

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

التقريب	المجمع	الناحية	التفاه
المبلغ المقدر للتحويل	سعر البناء للتر المربع الواحد	المتنلات ونوعية البناء	مساحة 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

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"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

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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

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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	Nadhira 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

The refugees in the Diyar Bakir camp are engaged in similar action.

These acts by the Turkish authorities is contrary to all civilized international behavior and are a violation of the Geneva Convention.

We, the Kurdistan Front, hold the Turkish authorities directly responsible before the world public opinion for any harm inflicted on the refugees.

We also hold the international community, especially in Europe and North America, responsible for the safety and security of the refugees. The European and North American countries must be up to their responsibilities and use their good offices with the Turkish government to change its policy towards these refugees and to put an end to its collusion with the ruthless Iraqi dictatorship to force the refugees return to Iraq against their wish.

We appeal to all who are concerned with human rights and human dignity to act before it is too late

How much must the Kurdish people suffer and how long must the Kurds be sacrificed at the altar of "economic interests"?

Kurdistan Front (Iraq)  
Representation in the Nordic Countries

KURDISTAN FRONT (Irak)  
Nordiska representationen  
Stockholm

1989-07-07

#### IRAKS REGIM MEDGER ATT DEN FÖRFLYTTAR KURDER

Den irakiska regimen har medgett officiellt att den håller på med att flytta den kurdiska befolkningen från alla områden längs Iraks norra och nord-östra gränser. Detta område är cirka 50.000 kvadrat kilometer, 1600 kilometer lång och 30 kilometer bred.

Denna fas i Iraks folkomflyttning betyder att hundratusentals civila Kurder har tvångsförflyttats eller kommer att tvångsförflyttas inom kort.

Tvångsförflyttningen av hundratusentals Kurder strider mot folkrätten, FNs stadgar och överenskommelser. Den är också ett allvarligt brott mot mänskliga rättigheter.

Vi vädjar till Er att hjälpa det kurdiska folket att få leva i fred i sina trakter i Kurdistan genom att använda tillgängliga diplomatiska, politiska och ekonomiska påtryckningar på Iraks regering för att sätta stop för sin tvångsförflyttning av Kurder.

3- As of Monday, June 12, 1989, and as a result of being poisoned by the bread supplied to them by the camp, about 2,000 Kurdish refugees in the camp of Mardin, Turkey, have been showing various symptoms of poisoning.

Thursday, 8 June: Hundreds of the refugees were showing symptoms of poisoning hours after eating the supplied bread: vomiting, diarrhea, headache.

Sunday, 11 June: The number of victims became over 1,900, 50 of whom being in critical conditions.

The exact number of refugees affected by the poison as of June 14 was 1,939: 619 children, 698 women and 622 men.

The Turkish authorities admit, unofficially, that "poison" has been administered in the bread and that two employees of the bakery supplying bread to the camp have been arrested in connection with this matter and confessed committing the crime.

The Iraqi regime is implementing, unhindered, its long-term plans to "liquidate" (physically, psychologically, politically, socially and economically) a people and an ethnic group of four million. It actually and correctly interprets the silence of, and the credits, loans, trade concessions and the supply of lethal and non-lethal "materials" from, the outside world, as signs of real intentions meaning either "encouragement" or "tacit acceptance" of its measures. These measures constitute, by any standard, flagrant violations of elementary human rights and of the UN Charter, the UN Civil and Political Covenant and the Economic, Social and Cultural Covenant of 1966, of which the Iraqi regime is a signatory.

15 June 1989.

Kurdistan Front

Representation to the Nordic Countries

THE KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)  
Representation  
The Nordic Countries

1989-05-26

THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES ACT IN COLLUSION WITH THE IRAQI REGIME  
TO FORCE  
KURDISH REFUGEES IN TURKEY TO RETURN  
TO IRAQ AGAINST THEIR WISH  
AND MASS ACTION BY THE REFUGEES AGAINST

It is clear now that the Turkish authorities are acting in collusion with the Iraqi regime to force the Kurdish refugees in Turkey to return to Iraq against their will and thus put them at the "mercy" of the Iraqi ruthless and reckless dictator. This will entail great risks to these refugees' life and freedom.

