 700
Date: 27/8/1988

In accordance with Paragraph (A) of Article 42 of the Constitution, the Revolution Command Council decided in its meeting of 27/8/1988 the following;

1- A. The penalty of execution is to be carried out by the party organisation, after ascertaining the act of desertion or draft dodging, on every deserter and draft dodger captured on or after 8/8/1988 regardless of the number of desertions and their duration.

B. Every repentant deserter and draft dodger who surrenders after 8/8/1988 is to be sent to his military unit in order that military laws and regulations be applied to him.

2- The contents of the decision of the Revolution Command Council no. 10 (ten) dated 3/1/1988 (third of January nineteen eighty eight) apply to all repentant deserters and draft dodgers who surrender or are captured until 7/8/1988 (inside).

3- A. The penalty of execution is to be carried out by the party organisation on every party member of the rank of member of leadership of a Division in the Baath Arab Socialist party and below as well as on every security official and police official who has information on the presence of deserters or draft dodgers in the area for which he is responsible and fails to take action against them or fails to inform the authorities about them.

B. The case of the party member who is of the rank of member of leadership of a Division or higher, who has information on the presence of deserters or draft dodgers and fails to take action against them or inform the competent authorities about them, will be put before comrade the Regional Secretary, the President to decide what he sees appropriate about him.

4- This decision is implemented from the date of its issue and it is implemented by all those concerned.

Saddam Hussein
Chairman, Revolution Command Council"

Translated from Arabic by the Kurdistan Front Representation in the Nordic Countries

Note: The ceasefire in the Gulf war came into effect in mid-August. This decision, taken ten days later, is the dictator's vengeance against those who refused to participate in "his" war.

Ban trade with Iraq to save the Kurds

"Traditionally, wars have been the period during which governments have tried to get rid of 'troublesome' minorities; the Armenians in World War I and the Jews during World War II are cases in point. The indications are that Saddam Hussein has the same fate in mind for the Kurds.

To describe Saddam's treatment of the Kurds since the outbreak of the Gulf War as an act of genocide would not be an exaggeration. Cynics may argue that in all wars innocent civilians get killed or displaced. This might have gained credence had the Iraqi regime turned over a new leaf after the ceasefire with Iran. But barely a month later tens of thousands of Kurdish families found themselves fleeing for their lives to Turkey, and hardly a month has passed since without people being executed in the towns of Arbil, Sulaimanya and Dehok.

This month, half the population of Kal'a Diza and the whole population of Ranya and Sangasar (approximately 200,000 people) have been served notice to leave their homes.

Helga Graham's advocacy of economic sanctions against Iraq is the only effective leverage to bring pressure to bear on Saddam. Western and Eastern powers as well as 'moderate' Arab countries are all responsible for sustaining what Helga Graham aptly calls 'the Frankenstein Monster' which is Saddam Hussein. Need they be reminded that Frankenstein turned against his own creator.

Kendal Nezan,
Chairman of the Kurdish Institute, Paris"

Reprinted from The Observer, Letters, May 14, 1989, by the Kurdistan Front Representation in the Nordic Countries.

OBSERVER

SUNDAY 28 MAY 1989

استمارة تقدير ممتلكات المواطنين للمناطق المشغولة بالاختلاء الكامل

المجمع		القضية	القضية
الموقع	المجمع	القضية	القضية
الموقع المقدر للتوزيع	سعر البناء للتر المربع الواحد	التمتلات ونوعية البناء	ساحة البناء

In black and white: The form 'to estimate the possessions of citizens of areas affected by the complete depopulation.'

Baghdad begins displacement of 250,000 Kurds

by HELGA GRAHAM

IRAQ'S President Saddam Hussein now appears set to defy international opinion and press ahead with his demographic shake-up of the northern Kurdish area of Iraq.

The deportation of up to 250,000 Kurdish citizens living in and around the towns of Qala Diza, Rania and Degala, near Arbil, to camps and settlements elsewhere in Iraq has been announced locally, according to Kurdish sources in the area. In the Qala Diza region, it is due to be completed within 20 days.

A threat last month of mass deportation was postponed because of international condemnation, followed by the pressures of an arms exhibition in Baghdad and the mysterious death of the Iraqi Defence Minister, Lt-Gen Adnan Khairollah, reported to have been killed when his helicopter crashed in a sandstorm on 5 May.

