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پهله‌مانی کوردستان : شاری که رکووک پایته ختی هه‌ریمی کوردستانه

KURDISTAN PARLIAMENT : KERKUK IS THE CAPITAL CITY OF KURDISTAN REGION

ماهی دیگ له مدوبره په رله مهاتی کوردستان
به ناوی گله کیل کوره ستانی باشورو و به تیکرای
دندگ برباری دا که که رکوون به پایته ختن
که دستانی باشه، دنامه.

تە بىزىرىدە ئەنلىكىسىنىڭ
تە بىزىرىدە ئەنلىكىسىنىڭ
تە بىزىرىدە ئەنلىكىسىنىڭ
تە بىزىرىدە ئەنلىكىسىنىڭ

نینجا بزیه نام بریاره گرنگی خودی داد که بریاره‌کی نمتدویی بیرون و ستایشی و دره گزرنی، که بیت همیج کهست، یان هرگز سینک و همیج لایه‌نگاش ماقی شودی نایاب دسکاری نهم تماشند نمتدویه مرقدده بکا، یان بیکا به کارش فیل و فداره‌جنی سیاست و سوای لهدار

کسرگوک یه گدم پدرستگار، به کمه قبليه
نه تدریجی گورده، نه دله یه که خوبین دهاده
جسته ی و لاثتی کوره و سومولی خو راگرتنی
سیلله تکه مانه به رامپه درندانه ترین و
فاشتیانه ترین سیاستی را گزینه ستاندی به
عمردیکوهن، پایته ختی خشم و زائی گوره،
پایته ختی هیواو تومندی کورده و، تنهها، مه گدر
و دختیک، نهاد میزبوری خدم و زانه و شه و درویسای
پرس هیواو تومندی، له کرذکسی میشکان
هدلکداری و له نار باخ روحاندانه سروشنی و

یدک کورد به چیزی سه رکه شموده نه میستی، نه و
وخته کدرگوکی دلسان له ید بجهته و ..
همهور دوزخانی نازادی کورdestan و
سرخرازی کدرگوکی پایتەخت .. سرتان دا له



KERKUK CITY

(نوزیق مالی هندی خلکی به رهگذر نهندونیسی دپشکنی
جهن ها ورد داوای ناگاداری بعون دهکا بهرامهر تصرفستان

پاش تدویی که زانرا تدیر به کر
بعدتری پشته‌ای روحی جمهماعستی
نیسلام شندزیمی سه پاسپورتی
ساختن مالیزیسرد چهند جازیک
سه راهی توستالیا کرد، و له
هزارکوه کاشی هتلبزرخ خوبی داره،
جزن هاواردی سهده رک وزیران دارای
کرد، که پیویست توستالیا زردر
هوشیار شاگدادار عین چونکه دور نیه
هدنندی گروپیون نورستوری القاعده له
نار توستالیا گه رایان حبتن و، له
ناکاواهه اکاری تیزه رستی بگدن.
هر روزه با لالاکی ایده که له مالنگی



نوجہ لان بی سہ روشنیتھے ..!

عوسمان نوجه لامی پسرای پیشنهادی (کادادان) عبیدالله نوجاهلان که رئیس تورکی حکومی تیغامی دارد و دهن تیستا له درگاهی تمدمرلی زستان کراپی، و توبیدت چاردن تووسی پیشنهادی کاداد له اونه له سده ترسیه کی راسته قیمه داری چون نکه ته، زیارت له پیچ هفتهد بن سه رو شوتینه و کاربده هستانی تورک زنگا به بارزینه و کاهی تهادن جاواری به پکوونی. عوسمان نوجه لامن لمه بیهاده ایهدا که به سه بزنه به و دوی کرده و اوایل له کومنه لامی خلکی کوره کرده مشار



PARLIAMENT HOLDS FIRST FULL SESSION SINCE 1994

❖ A major step in the implementation of the 1998 Washington Agreement was taken October 4, 2002, when all members took their seats in the Iraqi Kurdistan National Assembly in Erbil for the first time since 1994. Dr. Rowsch Nouri Shaways, President of the Parliament, opened the session and greeted the members and the many guests, both foreign and local.

as greetings were exchanged and hands were shaken in a very positive atmosphere. Over 30 journalists were on hand representing media organizations from neighboring countries and Europe. The visitors' gallery was packed. The session was broadcast live via KTV Satellite so everyone could watch the process.

very active friend and supporter of Kurds and the people of Iraqi Kurdistan for years. In her speech, she expressed her great pleasure at being present in the Assembly for this historic session and urged everyone to work to maintain the unity and solidarity of the moment for the future. Letters of support and congratulations were read from Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, a group of UK MPs, as well as other European parties and parliaments.

Dewleta Tirk Raya Giştî Dixapîne

Di destpêka meha Tebaxê da li parlamena Tirk, bi navê "Pakêta Yekîtiya Ewrûpa" hin qanûn hatin derxistin, yan ji guhartin. Pişti wê siyasetmedarên Tirk û çapemeniya wan şemâte dinê dikan, wekî wan êdi daxwezen YE bi cî anine, gor Şertên Kopenhagê kirine. Dibêjin, êdi top li meydana Yekîtiya Ewrûpa ye, divê ew ji bo endameşîyê bi Tirkîyê ra dest bi danustendin bike..

Eva ne rast e. Herçiqas di vê pakêta teze da hin tiştî misbet hebin jî, evana gor Kriterên Kopenhagê gelek kêm in, berê tiştî nagrin. Tirkîyê ne ji bo çareserkirina pîrsa Kurd û ne ji bo avakirina demokrasiyê li welat gaveke bi qîmet ne avêtiye.

Wek nimûne, parlamena Tirk ceza dardakirinê bi tevayî ranekir, lê "bi rewşa şer û şerê nêzîk (xetera şer)" sinor kir. Lê gelo, ma roj heye ku Tirkîyê di şer da nebe, yan ji şer jê ra nêzîk nebe?. Pêvendşyên Tirkîyê bi der û cîranan ra tim xirab e û Tirkîyê bi Kurdan ra tim di şer da ye. Ango, xuya ye, hukumeta Tirk kîngê bixwaze ji bo dardakirina mirovan mane dibîne..

Li aşıyê din, ji bo kuştina mirovan di dest dewleta Tirk da gelek rê olaxên dinê ji hene. Ji sala 1984 vir da, li Tirkîyê tu cezayê dardakirinê bî cî ne hatiye; lê bi hezaran kes di qereqol û qışleyan da, di zindanan da, li ser rîyan, heya di malen xwe da li her çavê jin û zarokên xwe, bi eza û teda, yan ji bi gulebaranê hatine kuştin. Hin ji her roj di zindanên Tipa F da cinazeyên girtiyen siyasi derdikevin. Galo nah şunda êdi dawîya kiryarê han tê?

Tê gotin ku, bi van guhartinê dawî êdi zmanen dinê serbest bûne û Kurd ji li Tirkîyê wê bikarin bi zmanê xwe perwe de bin û bi Kurdi weşana radyo û tîlevîzyonê serbest be. Lê ev gotin ne rast in. Perwerdegarî bi zmanen dinê, her usa ji bi Kurdi serbest nebû. Ango mektebên Kurdi disa venabin. Gor guhartina teze bi zimanen dinê tenê qurs dikarin bêne vekirin. Ango milletekî wek Kurdu ku tenê li Kurdistana Bakûr, di nav sinorê Tirkîyê da, hejmara xwe ji 20 milyonî zêdetir e, disa bi zmanen xwe ne xwedî dibistan, ne mektebên navce, ne ji xudan zaningebe. Ew çawa perwerdegarî ye? Xuya ye vana henekê xwe bi me Kurdan dikan.

Ew qursen hanê ji disa bi destûra dewleta Tirk wê vebin. Bi ci şikli vebin, ew ji xwedî dizane. Dibe ku vekirina wan ji bi hezar fend û şertên idare û polêzê Tirk bêne astengkirin. Disa tê gotin ku, bi guhartina dawî weşana bi zmanê Kurdi di warê radyo û tîlevîzyonê da serbest bûye. Lê bi vê gotinê ji bawer nekin. Karbidesten

Tirk bi mehan e li ser vê yekê di navbera xwe da nîqas dikan. Hinêwan bi temamî diji weşana bi zmanê Kurdi ne. Hinêwan ji dixwazin rojê bi nîv saet weşanê di Kemal Burkay



diviyahû hemû welatiyên Tirkîyê bi zmanê xwe û bi serbestî weşana radyo û tîlevîzyonê bikin rojname derin. Bona vê yekê hewcedariya wan bi Şertên Kopenhagê ji tune. Lê mixabin, dewleta Tirk guh neda vê peymanê, ew heq ji dest welatiyan girt, heya ceza da wan kesan ku bi zmanê xwe peyvîn. Dewleta Tirk nuha dixwaze eyne tiştî bîne ser Şertên Kopenhagê ji. Ango ew heya Yekîtiya Ewrûpa ji dixapîne.

Yekîtiya Ewrûpa di rewêke han da bi Tirkîyê ra rûdine yan na, bêyî ku ew Şertên Kopenhagê bi cî bîne, bibe weletekî demokrat, bêyî ku ew heq û azadîyên milletê Kurd nas bike? Helbet em nizanin. Ger YA norm û prensibên xwe bide bin lingan û bi Tirkîyê ra rûne, wê bike endam, ew ji işe wan e.. Lê Tirkîyê nikare bi van vir û derewan, bi van fen û fûtan 20 milyon Kurd bixapîne.

Kurd heya iro bi listikên han nehatin xapandin û teslimî zulm û zordestiyê nebûn, nah şunda ji nabin. Em tucar bindestiyê û koletiyê qebûl nakin, serê xwe li ber zaliman danayin.

Milletê Kurd azadiyê dixwaze. Ger em wek cîranen baş bi hevra bijin, divê ev yekîti li ser esasê velkevîyê bibe. Bona vê yekîti ji divê berî hertişti ev Qanûna esasi ya nijadperest û mîlitarist bê guhartin, yeke demokratik bê çekirin û nasname û heqê kurd ji tê da bê nişandan. Di gel Tirkî, divê zmanê Kurdi ji bibe zmanê resmi.

Divê heqîn çandî û siyasi yên milletê Kurd bi temamî bêne naskirin.

Divê heqîn perwerdegarî bi zmanê zikmakî ji dibistana pêşin bigir heya zanîngehê pêk bê.

Divê heqîn weşanê bi zmânê Kurdi di rado û tîlevîzyonê da seranseri rojê bê naskirin.

Divê parti û komeleyên Kurd serbest bin.

Divê pîrsa Kurd li ser esaseke federal bê çareserkirin.

Bi zmanê zikmakî karê weşan û çapemeni gor Peymana Lozanê ji bi bo hemû welatiyên Tirkîyê divê bi tevayî serbest be. Di bendê 39'an ya Peymana Lozanê da usa tê gotin: "Hemû welatiyên Tirkîyê wê bikarîn zmanê xwe di warê weşan û çapemeni da û di hemû warên civakî da bi serbestî bi kar bînin."

Ango gor vê bendê,

7 Tebax, 2002
Kemal Burkay

Abdulmelik Firat : "Armanca min ji bûyîna wekîlmîletiyê"

Sekrîterê Giştî Partiya Sosyalist a Kurdistan Serokê Giştî yê Partiya Maf û Azadîyan (HAK-PAR) Abdulmelik Firat wek namzete serbixwe li Diyarbekirê besdarî hilbijartina parlamentoyê dibe.

