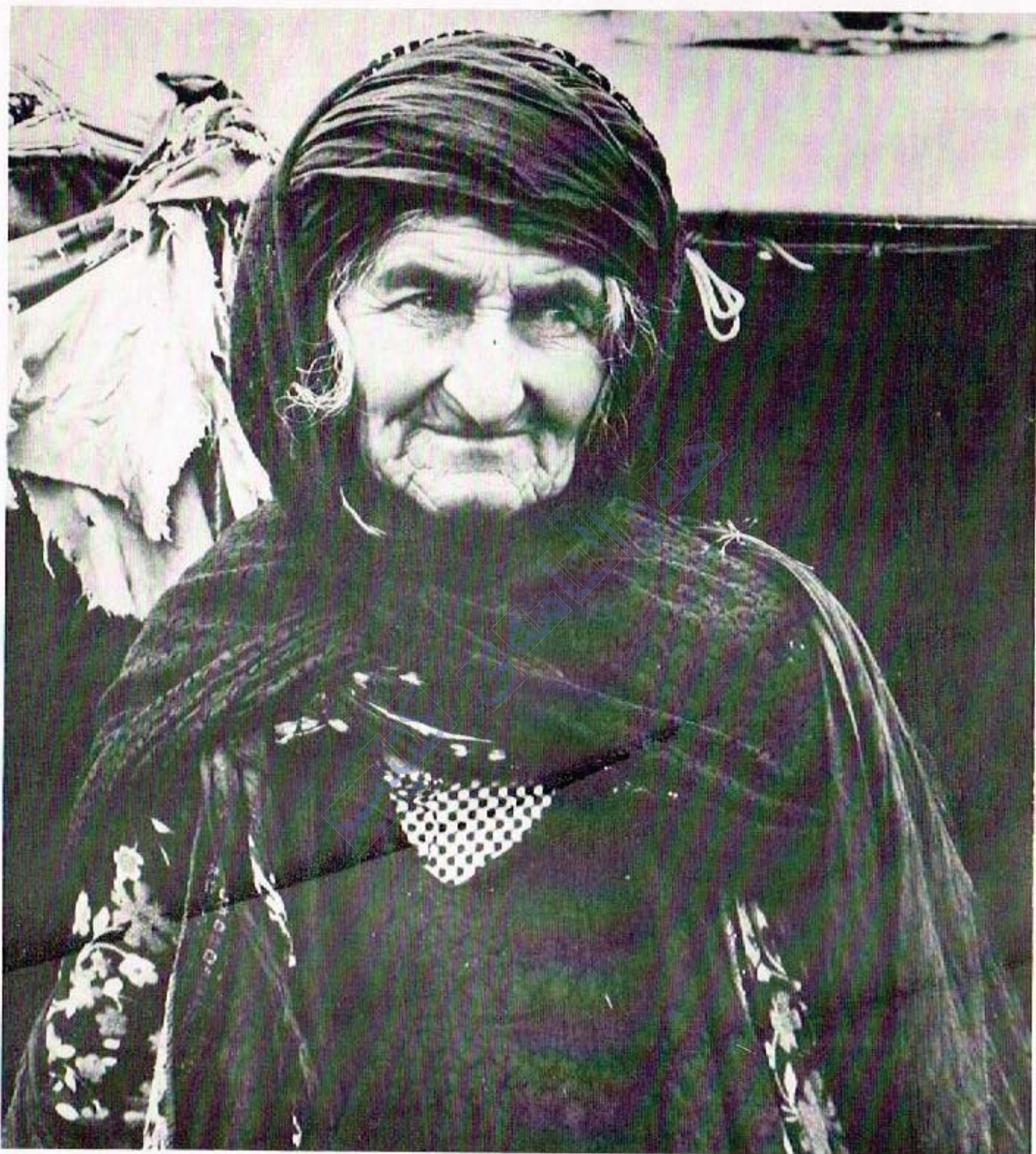


Kurdistan Review

No. 1 - NOVEMBER 1974

	Page
■ COMMENT	3
■ WAR CRIMES IN KURDISTAN-IRAQ	4
■ PRESS RELEASES	15
■ KURDOSCOPE	23
■ THE KDP'S CASE FOR AUTONOMY IN KURDISTAN	26
■ KURDISTAN IN THE PRESS	29

A KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY (KDP) PUBLICATION



A grandmother who has walked over 100 miles from Kirkuk to the liberated area in Kurdistan. *Photo Lord Kilbracken, Camera Press, London.*

Comment

Round five of the Kurdish War in Iraq is characterized by the savage and intensified methods used against the Kurdish people; not only against the forces of resistance, the Pesh Merga, but also in the way the civilian population of Kurdistan have been affected. The latest estimate is that at least 150,000 persons have been made homeless refugees as a result of the reckless bombings by the Iraqi Air Force, and by the policies of intimidation against the families residing in the towns under the Baathist regime's control. Indeed the most telling point about the new campaign is the rabid determination of the dictators in Baghdad to annihilate the Kurdish nation in Iraq once and for all. The recent statements made by Saddam Tikriti, the gunman ruler of Iraq, and his henchmen in this respect, all reveal the crude colonial direction of their military campaign. It is quite clear that the Baathists are continuing the genocidal war, conducted by previous Iraqi regimes since 1961. Although they are doing it under the guise of "progressive" and "socialist" slogans, their policies are simply the old racist wine in new bottles. In fact this time the Baathist regime, backed by their increasing sinews of war as the result of the huge rise in oil revenues, and having concocted certain transitory and opportunistic domestic and foreign alliances, is attempting methodically to uproot the Kurdish existence as a community in Kurdistan-Iraq. This time the Kurdish people equally had to mobilise its resistance potentials against the ruthless enemy on a scale unsurpassed hitherto. But the way the ordinary citizens of Kurdistan have faced the new Baathist onslaught is remarkable for its bravery, and is a living proof of the determination of the Kurdish people to fight for their survival, and the unequivocal support given by them to the leadership of the liberation movement, the Kurdistan Democratic Party and its president, Mustafa Barzani.

Undoubtedly the Kurdish people are fighting against tremendous odds. Their oil is used as a means of purchasing the most lethal weapons by the

Baathist regime. As economic and medical blockade is in force, the burden of the daily needs of the population in the liberated areas, especially children, women and old people, is very great. Hence the urgent appeals to all international humanitarian organisations for aid and medical relief. So far the response to these appeals is very limited, and cautious, mainly because many of the organisations adopt a rather formal and legalistic approach to the problem. For example, the attempts by the International Red Cross to persuade the Iraqi Red Crescent, which is a Government controlled body, to channel the humanitarian aid to Kurdistan, are obviously doomed right from the start. The Iraqi officials try to stall the issue as long as possible, without having any intention to allow such efforts to be effective. International organisations should be concerned enough about the urgent situation in Kurdistan to be able to discern these obstructive tactics by the Iraqi regime.

The Iraqi regime's other tactic is to draw an information blanket over what is going on in Kurdistan. This conspiracy of silence has been a failure so far, for no government can hide the fact that hundreds, if not thousands of people are being killed. The regime has itself recognised this by its feeble and glib attempts to rationalise their aggressive war against the Kurdish people by claiming that the Kurdish movement is a 'rebellion against authority' and 'connected with reactionary and imperialist circles'. The miserable performance of the Baathist delegation, headed by Naim Hadad, recently in Europe is the latest example of the Baathist approach to the issue.

The Kurdish case attracts the spontaneous sympathy of the international public opinion. It is hoped that this sympathy is translated into real support to the extent that it will contribute to the alleviation of the Kurdish peoples suffering, and the struggle of Kurdistan for survival.

War Crimes in Kurdistan-Iraq

Research by the Information Department of The Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), 10 July, 1974.

Iraqi authorities commit gross and flagrant violations of the basic rights of the Iraqi people in general and the Kurdish people in particular.

The Government of Iraq has been waging a genocidal war against the whole Kurdish people, in which it uses almost the entire Iraqi Army, equipped by the most modern weapons.

The present war waged against the Kurdish people can be considered one of the biggest of its kind ever waged by any previous Iraqi Government. This war is actually the biggest one in the Middle East at present. In the course of the war the Iraqi authorities violate the basic rights of the Kurds and the principles of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the following fields:

1. The right to self-determination.
2. Racial discrimination.
3. Genocide by:
 - a. Intensive raids on civilian centres.
 - b. Economic blockade.
 - c. Use of means of mass killing and destruction.
 - d. Burning of crops.
4. Violation of basic human rights such as:
 - a. The right to education.
 - b. The right to work.
 - c. The freedom of opinion and belief.
 - d. The right of choice of residence.
5. Destruction of cultural and historical heritages and religious places and inhibition of the development of the national culture in Iraqi Kurdistan.