Despite this postponement, the inhabitants of two villages, named as Awina and Getel, are said to have been moved out within the past fortnight. The whole area is now in a state of high tension as people daily wait to be separated from their homes and possessions.

Faced with the possibility of local resistance, the Iraqi Government is attempting to avoid confrontation with the population by soliciting 'volunteers' willing to move of their own accord. According to Kurdish sources, though, when two Kurdish militia leaders tried to convince their fellow townspeople in Qala Diza last Monday, they won support from only five or six families.

Although the Iraqi embassy in London has consistently denied that the deportation is due to take place, *The Observer* has obtained copies of the forms distributed to inhabitants of Qala Diza by the military.

The forms confirm that 'complete depopulation' from the area is planned and that people will be forced to leave most of their possessions behind, since a financial estimate of the contents of Kurdish households has to be listed.

President Saddam Hussein's punitive policies towards the Kurds are largely explained by his regional and domestic ambitions: he cannot assume the leadership of the Middle East that he covets, nor maintain absolute control of Iraq, unless he breaks the democratic opposition. Since Kurds form the backbone of the democratic movement, both politically and geographically, they are his primary target.

By bringing poor Arabs into Kurdish areas to dispossess the Kurds, he is setting the two communities at each other's throats and thus counting, no doubt, on further fragmenting the opposition to him.

At Britain's instigation, the European Community has recently taken a stand on the Kurdish deportations, albeit still only a tentative one. The 12 EC members' ambassadors in Baghdad are currently compiling a report on the subject.

Meanwhile, reliable sources inside Iraq now claim that the real reason for Lt-Gen Khairollah's reported death in a helicopter crash was yet another failed military coup against Saddam Hussein.

ON THE DUPLICITY OF SOME GOVERNMENTS' POLICY
TOWARDS THE IRAQI DICTATORSHIP

5

"Ban trade with Iraq to save the Kurds

SIR- Helga Graham's article on the plight of the Kurds (last week) neatly highlighted the contradictions in the Government's policy towards Iraq. While the Government is only too willing to condemn Iraq for its use of chemical weapons - now finally verified by the Ministry of Defence - it continues to dampen its messages with strenuous attempts to encourage bilateral trade, and by exhibiting at the Baghdad Arms Fair.

While Government Ministers lead delegations to Baghdad in order to boost trade, and while export credits are given for British companies, the subjugation of the Kurds continues. They are herded into camps, tortured and sprayed with chemical weapons.

As Helga graham points out, Hussein seems to be moving inexorably toward a "final solution" to the Kurdish 'problem', the first stage of which is to move the Kurds into a small number of concentrated areas, where they can be better controlled. The result is a tinderbox of repressed tension.

The international community should wake up to their fate. We accuse current Western policy towards Iraq of being totally bankrupt. It is simply not working. It is not enough to feign outrage while openly encouraging trade with Iraq. That signals the wrong message and it is interpreted by the Iraqis as tacit consent.

The time for mere condemnations is over. It must be made clear to the Iraqi Government that if this barbarism continues Iraq herself will suffer. Real pressure must be brought upon the regime. This means an end to trade agreements. It means unified action from the UN to hit the Iraqis where it hurts -in their pockets.

While we insist on 'business as usual' with this dictatorship, we give a green light to genocide. Helga Graham's article made it clear that the horror is far from over. To stand mute, to fail to act in face of such atrocities will rightly be seen as shameful by future generations.

Donald Anderson MP,
George Robertson MP,
House of Commons."

Reprinted from The Observer, Letters, May 14, 1989,
by the Kurdistan Front Representation in the Nordic Countries.

Note: Mr. Robertson is the Labour front bench Spokesman on foreign affairs.

OBSERVER SUNDAY 7 MAY 1989

Hitler-style genocide threatens the Kurds

THE ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war has left power in Baghdad one of the most ruthless dictatorships in the world—that of Saddam Hussein. It has left the Iraqi President's hands free, behind a carefully crafted camouflage of apparent political openness, to pursue a ruthless extermination of his opposition, in particular its Kurdish component. With Western arms, credits and, incomprehensibly, our tacit consent, one of the most resilient democratic movements in the Middle East is currently under threat of something close to annihilation.