Firat li ser tevlîbuna xwe ya di hilbijartîne da û armancen xwe, dazanek belav kir. Di destpêka dazanê da Firat bi kurtî çiroka jîyana xwe rave dike û dûra ji behs dike ku ji bo çi ew hewce dibîne ku serbixwe dikeve hilbijartîne.

Abdulmelik Firat dide diyarkirin ku partiya wi (HAK-PAR) ji ber astengî û dijwariyên ku dewlet derdixe hember wê nikare besdarîyê bike. Gereke partiyê di wextekî kin da bi lez xwe amade bikira, lê mixabin hîna ser avabûna wê ra sê heftê derbas nebîbû doza girtina wê hatîbû kirin, û gelek astengî dervîstîn pêş wê, û hebûna hukmîn antîdemokratik yê qanûna hilbijartîne ji serbarî ser..lewma HAK-PAR nikarîbû bikeve hilbijartîne.

Abdulmelik Firat di berdewama dazana xwe da dinivise ku, HAK-PAR li Tirkîyê di warê siyasetê da bi dîtin û pêşniyaret xwe guhartinê bingehîn dixwaze û ji bo çareserkirina pîrsa kurdu xwendî iddi û bîryar e.

Abdulmelik Firat dibêje ku dewlet bi siyaseta xwe ya li hember kurda dixwaze bibe endamê Yekîtiya Awrûpayê (YA) careke din eker bû ku nîyet disa xapandina kurdane û iro 20 milyon kurd li Tirkîyê dijin, digel vê ji serweren dewleti li hember birayen me yên ku li Iraqê dijin, helwesteke bi buxtan û erîşkariyek xeter nîşan didin. Firat diyar dike di van sertan da partiya wi ya ku bi xwe nikare bikeve hilbijartîne, bîryar daye ku fikir û projeyen xwe, doz û

daxwazên xwe bi riya namzete serbixwe bi gel bide naskirin. Lewma Firat di serî da li ser daxwaza partiya xwe û dosten xwe li Diyarbekirê wek namzete serbixwe dikeve hilbijartîne. Firat di dazana xwe da dibêje ku ew armancen li jorê behskiri ji bûyîna wekîlmîletiyâ adi zêdetir xwedî qimet e. Abdulmelik Firat çiroka jîyana xwe bi kurfi weha rave dike:

BI KURTÎ JİNEGERIYA MIN YA KU BI SIRGÜNEN DI NAVBERA DICLE Û FIRATÊ DA HERIKIN DESTPÊKIR...

Di sala 1934an da li qeza Xinûse li gundê Qolhesarê hatime dînyayê. Ji bo wekîlmîletiyê min salê xwe mezintir kir (1927). Di zarotiya xwe da, ez bi malabata xwe va tevayî hatim sirgûnkirin. Li gundê Sergen ya ku girêdayî qeza Vize ya Kirkilarelyê ye, min dibistane sereta xwend. Min lise xilas kirîye.

Min perwerda xwe ya berfireh û pirali li medresa

ku mezinên malbata min seydatî dîkirin wergirt. Li vir min filolojiya Erebî, Farisi û Kurdi, teoloji (îlahiyat) xwendîye. Di hilbijartîne sala 1954an da li Erzurumê di Partiya Demokrat (DP) da hatim hilbijartim bûm wekîlmîlet. Pişti cûnta eskeri ya sala 1960î hatim girtin. Bi berpirsiyaren karbidestiya DP-ê re hatim mehkemekirin. Sal û nîvekî (1,5 sal) li Yassi Ada û 1,5 sal ji li Qeyseriyê (Kayseri) di zindanê da girti mam.

Di dema derba eskeri ya 12ê Adarê sala 1971î da, mehekê di bin çav da hatim girtin. Di dema derba 12ê ilanê ya sala 1980 da hatim girtin li Erzurumê di Dadgeha Eskeri ya idara urfi (sikiyönetim) da hatim dadkirin û dûra serbest hatim berdan. Sala 1991î da, ji Erzurumê wek parlementer hatim

Heta niha ji gelek dozê min di warê sîcîn flîki da dewam dîkin hene. Di sala 1999a da, di avakirina platformen ku ji bo avakirina partyekî siyasi ya pirdengî ya ku besdarbûm wekîlmîlet. Pişti xebateke bi plan û bi sebir me digel 11 rewşenbir û siyasetmedarên kurd ên hêja HAK-PAR avakir. Bi dengdanen azad û demokratik yên hevalen daner ku serpêhatiyen jîyana wan ji ya min ne cuda ne, wek Serokê Giştî hatim hilbijartîne.

MOTOR GROUP NETWORKING

0412124767

دەتوانین کاریکى بەرددوام و زور ھېتمنان بۇ مسۆگەر

بەکەن (بۇزىن و پىاو)

نەوي پىنۋىستە ھەتىپ تەھنە

لەپىنسى شۇفىتىر ئەقەمەنت لە 18 سال كە متى نەبى و لە 50 زىاتر نەبى

كۈرسىنەكى يەك ھەفتەيىمان بۇ نامادەكىرىدوی لە دوايدا بەلکەيەكى

باورەپىنكراوت دەدەينى كە نىشانەنى نەمە 555 بە تەواوى ھەمۇ زانىيارىي

پاسايانى و بازرگانىيەكانى : كەرين و فروشىنى نۇتۇمۇسىلىك

بە باشى و بە شىوهەكى زانستىيانە فيرىبوو

كۈرسەكە بە نىيواران دەبى و نىيدارە كۈرسەكە پاش هەر 2 رۆزى خوينىندە كە تەمواو دەكە

كارىكى مسۆگەرەت بۇ دەسنىشان دەكا

مۇچەيەكى ھەفتانە + عمولة + نۇتۇمبىلىك بۇ بەكارھەيىنانى شەخسى .

بۇ زىاتر ناگدارىي هەر ئەمرى تەلەفون بۇ نەم زمارەيە بەك :

0412124767



Abdulmelik Firat

PİROZ BE

Riza COLPAN

Rojek derket li Hewlêrê
Rojek
Kesk û sor û zer
Rabûjor
Sipî u gewher
Girs û mezin
Fireh û behr
Pêl da wek derya û behr
Germ bû welat
Geş bû welat
Şahi û govend

Min girt ev mizgin
Xwes bû, dilşa bûm
Şîrîn û hingiv bû jîn
Min got. "Her şikir"
Vebû rîyek
Derket rojek
Çirusiya şewqek
Rewşen û geş
Hîv û roj
Hev ra bûn hevbes
Ava bû malek
Pîroz û bimbarek
Ev e birano
Ev roja nû ye
Li Başûrê welêt
Gulek geş bûye
Weka ronahiya çavêñ xwe
Biparêzin gulê
Ew dergeha Kurd e
Pîroz e
Ocaxê bo du ye
Pîroz be ev roj
ji gelê kurd ra

4-10-2002

گوزهانی ئاوارهكان

فه خه ره دین گه رهیانی

بوبولیتک
نیو قەھزى
کوشکەکەی حەسیب سالحەم
مال
قەبرستانى سپىيە
دانیشتووی نەمنە سورەكەم
ناوارەم و چارەم چىيە؟
جارى مىسرى و
جارى قەرەج، تاونىك رۆم
نەمە شارەم تىكۈشانەو
دۇراودەش تەنە خۇم
بۇومە پەيىزجو
بەسىر پاشى مانا رەقتن
بەسىرلاشەو، وونكردى
باواك و براو كەس من
نەندەم جەمولەدا سەركەوتەن
جەولەي دادى، هى مېزۈوه
ھى ئەوانەي، رووحىان تە سەردەستىيان بوجو
ئاى دەبىنن نەم جەولەدا
ھەر دەنگە و كال نەبىتەوە
تەنە رەنگى
شەھىدان و،
ئىنمەي نەنفال و ناوارە
رەنگە كانمان ناچىتەوە
دەبن مۇر
بۇنىچەوان
نەوانەي ھەر دەم نە خۇش
بۇ نەوانەي
بەسىرچ خۇيىمان نە قەرۇش

لىيگەرین

ياسين بانىخىلائى

لىيگەری
با گەرمای رۇخت
تىكەلى نەم بەستەنەن تەنھايىم نەبىت
نەبادا
قە تاماغەي بىرىنەكان
شەقىئەرن
لىيگەری
نەم گۇمى تەنھايىم
با نەشلەقى
نە بادا مااس خەوفە كانە بتارىن
لىيگەری
زۇورىدە بە تارىكى
نە بادا
لەم خەلۇقتەيا
پەيەنەن ئەگەن خوا بېرى
لىيگەری
پە نەدرەكە بە داخراوى
نە بادا
ھەناسەي ساردى نەم پايزە
گە لازى دارى تەنھايىم
ھەلۈرىنى
لىيگەری
دە لىيگەری
با نەشەۋىش
لەتاو تەنھايىما بىتۇمىمەوە
تا سېھىن
چۈزۈكىكى نۇنت
بۇ بىخۇنەمەوە

بە دەم جىهانى مەنفا- وە

سېروان كاروانى

گوتىيان رېن مە نفات چۈن بۇو؟
گۇتمە:
كە نە مان ھاتىم دەر
رۇندىك لە چاوم قەتىس ما
كە ئەندە كەم بە جىن ھىشت
قەز بە سەرمە وە نەما
كە نە سورور پە رىمەمەد
كە وشە كانىم نە پىن نەما
كە شەو لە دەشت مامە وە
پىنخە قە كەم نە سەر نەما
كە نە ئىوھى رې بۇممەد
نە سېنىش تە جىئوما (١) نە ما
كە كېشىتە، رېنان پىن گىرتىم
خە يالە كانىم كەلا نەما
دەلىش فرى و لەلام نەما
گوتىيان مە نەنفا چىن قېر كەدى؟
گۇتمە:
ترس تە نېجە و ھەيە ئى سورور
لە رېزۈنى و تىتلىيات سوور
لە تەنھايىن و شەۋىندارى و،
دانىشىن بە دەم خە يانى دورى
ھە رواش بىتە وە،
نازار تە ھەزىز و گۇنېھ کانى عوور (٢)
لە دوورى باخ و يالە كانى شاردۇزۇد
لە بىن نە مووتىي كۆستىانە كان و
بىن زېبەي دەق و ۋەقىتى بىلۇر.

Heidelberg 12.10.2002

تو بە فەيت

و

ئەم چىايىھە جى مەھىتىھ

ى . وەزىزىز

بۇنى - بەقىر - بەنۇرۇنى؟
نا گىيانەكەم
دەست گىرانە تاڭانەكەم
نەكەن - چىا - بە جىن بىنلى ..
نەكەن خاكس نەم - غەزلىيىن يە -
بە گاسىن
ھەنگاودىكانت بىكىلى
نەكەن من و
نەم كوردىستانە سووتاوه
بە جىن بىنلى ..

دەنما من و ھەزارەها شىعىتى ناسك دەتىزلىيىن
دەنما من و ھەزارەدا ھەستى ناسك دەدۇرىنى
نا گىيانەكەم
- بەقىر - ھەرگىز
نابىن - چىا - بە جىن بىنلى ..