The following report casts some light on these facts and events, substantiated by figures, dates and names.

For more than four months, the Iraqi armed forces have been waging a genocidal war against the people of Kurdistan-Iraq. In this war, Iraqi armed forces use the most modern means of death and destruction against the civilian population of the Kurdish region.

The Iraqi Baath regime has been waging this war in order to destroy General Barzani and the Kurdish people for the simple reason that they demand genuine autonomy for their homeland.

In its campaign, the Baath regime has been using all the units of the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth army divisions; half the units of the Third and Tenth divisions; 25 tank units; and the entire Iraqi airforce. As well as various formations of mercenaries.

This war costs Iraq about half a million Dinars, i.e. approximately £700,000 a day. The burden of this war is borne by ordinary Iraqi citizens who have no say or interest in the war.

Besides imposing a total economic blockade, the Iraqi government has imposed a total blockade on the flow of information on events in Kurdistan, claiming that it is fighting 'a small number of isolated pockets of resistance'. The facts and figures in this publication clearly refute this incredible claim which is meant to deceive the world public opinion.

Economic Blockade

Since March 11, 1974, the Iraqi government has been imposing a total economic blockade on Kurdistan-Iraq: it includes foodstuffs, clothes, fuel and other necessities. To implement this blockade, the government has used its administrative and military apparatus as well as its international connections.

Hundreds of check-points have been established and military patrols roam the area, checking people in order to prevent the movement of goods to Kurdistan. All measures have been adopted by the government to stop trade between the areas it controls and the areas under the control of the Kurdish Revolution.

In order to reinforce the blockade, the government has started to ration foodstuffs and fuel and distribute them by ration-cards in the areas under its control.

The movement of vehicles and the distribution of fuel to motorists in the government-controlled areas require special government licences.

As well as this, force, coercion, and prosecution are used against anybody attempting not to strictly comply with the blockade regulations.

The area under blockade is a vast one having 1.5 m. inhabitants.

The consequences of the blockade have been: scarcity of foodstuffs, sky-rocketing prices, and starvation. The situation has been worsening because of the war and will be more so in winter because of snow blocking the roads.

The effects of the blockade are especially noticeable in the Provinces of Dihok and Nineva (Mosul) because the Turkish authorities have closed the border between Turkey and Iraq due to the intervention and influence of the latter's government.

What has made the blockade harsher is the forced expropriation, without any compensation, of the crops of any and every farmer the authorities suspect of having sympathy and contacts with the Kurdish revolution. As for the areas not under government-control, the Iraqi authorities use artillery, airforce and the army to indiscriminately burn crops and orchards; they do the same in all the areas newly coming under their control.

Iraqi air raids aim, basically, at civilian centres, burning crops, killing livestock, devastating houses and entire villages, burning grain barns and foodstuff stocks, and destroying means of transport, bridges and roads.

Air Raids on Civilian Centres

One of the characteristics of the present campaign is the concentrated and intensive air raids by government aircraft on civilian centres in Kurdistan-Iraq; these raids are continuous and take place day and night. The following figures speak for themselves:

Time Period	No. of Air Raids
Mid-April – 15.7.74 (total)	1,542
Mid-April – 1.5.74	248
2.5.74 – 15.5.74	220
16.5.74 – 31.5.74	464
1.6.74 – 15.6.74	396
16.6.74 – 15.7.74	214

All these raids have been on civilian centres. Sometimes a particular town is raided continuously for many days. For example 22 air raids had been made on Chowman within three consecutive days at the end of April. On the whole, the average number of air raids on the civilian targets during the period mid-April to 15th July, 1974 has been (20) raids a day.