The West, and in particular the UK, one of Iraq's largest aid donors, has one final chance to control a situation that threatens at any moment to spin out of control into mass killing and unbridled genocide.

Saddam Hussein's methods of dealing with his political opponents, Arabs and Kurds, have been movingly described in Amnesty International's February report. Torturers have gouged out the eyes of their victims, cut off their noses, ears, breasts and penises, and axed limbs. Children are tortured wholesale—whipped, sexually abused and given electric shocks. Babies of five months are starved in front of their parents.

However pitiful such cases, the internal holocaust in Iraq has moved on beyond them. Saddam Hussein has evidently decided to deal with the Kurds—at four million, a quarter of the Iraqi population—*en masse*, as a people.

The process of settling with the Kurds is under way: its main instrument that horrific form of collective torture, chemical weapons. Chemical bombardments have caused thousands to die—20,000, maybe 30,000, no one knows how many—and have driven over a million people, mainly poor Kurdish peasants, out of their villages.

Rural Kurdistan is being destroyed both demographically and ecologically; a way of life thousands of years old casually sprayed with chemicals like a garden weed. Imagine the West of England or the South of France with *no villages*. A peasant culture with a peasantry uprooted, landless, idle, living off government handouts.

A quarter of a million Iraqi Kurdish refugees shiver in miserable camps over the Turkish and Iranian borders, largely forgotten by the world. Others have crowded into the Kurdish cities. Up to half a million more are held incommunicado in camps in the southern desert, in Ar Ar, Nukrat alman, Rutba. A few old men, released to lie, have told terrible stories, but we have no real means of knowing the facts.

HELGA GRAHAM pleads for the West to save democracy in Iraq from extermination.

The next targets are the smaller and medium-sized Kurdish towns. A month ago the entire citizenry of Quala Diza (120,000) and Rania (30,000) were given notice to quit—leaving all but their most intimate possessions behind. In the face of international protest the regime backed off. Yet we know that its displacement programme, including 22 new towns, away from the mountains and border, remains. The Government has apparently now set this Friday as the new deadline for mass evacuations.

Saddam Hussein is intent on becoming overlord of the area, untrammelled by democratic opposition. The Kurds are the backbone of that Iraqi democratic movement. Besides, they have a natural geographical stronghold in their northern mountains. For three decades Kurdish guerrillas have fought for themselves and for the Iraqi middle classes and for three decades they have constituted a thorn in the side of a military dictatorship.

This is what is at stake. For all its nationalist dimension, it is not some kind of esoteric Kurdo-Arab conflict. The Kurds are likely to continue to be the regime's most visible victims. But equally, young Arab pilots are victims, who, their lives under threat, are forced to drop chemical weapons. Twenty-two of them were executed in January for planning to shoot Saddam Hussein—the latest in a long line of attempted military coups.

The Government's objective is clear: the Kurdish population is to be confined to a handful of large cities or penned into army-supervised, regimented new towns. An apparently 'controlled', but in fact totally combustible situation.

At some point the Kurds will revolt. This revolt may be the act of clear-eyed citizens who have understood that once herded together they are especially vulnerable to chemical and biological weapons. Or a riot may break out in the cities among disoriented peasants who believe—perhaps quite mistakenly—that biological agents, typhoid or some killer disease, has been unleashed. Such a scare has already happened in the Kurdish nationalist centre of Sulemaniya, a city bloated by refugees to half a million.

The truth is that the real peril now lies

less in Saddam himself than in our supine appeasement of him. 'The plain and hideous fact', said the Archbishop of Canterbury, 'is that Iraq has used these weapons without adverse consequences.' So why should Saddam stop when his goal is within reach?

This, after all, is a regime with a record.

Consider Appendix A of the Staff Report of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It lists 22 occasions from 1984 to 1988 on which the US Administration made public statements denouncing Iraq's use of chemical weapons. Yet no action was taken, not even when 7,000 civilians in the Kurdish town of Helabja died under chemical attack.

Saddam then moved the nightmare to fast forward. One hundred thousand Kurds in August 1988 fled across the border under renewed chemical onslaught. The UN Security Council voted to take 'effective' measures against such action in the future, but neither stopped nor punished Baghdad. The Iraq Foreign Minister pledged a halt, but there were further chemical attacks in October. The Kurds named the villages. No international reaction. In March the UN Human Rights Commission voted not to consider the Kurdish question. Western powers displayed 'outrage and disbelief' at Third World connivance with Baghdad.