گور زستانان
بەقىر چىا بە جىن بىنلى ،
نۇوكاتىدە كە "جەبىيە"
لە خانە قاى شىعىتى "ناتى"
دەتۈرىت و
نۇ گۈزەرە بە جىن دىلىن
چەند سەپىرە ئ
"مەم" تامەززۇرى
دەست نە خۇين وەردىنى "زىن" بىن ئ
"لاس" بۇ "خەزاز"

گور ھەنگەن و
"دۇنۋەن" "شەم" بەخىكىنى ئ
نەو بۇتكەن
كىزۇلەي - تەم -
لە ئامېزىما بەخۇنەت و
خۇر يەكەمەن ماجىي يكا ،
كوا دەتوانى

خۇشەۋىستىم

پەشىو مەريوانى

خۇشەۋىستىم
كاتىنگ ناوت
ھەل دەقۇنى لە تاخى دەل
دل دەننە كۈن
دەگریم ... دەگریم
تا بەچاوان ... و دەكۈباران
فرىمىسکى گەش بىبارىن
بەل يتوانم
كۈل و كۈلى دەل دامىرىكىنە
بەلام ھەق ھات
خۇشەۋىستىم
دەنەي دەرىيە دەن
ھەرچەن ناوى
پەزىنە سەر
پەت كلىپەي دەكىشىتە سەر
ھە دەسمان دەگرىتە بەر

گوتىيان تە مەنفا- وە چىت ھە يە؟

گۇتمە:
نە گەر خەوت خۇش دەوى
نابىن نە بارى شە و پىن
نە گەر دەنەت خۇش دەوى
نابىن نە ناسمان و دەرس بىن
نە گەر گۇنېنىت خۇش دەوى
نابىن دەنچىزى ھە دىك بىن
نە گەر بە هارت خۇش دەوى
نابىن نە ۶۲۱ ۲ بېنە بە رېنى
نە گەر چىنلىخۇراكەت دەوى
نابىن نە شىرى دايىك بىن مەن بىن
نە گەر مەرۇقابەت تېت خۇش دەوى
نابىن بە كۆدەبۈزۈفت جادۇز بىن
نە ماھە بۇون مە نەنلى
سەقە رېد رى (٢) زىنارى گەنام
دېرىقىن كە لە بابىزە نەي
زامە كانى بىن ھە توانم
نە دەقا نە تە مەمەزى
ناسمانىكى فەز ناھەرە وە
ھە مېشە بۆرە ھېنەتى
دواپەرە خە زان دە دروام
اجيو بەرگ، كېرمان
عوور، ورگ،
سەقە دەر، دەشىگەن

RENAS
GRAPHIC DESIGN
Web Design
business, organisations, personal
9726 3095
siddik@optusnet.com.au

THE KURD

Voice of Australian Kurdish People

ABN No: 78142825380

M.D DI RE LL.B.
Solicitor & Attorney
SPECIALIS IN WORKERS COMPENSATIONS
& MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS CLAIM
9726 3033

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The First Australian Kurdish Newspaper
General .. Independent .. Monthly

English Edition

CNN in preparation to report US attack from Arbil

■ Arbil-Kurdistan (KurdishMedia.coM)
03 November 2002: The events in Hawraman Hotel in Arbil, capital of South Kurdistan, is regarded by the people of Arbil as a measure of how far away the US attack on Saddam's regime is.

The American TV station CNN has permanently based itself in the Hawraman Hotel, to report on the developments in the region, in particular to follow the possible fall of the Iraqi regime under a US-led attack.

The CNN team has cleared the hall in the hotel in order to run their operations. They closed the road that leads to the hotel by barrels.

Sources close to KurdishMedia.com informed that CNN pays a handsome amount of rent to the hotel manager amounting to thousands of US dollars each month.



People of Sulemani Marched for the Anfal Missing

Sulemani-Kurdistan (KurdishMedia.com)
November 2002:

■ Under the supervision of the Ministry of Human Rights, Refugees and Anfal, people of Sulemani city organised a march this morning.

Some prominent political personalities and officials and a huge number of Anfal families took part. They marched to the center of the city and gathered in front of the UN Center in Sulemani. I talked to a number of Anfal mothers who participated in the demonstration and asked them few questions. These shattered families face many unanswered questions, such as whether their beloved ones are still alive or not. If alive, where are they? After so many years, these families still hope that beloved ones are alive.

No doubt, they never rest until they know the fate of their beloved ones.

mina Ahmad Abdulla, a 64 year old lady, who is missing two daughters and a one year old son told me,

"It is so kind of you to hear me out and ask me about my lost children after all these years. My life after my children is like a hell. I don't know why God doesn't kill me? Everyday, I hope that I could open the door and see the faces of my lovely children in their beds."

You don't know how lovely my children were."



Kurdish Woman crying for the missing family

Amina started crying and apologised for not being able to continue.

Khurshida Aziz Ali, a mother of a 14 year old daughter who was lost during the Anfal operations. With her deep tears she told me, "Yes my life is over and my honour is gone too. I am waiting in this world for somebody to answer me when my daughter Nergiz will be back."

I wonder whether Nergiz is eating well? Is she safe from being raped or tortured?"

Then Khurshedha challenge me, "Go back home and ask your mother what she will do if they take you from her. Forgive me, I need to go back to chant for my daughters rights."

The Iraqi regime conducted a genocide campaign against the Kurdish nation during the late 1980s under the codename "Anfal".

A total of 182,000 people are missing since. No one knows what happened to them.

The Iraqi regime's top officials are aware and they have the answers to these questions. Defected high-ranking officials such as Wafiq Al-Samarrai and Nizar Al-Khazraji know the whereabouts of these people, but now they are preparing to go back to their previous positions in a post-Saddam Iraq.

In Europe, they have become respected members of the Iraqi opposition.

Draft constitution for the Kurdish parliament

■ The Turkish Jihan news agency said on Saturday that the Kurdish Parliament on Friday started discussions on two draft bills for the Constitution stating to found an Arab-Kurdish federal state in Iraq and that the city of Karkouk will be the capital for the district of Kurdistan.

In its Saturday's report, the paper said that the two draft constitutions state to annex the governorates of Karkouk, Irbil and Suleimanayah as well as Dahouk to the Kurdish district and to offer it legislative and executive authorities. The draft constitutions offers the central

authorities in Baghdad the right of running foreign affairs, the defense and the economy and these are to include oil and gas fields, but offers the Kurdish district a share of the Iraqi oil revenues according to their population percentage in comparison with the Iraqi population total rate.

The two draft constitutions also stated that a Kurdish figure will assume the post of the Prime Minister, in case an Arab figure will assume the Presidency in Iraq. The opposite way round, if the President will be a Kurd, the cabinet will be chaired by an Arab.

Iraqi Kurd leader Jalal Talebani meets Syrian VP

■ DAMASCUS, (AFP) Syrian Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam held talks Saturday with visiting Iraqi Kurdish leader Jalal Talebani on the situation in Iraq, which is facing threats of a US attack. Talebani, who heads the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), one of the two main groups controlling northern Iraq, also held talks with the number two of Syria's ruling Baath party, Abdullah al-Ahmar. No details could be obtained about the talks from the PUK office in Damascus. Adel Murad, in charge of PUK Middle East relations, would only tell journalists there was "nothing new". Talebani, who arrived in Damascus Friday, said his visit was routine. Murad told AFP Wednesday talks would focus on "the development of the situation in Iraq and the Kurdish perspective."

Talebani's visit follows one in mid-October of a PUK delegation headed by Kurdish prime minister Barham Ahmad Saleh, which focused on efforts to boost trade and economic cooperation between Syria and Iraqi Kurdistan. The PUK team also assured Syria, which has a Kurdish minority estimated at two



million, it had no designs to create an independent state if Washington attacks Iraq and topples President Saddam Hussein.

The PUK jointly controls northern Iraq along with the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), while the region has been largely off-limits to the Baghdad government since the 1991 Gulf War. Both parties have said they are not seeking independence for their region.

The KDP and PUK recently mended fences and the Kurdish parliament, meeting in its entirety for the first time since 1996, has endorsed a 1998 US-brokered peace deal between them. Turkey and Syria, both neighbors of Iraq, have expressed misgivings that a new Gulf War could spur the creation of an independent Kurdish state and spark unrest among their own substantial Kurdish minorities.

Syrian Kurds Speak Out for Equality

by: Zeina Karam

■ DAMASCUS, Syria — Most of Syria's Kurds live along the border with Iraq and have watched enviously as their Iraqi brothers govern themselves and make money from oil — all with U.S. and British planes protecting them from attack by Saddam Hussein. Now that Iraqi Kurds are gaining even more stature as potential allies in a war on Saddam, the Kurds next door in Syria are starting to speak out about their own demands for equality and the right to teach their children and publish newspapers in their own language. Use of Kurdish in schools and publications is illegal, and Syrian authorities have traditionally viewed the 8 percent Kurdish minority with suspicion. But lately the government has appeared willing to at least show more openness to Syria's Kurds. "Kurds are an integral part of Syrian society and should have the same rights as Syrian citizens," said Marwan Zirki, head of the Syrian Kurdish Democratic Gathering, one of 14 Kurdish groups in Syria, none of which is recognized by the government.

"I was born in this land and have lived and served in this land," says 60-year-old Ibrahim Omari. "My blood is one hundred percent Syrian."

The Kurds are descendants of an ancient people who lived in what today are parts of Iran, Turkey, Iraq and Syria. Throughout history they have bridled under the rule of others, and in the last decade thousands of Kurds have been killed as Turkey and Iraq put down Kurdish revolts.

Syrian Kurds have been spared such upheaval, but they — and Western human rights groups — complain of a lack of basic rights of official neglect in the poor provinces of Hasakeh and Qamishli where most live. The Syrian Constitution does not mention the 1.5 million Kurds in this country of 18.3 million. In the poor and mainly Kurdish neighborhood of Rokn El-Din in Damascus, the only sign of Kurdish identity is in street names, and Kurds say most of the residents speak their language only indoors. About 160,000 Kurds have been denied Syrian nationality, meaning they cannot vote, own property, go to state schools or get government jobs. They carry special red identity cards that identify them as "foreigners."

Also, some 75,000 Kurds are not recognized at all and have no identity cards. They cannot even be treated in state hospitals or get marriage certificates. They are called "makteoumen," or unregistered. One "makteoumen," 18-year-old Rankeen, said he is so discouraged he wants to emigrate to Germany as a refugee.

"It's like I don't exist. If I die, there is nothing to prove I was ever alive," said Rankeen, who gave only his first name. He said he was born in Syria, but his grandfather was stripped of citizenship in a 1962 census aimed at finding Kurds who came illegally from Turkey. Those who could not prove they had lived in Syria since 1945 lost their citizenship. The government maintains that Kurds who fled from Turkey or Iraq are not Syrians, but that Kurds who are citizens enjoy the same rights as other Syrians. Syria, Turkey and Iran fear a war on Iraq would split the country, leading to an independent Kurdish state in northern Iraq and new demands for independence by the region's other Kurds.

Now, Iraqi Kurds are seeking to convince surrounding nations — and the United States, which also opposes a breakup of Iraq — that all they want is autonomous status in an Iraqi federation.