During the same period, (433) villages and communities have been raided, as a result of which 440 people were killed and over 500 wounded, most of them children, women and aged. The following figures show the number of casualties during that period:

Period	No. Killed
19.4.74 – 1.5.74	307
2.5.74 – 15.5.74	40
16.5.74 – 31.5.74	59
1.6.74 – 15.6.74	39
16.6.74 – 15.7.74	40
TOTAL	485

Some instances taken at random

- June 5 Two aircraft bombed the villages of Mamandawa, Qaratapa, Delejan, Siwakan, and Bardashan. As a result, an old woman (aged 90) and a child (aged 2) were killed; 70 head of cattle were killed and two wheat barns burnt.
- June 6 Balak was bombed; a farmer, Rahman Karim (aged 15) was killed and Sadiq Karim (aged 8) was wounded.
- June 10 During a raid on the village Kakai Shmiran near Derbandi Khan, two children were killed: Mahmud Muhammad (aged 5) and Faiq Haji Faraj (aged 16).
- June 10-12 The following civilian centres in the Province of Kirkuk were bombed: Aghjalar, Blokin, Mutlija, Chinartu, Kani, Henjir, Golan, Maila, Shorja, Surtawshan and Girgir. Many houses and other buildings were destroyed, among them Aghjalar mosque.
- June 11-13 The Barzan area was intensively bombed; crops were burnt; houses destroyed; two farmers working on their fields were killed.
- June 23 The villages of Dinarta, Garbaiz, Amawa, and Ashkafti in Aqra, Province of Dehok were bombed and their crops burnt.

Facts and data indicate that the government's airforce purposely aims at civilian targets, such as schools, hospitals, churches and mosques as the following instances show:

- April 29 More than 20 individuals were killed during a raid on the Galala bridge near the Iraqi-Iranian border. Many foreign journalists and photographers witnessed this tragedy.

- April 30 A village in Kifri, Kirkuk, was raided; as a result 8 people were killed: Khairiya Yunus (woman), Bahija Said Karim (woman), Sattar Salih Muhammad (child), Mulla Muhamad Salih (old man), Kawa Sattar Salih (infant), Rauf Muhammad Ali (child), Rahman Muhammad Ali (infant), and Fatima Said Karim (woman).
- May 4 The village of Sar-aw, Suleimani, was bombed; 9 individuals were killed and 6 others wounded. Five houses were demolished. The dead are: Tawfiq Abdul Qadir, Fatima Said Fattah, Amina Abd al-Karim, Aa'si Mulla Mahmud, Ahmad Muhammad Amin, Waheed Nuri, Rauf Haji Fattah, Nazdar Husein Qadir, and Ibrahim Muhammad.
- May 7 Dair Rubban Hurmuz monastery on Mount Alquosh, Nineva (Mosul) was raided. Parts of the monastery were destroyed. The fate of monks Shamun and Sawa and an old lady waiting on the monastery's monks is not known.
- May 12 The army's artillery bombarded the village of Bachachi near Suleimani severely wounding a whole family: the mother Fatima Said (26 years old) and her four children: Cheman Karim (8), Salar Karim (6), Sardar Karim (4) and Dara Karim (2). Their condition is critical.
- May 16 A number of aircraft raided a village in Ain Sifni, Nineveh (Mosul) killing three women: Siwa Haji Ismail, Habibah Sheikh Muhammad, and Halimah Sufi.
- May 21 In an air raid on the villages of Hinjir, Khoshaw, Perko, and Simanajiyan, Raniya, Suleimani, 11 people were wounded: Khalid Hamza (aged 6), Ramazan Rasul (2), Husein Rasul (40), Abdulrahman Haji Faqi (40), Ali Mahmud (40), Mrs. Ameena Abdullah (70), Kamel Abdullah (70), Mrs. Amina Haji Faraj (40), Muhammad Abdullah (40), Rasul Muhammad (40), and Rezan Rasul (2).
- May 24 The Iraqi airforce carried out concentrated raids on the village of Karnak, Tellafar region, Nineva. The entire village dwellers fled away and took refuge in the liberated areas.
- May 25 17 villages were reported to have been shelled in Suleimani.
- June 11 A number of fighter aircraft strafed the mosque of the village 'Soldi'; government authorities knew that the mosques in Kurdistan-Iraq have become makeshift camps for refugees flocking from government controlled areas. Further, the raid took place at the time of prayer when the mosque was most crowded. In the raid, the mosque was demolished, 8 persons killed, and 6 others wounded. Among the dead were the following Moslim priests: Sheikh Baqir Sheikh Hasan, Sheikh Nuri Sheikh Hazan, Sheikh Bahauldin Sheikh Najmuldin, and Sheikh Ahmad.
- August 5 Iraqi aircraft made raids on the town of Galala and the area of Balek; as a result 7 persons were killed and another 9 wounded.