1- The governor of Mardin has recently declared that 16,000 refugees shall return to Iraq during the summer (Swedish Radio).

2- Iraq has recently invited Turkish officials in charge of the refugee camps in Diyar Bakir, Kara Tepe (Mardin) and Mus (Mush) to Baghdad.

3- The Turkish government has refused many attempt to put the refugees and their camps under the supervision of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The latest Turkish refusal has taken place these days.

4- Iraqi governmental delegations are allowed into the camps that try to coerce and intimidate the refugees into returning to Iraq. These methods have not produced results. Therefore, is the Iraqi regime trying the method of forced repatriation under an information blackout.

For these and other reasons, the refugees, especially in Kara Tepe (Mardin), have begun mass action against the visit to the camps by Iraqi governmental delegations. These mass actions begun a week ago. The Turkish authorities reacted by cutting all supply of water and electrical to some of the camps (water in supplied daily by tankers to the Kara Tepe camp) . It should be remembered that it summer in the area and the temperatures are high. The water is needed for drinking, cooking and washing. The refugees responded by refusing to take their rations of foodstuffs since May 21. Moreover, they refuse to seek help and medicine from the few medical personnel at the camps or from visiting medical personnel.

The nutritional and hygienic situation in the camps has already been acute; it will soon -if it has not already- become desperate.

KURDISTAN FRONT (Irak)  
Nordiska representationen  
Stockholm

MEDDELANDE

Den irakiska regimen försätter sin utrotningspolitik mot det kurdiska folket i Kurdistan Irak. Den senaste åtgärden i denna hänsynslösa politik är tvångsförflyttningen av befolkningen i följande städer och trakter:

Qala Diza  
Sangasar  
Bastasin  
Zharawa  
Tosooran  
Samt alla byar i Dola Raq.

Detta område har en yta på omkring 1000 kvadrat kilometer och en befolkning på mellan 100,000 och 120,000 kurder.

Irakiska myndigheter har redan meddelat sitt beslut om tvångsförflyttning till befolkningen.

Den 29/3 blanketter om personuppgifter delades ut. Blanketterna måste lämnas tillbaka den 4/4.

Den 6/4 protesterade delar av befolkningen fredligt mot beslutet. Den 9/4 förstörde irakiska styrkor hela stadsdelar där de fredliga protesterna ägde rum och deras invånare fördes bort till för oss okända "platser".

Qala Diza bombades i april 1974 av det irakiska flygvapnet. Över 150 människor, de flesta studenter, dödades och ytterligare 300 sårades i attacken. Staden var då under kurdisk kontroll.

Vi vädjar till Er att göra Ert bästa för att hjälpa vårt folk genom påtryckningar på den irakiska regimen för att upphöra med sin brutala och hänsynslösa politik mot kurderna.

Kurdistan Front (Irak)

Nordiska representation

1989-04-13

## Meddelande från Kurdistan Fronts talesman

Det bekräftas dag efter dag att den diktatoriska regimen i Irak fortsätter att verkställa sina planer att tvångsförflytta Kurder från Arbil och Suleimaniya provinserna in Kurdistan Irak.

Kurderna ska tvångsförflyttas till "koncentrationsläger" i Kurdistan och till öknerna i sydvästra Irak.

Den diktatoriska regimen i Irak har nyligen "låtsats" att uppskjuta eller upphäva med sin tvångsförflyttningspolitik. Men detta är bara ett propaganda taktik för att lungna ner befolkningen i de berörda områdena och i Kurdistan samt vilseleda allmänna opinionen inom Irak och i världen.

Vi förväntar oss att irakiska styrkor kommer att använda våld mot befolkningen som vanligt.

Den senaste informationen från Kurdistan konstaterar att myndigheterna har delat ut blanketter till befolkningen i Sangasar, Zharawa, Tousouran, Pimalek och Qadir Agha samt halva befolkningen i Qala Diza. Dessa blanketter kräver personuppgifter. Berörda människor har fått ett officiellt meddelande att de ska förflyttas i mitten av maj.