Open letter: Stop Iran from suppressing the Kurds and interfering in Kurdish affairs

11/10/2002
KurdishMedia.com

To the secretary General of the UN

To the President of the USA

To all the Kurdish political parties

To the European parliament

To the public opinion

Dear Sirs/Madams,

Ref: Iranian oppression

On 8th October 2002, the Iranian authorities executed Hamza Qader, a Kurdish political prisoners from the Kurdish town of Sardasht, who had been in the Uromiyeh prison since 1997.

Killing political prisoners is not acceptable in any civilized country; furthermore it is a breach of international conventions.

We are deeply concerned about the policy of the Iranian government toward the Kurds in Eastern and Southern Kurdistan.

The Kurds are one of the ancient peoples of the Middle East who have been able to maintain their cultural heritage and a distinctive character for centuries, despite the attempts by the ruling states to destroy Kurdish culture and assimilate them. In Turkey, Kurdish culture and identity has been banned for decades. In Syria ethnic cleansing began in the early 1960s. The Iraqi governments have attempted to eliminate the Kurds through genocide and ethnic cleansing.

The policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran towards the Kurds has been very similar to the policies of other states, however, more subtle. The Islamic regime of Iran has suppressed the Kurds as rigorously as the other states. It has destroyed hundreds of Kurdish villages and tortured, executed and imprisoned thousands of Kurds. The Kurds of Eastern Kurdistan do not have their basic human rights and the Iranian government has no intention of recognizing the basic human rights of the Kurds in Eastern Kurdistan.

Education in Kurdish is prohibited. Iranian authorities implement systematic destruction of the Kurdish language and culture.

Recently, the Iranian government distributed a memorandum ordering the school staff not to speak Kurdish inside the schools.

Formation of political and non-political organizations is prohibited and organizations restricted to those approved by the regime.

Imposing an alien culture of covering up has oppressed Kurdish women. Kurdish female costumes are very

colorful and is seen as against Islamic Law, as interpreted by the regime. Prohibiting this is a violation of their basic rights. Women also face more serious persecution. Women are discouraged to take part in any level of the society. Those women charged with having sex outside marriage are murdered through public stoning.

Kurdish identity has been denied through the concept of "Islamic Umma". It is for the Kurds to be recognized as a separate nation with their own identity who are entitled to self-determination.

Under the Shiite Iran, the Kurdish nation has been persecuted religiously, as most Kurds are Sunni Muslims, nationally, as Kurds have been deprived of their most basic rights, but also internationally, as they have been prohibited to establish links with other nations outside Iran. During recent years, the Islamic regime in Iran has tried to eliminate the Kurdish struggle and resistance by distributing drugs in Kurdistan and encouraging Kurdish youth to take drugs through its secret services. Drugs in Kurdish areas have been widespread and the government has not done anything to solve the problem. Unlike other parts of Iran, where the punishment for drugs is very severe, in Kurdish areas the people in possession of drugs for personal use are released with a minimal fine.

The Islamic Republic has been involved in the assassination of hundreds of Kurdish and Iranian dissidents, within and outside Iran, including the two leaders of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran (KDPI), Dr Qasimlo and Dr Sharfsandi.

The Islamic Republic also murdered thousands of Kurds during the armed conflict of the early years of the Islamic Republic.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has not stopped there; it has continued to interfere in Kurdish affairs in South Kurdistan. It started by a direct incursion at the bases of the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran and continued by supporting Islamic groups in South Kurdistan.

The Iranian government has assisted the formation of different extremist Islamic political parties to antagonize the Kurdish government in South Kurdistan. It has recently been assisting Ansar Al-Islam, an extremist Islamic organization that has terrorized Kurds for several years. Ansar Al-Islam has been using Iranian territory as a base to conduct its incursions into South Kurdistan.

- Make traveling abroad easy for the Kurdish people of South Kurdistan. With best regards,
Signatories

The Kurdish nation deserves peace and they should be able to determine their own fate

without interference from other countries. We appeal to you and other governments and non-governmental organizations to put an end to the policies that aim at destroying the Kurds, their culture and heritage.

Our demands:

We appeal to the international community to protect and support the Kurds. We also demand that the Iranian government must:

- Stop distributing drugs in Eastern Kurdistan and act to solve this problem before it gets out of control.
- Demolish the Islamic concept of "Umma", which treats Iran as one entity.

- Recognize the Kurds as a nation and a separate people and grant their basic human rights.

- Identify East Kurdistan geographically as a separate entity of Iran.

- Allow the devolution of power and facilitate the election of a Kurdistan Regional government, not based on religion.

- Rebuild destructed villages and towns and compensate the inhabitants.

- Establish education on all levels in the Kurdish language.

- Establish universities in Kurdistan, with the focus on Kurds, their history, art, culture and country.

- Free the media, including satellite broadcasting and Internet, allowing private sector to control the media.

- Allow the formation of political and non-political groups in Kurdistan.

- Abolish stoning and give women their fundamental rights.

- Admit the assassination of Kurdish opposition members and provide the details of their assassination, punish the criminals and compensate their families.

- Stop interfering in Kurdish affairs in South Kurdistan.

- Stop supporting fundamentalist Islamic groups in South Kurdistan.

- Stop supporting terrorist groups.

- Invalidate the agreements imposed on the Kurdistan Regional Government, in particular the Tehran Accord of 1997, that gives the right to control the Sharazur and Hawraman regions to the Islamic fundamentalists.

- Make traveling abroad easy for the Kurdish people of South Kurdistan. With best regards,
Signatories

To support the petition please email: km@ikurd.com

USA's Attack on Iraq Weakens People's

Struggle to Overthrow Ba'ath Regime!

By: Jamal Mohsin

USA is serious to attack Iraq but what is the goal hidden behind this aggression? Is it Saddam Hussein? Is it to topple the regime? Is the ruling body of USA a lovely friend and angel to Iraqi people? A very short glance on the previous ten years can prove versus. Let us briefly notify the justifications that USA uses to approach its war. It says that Iraq has mass destruction, chemical weapons and it creates danger to the area. Another justification is that Iraq deals with terrorism and has relation with Al-Qaida. As to the first one, everyone can ask that does not USA earn chemical and even nuclear weapons? Was not USA the first who used that mass destruction weapon in Hiroshima and Nagasaki and annihilated the whole society whose people still suffer from its effects? Who killed innocent people in Vietnam and ruined the underground of that society? Is not USA that imposed the semi-genocide weapon of the economical embargo on people of Iraq for more than 11 years? Were all those old and children who died because of the embargo guilty to be punished by that sanction? That is right the Ba'ath regime killed, suppressed, assaulted, imprisoned and sentenced people to death and all are clear violations of human rights. It imposed its tyranny through these deeds. But the results of the embargo and the ruin of the economical underground and all the social



services are not less than the oppressive agenda of the regime. As the 11th September catastrophe granted a golden chance to USA to impose its bullying policy and hegemony on the world; it pretends to hold a war against terrorism. It became apparent throughout the previous years that USA leaded the state terrorism and supported the atrocities of Israeli government. It was, in fact, just a terrorism race. It is nonsense to believe that USA is against terrorism while they themselves brought up Osama Bin-Laden, who is an unbridled murderer against humanity as a whole and the people of Afghanistan. Mentioning the relation between Alqaida and Iraqi regime is none but a pretext for USA to discount the prolonged open-remained file of Iraq from the second gulf war.

It has been years that the overthrow of the dictatorial regime of Saddam Hussein has been the desire of the people of Iraq and the freedom-loving people of the region and the world. But USA wants to cling with rescuing the Iraqi people form that regime but on the contrary this attack will really weaken the people's struggle against the regime, as it did through the last ten years of the embargo. The deprived and starved people cannot overthrow the regime.

The sanctions must be unconditionally lifted. The Ba'ath regime should be toppled by the people themselves and another constitution that can guarantee the civil and individual rights, freedom and equality must be replaced.

The freedom-loving people and organizations of Norway can be with this desire of Iraqi people and we all mobilise our forces and power against both the policies of USA and the bloody regime of Ba'ath. That can be the banner of the freedom-loving front all over the world.

Itself to this undeniable demand just to hide its main objectives. It has no relation.

Neither Jordan nor USA, but Norway. Mullah Krekar should be punished!

By: Jamal Muhsin



The latest news about Mullah Krekar says that Jordan extremely wants him and asked for being handed over there, he was involved with smuggling heroin, as they reported. Nothing is strange in that. A person who leaded many assassinations, declaration of Fatwa, calling for exploding civil places and women hairdressers, is not far to doing so. The question arouses here is that why does Jordan announce it now? Does not it know, previously, that he was that terrorist criminal? Nonsense! To kill people to slaughter one's opponents is for no importance, in their view! Now when USA wants Mullah Krekar, Jordan wants to consolidate itself with that strategy that is wider and hides other goals behind the scenes. Let us suppose that Mullah will be handed over to Jordan, what will be the punishments? They can use him to their own interests only, concerning the relation with USA. The equation needs a justification. It is as bright as sun that USA needs to exploit this chance as a pretext to enable it approaching its bloody war against Iraq, more accurately against the people who has

, progressive writers and poets whom he declared Fatwa against. The last 10-11 years of catastrophes and using the funds of children's food to enforce arsenals and training hopeless youth to suicide bombing or exploding places can never be compensated. Mullah must not get loose from the punishment of his crimes. People can never forgive him. They would like to see him penalized not be free wandering on the streets. It is ambiguity to be handed over to anywhere else rather than Norway. He was in Norway and benefited from the residence permit he got. Now he should only be handed over to Norway so that he should be punished. He must be sentenced for misusing the right of asylum. While he had asylum, he harmed others in the same place he pretended to be fled, that is Iraqi Kurdistan. There are many documents proving the terrorist deeds he committed. We do not want him anywhere else but Norway. If there is just in Norway, he must be stood in front of court. That is the mere right he deserves and that is the mere satisfaction to those fall victims of his deeds.

Issue: (24) November 2002

الكراد الفيليون .. والمسألة المستمرة

في يوم اغبر من تاريخ الحكم العنصري البشعي في العراق ، وأيام من الطاغية تم جمع المنشات من تبار بغداد المتعمق الى القوشة الكدرية والمعروفة بالاكراد الفيلية ، في احدى قاعات غرفة ثقارة بغداد . بغير تحديد هوسيتهم ومنهم تهيلات جديدة ، وسما ان حضر العدد المطلوب حتى تم حصرهم من قبل شخاص الأمن ليجدوا من كل الوثائق والأدوات الشبوانية وسائل المال التي كانت محوزتهم ، وليسدوا الى ياصات كانت مهيضة للعالية الجبانة ثم يرذوا الى الحدود الإيرانية و لهموا هناك . ويستطعون مفترضهم خرقهم الوطنية والاسانية بكل قدرة العقل الشاشي الشاكم في العراق . ومن هنا بدأت المأساة اليومية لعوائل الأكراد الفيلية ، التي كانت تتعرض يوميا الى الغارات الطبلية من قبل مفارز الأمن والفارز الخرية والتي كانت تصاحبها اشكال من الاهانات والتتعين والسب والشتائم والبغارة منهم ومن لذتهم القرمية . وتتوارد النساء والأطفال والشيوخ الى الحدود الإيرانية ، وباقى القبض على شابهم ويزجوا في السجون والمعتقلات ، وتلتمنع السلطة الماكسة ترب اي خبر عن مصادرهم ولعيملاوا بظرفية وحشية لم يعلوها هنتر مع اليهود ، ومن ثم جاءت السلطة تستولي على مسكناتهم من عقارات و محلات تجارية ومصانع وأموال في البنك وتصادرها ، وتعطي الشيشة منها الى زعنافها .