The Tragedies of Qala Diza and Halabja

At 9.45 hours, 24th April, 1974, two aircraft raided the town of Qala Diza, Province of Sulaimani. The aircraft's targets were the crowded centre of the town, a building which had been converted into a makeshift university, a hospital and a school.

The raid resulted in (134) persons killed and another (52) wounded, most of them children, women, university students and pupils. Among the killed are two entire families. The following is a partial list of the people killed in the raid:

Name	Profession
Serwer Ali Qadir	University student
Muhammad Salih Sam Sam	" " " "
Azad Husein	" " " "
Burhan Abdullah	" " " "
Faruq Ali Abdullah	" " " "
Soran Muhammad Salta	Secondary-school student
Abdulghani Gharib	" " " "
Qubad Hasan Hujji Qadir	" " " "
Azad Nuri Hama Ali	" " " "
Muhammad Umar Ahmad	" " " "
Nurrudin Ahmad	" " " "
Zara Mahmud	" " " "
Mamrash Ali Bapir	" " " "
Fardar Haji Abdullah	" " " "
Salih Ahmad Haji Sabir	Child
Salam Ahmad Haji Sabir	" " " "
Jabbar Ahmad Haji Sabir	" " " "
Bakhtiyar Ahmad Haji Sabir	" " " "
Juwan Ahmad Haji Sabir	" " " "
Kazhal Ahmad Haji Sabir	" " " "
Shahla Ahmad Haji Sabir	" " " "
Fakhriyah Ahmad Haji Sabir	Mother
Berzin Qadir Westa Ahmad	Child
Qamri Qadir Westa Ahmad	One family and their mother who was pregnant
Amanj Qadir Westa Ahmad	" " " "
Habib Qadir Westa Ahmad	" " " "
Piruz Qadir Westa Ahmad	" " " "
Suran Muhammad	Child
Senober Muhammad	Housewife
Alisha Rasul	" " " "
Galala Ali Khorshid	Child
Diman Abdubrahman Rustam	" " " "

In addition, (118) houses were either completely or partly destroyed as well as a number of public buildings, such as the Tobacco Monopoly Office, the hospital, the municipality centre, the Mayor's house, the town's public bath, Qala Diza Hotel, Qala Diza School, the power station, and parts of the makeshift university. (47) shops, tea shops and restaurants were destroyed; in many cases their owners and customers were buried under them.

On 26th April, only two days after the massacre at Qala Diza, the town of Halabja was raided during which (33) persons were killed and (40) wounded. The following is a partial list of names of some of the killed:

Name	Profession
Burhan Husein	Child
Aziz Muhammad Khuwa Murad	Labourer
Ayar Ali Ismail	Child
Ari Ali Ismail	Child
Kafiya Haji Muhammad	Housewife
Muhammad Abdubrahman Afendi	Pensioner
Ahmad Ghafur Salih	Secondary-school student
Sherko Umar Maghdur	Secondary-school student
Azad Ali	Secondary-school student
Hamida Mahmud	Housewife
Qadir Rasheed	Butcher
and three of his children	" " " "
Bahnaz Hasan Qadir	Child

In addition, the buildings of the town's municipality, the public bath, a tea house, a hotel, (80) shops and other buildings were destroyed in the raid.

Burning and Looting of Crops and Property

Iraqi troops and security forces have been burning the crops and villages of areas newly coming under their control. Fields and crops located in areas under the Kurdish movement's control are burnt by air raids and long-range artillery bombardment. After having brought some areas under their control, these troops bring along harvesting machines to harvest and confiscate the crops of every Kurd suspected of sympathising with the Kurdish movement. In addition, other properties and livestock belonging to these Kurds are looted.

Some Instances

- May 9 At 18.30 hours, two Sokhoi aircraft raided a number of villages in the Selefani Valley, Zakho; fields were bombed, crops burnt and houses destroyed in the raid.
- May 12 Government mercenaries looted the property of three farmers of the village 'Sutyán', the Province of Suleimani. The things looted are: 12 sheep belonging to Karim Hama Murad; 1 cow belonging to Haji Qadir Hama Amin; and 205 Iraqi Dinars (about £300) belonging to Ahmad Hama Rash.
- June 12 While occupying the Selefani Valley, government troops and mercenaries burnt many villages, among them Fishkhabur and Derabon, inhabited by Christians; the churches of these villages were burnt and Mushe Ilya (aged 80) and Gharib Melko (aged 90) were shot dead.
- June 10-14 The stock of all the shops in Chamchamal, on the Kirkuk-Suleimani road, were looted by government troops and mercenaries.
- On night of June 15-16 Government artillery bombarded the village of Eshkefte at Nehle, Aqra, Province of Dehok, burning the fields of the village and destroying the crops, as well as killing a child, two women and an old man.