Det har förekommit protest aktioner och många har arresterats, bland de Mulla Muhammad Dalkayi från Qala Diza och Sheikh Mustafa Bavillan från Ranya. Båda är välkända personer i området.

Vi hoppas att Ni protesterar mot tvångsförflyttningen av Kurder.

Talesman  
Kurdistan Front

1989-05-02

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



KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)  
Scandinavian Representation  
Stockholm

1990-05-05

KURDISH REFUGEES IN TURKEY FACE FURTHER TROUBLES

- \* Turkey refuses to build houses for the refugees
- \* Turkish Premier in Baghdad to discuss "Kurdish rebellion"
- \* Refugees return to an "unknown" future in Iraq

1- According to reliable sources the Turkish Foreign Ministry rejected on 30 April 1990 a project to build houses for the Iraqi Kurdish refugees presently living in tents in the refugee camp of Mardin. The project, estimated to cost 14 million US dollars, was to be implemented in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and was to be financed, in part, by foreign sources.

This rejection has created deep fears among the refugees as well as great doubts as to the real intentions of the Turkish government towards them.

2- The Turkish Prime Minister arrived today, Saturday 5 May 1990, in Baghdad. According to the British Broadcasting Corporation (the BBC), discussions with Iraqi officials will concentrate on two main issues:

- A) "The Kurdish rebellion" on the border between the two states.
- B) Sharing the water resources of the Euphrates.

Turkey and Iraq have a border-security agreement signed in the mid-seventies according to which both sides co-ordinate their efforts to jointly or individually combat Kurdish opposition groups, including hot-pursuit inside the territory of the other country to a depth of 15 kilometers.

3- Because of the great uncertainties facing the refugees and the difficult economic, social, and psychological conditions under which they exist, and due to the lack of guarantees to their safety and security, a number of refugees, especially from the camp of Mush (Mus) have decided that they'd rather return to an unknown future in Iraq under threats of mal-treatment, forcible resettlement and the risk of prison and execution than continue living under the harsh conditions of the refugee camps.

Kurdistan Front (Iraq)  
Scandinavian Representative

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'Kurdistan Front (Iraq) is a coalition of five Kurdish parties: Kurdish Socialist Party (Pasok), Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), Kurdistan Patriotic Union (PUK), Kurdistan Popular Democratic Party (KPDP), Kurdistan Socialist Party (KSP-I). The Kurdistan Branch of the Iraqi Communist Party is also a member.

كوردستان

**KURDISTAN FRONT** (Iraq)  
Scandinavian Representation  
Stockholm

1990-05-05

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KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)  
Representation in the  
Nordic Countries

1

June 2, 1989

THE IRAQI DICTATORSHIP STARTS THE NEW PHASE OF  
ITS LONG-TERM PLAN OF FORCIBLE DISPLACEMENT  
OF TENS OF THOUSANDS KURDS FROM THEIR HOME AREAS

The latest news, breaking through the Iraqi dictatorship total news black-out imposed on Kurdistan, that we have now received verify what the regime and its apologists have so desperately tried to deny categorically. Finally, the new phase of the forcible mass population transfer of Kurds and of depopulating Kurdistan of its Kurdish inhabitants began on May 28.

Between May 28 and 30, the whole population of Twasooran, numbering about 10,000 people in 1,800 households were deported against their will from their township. Their houses, 1,800, were then blown up and bulldozed.

On May 31, the forcible deportation of the inhabitants of Qala Diza was started by the military and security forces. Tension is high in the town, which has a population of 120,000 Kurds. There are news of resistance and civil disobedience among the population of Qala Diza and elsewhere. There are strong fears that if the situation get out of the hands of the military and security forces, large-scale "physical liquidation" of these people.

We feel obliged to remind those who are genuinely concerned about human rights and dignity, and those who do not give economic and strategic interests their uppermost and only concern, of the words of the two British MPs, Mr. D. Anderson and Mr. G. Robertson, that, "THE TIME FOR MERE CONDEMNATION IS OVER...REAL PRESSURE MUST BE BROUGHT UPON THE (Iraqi) REGIME."