The ultimate hypocrisy is that Western powers are providing the massive new credits on which this semi-bankrupt regime is so vitally dependent. Where else would it find loans—from the USSR?

The EC last week, at British instigation, finally called for an ambassador's report. This is too little, too late. Having created our Frankenstein monster, do we believe we can halt it now by shaking a feather duster in its face?

How about stalled credits, military equipment, agricultural exports? Pure panic gripped Baghdad's presidential palace when the US Congress came within a whisker of such action last winter.

How about making it clear to Saddam (as it was not made clear to Hitler after his pogroms of November 1938) that any further move against the Kurds in the north, or the Shia Arabs in the south (who have also had a taste of chemical weapons) will meet with relentless retaliation? How about taking a stand on the unspeakable camps? The massive displacement programme must be halted immediately.

Western powers managed to act decisively and in concert when it came to collecting their debts in January. Let them do so now.

Genocide is *not* an internal affair.

This is the translation of the identity card (a copy of the original being reproduced on the back of this leaf) given to deportee Kurdish families in areas included in the Iraqi government's plan called "TOTAL-DEPOPULATION AREAS" in Kurdistan.

TRANSLATION FROM ARABIC

Deportee Identity Card

Tripartite name or the family head:

Number of members of the family:

Precious place of residence: Pimalak

Area where he wishes to be re-settled: Arbil

Province: Arbil Chairman of the (second) committee: (signature)

The new city: 17/4 /1989

Notes:

- 1- The name and number of family members of the identity card holder has been removed for fear for the family's safety and life.
- 2- The printed part of the identity card is in bold letters while the filled in information is in underlined normal letters.

This is the translation of the form (a copy of the original being reproduced the back of this leaf) given to all Kurds living in areas, which are included in Iraqi government's plan in Kurdistan called "TOTAL-DEPOPULATION AREAS", to file and return to the authorities before forcibly displacing them.

TRANSLATION FROM ARABIC

VALUATION FORM OF THE PROPERTIES OF CITIZENS OF THE TOTAL DEPOPULATION AREA

Province _____ -District _____ Sub-District _____ Camp _____ Village _____

Tripartite Name	Area of building	Contents and type of building	Construction costs per sq. meter	Estimated sum of compensation	Note

Engineer or Surveyor Representative of Finance Representative of Security Representative of Military Unit Comrade Representative of the Party Chairman of Comm

Director of the Sub-District _____

REFUGEES WISHING TO MOVE TO OTHER COUNTRIES

PST#	Name	Family_member	Ref_Camp
1	Abdul Khaliq Muhammad Salim	7	Mush
2	Abdullah Muhammad Kamel	4	Mush
3	Abdullah Muhammad Kamil	5	Mush
4	Abdullah Muhammad Tamar	7	Mush
5	Abdullah Nasuruldin Salih	15	Mush
6	Abdullah No'man Ahmad	7	Mush
7	Adil Amin Zeki	7	Mush
8	Ahmad Mustafa Benyamin	2	Mush
9	Ahmad No'man Ahmad	6	Mush
10	Ahmad Sadiq Ibrahim	6	Mush
11	Ahmad Salih Muhammad	3	Mush
12	Ahmad San'an Hayo	7	Mush
13	Ahmad Taha Melek	6	Mush
14	Ali Husein Ali	13	Mush
15	Amin Othman Haji	1	Mush
16	Amin Salih Abdullah	6	Mush
17	Amin Zainal Amin	7	Mush
18	Amin Zainal Mahmoud	6	Mush
19	Ansi Aziz Ahmad	3	Mush
20	Anwar Bakir Muhammad	6	Mush
21	Anwar Muhammad Bakir	6	Mush
22	Ayoub Ramadhan Melko	4	Mush
23	Bedal Sulaiman Toma	7	Mush
24	Besna Muhammad Ibrahim	6	Mush
25	Eskendar Ali Alam	7	Mush
26	Fadhil Bahri Hadi	5	Mush
27	Fadhil Islam Siddiq	2	Mush
28	Fahmi Ghazi Muhammad Sharif	7	Mush
29	Faris Ibrahim Haidar	10	Mush
30	Faisal Tahir Bahri	8	Mush
31	Gehostan Noman Ahmad	9	Mush
32	Hafdhallah Muhammad Jasim	2	Mush
33	Haidar Muhammad Rasol	7	Mush
34	Hakim Aziz Ahmad	2	Mush
35	Hamdin Ahmad Muhammad	3	Mush
36	Hamid Sadiq Muhammad Sharif	5	Mush
37	Hasan Ali Nasrallah	7	Mush
38	Hasan Kako Abdullah	14	Mush
39	Hasan Khider Ahmad	7	Mush
40	Husain Ali Nasrallah	5	Mush
41	Iqmat Shukri Salim	4	Mush
42	Ismad Mustafa San'an	7	Mush
43	Ismail Mustafa Husein	1	Mush
44	Ismat Shokri Salim	4	Mush
45	Jamil Khalil Haji	6	Mush
46	Jasim Muhammad Jasim	7	Mush
47	Jundi Muhammad Ahmad	10	Mush
48	Kadhun Hamdin Ahmad	7	Mush
49	Kamil Muhammad Kamil	2	Mush
50	Karim Bakir Muhammad	9	Mush
51	Kehostan No'man Ahmad	9	Mush
52	Khalid Muhammad Ibrahim	7	Mush
53	Khalil Islam Siddiq	6	Mush
54	Khenana Oraha Shamoun	7	Mush
55	Lazgin Tahir Bahri	5	Mush
56	Mahmoud Amin Zainal	5	Mush
57	Maji Kako Abdullah	8	Mush
58	Malko Mustaf Malko	6	Mush