June 22 Government artillery bombarded the village of 'Majeed Salar', burning the fields and destroying the crops of the villagers in addition to causing many casualties, mostly among children and women.

June 23 Guarded by tanks, a number of harvesting machines harvested the fields of the Salabi area (Pirdi, Altun Kopru, Kirkuk). The harvest was confiscated by the authorities. The reason was that the authorities suspected either the owners of the fields or their relatives of having contacts with the Kurdish revolution.

July 1 A raid on Zakho caused the death of a child (1) and injury to four, among whom was a woman.

A half hour continuous raid on Chwarta and another 7 hours raid on Safeen region caused death and destruction and burning to citizens and their properties.

July 3 Five planes raided the villages to the east of Sarsang, and the villages of Grini, Barooshki, Kofli of the Mangesh district and burned their agricultural crops.

The villages of Khalefa Ahmed, Jabrawa, Satoor, Gori, Ganoor, Razwan, Bardi Ali, all in the Khanaqin district were raided, their crops destroyed and many houses demolished.

Agricultural crops were set on fire in the villages of Pirisa, Saki Qararote, and Harfata by air and ground raids. The villages of Hajeela and Nowmachik in the Khanaqin region were heavily raided and their crops burned and shattered.

A raid on the Kareza Wishk district of the Suleimani city resulted in the death of a child and wounding of three other children, and burning of their agricultural crops.

A number of houses in Chwarta were demolished and their farms set on fire.

A raid on two villages of Kani Mazo and Kani Watmani in the Betwata region resulted in: injury to nine people including three infants.

July 4 Khanaqin region was continuously bombarded throughout the day and its crops gravely damaged and most of it burned.

July 5 Qaradagh villages were bombarded for twenty minutes burning agricultural crops and killing many cattle.

Mass Expulsions of Families

Many Kurdish families have been forced or coerced to leave the towns (including Baghdad) and villages under government control; others have been forcibly deported by the Iraqi authorities in contravention of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which guarantees the rights of every citizen to choose his or her place of residence.

Since the beginning of May, the Iraqi authorities have been conducting night raids on Kurdish families living in the towns, including Baghdad. Women and children are forced to accompany the security forces in their sleeping garments; they are not permitted to bring along personal or necessary belongings.

They are crowded into open trucks and driven to areas where military operations are going on. They are then unloaded and forced to walk towards areas under the Kurdish Revolution control; this means that they must walk between 10 and 25 kilometres. The only wrong of these people is that they are closely or distantly related to somebody who has joined the ranks of the Revolution.

A Few Instances

April 1 The Kurdish inhabitants of 9 villages in Khanaqin were deported and replaced by Arabs; these villages are: Banmil, Lower Kahriz, Upper Kahriz, Mulla Aziz, Abdulla Beg, Pika, Ali Murad, Yusuf Beg and Warbandjaq.

May 28 The government authorities expelled 29 persons from the town of Suleimani. They were forced out because they were related to some men who had previously joined the ranks of the Revolution.

June 4 The authorities in Simel, Province of Dehok, using bulldozers demolished the homes of the Kurds of that area. Ironically these houses had been built by the government as provided for in the March 11, 1970 agreement and as a compensation for these Kurds whose homes had been demolished or destroyed during previous wars between the Kurdish revolution and the government.

June 7 The authorities rounded up (12) Kurdish families in Khanaqin. After having confiscated their properties, they were loaded in armoured amphibious troop carriers. They were then forced to cross River Sirwan on these carriers, the authorities hoping that the Kurdish forces on the other side of the river would fire on them thinking that they were Iraqi troops. Fortunately for these innocent people, the Kurdish forces realised at the last moment that there was a trick, and the lives of these people were saved. (for their names, see list below).