What the Iraqi dictatorship is committing against the Kurdish people is a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and of the UN Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights approved by the General Assembly on December 16, 1966; the Iraqi government is signatory to both covenants. These measures reveal the genuine anti-democratic nature of the regime and its disregard for international law.

THE TRAGEDY OF IRAQI KURDISTAN:  
THE DESTRUCTION OF A PEOPLE AND CULTURE

Remarks to the  
International Conference on the Kurds:  
Human Rights and Cultural Identity

by  
Peter W. Galbraith  
Professional Staff Member  
Committee on Foreign Relations  
U.S. Senate

I will confine my remarks to the plight of the Iraqi Kurds. In connection with Senate Foreign Relations Committee assessments of the Iran-Iraq war, I twice had occasion to visit Iraqi Kurdistan, in 1984 and 1987. Between those visits I was able to witness the sharp deterioration in the treatment of the Kurdish population by the Iraqi government.

In 1988 the plight of the Iraqi Kurds burst onto the international consciousness, first with the graphic reports of a poison gas attack on the Kurdish city of Halabja and then with the massive outflow of refugees from northern Iraq in September, bringing with them tales of a broad chemical weapons offensive by the Iraqi army.

In connection with legislation that Senator Pell introduced to sanction Iraq for this use of chemical weapons against the Kurds, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee asked me to lead a mission to report on and document the use of chemical weapons. I shall summarize the findings of that mission, then discuss last year's sanctions legislation which was not enacted, and finally offer some thoughts on the future of chemical weapons legislation and what might be done to ameliorate the conditions of the Iraqi Kurds.

First, to restate the principal conclusions of our fact-finding mission, we found overwhelming evidence that Iraq did use chemical weapons on Kurdish civilians in northern Iraq in a major offensive that began August 25, 1988. The offensive was intended to break the Kurdish insurgency and accomplished that objective.

These chemical weapons attacks were part of an Iraqi military policy intended to depopulate large parts of Iraqi Kurdistan. Elements of the policy include: (1) the destruction of villages and towns throughout Kurdistan; (2) the relocation of the Kurdish population into concentrated new settlements where military control can be exercised; (3) the deportation of Kurds to areas outside of Kurdistan; and (4) the use of terror tactics, including lethal poison gas to drive civilians out of the areas to be depopulated.

The end result of this policy could be the destruction of the Kurdish identity, Kurdish culture, and a way of life that has endured for centuries.

The policy has been carried out with great brutality and with a cynical disregard for world opinion and international law. Our fact-finding mission documented chemical weapons attacks on 49 villages; we believe the actual total to be much higher. The chemical weapons attacks were followed by military

operations in which many survivors who chose to remain in Iraq (or could not reach Turkish sanctuary) were massacred. Drawing on interviews, we estimated that the total cumulative civilian casualties from the chemical weapons attacks and the follow-on military operations were in the thousands. However, our information comes from only that part of Iraq where Kurds had access to refuge in Turkey. If the same kinds of military operations took place deeper in Iraqi Kurdistan as took place in the border areas, the Kurdish death toll could have been in the tens or hundreds of thousands.

We do not know the total casualties. We do not know with any degree of certainty what has happened in Iraqi Kurdistan over the last year. Ever since Iraqi soldiers sealed the border with Turkey at the beginning of September 1988, a deadly silence has descended on Iraqi Kurdistan.

Because the Iraqis questioned the evidence of poison gas use, let me also restate what the evidence was. In the last week of August and the first week of September, 1988, some 65 thousand people came unexpectedly across the Iraq-Turkey border. Although they came from many different villages spread over a very mountainous terrain, they reported essentially the same set of facts.

Beginning around dawn on August 25, Iraqi warplanes and helicopters dropped bombs containing chemical weapons on villages in the Dihok, Zakho and Amadiyah regions of Iraq. Generally, each aircraft dropped three or four bombs. These bombs made only a weak sound and then a cloud spread out from the center of the explosion. The air smelled of bad garlic, rotten onions, or bad apples. Many of those exposed to the gas dropped dead instantly or very quickly. The bodies, according to some, appeared frozen. The livestock died and birds fell out of the sky. These attacks continued until August 28. Thereafter troops wearing protective clothes entered the villages. In some places, such as the village of Baze, Iraqi forces opened fire with machine-guns on the survivors and then bulldozed the bodies into mass graves.