وقد سبق عمليات الترحيل والانتقال هذه تفتي سيناريو شيطاني لتهيئة الأرضية المقبولة لها وذلك باصطدام عملية التفجير في الجامعة المستنصرية والمرسدة الإيرانية في منطقة الوزيرية ، اضافة الى ادعاءات ان هؤلا هم من التبعية الإيرانية ، علما انهم ولدوا وترعرعوا في العراق و قدموه لهم دفاعا عنه . وانشأوا تعبهم وعملهم الدائب وذكائهم اكبر مركز تحراري في الشرق الأوسط الا وهو سوق الشورجة في بغداد وأداروا معظم تجارة الحديدة والأخشاب في العراق ، ويزر من بينهم رموز وطنية وثقافية واجتماعية كبيرة وساهموا في احركة الوطنية العراقية والكردستانية وما زالوا من مواقع قيادية ، ولا داعي لذكر الاسماء لأنهم معروفو من قبل معظم العراقيين .

هؤلاء الناس ، مواطنون اكراد من كل الأرمة الكردية وجزء عزيز وكم من الشعب الكردي ، لذلك فأنهم ، وبكل المعابر الاسانية والوطنية ، لهم الحق الكامل والمطلق في ممارسة حقوقهم ، وعودتهم كرماء امسرا ، اى ديارهم وعادتهم مملكتهم أسوة بكل العراقيين الذين انتسبوا للبعث الفاشي اصولهم وحقوقهم الأساسية والوطنية ، كما يتوجب من الان اخطار منظمة الأمم المتحدة وبيان الدفاع عن حقوق الإنسان عن مصائر المفبن منهم والذين يتجاوزون عددهم العشرة آلاف انسان ، وذلك ضمن البحث عن مصائر مئات الآلاف من العرب والأكراد والقوميات الأخرى الذين غببتم السلطة الدكتاتورية ومنهم ١٨٢ ألف كردي من ضحايا عمليات الأطفال الأجرامية (١٩٨٧) .

الكرد الفيليون ، والشعب الكردي بصورة عامة ، تعرض الى احدى الاكثر العنيفات العنصرية فنارة وشياعة في العصر الحديث حيث تم حرب مدينة حلبة بالسلاح الكيميائي وتم طرد مئات الآلاف من المواطنين الكردة من مواطنهم الاصلي في كركوك ، راخندين وبدرة وجحان ومشدل ودوزخورمان وجبل سنجار بهدف تغيير التركيبة القرمية لهذه المدن ، لذلك ، ومن وجهة نظرى ، فإن اي نظام يسياسي قادم يجب ان يعطي ضمانات قانونية واضحة وشهادات دولية تمنع تكرار تلك الجرائم حق شعبنا ، والا يكون هناك اي جريء في المضي على طريق لا يعرف مساره ، ونظم ديمقراطي . فيدرالي (اعلى اسس قومي) ، في العراق هو اقل ما يمكن ان يتحقق سلام الشعب الكردي من الادنى رعا على يد اي مفاسد مثل صدام يمكن ان يقف على السلطة وبعد المراجع .

عبدالوهاب طالباني

استرالية ... شهرية ... شاملة ... مستقلة

العدد: (٤٤) تشرين الثاني ٢٠٠٢

مختبر الرافدين

مستعدون لتجهيز المطاعم والمناسبات
الخاصة بأجود خبر خبر التمور العراقي
بادارة جديدة

14 Harris St Fairfield NSW 2165
PH: 9724 0670

العدد: (٤٤) تشرين الثاني ٢٠٠٢

عائلات الأكراد المختفين في العراق تطالب بالكشف عن مصادرهم



صدادي تليفزيون: طيارات عراقية يندرون لتنفيذ عمليات انتقامية



لندن - قالت مصادر استخبارية غربية إن القرة الجوية العراقية تقوم بدوريات شبه إلية احتلال أن يقوم طيارات عراقية بتنفيذ عمليات انتقامية ضد الدول المجاورة في حالة الهجوم على العراق . يكتب صحيفي (صدادي تليفزيون) البريطانية التي ذكرت أمس أن مصادر المخابرات الغربيةلاحظت في الأونة الأخيرة تدريبات معقدة تقوم بها القرة الجوية العراقية في المطارات الواقعية خارج مناطق حظر الطيران . ونقلت الصحيفة عن هذه المصادر قولهما إن ذلك قد يعود إلى احتلال أن يقوم طيارات عراقية بتنفيذ عمليات انتقامية ضد الدول المجاورة في حالة الهجوم على العراق . التي ذلك ، وكانت الصحيفة أن مركز القيادة المركزية للاتصالات الحكومية في مدينة غالاكسيه على العراق . التي ذلك ، وكانت الصحيفة في مقال بعنوان (صدام يصدر أوامر لعمالة لاغتيال معارضين عراقيين لاجئين في بريطانيا) ، موضحة أن الرئيس العراقي صدام حسين أصدر أوامر لمسؤوليه بقتل زعيم ، المعارضة العراقية الذين يخذلون من بريطانيا مغرا لهم وذلك شعور من تشكيل حكومة بدلاً إذا ما سمح عصابة عسكري في إطاحة نظامه . وقالت الصحيفة إنه طبقاً لمعلومات استخباراتية أمريكية وبريطانية فإن صدام وقع أمرها رئيسياً بالشخص على هذه المعلومات طلب مسؤولاً الاستخبارات البريطانية إذا ما سمح عصابة عسكري في إطاحة نظامه . وقالت الصحيفة إنها تدخل في شؤون العراق وإن المسؤولين العراقيين اخترعوا رده فعل ملية انطوت على تهديدات في حالات مختلفة في الماضي .

ایران تمنع اعضاء برلمان اكراد من زيارة كردستان العراق



طهران (رويترز) - قال مصدر برلماني ايراني يوم الاحد ان ايران رفضت طلباً قدم به نواب اكراد في البرلمان الايراني لزيارة برلمان كردي في كردستان العراق على اساس ان مشاركتهم ستثير توترات مع العراق عورها القديم . وقال المصدر البرلماني لموريتز ان وزارة الخارجية الإيرانية قدرت ان الزوار قد تزداد على أنها تدخل في شؤون العراق وان المسؤولين العراقيين اخترعوا ردود فعل ملية انطوت على تهديدات في حالات مختلفة في الماضي .

وتقى مصدر ايراني التي حاصلت حرفاً ضد العراق فيما بين عامي ١٩٨٨ و١٩٨٩ اي عمل عسكري شنوه الولايات

الدولية بزعامة العدل في احادي وعدد اخر

من المنظمات العنية بحقوق الانسان ، طالبوا

فيها هذه المنظمات بزيارة الصحفى على مساعدة

النظام العراقي للكشف عن صبي مفقوا

على ملابس اثقال تكتبت عليها باللغتين

العربية والإنكليزية عبارات مثل "اين

ابي" و"اين امي" في تعالى اصوات

البكاء من هذه امهات الصحاح .

واعدت هذه الظاهرة الاكبر منذ سنوات

حيث شاركت فيها جماهير واسعة من

الحياة اهلاً وسهلاً ، المؤمنين الذين

جازوا من مناطق كردستان المختلفة

لتسميم معاملات ابناء المؤمنين في المحاكم

للمشاركة في المظاهرة .

أم كردية ترفع صورة ابنها المفقود

وانتقلت المظاهر من احدى ساحات المدينة بجهة ملية ياتجاها مقر مكتب الامن الشعبي طالبت مظاهر حاشدة انتقلت في مدينة السليمانية حيث قدم وفد ممثل المظاهرين مذكرة الى مسؤول المكتب لرفدها باسم الصطف على الحكومة العراقية للكشف عن مصير ١٨٢ الناس من المواطنين الكرد من ساهمت السلطات العراقية بعد عام ١٩٨٣ والصلب الذهبي العربي ومنظمة العفو الدولية وبحكم العدل في احادي وعدد اخر من الحالات المعرفة بالاتفاق التي استهدفت مساحتها واسعة من ابناءها . مسحوا هذه الحالات المعرفة بالاتفاق التي استهدفت مساحتها واسعة من ابناءها .

السلطات لاتزال تكتفى عليها بالاتفاق

العرب والإنكليزية عبارات مثل "اين

ابي" و"اين امي" في تعالى اصوات

البكاء من هذه امهات الصحاح .

وتعذر عوائل المفقودين منذ سنوات

مشاكل اجتماعية ونفسية عديدة منها

متأكل شرعية ، حيث تعميم العما

أعاد اكراد العراق افتتاح براهمان الاتي في اكرور

تشرين الاول الماضي تعزيز مطالبهم بالاستقلال بعدم

بغداد اذا ما اطاحت الترسانة العسكرية الأمريكية

بالرئيس العراقي صدام حسين

لنزع أسلحته من أجل السلام العالمي

سيدي (رويترز) - قال رئيس وزراء الاسترالي جون هارولد

وهو من أقوى المؤيدين في العالم للحرب الأمريكية ضد الإرهاب انه يأمل في

ان يتمكن العراق بقرار الأمم المتحدة لنزع

أسلحته من أجل السلام العالمي .

وقال هارولد للصحفيين يوم السبت انه

(القرار) يبعث برسالة واسعة لا غرض

فيها دوافع الى العراق وياضل الجميع من

أجل النظام والسلام العالمي ان يتسم

العراق .

وأصدر مجلس الامن يوم الجمعة بالاجماع قرارا

قرياً بخطي للرئيس العراقي صدام حسين

فرصة اخيرة لنزع أسلحته والا واجه "عراقي

وحية" ستزددي بالتأكيد الى حرب .

وقال هارولد ان المواقف على القرار

بالاجماع اظهرت ان العالم متعدد في دعمه

للسراق لتخلص نفسه من أسلحة

العراق .

كورد " أول جريدة كردية أسترالية تأسست في اكتوبر سنة ١٩٩٧

The First Australian Kurdish Newspaper since October 1997

By Dr. Kamal Berzenji
Vienna-Austria

and photographic materials seized from the regime during the Kurdish uprising in spring 1991. Many victims and witnesses of Iraqi crimes are still alive and all these crimes were committed as part of a plan, policy and part of a large-scale commission of such crimes. Reports of Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, United Nations and other relevant organisations are full of cases of atrocities committed by this regime. Iraq has never stopped committing such crimes despite calls by international community and even the Security Council. The Iraqi perpetrators remained till now unpunished despite calls by many human rights organisations to set up an International Criminal Court to try suspects of these crimes. Even the "Iraq liberation Act" passed by the US-Congress in September 1998, calling also for setting up an international criminal tribunal for the purpose of indicting, prosecuting, and imprisoning Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi officials who are responsible for crimes against humanity, genocide, and other criminal violations of international law, remained unenforced till now. The establishment of such a tribunal would have ended the suffering of the Iraqi people much earlier and would have saved tens of thousands of innocent lives.

The International Community is realising now, that this regime will continue to constitute a threat for the International Peace and Security and the peoples of Iraq and this threat will end only with removal of regime. The removal of the current regime would be only the first step to restore justice for the victims of Iraqi crimes. Immediately after the removal of regime, or even before that date, an international criminal court, similar to those for Former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, or a special national tribunal, similar to the one in Indonesia's Human Rights Tribunal and the one planned in Cambodia, shall be established and which options can be ruled out in this particular case.