REFUGEES WISHING TO MOVE TO OTHER COUNTRIES

PST#	Name	Family_member	Ref_Camp
59	Mardan Muhammad Zainal	4	Mush
60	Mehdi Kako Abdullah	5	Mush
61	Muhammad Ali	10	Mush
62	Muhammad Ali Khalid Salih	8	Mush
63	Muhammad Amin Aziz Ahmad	9	Mush
64	Muhammad Kamil Muhammad	9	Mush
65	Muhammad Khider Ahmad	8	Mush
66	Muhammad Mustafa San'an	9	Mush
67	Muhammad Sadiq Ibrahim	9	Mush
68	Muhammad Salim Ali	5	Mush
69	Muhammad Salim Salih Abdullah	8	Mush
70	Muhammad Tahir Karam Rasool	8	Mush
71	Muhammad Tawfiq Agah	2	Mush
72	Muhiddin Salih Hafidh	6	Mush
73	Mustafa Benyamin Mustafa	5	Mush
74	Nadhir Jahud Muhammad	7	Mush
75	Nadhun Ghazi Sadiq	5	Mush
76	Naji Sadiq Muhammad Sharif	11	Mush
77	Najmadin Husein Ali	7	Mush
78	Nasradin Husein Ali	8	Mush
79	Nasrallah Ali Nasallah	7	Mush
80	Nazir Jahor Muhammad	7	Mush
81	Nihad Amin Zainal	2	Mush
82	Noman Abdullah San'an	8	Mush
83	Nuri Taib Muhammad	4	Mush
84	Qasho Ibrahim Qasho	6	Mush
85	Rashid Bakir Muhammad	8	Mush
86	Rashid Muhammad Rasol	11	Mush
87	Rashid No'man Ahmad	6	Mush
88	Rasol Karam Rasool	2	Mush
89	Rasol Salih Hafidh	6	Mush
90	Sabri Sadiq Ibrahim	5	Mush
91	Sadallah Muhammad Jasim	8	Mush
92	Saeed Sadiq Muhammad Sharif	3	Mush
93	Salih Abdulkhaliq Muhammad Salim	4	Mush
94	Salih Hafidh Timar	3	Mush
95	Salim Mustafa San'an	5	Mush
96	Sardar Siddiq Mikahil	5	Mush
97	Subhi Ismail Farhan	10	Mush
98	Taha Melek Muhammad SALim	3	Mush
99	Tahir Bahri Hadi	13	Mush
100	Tahir Nuri Tili	14	Mush
101	Tahsin Sadiq Muhammad Sharif	8	Mush
102	Taib Agah Sadiq	10	Mush
103	Taib Taha Melek	4	Mush
104	Tariq Ramazan Melko	3	Mush
105	Tawfiq Agah Sadiq	6	Mush
106	Wahed Khorshid Tatar	12	Mush
107	Wahid Khorshid Tatar	8	Mush
108	Yaqo Khoshaba Dilo	6	Mush
109	Zaidan Hadi Bahri	10	Mush
110	Zekra Agah Sadiq	5	Mush
111	Yasin Ramzan Qadir	13	Mardin
112	Esmat Mousa Othman	5	Mardin
113	Ali JAmil Ali	14	Mardin
114	Tarik Ali Yasin	9	Mardin
115	Zeki Saeed Abdulghfoor	9	Mardin
116	Ahmad Anwar	12	Mardin