This account is drawn on interviews conducted by my team with several hundred refugees from all the major Kurdish refugee camps and gathering areas. These interviews were conducted in the second week of September, just after the events described took place. We interviewed all kinds of people: Pesh Merga, civilian men, women, and children. And, we had no trouble finding witnesses; indeed, I would estimate that one-half to three-fourths of the refugee population were eye-witnesses to the events I described.



Some have argued that there was no "real" or physical evidence of the attacks. This is not entirely true, of course. A British television crew entered Iraq and unearthed bomb fragments that contained traces of chemical weapons. According to press reports, Secretary Shultz relied in part on technical evidence when he charged Iraq with the use of chemical weapons on September 8. However, in my judgement, the conclusive evidence came from the victims themselves. Under Anglo-Saxon law -- and I think this is a pretty good standard -- the greatest weight in a criminal trial is eye-witness evidence. The accounts of Iraq's use of chemical weapons were corroborated by thousands of eye-witnesses.

These eye-witnesses accounts also fit with known Iraqi behavior. Eight different United Nations investigative teams found and documented Iraqi use of chemical weapons against Iran in violation of international law. Iraq's Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister, Tariq Aziz, admitted to use of chemical weapons against Iran.

With regard to the Kurds, Iraq's brutality is equally undeniable and undenied. During my September 1987 trip, on the road from Baghdad to Jalawla to Darbandikhan to Sulamanyeh to Kirkuk, I counted more than forty Kurdish villages that had been destroyed recently. These villages were not in remote areas. They were on the principal roads of Iraqi Kurdistan. A

regime that would callously destroy hundreds of villages that had been in place for centuries, that would make the first large-scale use of chemical weapons in international conflict since World War I, is certainly a regime capable of using chemical weapons against its own people.

Iraq's attacks on its Kurdish population began on August 25, 1988 -- that is to say, five days after a ceasefire went into effect in the Iran-Iraq war. In the case of the Kurds, chemical weapons were used against unarmed civilians and against insurgents without aircraft, without heavy artillery, and without any means of threatening the Arab-Iraqi homeland or the regime of President Saddam Hussein. While international law allows no defense of necessity so as to permit the use of chemical weapons, Iraq claims the use was justified by the life-or-death nature of the war with Iran. No such compulsion existed in the case of the Kurds. Indeed, the destruction of the Kurdish insurgency could have been accomplished as effectively by Iraq's battle-tested troops without resorting to chemical weapons and without massacring innocent civilians.

Why then did Iraq choose to use chemical weapons on its Kurdish population? Because Saddam Hussein's government thought it could get away with it. They believed the world did not care about chemical weapons and that the world did not care about the Kurds.

Partly, they were wrong. The reports of chemical weapons use reached the United States over the Labor Day weekend, that is in early September. On September 7, the Senate came back into session. On September 8, Senator Pell introduced "The Prevention of Genocide Act of 1988" which imposed stiff sanctions against Iraq for its use of chemical weapons and for its policy of destroying Iraq's Kurdish population. On September 9, the Senate unanimously adopted the sanctions legislation. Two further times the Senate approved sanctions and twice the House of Representatives passed a milder version of the sanctions. While the two Houses did agree on a common version, parliamentary squabbles -- and the firm opposition of the Reagan Administration -- prevented the final enactment of the sanctions bill.

This was a tragedy. Iraq in the end paid no price for its use of chemical weapons. But I think our effort accomplished something. First, it caught Iraq's attention. Passage of sanctions produced the largest anti-American demonstration in Baghdad in 20 years. Some in the executive branch expressed concern about the damage done to U.S.-Iraq relations; I considered the demonstration a compliment to the Senate stand. Most important, however, Iraq stopped using chemical weapons.

Now the Foreign Relations Committee has approved a new sanctions bill. It will not reach back and punish Iraq for its past action. It will, however, impose a complete severance of economic relations between the U.S. and any country that uses chemical weapons in violation of international law or against its own citizens. I believe there is an excellent chance this measure will become law and, if so, this will be one positive product of last year's initiative.