June 10 On the night of 9-10 June, the authorities rounded up 10 families in the town of Dehok. They were detained in a school in the town. At 21.30 hours, they were ordered to walk to the Kurdish-controlled areas via Dihok Valley. The authorities had full knowledge of the Valley being a military zone and of land mines having been laid there.

June 10 Many families were deported from Mendili, Jalawla, Sadiya, Shahraban and Khanaqin, Province of Diyala.

June 14 28 families, having 94 members, from the towns of Dehok and Mosul were deported.

June 18 (42) families from the village of Gawra, Khanaqin, were deported.

June 19 The authorities started a campaign of persecuting Kurdish people and their families in Sinjar and Tellafar.

June 20 The authorities rounded up more than 400 women and children from Dehok and Nineva (Mosul). Al-Sharqiyah Secondary-School was made their prison.

Mrs. Samira Mahmud from the town of Kirkuk was deported; however she was not permitted to bring along her infant (4 months of age) who remained in the house behind locked doors. On arriving in the areas controlled by the Kurdish Revolution, she made an appeal, broadcast by the Voice of Kurdistan-Iraq, to her neighbours to save her infant from dying.

June 25 The authorities in the town of Suleimani closed down the Moslim Orphans School and deported its students, among them: Mustafa Said (aged 12), Othman Sabil (aged 10), Tahsin Faraj (aged 10), and Kurdistan Muhammad Sharif (aged 9).

Partial List of the Names of Families of Kurdish Notables Expelled from Baghdad at the Beginning of May 1974

The family of:	Profession
1. Nuri Shawes	Minister in the Iraqi Government till 25.3.74
2. Salih Yusufi	- - - -
3. Muhammad Mahmud Abdul Rahman	- - - -
4. Dara Tawfiq	Editor-in-Chief of Taakhi Daily Newspaper
5. Farhad Othman Awni	Manager of Taakhi Daily Newspaper
6. Adil Murad	President, Kurdistan Union of Students
7. Abd Murad	Contractor
8. Omer Bamerni	Government Official
9. Muhammad Amin Ali	Director-General, Ministry of the Affairs of the North
10. Yaddullah Karim	Member, Secretariat, Kurdistan Democratic Youth Union
11. Yasin Abdul Rahman	Government Official
12. Majid Ali	Engineer
13. Bakhtiyar Marouf Jiyawuk	Government Official
14. Muhammad al-Badri	Teacher, writer and poet
15. Taha Abdul Rahman	
16. Isam Ali	
17. Ibrahim Ahmad Mirza	
18. Jamal Muhammad Mirza	
19. Ziro Aiyub	
20. Muhsin Zourab	
21. Hazan Zourab	
22. Salah Abid Murad	
23. Mikhael Mansour	
24. Siham Aziz Yusuf	

Partial List of Names of Families Deported from Khanaqin and Jalawla, Province of Diyala, on 7, 8 and 18 June, 1974

Name	Number
1. Barzan Muhammad Salih	3 women and 2 children
2. Lieutenant Ismail M. Khidir	2 women and a child
3. Dr. Ibrahim M. Khidir	2 women and a child

4. Mrs. Zahwa Innabi	4 women and 3 children
5. Sheikh Ali Najim al-Din	6 women and 5 children
6. Mrs. Semiyah Qadir	6 women and 5 children
7. Mrs. Sayah Mir Hashim	7 women and 6 children
8. Hama Hasan	3 women and 2 children
9. Husein Faiz Alla (teacher)	8 women and 7 children
10. Ali Bewaki	6 members
11. Said Juwamir	8 members
12. Wais Muhammad	3 members
13. Mansur Saya Khan	10 members
14. Harnad Ibrahim	10 members
15. Muhammad Gumar	9 members
16. Mrs. Sakina Hatim	4 members
17. Mrs. Zina Qasim	9 members
18. Sekina Murad	6 members
19. Lieutenant Husein Salih	3 members
20. Aziz Pishtiwan	6 members
21. Police Officer Omar Mirza	5 members
22. Muhammad Amin Othman	
23. Muhammad Amin Habib	
24. Ibrahim Said	
25. Salih Said	
26. Husein Hasan Numan	
27. Hasan Ahmad Qadir	
28. Ali Jamshir	
29. Ali Halaw Husein	
30. Ahmad Salih Riza	
31. Haji Habib Muhammad	
32. Ahmad Diwana Muhammad	
33. Muhammad Abdullah	
34. Ahmad Abdullah	
35. Majeed Rasheed	
36. Ismael Majeed Rasheed	
37. Abdullah Qadir	
38. Hamid Juma	
39. Jalal Mineh	
40. Ahmad Muhammad Ibrahim	
41. Yasin Mahmud	
42. Taha Mahmud	
43. Majan Muhammad	
44. Fattah Aula	
45. Mahmud Haji Rahim	
46. Othman Mineh	
47. Saleem Naji	
48. Mahmud Hamid Juma	
49. Rashid Hamid Juma	
50. Hasan Muhammad Abdullah	
51. Muhammad Suleiman	
52. Ahmad Suleiman	
53. Husein Suleiman	
54. Abdullah Husein	
55. Rasheed Muhammad Wali	
56. Mrs. Amineh Mahmud	
57. Mahmud Amin Agha	
58. Ahmad Majeed	
59. Mahmud Ahmad Salih Riza	
60. Juma Ali Habib	
61. Muhammad Maulud	
62. Maulud Husein	