REFUGEES WISHING TO MOVE TO OTHER COUNTRIES

PST#	Name	Family_member	Ref_Camp
117	Kamiran Muhammad Nebi	11	Mardin
118	Muhammad Qasim	9	Mardin
119	Amer Muhammad Yasin	2	Mardin
120	Muhammad Yasin Ibrahim	7	Mardin
121	Revang Farid Muhammad	5	Mardin
122	Serhan Ahmad Sharif	2	Mardin
123	Ali Amin Muhammad	10	Mardin
124	Abdul Khaliq Saeed	7	Mardin
125	Idris Muhammad Abdullah	12	Mardin
126	Sagvan Tahir Abdul KARim	9	Mardin
127	Muhammad Musain Mustaf	6	Mardin
128	Seddiq Sadiq Khalid	2	Mardin
129	Mustafa Muhammad Hasan	7	Mardin
130	Ramazan Sulaiman Qadir	6	Mardin
131	Hamid Abdul Rahman	6	Mardin
132	Idris Muhammad Abdullah	11	Mardin
133	Sulaiman Qadir	6	Mardin
134	Jum'a Abdul Rahman	5	Mardin
135	Zubair Tahir	8	Mardin
136	Jamil Tahir	10	Mardin
137	Salim Ahmad	8	Mardin
138	Safar TAhir	3	Mardin
139	Sabir SALim	4	Mardin
140	Ramazan Sulaiman	5	Mardin
141	Fazli Husain	5	Mardin
142	Khalid Abdullah	8	Mardin
143	Tawfik Muhammad	6	Mardin
144	Izzet Majid Husain	5	Mardin
145	Husain Sulaiman Pirmoos	5	Mardin
146	Faisal Yasin Abdulrahim	6	Mardin
147	Jum'a Ali Tahir	8	Mardin
148	Omar Adel Omar	9	Mardin
149	Ferhat Teili Fettah	6	Mardin
150	Mehdi Younis Sherif	10	Mardin
151	Khalid Abdullah Khalid	8	Mardin
152	Naif Mustafa Ali	4	Mardin
153	Taha Saeed Abdul Ghafoor	6	Mardin
154	Kamil Khalil Weisi	1	Mardin
155	Rashid Khalil Husain	9	Mardin
156	SALim Abdul Rahman Husain	4	Mardin
157	Tawfiq Abdul Aziz Mustafa	6	Mardin
158	Ismail Muhammad Selam	6	Mardin
159	Said Jelal Yusif Kamil	6	Mardin
160	Juma Selman Muhammad	11	Mardin
161	Salah Hamza Sadiq	10	Mardin
162	Omar Ismail Abdul Qadir	5	Mardin
163	Muhammad Taha Mustafa	5	Mardin
164	Anwar Yasin Hasan	2	Mardin
165	Aziz Ismail Aziz	10	Mardin
166	Tahsin Abdul Rahman	8	Mardin
167	Abdul Sattar Ismail Muhammad	2	Mardin
168	Akram Muhammad Hemza	13	Mardin
169	Zubair Ismail Abdullah	8	Mardin
170	Sabah Sadiq Muhammad	8	Mardin
171	Abdul Ghafar Majid Mousa	13	Mardin
172	Bionar Muhammad Hasan	3	Mardin
173	Salah Muhammad Tahir	4	Mardin
174	Muhammad Hasan Khalid	7	Mardin