A unilateral U.S. action will not of course be as effective as concerted action by the Western nations. I would therefore hope our sanctions approach might be considered by the major Western economic powers. A united front on our part will defeat any effort by an economically powerful state such as Iraq to circumvent the effectiveness of sanctions.

In our concern about the use of chemical weapons, we must not lose sight of the underlying human rights problem of the Iraqi Kurds. As I noted above, Iraq could have used conventional means to accomplish the same ends for which it used chemical weapons. For Iraq, the use of chemical weapons was merely a matter of speed and economy. From the point of view of the Kurds, we will have accomplished little if we stop the use of poison gas but if villages continue to be destroyed, if people are moved to inhospitable environments, if children continue to be kidnapped and murdered.

KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)  
Representation in the  
Nordic Countries

20 June 1989

Brief information on THE KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)

The establishment of the KURDISTAN FRONT was announced in a statement issued on 12 May 1988.

The FRONT has the following members which all have equal standing as well as equal rights and duties within the FRONT:

- 1-The Kurdish Socialist Party (PASOK)
- 2-The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK)
- 3-The Kurdistan Region Organization of  
The Iraqi Communist Party (ICP)
- 4-The Kurdistan Popular Democratic Party (KPDP)
- 5-The Kurdistan Socialist Party-Iraq (KSP-I)
- 6-The Kurdistan Democratic Party-Iraq (KDP)

The FRONT has the following leading organizations:

1- The POLITICAL LEADERSHIP: It includes representatives of all member parties. These representatives are either the first or the second leading figure, or both, of each party. The POLITICAL LEADERSHIP leads the FRONT and all its institutions. Its decisions are taken by consensus.

2- The EXECUTIVE BUREAU: It is a bureau made up of a leading figure from each of the FRONT's member parties. It follows up the decisions made by the POLITICAL LEADERSHIP.

3- The DELEGATION ABROAD: All the member parties of the FRONT are represented in this delegation. It is responsible for the national, regional and international relations of the Kurdish movement. It has representatives in: the Nordic Countries (Stockholm), North America (Washington), the Socialist Countries (Prague), Western Europe (London), and the Arab and Islamic Countries (Damascus).

The main objective of the FRONT is to achieve the Kurdish people's right to self-determination. Its other aims are to unite the various forces of the Kurdish movement of Kurdistan-Iraq, and to lead the movement and its institutions in the political, military, information, finance, administration and public relations fields.

KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)  
Representation in the  
Nordic Countries

1989-06-28

THE IRAQI DICTATORIAL REGIME REVEALS ITS PLANS  
TO FORCIBLY DISPLACED ALL THE KURDISH INHABITANTS  
OF A SO-CALLED "SECURITY-ZONE" THAT IS 30 KILOMETERS DEEP  
ALONG IRAQ'S NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN BORDERS

Reuter news agency reports from the Iraqi capital Baghdad on 25 June 1989 that the Iraqi government plans to evacuate all the inhabitants of a "security-zone" that is 20 miles (more than 30 kilometers) deep along Iraq's northern and north-eastern borders.

This so-called "BORDER SECURITY ZONE" is identical with what Iraqi official documents call "TOTAL EVACUATION AREAS" affecting hundreds of thousands of Kurdish families. This area include big towns, townships and villages, such as ZAKHO, AMADIYAH, BATUFA, IBRAHIM KHALIL, SARSANG, DIRALOOK, MERGA SOOR, DIYANA, RAWANDUZ, KHANAQIN, SOORDASH, QALA DIZA, DIGALA, RANYA and MENDILI, in addition to between 10 to 15 camps housing Kurds who had already been forcibly displaced during previous campaigns. The first phase of these plans has already been carried out in the Qala Diza area and the towns of Qala Diza and Digala are now ghost towns with the houses left standing.

Meanwhile, this very same regime is allocating large sums of money and other resources to speedily reconstruct, among others, the city of Basra and the town of Faw, both situated only a few kilometers from the borders, but in the southern Arabic part of Iraq. This is a direct indication that its so-called "border security zone" ia applied to Kurdistan only.