The only option which could be categorically excluded in the case Iraq is the Jurisdiction of ICC. The Jurisdiction of ICC is neither now nor after the liberation of Iraq an option because of the following reasons:

- Iraq is not a party to the Statute of the ICC; and
- Even if Iraq were the party of this Statute, the ICC will have no jurisdiction over the crimes under international law committed by Iraqi citizens in-and outside Iraq, because
- According to art 11 of the ICC Statute:

- The ICC has jurisdiction only with respect to crimes committed after the entry into force by this Statute.
- If a State becomes a party to this Statute after its entry into force, the Court may exercise its jurisdiction only with respect to crimes committed after the entry into force of this Statute for that State, unless that State has made a declaration under article 12, paragraph 3.

Punishing the Iraqi Crimes Part 2-2

In the case of Iraq the gravest breaches of international law and International Humanitarian law have occurred between 1968 and 1991. The ICC Statute has only recently (1 July 2002) come into force.

Which Options are open?

1. The Establishment of an ad-hoc national special tribunal for the prosecution of crimes under international law committed by Iraqi citizens:

Such a tribunal could be set up either now in the liberated Kurdish areas or after the removal of the regime. In the first case it will be very the seat of the court in the liberated Kurdish areas in the North will be very suitable for the most of victims and witnesses living in the area and for the court to conduct on-site investigations, since the crimes of Genocide and the most crimes against humanity and war crimes took place in Kurdistan. Difficulties from this option arises from the fact that the court could be hardly accessible for victims and witnesses living under the control of regime and it would be very hard, but impossible to conduct on-site investigations in the above mentioned area under the regime control. It will also very hard for the tribunal to have access to the Iraqi perpetrators of the crimes under international law, since they are in most cases well protected Iraqi officials living in areas controlled by the regime. There is also a problem of security, since the Iraqi terror machinery is still in tact.

In the second case where the tribunal was to be established after the removal of regime, the main obstacles as described in the first case will disappear, but there occur a very serious problem, and this is the problem of the efficiency, impartiality and credibility of the tribunal. The reason for this fear is, that the Iraqi legal system has been systematically infiltrated by the regime. The lawyers are mostly associated with regime and they are in most case purely trained and the selection of judges follows on the grounds of loyalty to the regime and not competence, and personality of high moral character, impartiality and integrity, as required to meet international standards. In deed many Iraq judges became themselves a part of the repressive machinery of the regime. These factors were the main reason for the pull out of the United Nations from Cambodian project to establish a national tribunal to try the Khmer Rouge suspect of crimes of genocide.

2. The Establishment of an ad-hoc international criminal tribunal for Iraq (hereinafter the "Tribunal")

This is the only acceptable option to ensure the credibility of the tribunal and achieve the highest efficiency and international recognition. There are here also two options open, the first one is to establish an international criminal tribunal for Iraq now with the seat in a host country as it is the case with the ICTY and ICTR with the option to move the tribunal to inside Iraq, when the regime has

been removed. This option has the priority, since it will further help to isolate the regime and accelerate its end. And the second option is setting up an international criminal tribunal inside Iraq after the removal of the regime.

Starting from the option of an ad-hoc International Criminal Tribunal for Iraq, the tribunal on the grounds of justice and fairness toward the victims of Iraqi crimes under international law shall, from a Kurdish point of view fulfill following requirements:

1. Competence of the Tribunal
The jurisdiction of currently existing tribunals of this kind, e.g. ICTY, ICTR and the special court for Sierra Leone, as mentioned above covers normally those crimes under international law, which have been committed in these countries. Those crimes could vary from country to country. In the case of the Special Court for Sierra Leone for example the list of the crimes under the jurisdiction of the court does not contain the crime of Genocide, while the jurisdiction of the ICTR and ICTY does contain this crime. And the statutes of all above mentioned three tribunals do not contain the crime of aggression, while the Statute of ICC does contain this crime under international law.

In the case of Iraq, since the regime has committed all possible types of crimes under the international law, the list of these crimes must cover all these crimes, as:

- The crime of aggression;
- Crimes against humanity;
- Crimes under Iraqi Law;
- Crimes of terrorism;
- The crime of Genocide;
- War crimes;

2. Territorial jurisdiction of the Tribunal

The Iraqi regime has committed or attempted to commit all above listed crimes inside Iraq and beyond the borders of the country. For example the war of aggression against Iran and Kuwait, crimes of genocide against the Kurds inside Iraq and in neighbouring countries by attacking refugee camps and poisoning of refugees, war crimes and crimes against humanity inside Iraq itself and on the territories of Kuwait and Iran and acts of terrorism in many countries of the world, including United Kingdom, Switzerland, Lebanon, Sudan and other countries. Taking these facts in consideration, the territorial jurisdiction of this Tribunal must extend to the territory of Iraq including its land surface and airspace as well as to the territory of neighbouring States in respect if serious violations of international law committed by Iraqi citizens.

3. Temporal jurisdiction

The beginning date of the jurisdiction of tribunals of these kind should normally correspond with the first commitment of crimes under international law. Since the current Iraq regime has taken the power by force 17 July 1968, and immediately after this violent take over started a wave of terror against the peoples of Iraq, like hanging of innocent people, torture, deportation, war crimes and crimes against humanity,



Haliba March. 1988

especially in Kurdish populated areas, the temporal jurisdiction of the International Tribunal for Iraq shall extend to a period beginning on 17 July 1968.

4. Organisation of the Tribunal

The technical questions related to the organisation of the Tribunal should be solved in accordance with Statutes of currently existing tribunals of this kind and the ICC, since this question is a general one.

5. Qualification of judges

The judges of the Tribunal shall meet all internationally required standards like possession of high moral character, impartiality, and integrity, as it stays in art 13 of the Statute of the Special Court for Sierra Leone, art 13 of the Statute of the ICTY, art 12 of the Statute of ICTR and art 36 of the Statute of ICC.

6. The appointment of the Judges

A certain reasonable number of international judges should be appointed to each trial chamber and appeals chamber of the

Tribunal by the Secretary-General, and no less than two judges to each trial chamber and the appeals chamber shall be from the Iraqi origin, on of whom in each trial chamber and appeals chamber shall be from a Kurdish origin of Iraq. This model of the composition of judges, which strongly follows the model of the Special Court of Sierra Leone, will serve both the objectives of credibility according to internationally required standards for judges in tribunals of this kind and the principle of justice and fairness by appointing also Iraqi judges. The appointment of Iraqi judges will strengthen the efficiency of the Tribunal, since these judges are acquainted with the language and customs of the local population.

Their appointment will further support the legitimacy of the Tribunal in the eyes of the victims and serves the democratic principles.

7. The prosecutor

The prosecutor shall be appointed by Secretary-General, as it is the case with other currently existing tribunals of this kind.

The prosecutor shall be assisted by two deputies from Iraqi origin, on of whom shall be of Kurdish origin, and by such other Iraqis (Kurds and non Kurds) and international staff as may be required to perform the functions assigned to him or her effectively and efficiently. Given the nature of the crimes committed by the Iraqi regime and the particular sensitivities

The role of the Iraqi national courts

The establishment of an international criminal tribunal does not waive in any way the jurisdiction of national courts of the concerned country. Such type of tribunals are rather complementary to national criminal jurisdiction (see art I of the Statute of the ICC). International criminal tribunals and national courts have normally concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute persons for serious violations of international law, but international criminal tribunals do have primacy over national courts of all states. That means that at any stage of procedure, international tribunals may formally request national courts to defer to its competence in accordance with the statutes and rules of procedure and evidence of the requesting international tribunal (see art 8 of the Statute of the ICTR, art 8 of the Statute of the Special Court for Sierra Leone and art 9 of the Statute of the ICTY).

It must be also added here that international criminal tribunals normally exercise their jurisdiction to prosecute persons for serious violations of international law. That means minor cases, like individual physical attacks or verbal insults, even if they occurred as part of a policy, plan or organised system on incriminated conduct will not fall under the jurisdiction of international tribunals. But the principles of justice and fairness require that also in these cases the justice shall prevail, and this is exactly the duty of national courts, which should apply international and national law, but decisions of these courts should be subject of some sort of international supervision to avoid violations of the rights of the accused, according to international standards.

There can also a situation occur where the numbers of the suspects and accused are so big that an international criminal tribunal could hardly cope with it. Not to talk about the thousands of civil cases, directly or indirectly connected with breaches of international law which will take long years to be settled and do not fall under the jurisdiction of an international criminal tribunal.

Finally I would like to say that the only objective of an international criminal tribunal for Iraq shall be the restoration of justice and not taking revenge.

Yes sir!

By : Sabah Mustafa

Yes sir, yes dear
You be born, it was a dark-beam
Charms with evil spirits
At that small cottage
Above the fears cliff
Ashes tangled with my dreams, nightmares
It was a day winded down
To hide the wonder of the time
From God sights
Tears danced at children's spirit
Woe in the town, love fled
A birthday for the sham
Which tangled
With the chirrup of that day

Yes sir, yes dear
Milk from your mother
Bits from four fathers
You cried, it was dogface night
In the doldrums you grew up
With wishes to revenge from sunset
Sized, slipped roughly
In my dear sirs love
Swans in the sadness lake
Nested, bowed their necks
Quite the life damage in hearts
Sights worried,
while steppes approached the throne
The spirit of life, teeth white
Springs above the singing hell
Laughed over the hallow ground

Yes sir, yes dear
Wales at your face
Nests without birds
Signs of damage
The flickering run, dead
Ruin in my fatherland
Where the chimney has broken into limp
Owls hooted, blest it
Doves' fled away
Woe in the land

You just song for it
In the dingle furred corpses
Where the shadow was nearly dark
Thieves bowed for you
Thugs you led them

Yes sir, yes dear
You drove the springs,
of my fatherland young's, off
My youth covered,
by the sham, the colour of death
You are still groaning
As a dog, swelled
From his selfish owner
What a fate my lover killer
Child sleep without his mother
Sir of my heat
Prince of darkness
King of death
The wiper of widows' tears
You evaporated young's love
Rivers of heat slipped
Where the love dried

Yes sir, yes dear
The artful dodger
My friend eager
We slept together
With assumption of freedom
To give a birth to a child
To swallow the nuclear lollipop
He will be send to the war of your crimes
Which tangled, with midnight's charms
Evils wishes
Flickering eyes at the dark
It is the fear conquered my hopes
At the top of the jumping cliff
Wishes of freedom gleamed from far away
Covered down by hot hurricanes, and evils
Want

Yes sir, yes dear
The artful rigorous
Error in your thought

Blind snacks in the dark of night
You made millions of mice
Digging holes from your fear cats
Fears hands scratched widows' chest
Cocoon dark crust, ladies womb
No, I should never thrust you
Neither the foetus killed by you
Suns ray, your thirsty fear wolves
Will never quench until they reach your want
Which benumbed the young's of my fatherland
The death hid them at the graveyard of the
sham

Yes sir, yes dear
The son of the fire
You don't need to cry
Just open locks from mice mouth
Swear by the black shale-stone,
the law of my fatherland
And the rain, which glorified December pools
Don't cry spare your tears
To the festival of sham
Your evil charms ceremonies
Yes sir, the ghost of minds
The messenger to midnight groans
The man, the killer, the wonder of the time
Repeated devils charms
Swallowed humans ash
And organised death marshes

Yes sir, yes dear
The sir of mine, who stole children smile
From an old era
Where there was flaming lava
Dig streams of fire
As you drew rills of tears
Dropped from orphans sights
Thugs' song for it
Children of the light
Yes sir my everlasting foe
Confession and sound stir
Don't torture the blue rivers
Which slip from my fatherland mountains
To my heart
To the wonder of our time

"30 million souls from the land of sadness."