REFUGEES WISHING TO MOVE TO OTHER COUNTRIES

PST#	Name	Family_member	Ref_Camp
175	Hasan Othman Yousif	11	Mardin
176	Rashid Haji Khalil	12	Mardin
177	Sulaiman Abdul Razzaq Salman	14	Mardin
178	Saeed Salih Saeed	12	Mardin
179	Haidar Ali Ismail	3	Mardin
180	Muhammad Ali Ismail	6	Mardin
181	Heqqi Ali Ismail	7	Mardin
182	Lezgin Ismail Ali	10	Mardin
183	Ali Ismail Haqqi	2	Mardin
184	Haji Amin Muhammad	7	Mardin
185	Khalil Abdullah Genju	11	Mardin
186	Selam Ahmad Abdullah	12	Mardin
187	Juma Mousa Ahmad	13	Mardin
188	Hamid Zubair Sherif	8	Mardin
189	Hakim Aziz Muhammad	2	Mush
190	Shukri Abdul Razzaq Haji	3	Mush
191	Hashim Ali Salim	6	Mush
192	Abdul Sattar Kamil Salim	6	Mush
193	Fattah Arafat Husain	6	Mush
194	Kadhun Hamdi Ahmad	10	Mush
195	Khalil Amin Jalil	10	Mush
196	Abdul Wahhab Jamil Khalil	6	Mush
197	Dilshad Ali Husain	11	Mush
198	Noman Abdullah San'an	5	Mush
199	Muhammad Majid Abdul Rahman	11	Mush
200	Salim Mustafa San'an	5	Mush
201	Nawzad Hasan Husain	4	Mush
202	Kamil Muhammad Kamil	16	Mush
203	Ahmad Mustafa Benyamin	2	Mush
204	Nadhir Mustafa Benyamin	5	Mush
205	Tahir Karam Rasoul	5	Mush
206	Rashid Karam Rasoul	5	Mush
207	Abid Rashid Bakir	8	Mush
208	Sardar Siddiq Mikail	12	Mush
209	Ayoub Ibrahim Giarin	7	Mush
210	Ayoub Muhammad Abdullah	13	Mush
211	Saeed Sadiq Muhammad Sharif	8	Mush
212	Amin Tawfiq Agah	8	Mush
213	Jalal Taib Agah	10	Mush
214	Salam Itab Saeed	7	Mush
215	Shivan Naji Sadiq	11	Mush
216	Izzat Khanano Oraha	7	Mush
217	Subhi Ismail Farhan	4	Mush
218	Muhammad Mustafa San'an	9	Mush
219	Muhammad Yasin Ali	7	Mush
220	Bahjat Hasan Husain	7	Mush
221	Fatih Rashid Mustafa	2	Mush
222	Falah Karim Khan Bakir	9	Mush
223	Ransi Aziz Muhammad	3	Mush
224	Eskander Ali Atam	7	Mush
225	Salah Ali Mulla Muhammad	9	Mush
226	Rashid Husain Rashid	6	Mush
227	Muhammad Salim Rashid Mustafa	5	Mush
228	Shukri Isa Muhammad	5	Mush
229	Sami Ayoub Nadhir	6	Mush
230	Khalil Abdullah Yousif	10	Mush
231	Faris Abdul Jabbar Tamur	8	Mush
232	Hasan Ibrahim Muhammad	6	Mush

KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)
Representation in the
Nordic Countries

1989-06-11

MASS DISPLACEMENT OF KURDS IN IRAQ
AND MASS POISONING OF KURDISH REFUGEES IN TURKEY

1- The Iraqi dictatorial regime is continuing its long-term plans of displacing the Kurdish population of Kurdistan. At the end of May the whole population of the camp of Twasooran were displaced (this being the second time the 1885 households consisting of 10,000 people are displaced, from their villages to the camp and now from the camp to somewhere else). A few days later, the displacement of the inhabitants of the city of Qala Diza and a number of nearby villages was started by the military and security forces.

Some of these Kurd are forcibly resettled in camps in Aski-Kalak (near Mosul), Singaw and Taslooja (in Kirkuk province).

The deportees are forced to leave behind all their properties and personal belongings, except for a few personal effects.

The Iraqi dictatorial regime's claim that these people are being displaced to keep them away from the borders with Iran is refuted by its very huge efforts to re-construct, among others, the city of Basra and the town of Faw, both a couple of kilometers from the borders with Iran, but in the Arab part of Iraq. Its other claim that these people are displaced in order to "develop" them is clearly false because this "displacement for development" is being applied in the Kurdish area only and not in the rest of Iraq and because no such method is found in the framework of economic development and regional planning. Furthermore, it is clearly a flagrant violation of the United Nations 1966 Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Covenant and the Civil and Political Rights covenant (Iraq has officially ratified both covenants).