Mere words, like "deplore" and "concerned" and "oppose", do not help the hundreds of thousands of Kurdish children, women and men who are the victims of these plans; neither do these words deter the arrogant and defiant dictatorship in Iraq from continuing its forcible displacement of Kurds. It is no use to shed tears and utter nice words when it is too late and the fate of these children, women and men is sealed.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT. AND ACT QUICKLY.**

Now is the time: to stop propping up the Iraqi dictatorship with loans, re-scheduling of loans and interests on these loans; to stop giving it credits and trade concessions; to stop the transfer of "lethal" technology to this ruthless dictatorship; to stop importing its oil; to take up its flagrant violations of human rights in the various United Nations forums and organs.

Apply diplomatic pressure on the Iraqi dictatorship to convince it of the seriousness of your real intentions.

KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)  
Representation in the  
Nordic Countries

1989-07-03

THE IRAQI DICTATORSHIP OFFICIALLY CONCEDES  
IT IS CURRENTLY IMPLEMENTING PLANS TO DISPLACE  
THE WHOLE KURDISH POPULATION OF A 30-KILOMETERS-DEEP AREA  
ALONG IRAQ'S ENTIRE NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN BORDERS

RECENT KURDISTAN FRONT REPEATED REPORTS ON THESE PLANS ARE CONFIRMED

Reuter news agency reported from the Iraqi capital Baghdad on 25 June 1989 that the Iraqi government plans to evacuate all the inhabitants of a "security-zone" that is 20 miles (30 kilometers) deep along Iraq's northern and north-eastern borders.

This so-called "SECURITY ZONE" is identical with what Iraqi official documents, recently published by the Kurdistan Front, call "TOTAL EVACUATION AREAS" affecting hundreds of thousands of Kurdish families. These areas include big towns, townships and villages, such as ZAKHO, AMADIYAH, BATUFA, IBRAHIM KHALIL, SARSANG, DIRALOOK, MERGA SOOR, DIYANA, RAWANDUZ, KHANAQIN, SOORDASH, QALA DIZA, DIGALA, RANYA and MENDILI, in addition to between 10 and 15 camps housing Kurds who had already been forcibly displaced during previous phases of this total depopulation plan. Its current phase has been started in the Qala Diza area, and the towns of Qala Diza and Digala are now ghost towns with the houses left standing.

Meanwhile, this dictatorial and discriminating regime is allocating large financial and other resources to speedily reconstruct, among others, the city of Basra and the town of Faw, both situated only a few kilometers from the eastern borders, but in the southern Arabic part of Iraq. This is a direct indication that its so-called "security zone" is applied to Kurdistan only.

We feel obliged to emphasize that mere words, like "deplore", "concerned" and "opposed to" the forcible displacement of Kurds, expressed by some governments and organizations, unfortunately do not help the hundreds of thousands of Kurdish children, women and men who are the victims of these plans; neither do these words deter the arrogant and defiant dictatorship in Iraq from continuing its forcible displacement of Kurds. It is no use to shed tears and utter nice words when it is too late and the fate of these children, women and men is sealed.

**NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT.** Now is the time: to stop propping up the Iraqi dictatorship with loans and re-scheduling of old loans; to stop giving it credits and other trade concessions; to stop the transfer of "lethal" technology and material to this ruthless dictatorship; to stop importing its oil; to take up its flagrant violations of human rights in United Nations and other international forums and organs; to apply real diplomatic and other pressure on the Iraqi dictatorship and expose its outrageous violations of human rights international law and UN covenants.

KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)  
Representation in the  
Nordic Countries

1989.08.21

FRANCE ACCEPTS MORE THAN 350 KURDISH REFUGEES  
FROM THE MARDIN CAMP AND

MADAME MITTERRAND DONATES ONE MILLION FRANCS TO THE REFUGEES

BRITISH EXPERTS CONFIRM THAT KURDISH REFUGEES WERE POISONED

1- Madame Mitterrand, the First Lady of France, has donated 1,000,000 Francs to help the Kurdish refugees in the camps in Turkey, according to press reports.