By Simko Ahmed

♦ For those that do not know, Kurdistan is the land where mountains dream of sunshine, Arrart, Zagroz and Qandil embraced many of its martyred sons. It is the land of Mesopotamia, one of the ancient civilizations in history of mankind, but today Kurdistan doesn't even exist on the map. It is the land that more than 200,000 innocent people were buried alive. Most Kurds are as terrified of planes as rabbits are to eagles. If children hear the sound of a plane they run for cover, as they associate them to warplanes. We were born here in Kurdistan and we die somewhere else, over 30 million unhappy souls, the largest amount of stateless people in the entire world.

We are refugees on our own land. Children are too scared to speak in their own language for they think that Kurdish is a dangerous weapon. But we just dream and sing in that language. While you are reading this article, more than a thousand Kurds are waiting for their death behind the bars of prisons in Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syria.

One day the city was covered in blood and the warplanes swarmed the blue sky. The evil men stormed through our homes, with their big military boots.

They destroyed all things beautiful, killing men and raping women, they destroyed my mother's narcissus garden and burned her together with the flowers, why? There is no reason. Chemical bombs clouded up the grey sky and the winds of death passed through every house; I had to go to the top of Piramagroon (the closest mountain to my city). There I shouted for the sun to fight that grey smoke, and begged for the sky to rain and make spring come back. I wished I could bring back all the dead narcissus flowers one by one.

Piramagroon told me the story of the brave man who died in her embrace. She told me, I told the sun, and then it told narcissuses that spring never dies.

Windowsa Kurdi

KURDISH WINDOWS

Kurdish Windows is a technical-cultural campaign, which aims to issue the Kurdish versions of the Microsoft operating systems as well as many other languages. This campaign is not involved in any political thoughts/organizations/parties. If you want to support this campaign, which has been started by Kurdish student from different countries all around the world, you can visit the special web site for this campaign at:

<http://www.windowsakurdi.com>
and write down your name and e-mail address in order to send your support message.

Joining to this campaign does not put you under any responsibilities and risks. Having further information about it, please visit the official web site of the campaign. There are some logos/banners and animation samples for the webmasters who would like to support this campaign.

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كتىپخانەي سارا

سُفَرَانِی و کُورْمَاجِنِی، بَانِ کُورْدِی؟



سیوان کاروانی

سمان رستاد، سامان نازیزی

دگدیست.

درباره دوروباره بورنه وی نار و هندیک

وشه، له زمانی سوریی کوریدا به

همه مو زاراو کالیسه، دچه تالیس

ناچاریه، بز غونونه: له زور زمانی

نورسین د دریسیت تردا، بز اندو

میسیه، شدی تایمیت همه، و کوره

له سویددا (hon) و له لینگلیسیدا

(she) له زمانی همه، بز اندو تریسی

له سویددا (han) و له لینگلیسیدا

(he) له زمانی همه، کچی له زمانی

نورسینی کوریدا، تنهها و شمی

(ندامان) خانه بز هندروکیان وات

تیریه و میسیه، لر شده، وک دو

شونیدا، به کارهیتیانی تنهها و شمی

(ندو) بز نیریه و میسیه، دچه

خانهی تیگه پیشته جورا و جوزی همانه،

لای خوشتران، چونکه نازانی میدست

له (ندو) کامیانه، لدو بارانه دا و به

تابیتی له کاتی و در گیریانی دقت له

زمانیکی دوله مندی پیامیه، بز سر

زمانی کوره، دهن له جیاتی (ندو)

تابیت بز ناری مزوق، هدر هندو

ناوه که بز نوریست له گذر چهند بارش

بیشنه، و دا له دیگرداره کش به

پسراوره له گسل دقته رهند که دا،

قدهتر و چیز بین، نمه ش هندید

چار بیزی خوشتر که ماندروه کات،

چونکه ندو سا، نیریه و میسیانی

هدر و داک خزان له کوریدا

تابیت، نیریه و میسیه بز فسو

جودا کارونه داده، لمه کاری نزوین له

همه مو بواره کاتسا دا ساتانه دکات،

نازانی که ناده که کوره بان که، همانه

نه مه بز ناره خوبیه که

شاره زایه که ناده که ناده بانی

تیپیشی: ناده زیارت بز نوریست نه

وتاره سرغی راکشام: له هندید له

دزگا کاتی سوئده، بز غونونه: نازانی

دارگیزان، له نزدیکی زمانه

پیامیه کاته، بز سری دی و

پیچه و دشیزی: "نیکلیسیزی"

سوئدی، سوئدی - تیگلیزی

نورسازون، کچی له جیجی کوردیه که

نوریاره: "سوئدی - کورساغی و

سوئدی - سوئدی" هدر بسو

شیوه بز دنناسی.

سے باره د بز بز جونانه که دلین

سەرگەنی و کورساغی لە نازانی د

داگکوتوری و در گەنگ تیگەنیتھیجی

کوردیدا بیاوازیزان زوره و لەبەر

نەوەش تە دەنگەیان لە درووچ دەویت

گروره، بى شەک هەر ناجیتھی قالبى

سەنائەدە، تەم شىزە جیاوازى

گەروره دەر لە زمانی کوریدا بىيىه

دەنگەنەش واي کەنگەنەش تە مەنەنە

تەنگەنەش تە زەنگەنەش تە زەنگەنەش

کوج وەک پەردەپەیار

نهوزاد جەمال - نەمستدام

تایاپی کوره دەکەن دۆزی فشار و
کارلەکەنی نەر دەولەتی سەدە، سەلام
کاتىك تەم راستەمان سەلاند، شەوا
روباشتى سەركەرتىي و دەستەلات
گەتنە دەست و نۇنەمەيتى كەردن لە
خەبەنە نەستىنە، !!

مەۋلۇ كوره تەم ساتاش تەنیا پىس
لە سەر زەۋىيە، دەنە خەش د
بىر كەندەويە خەرەدمە لە تاشاندا ورنە.

تایاپی دەپەيە تەم مۈزە لە سەر
لە خەشى بىر كەندەوە و سۈرنەتە بازىدا
دوونان بىس لە لايىن نەيەرە، كائىمە

بىلەك ھەلەپىش خوشەتى سەپتەت
ھەرورە، كان و كەران بە دوارى بەھېتىكى
ووندا لە داروەن نەم دەپىيە.

گەر كۆچكەن گەنەن بىس بە دوانى
بەھەشىدا ھەر لە سەر شەزىزى راپىدۇر،
دۇوا كۆچكەن ھېچ كۆزلىكىن نەتىتە

دى، جونكە كەيشن بەر بەھەشى شەل
كەندەويە پەشىنى ساتاش تان و خار
بۇلەھى مەشكى و داهىنانە، لە

بەھەشىدا صەق تەھەستىتە، پاپەف و
بىتكارە، لە ساتەخەر خوشەكاندە،
بەلام گەر كۆچ كەنەن دەپەيە كى لە سەرخۇ

و قىمىن بىت بىر سەرەزىدە و ھەزىزىن

بىت لە زىيان و زېزىكەن بىس بە دان

جەستەت و زىيان، دۇوا دەپىت بىجاپى نەم
گۈزانە بەرىتەت و نازارەت نەشكەنەش
ھارشان بىت.



پاشان بە شېزىزى گۈزىدان و دەفتارى

تەپتەنەتى دا مەتمانە دېپەيەن كەم

تەپتەنەتى دەپەيەن كەنەن بىشىو، بە

دەكتەر،

ئەمان شېنۋەش سەپەتەدار و

خەبەنەن كەنەن بىشىو، بە

بۇنەكىن، نەمە دەگەزتەتىتە

تەپتەنەتى دەپەيەن كەنەن بىشىو، بە

كەنەن بىشىو، بە

كەنەن بىشىو، بە

بۇنەكىن، نەمە دەپەيەن كەنەن بىشىو، بە

سەرەھەلەلىنى خەزىكى نۇرى كۆزەنەكەر

لە پالى ھېزە ساپو كلاڭىكە كەنەن

چەند سالا نە لايىن ھارلەتىان و

قىلىكىن تەرى ھەيدەر پەپەنەنەيە كەنەن

كەنەن بىشىو، بە

پىش بېرىك و مەلسەن لە سەرەھەلەلى

كەنەن بىشىو، بە

پەپەنەنەيە كەنەن بىشىو، بە

پەپەنەنەيە كەنەن بىشىو، بە

پەپەنەنەيە كەنەن بىشىو، بە

بەھەشىتەتىتەن بەپەنەنەيە كەنەن بىشىو، بە

فیلمیکی کوردستانی له فیستفالی ولاستانی ده ریای سپن و ناوهه راست

፩፻፭፻

خشتهی نهایشہ کانی فیلمی ڈیان لہ فیستیفالی سینہ ماہی فلوریدا



برایدتنی:	هندروها فیلمی ۱ ون بورویک له عیراق که پیشتر به ناوی (ساوازی ولاتی دایکم) ناسراپور که له درویتیانی "بعده عنین قربادی" به (۳) جار تایشیز ده گریت. خشتمی چهانی له ولایتی خلوریدا له نعمیریکا ده گات. زیان نام فیستیوالدا (۵) جار تایش ده گریت تعریش له روزانی ۲۴-۰۷ و ۱۱۸.
فیلسی "زیان" بدشداری حدشدمی	فیلسی "زیان" بدشداری حدشدمی فیلسی تقالی (فرسته نوهد دیل) ی چهانی له ولایتی خلوریدا له نعمیریکا ده گات. زیان نام فیستیوالدا (۵) جار تایش ده گریت تعریش له روزانی ۲۴-۰۷ و ۱۱۸.
پیج شده ۱۰۲۴	پیج شده ۱۰۲۴
کات (۳۰) ۵۰۵) تیواره له سینه مای ((مرتدیارک))	کات (۳۰) ۵۰۵) تیواره له سینه مای ((مرتدیارک))
پیج شده ۱۰۱۲۴ کات (۳) له سینه مای ((مرتدیارک))	پیج شده ۱۰۱۲۷ یهان شده ۱۰۱۲۷
چوارشمه ۱۰۲۰ کات (۷) تیواره له سینه مای ((مرتدیارک))	کات (۳۲) تیواره له سینه مای ((مرتدیارک))
له سینه مای ۱۱ لاس نولاس ریشور فرونت)	پیج شده ۱۱۱۷
پیج شده ۱۰۱۳۱ کات (۹,۳۰) شو سینه مای ۱۱ لاس نولاس ریشور فرونت)	کات (۷) تیواره له (لاس نولاس ریشور فرونت).
له پینی ۱۱۱۸	له پینی ۱۱۱۸