2- Hundreds of Kurdish refugees in the camp of Mardin have been showing the symptoms of poisoning (vomiting, diarrhea and headache) after eating bread delivered to the camp by a privately-owned bakery. Today, 11/8, more than 3,500 refugees are sick (the symptoms of some of them are: difficulty in breathing, swollen face, head and belly, sever headache and nausea, and, in some cases, near blindness and partial paralysis).

The refugees have refused to eat anything for three days for fear of being poisoned.

According to refugee sources, the Turkish authorities have arrested and interrogated the owner of the bakery that supplied the bread. He is said to have confessed that he and at least two of his employees put the poison in the bread and that it was given to him by Iraqi intelligence agents to be put in the refugees bread against large sums of money.

Some of the sick refugees are in critical conditions and there are fears that some of them may die soon.

We appeal to you to act or react urgently because silence in these matters is interpreted by the Iraqi dictator as encouragement.

These are no "internal matters" of any state or dictatorship.

As for the Kurdish people, the silence of some casts great doubts on the credibility and seriousness of their "concern for human rights and dignity" since their concern is applied "selectively" and "discriminately"!

KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)
Representation in the
Nordic Countries

1989-06-20

THE IRAQI DICTATORSHIP ADMITS FORCIBLY DISPLACING KURDS
TENS OF THOUSANDS MORE KURDS DISPLACED BY THE IRAQI REGIME
AND 1939 KURDS POISONED IN A REFUGEE CAMP

1- The inhabitants of more areas in Kurdistan have been served notice by the Iraqi authorities to prepare themselves for "evacuation". This is yet another step in the current phase of the forcible depopulation of Kurdistan and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Kurds. It comes in the heels of the completion of the forcible displacement of the inhabitants of the whole area of Qala Diza, the nearby townships and villages and a camp, in early June, which affected tens of thousands of Kurds. The currently affected areas constitute parts of the Iraqi regime's "TOTAL EVACUATION AREAS" in Kurdistan; they include:

SHIRWAN MAZIN, MERGA SOOR, DEGALA, and the KHORMAL CAMP.
(The camp's inhabitants had already been displaced once before.)

The fundamental objectives of the Iraqi regime's "TOTAL EVACUATION AREA" plan are: to "liquidate" the Kurdish national liberation movement; to eradicate "once and for all" the Kurdish people's legitimate national aspirations; and to crush the last viable center of democratic opposition to the regime.

2- The Iraqi dictatorial regime has admitted, through the government-controlled Baghdad daily al-Iraq, 16 June 1989, forcibly displacing Kurds from their towns, townships and villages in Kurdistan (TT-Reuter, Baghdad). This admission confirms the reports given by the Kurdistan Front to the world public opinion.

KURDISTAN FRONT (Irak)
Nordiska representationen
Stockholm

1989-06-03

TVÅNGSFÖRFLYTTNING AV TIO TUSENTALS KURDER I IRAK FORTSÄTTER

Den irakiska tyranniska regimen fortsätter sin utplåningspolitik mot det kurdiska folket i Kurdistan Irak. Den senaste fasen av denna utplåningspolitik är tvångsförflyttningen av den kurdiska befolkningen i Qala Diza, Pimalak, Dzarawa, Sangasar och Twasooran samt alla byar i detta område i Suleymania provinsen.

Bifogar följande bilagor för Er kännedom:

- 1 - Ett meddelande från Kurdistan Front om den pågående tvångsförflyttningen i Qala Diza området.
- 2 - Fotokopia och översättning av ID kortet som delas ut till alla Kurder som tvångsförflyttas.
- 3 - Fotokopia och översättning av en blankett innehållande information om ägodelar av alla Kurder som förflyttas mot sin vilja.
- 4-5 - Pressklipp om tvångsförflyttning av Kurder och om den tyranniska regimen i Irak.
- 6 - Översättning av ett beslut som ger Baath parti organisationer "makten" att döda människor utan rättegång.
- 7 - Pressklipp om Fru Danielle Mitterrands intryck efter sin besök till de kurdiska flyktinglägren i Turkiet.

Kurdistan Front
Nordiska representationen