2- At the beginning of August more than 350 Kurdish (Iraqi) refugees from the Mardin Refugee Camp, Turkey, arrived in France. They are now housed in two villages in the central agricultural part of the country.

3- Mr. Gwynne Roberts, the British free lance journalist and reporter, and well informed on Kurdish affairs, has published the findings on blood samples taken from Kurdish refugees from the Mardin camp and analyzed in British laboratories. These findings indicate, according to British specialists, poisoning by mercury and nerve gas. According to experts at the New Cross Hospital in London, the analysis of blood samples taken from Kurdish refugees in Mardin clearly shows that the blood enzymes have been affected by a very poisonous agent related to insecticides chemical warfare gases. (Mr. Roberts article was published in full in the Swedish daily Dagens Nyheter, on August 16, 1989).

Kurdistan Front  
Representation in the Nordic Countries



KURDISTAN FRONT (Iraq)  
Representation in the  
Nordic Countries

1989-08-21

IRAQ: FEVERISH RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTH  
WHILE KURDISTAN IS BEING DESTROYED

The Iraqi regime recently officially announced that it is creating a no-mans land along its borders with Turkey and Iran for "security reasons" and that these measures cover the whole border areas.

But the truth is emerging on the real target of these measures, namely, the depopulation and destruction of Kurdistan. While the regime has been destroying historic and productive Kurdish towns on a large scale and with vengeful speed, it is engaged in feverish reconstruction and investment efforts to rebuild the city of Basra ("less than 30 kilometres from the Iranian border") and the town of Faw, only 400 meters from the Iranian borders. "President Saddam Hussein is fiercely determined to rebuild Faw: all Iraqi citizens have been pressed into service, physically or financially, by official decree (and the ruling Ba'ath party is making sure they comply)...and Saddam Hussein had \$5 billion set aside for restoring (Basra):...although many of the people who...fled the city...do not appear to be too anxious to move into (the) city." "Indeed, the whole of southern Iraq...is now one vast building site where the bulk of the reconstruction work is concentrated." (Le Monde July 20, published in The Guardian Weekly, August 6, 1989, page 16). "On June 2 the minister of local government...was dismissed from his post...(and) local reports spoke of inefficiency particularly in connection with the reconstruction of...Basra." (The Economist Intelligence Unit, Iraq, Country Report No 3, 1989, pages 8-9). According to the same publication and on the basis of estimates published by the Gulf International Bank, government expenditures on priority projects include:

Khor al-Zubair petrochemical works:	\$ 2 billion
Basra (immediate ):	\$ 2.5 "
Basra (longer term):	\$13 "
Shatt al-Arab:	\$ 5 "
Southern ports:	\$ 1.5 "
Total	<u>\$24.0 billion</u>

All these areas are within 30 kilometers from the border with Iran, but in the southern non-Kurdish part of Iraq.

Therefore, it is quite obvious that the Iraqi dictatorial regime and its apologists are misleading public opinion by claiming that its measure are apply to all parts of Iraq and all the Iraqi populace; these destructive measures are clearly directed against the Kurdish people and their country Kurdistan as a means of mass punishment.

H.E. Chairman of the 9th Summit of the Non-aligned Movement  
T.E. Members of the Summit

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

We greet your summit meeting and wish it success in accomplishing its noble aims.

No doubt that vital questions related to various peoples as well as human rights merit Your Excellencies concern.

We wish to draw Your Excellencies attention to the fact that the Iraqi regime, a member of your movement, continues its war of extermination, its mass depopulation, its whole-scale destruction, and its wide use of chemical and poison gas weapons in Kurdistan Iraq.

This ethnic war has been escalated, markedly, after the cease fire between Iraq and Iran.

As a result of this tragic policy, half the population of Kurdistan Iraq has been displaced, including over half a million refugees in neighboring Turkey and Iran.

Our Front calls upon Your Excellencies to endeavor to bring an end to this disaster by encouraging the Iraqi government to stop its war of extermination, to respect human rights and to bring peace to Kurdistan.

2nd September 1989

Iraqi Kurdistan Front

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
OF IRAQI KURDISTAN

4 - 6 September 1992, Zeist, The Netherlands

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