سیناریوی کورد قوریانی تیفرویسم له سالوفنی په رله مانی فینلاند

۰۰۲ له کاتزمنیزی ۱۴۳۰ هـ تا ۱۵ هـ دایمیه و زر له
 خوئی پدرمهانی فیلاند له هتلنگی دبستنی.
 نامانع شده بینیمه کاتی چالاکانی پشتاوی مافی
 سر ذات و لایه که کاتی سیاسی کورده و فیلاندی لسو
 باوره بفریته سر پرس و گفتگر هصر لدم کاتسده
 سه بدست شه، دیالوغی نیسان کورده و کوئله لگای
 نازونه ته ویه بدر فراوات رکری و درگایسه کی نوی بسو
 گفتگوی نیزان گهلان بکریته و.
 بeshداری له سیاست بتو همروانه به سدر جنی لاسی
 درنگ تا ۱۵ مانگی ۱۱ ناری خوبان بزینگ کهنه ای
 باده که بکاره کاری کرد و آن سر کیشه کورد، له لاسه
 ولانی بشیرانی بوزیریسمی نازونه و بیه سه چالاکه
 بوزیریسته کاتی خرباناده و گشته و کشمتر خوسان
 نیشان ددهن و له لایه کی دیکشد، له سینه داری هدل
 و سه رجی دای سه و برواده سه مرد ریخهاره کاسی
 بزاقی رزگارهوازنه کورد لواندیده بکوهنه لیسته
 ریخهاره کاتی بوزیریسته و له ناکامدا چاره نویسی
 لفته و بیک بیسته قبورانی هدل و مهرجی نیسته.
 سیاستی "کوره قورسانی بوزیریم" به مدبهستی
 بام و گفتگو له سر دوزی کورد له هدل و سدر جنی
 بودنا بینکی.
 سیاست له دوزی پیشنهاده ۷۰ مانگی نوشمه
 خاتون نولولا تانیل، پدرمهانست
 چینگری سر زکی کومیسیونی مافی سر ذات له
 پدرمهان
 لشتو هیرتیتیگ: دادر و
 دیوانی ناشتی بز کوردستان
 مه جد حقی
 کوئله دی ناشتی بز کوردستان
 سکرتیری نورسن: هلتان لیپین
 بدهشی بیرونه ده کاتی به کیهه کی سندیکا کردکاره کان،
 دیوان، ناشتی بز کوردستان



بیت‌جه مین سالیادی دام‌زراندی روزنامه‌ی کورد

که پیوندی پینجه‌من سالیانه دامنه زرآفندی روزگارمه کوره
که رمترین و جوانترین پیروزی‌ای له سرهجدم خوینه راضی "کوره" دمکهین و
موهپاسن همه‌مودام و دزمگا و نهو به ریزانه دمکهین که له ماویدی پینجه سالن
ابردوودا پالیشتن نهه روزگارمه بیان کردوه.
بعدم پیوندیوه په یمانس راست و پاکن روزگارمه‌گهه ری کوره‌ین مان دووهات دمکهینه‌وه
که هه میشه له خرمدت و شهی کورده و پرس رهواي نه تهوايه تیمان دابین "کوره"

اسی دی ی شنمهی با



هونه زمه نند عهدنام که دریم
 له سالی ۱۹۶۳ له شاری
 کدر کوک لندایلک بسو، و له
 پنجدهاد خلکی دینی ڈالسی
 سور به ناوچی شاریائی، له
 شاری سلیمانی زیانی مندانی و
 سرمهاتی زیانی هونه زری گشمنی
 سندوره، سالی ۱۹۸۵ به شی
 پیکار گیتائی له په یانگای
 هونه زره جوانه کانی شاری
 سلیمانی تھوا کردد، له سالی
 ۱۹۹۱ دا کورک گیتائی
 بد چینیتھرو و تیستا له سرید
 له گل مهاباد خانی هاوسری
 و سی مندانه کهی له شاری
 توپسلا ده زین
 سرمهاتی کاری هونه زری

کوشه ری و له شاری مهاباد بتو
ماوهیدک چنگر بورو.

« لهو ماوهیدا چندین کاری هونه رهی
له گلن هونه رهمندانی موسیقی نارچهی
موکر باندا ته خام دا وک عسود زان و
چندین برهه می هونه ری یان بتو
هونه رهمندانش وک ماموساتی بزری
کوره که مهدی ماملن ، محمد داش ،
نه گند بیلامن ، تیساعیل شاهن و
همندیک هونه رهندی تر.

« له سالی ۱۹۹۲ ده گاتانه ولاتی سوید
و دریز ، ددا به کاری هونه ری و یه کم
برهه می نهه درهونه کورهستان
کاستن بیزان دا کم بورو که له شاری
لیلی قدره نسی تزمار کرا وحشوت
گوزرانی له خو گرفتاره ، له واله چوار
گوزرانیان توازی هونه رهمندان رزگار
تیساعیل ر گزدای بکانی هدایه ،
کوچ ، نازادی له توازی هونه رهمندان
عدن دنار کهريم خوی بورو.

« له سالی ۱۹۹۴-۱۹۹۵ له سوید
د چیته بدره خونیند و بز ماوهید سالیان
کورسی تکی تزمار کردنه دنگ و
موسیقا تعلواد ده کات و نمدهش دستیته
هزی نهودی بدره همه هونه رهی کانی به
دانش خوی تزمار بکات.

« سالی ۱۹۹۵ بدره همه راز له سدر
کاستن دره ده کات.

« سالی ۱۹۹۶ یه کم بدره همه می خوی
لدسر سی دی به ناری شوری بدالدا
دره ده کات که مرتیقانی نهه بدره همه
له سلیمانی له لایین تیپی موسیقی
کوچه لدی هونه رهمندانه کانی نامهاده ، گواو
پاشان له سوید هونه رهمندانه ده دنار
کهريم دنگی خوی تدمیر تزمار
ده کات.

« له سالی ۱۹۹۹ دا سی دی تعری
نوغر دینیه بدره همه و هونه رهمندان به
توازی غده میگن نهه درج تدریکی
دابه شکردنی ده گرته نهسته .

« تسازه تهن بدره همه می هونه رهمندان
عدن دنار کهريم سی دی ی
با یه که بز تدریزی ۲۰۰۲ بلار کراید و
..... نهه بدره همه ۱۱ گوزرانی له
خو گرفتاره و هونه رهمندانی به توئانی
وک مگوان کامیل و فرهاد خه مدد و
غده میگن فسروج دابه شکردنی
موسیقیان بز کردار .



Kurdistan TV

فول ۶۳۹۵

۲۵۴

و ناگادارستان ، شهش گوره

بـه ناگـادارـیـان ، شـهـشـ کـورـهـ فـیـلـمـیـ کـورـهـ ۱۱ - گـمـدـ وـ بـیـتـ هـجـ ۲ - ۲ - دـارـوـسـانـ .
 ۳ - بـهـرـدـیـونـ : ۴ - شـورـهـ ، ۵ - زـنـگـولـهـ بـهـدـ سـزـبـایـزـ ۶ - تـاـواـزـ کـانـیـ پـهـدرـیـ
 تـارـوـسـ) لـهـ قـیـشـالـیـ بـیـونـهـتـهـ وـاعـیـ (اـیـزـرـیـانـ) اـیـزـرـیـانـ) اـیـزـرـیـانـ) اـیـزـرـیـانـ)
 (دـیـکـوـمـیـسـیـ وـهـ بـهـیـهـ بـشـنـ) بـهـشـدـانـ ، نـوـشـ کـلـمـهـ پـیـتـجـ مـلـسـارـ بـهـدـهـمـیـ
 سـهـلـلـایـیـ کـرـدـسـانـ (K.T.V) نـهـ خـوشـیـهـ ، بـوـیـ کـمـ جـارـهـ کـهـ خـانـیـکـیـ
 فـیـلـمـیـ کـورـهـ ، خـاتـرـ (اـفـرـانـدـ کـهـ جـمـدـیـ) دـرـهـیـتـهـ رـیـ فـیـلـمـیـ تـاـواـزـ کـانـیـ پـهـدرـیـ
 تـارـوـسـ) بـوـیـ بـهـشـدـارـیـونـ لـهـ قـیـشـالـیـ کـهـ بـازـهـیـ مـانـیـ دـاهـشـوـ دـامـتـ
 بـهـدـ کـاتـ ، بـانـگـیـتـ کـارـ . فـیـلـمـیـ دـیـکـوـمـیـسـیـ (تـاـواـزـ کـانـیـ بـهـیـ تـارـوـسـ) لـهـ
 سـفـرـ دـابـ وـ تـهـرـیـسـ نـایـیـسـ (بـیـتـدـیـ) لـهـ جـیـتـسـ (جـهـماـ) لـهـ (لـاـشـ) اـدـ ، لـهـ لـایـدـنـ
 نـهـ گـرـرـهـ خـونـرـیـهـ هـاـلـوـوـنـهـ بـهـدـهـمـ :
 لـیـکـوـلـیدـدـوـ سـیـتـارـیـقـ : تـهـرـدـیـوـنـ نـهـرـشـدـیـ
 وـیـهـ کـرـنـ : خـمـ الدـینـ عـبـدـالـلـهـ - زـوـدـهـتـ تـهـ حـمـدـ - عـبـدـالـلـهـ سـعـیدـ
 مـوـسـاـنـ : کـارـوـانـ زـاصـدـارـ
 دـارـهـیـنـهـ : قـارـانـدـ لـهـ حـمـدـهـ دـیـ
 بـهـدـهـمـ : سـهـلـلـایـیـ کـرـدـسـانـ ۲۰۰۴ .

کوره حیروف

چیزی و نه و شی



بین ۵، له جیاتی چیز ده میستی، له
جیاتی دامرا کاندنه وو شاره زورو کلیمی
گو سام تیا داد، گیریسی.

تیشکه که کوتاه سر سکی، سار
لشیدیکی باریک، سه لام نخشیده کی
ترسانک سودری لمسر کیش ابرو،
دانگوت جی زامس کونه و خوش
نه بورسته، دنگوت تانزی
هدکرده، تیشکه که ته خشیده کی ته او
پیشان دای، هشته، ورن ته خشیده کت
بیسی وات درازی بدو دستانه خوت
کیشانه، تیجا تیشکه که کوتاه سر
دم و چاری و چاره کانی وک نامان
کرگیره، دنگوت سد حیکایه ت
له ساینکا بس مان ده کات، به
دانگوت بدرز که له تاره چون و
خوش ویستا، تا فرمت؟ ؟ سی
زیسته دیرو مرسه دو، سر دیرو زیسته
سیخناخه دندکی دایه، هواری کرد
هاواری کی له شیوه بینه دنکی که تو
واترای تهها و تهها تو بیست کویی
- من ونه وشم

برو، هزار ته فرات له خوت ده کرد.

بر هام بز تبر، چیم دابو له دیشی
رووی راسته قیمه نه دنکر، به لام تو هیجت
له دنکر زیانیکی بی پاکانه دهیم،
نیو سه برو بد شیوه دهیم و هیج
کیش، به کم نه بیو، بدنایانکیش و دارا و
حوش گوزه ایش بروم، شهودی کمیل
موانی جاسته بیو و نمسه داره بیان
داووه بروم، تو کهنه ده دست من
بیون مدھوی سیم بیو و داک شوشه.

هر لد کاخه ده بیکه ده دنکر.

کیم ده دنکر له گردی روشه و بدنه لکم

دفیزه، بازام گرم و دام سارد بروم.

هزاران جار دمنویسی خوش دیسته د

یه دنکر له چاریم خوش دیسته هندي

ده دنکر له چاریم خوش دیسته دنکر.

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