List of Names of Families Expelled from Suleimani on 11 June, 1974

Name of Family

1. Sheikh Muhammad al-Qaradaghi – religious leader and 29 persons of his family.
2. Mustafa Sheikh Ali Khal
3. Tahir Beg Baban

Names of Families Deported from Harir, the Province of Arbil on June 4, 1974

Name of Family

1. Ahmad Khider
2. Othman Yusuf
3. Ahmad Yunus
4. Tahir Baba Sheikh
5. Hasan Sofi
6. Salih Mirza
7. Ahmad Sheikh
8. Sheikh Mahumad Ibrahim
9. Mulla Ibrahim Yunus
10. Said Nuri Said Hasan

List of Families Deported from Kirkuk on June 8, 1974

Name of Family

1. Nuri Abdullah
2. Najm al-Din Gali
3. Omer Murad
4. Abd Ali Agha
5. Izzat Mulla Ahmad Amin
6. Mulla Rifat
7. Fatih Ahmad Muhammad

Torture and Executions

The authorities arrest Iraqi citizens, both men and women, of Kurdish origin and either execute them after summary trials or torture them to death for no known reason(s). The same is done to Iraqi citizens of Arab origin who oppose the war the Iraqi government has been waging on the Kurdish people of the country.

A. A List of People Executed During April and May 1974

1. Sabir Hamad Abdullah
2. Muhsin Hama Rash
3. Ihsan Hama Rash
4. Mulla Haidar Muhammad – worker
5. Ahmad Abbas Kaka
6. Hasib Qadir
7. Abul Wahid Juwamir
8. Hamid Muhammad Rasheed
9. Khudaida Sabil
10. Tahsin Haju Aswas
11. Ihsan Juma Husein
12. Juwad Murad Hamawandi – worker
13. Laila Qasim Hasan, university student, the first girl to have been executed in Iraq for her political opinions and national identity.
14. Nariman Fuad Mesti – University student
15. Azad Suleiman Bayiz Miran – University student

16. Hasan Hama Rashid – University Student

17. Ahmad Ismail Sorah, was arrested in the village of Basirqa on 22 April; he was shot dead for no known reason.

18. Mulla Ali Omer al-Shamsani – a Moslim priest – was arrested at the end of May. His eyes were gouged out and then he was tortured to death because he did not support the Iraqi government's policy on the Kurdish issue.

B. On June 9, two Iraqi citizens of Arab origin, were executed in the village of Kharaba Ruta, Dibis, Province of Kirkuk because they opposed the Iraqi government's policy on the Kurdish issue. They are: Security Officer Ibrahim Muhammad and the Chairman of the village Farmer's Society, Abd Allah Rabi.

In Tell Aafar, Province of Nineva (Mosul), Muhammad Yunis Rida (aged 35) was arrested, his property confiscated and tortured to death because his brother has joined the ranks of the Kurdish Revolution.

C. On June 19, the security forces of Nineva (Mosul) tortured to death for no known reason, Husein Barwas Abdu from the village of Khan Asna'iya, Zummar.

D. 11 Kurdish notables had been tortured in Baghdad and executed in the Kurdish town of Arbil. They had been detained long before the present war started. No charges have been made against them by the authorities.

Refugees

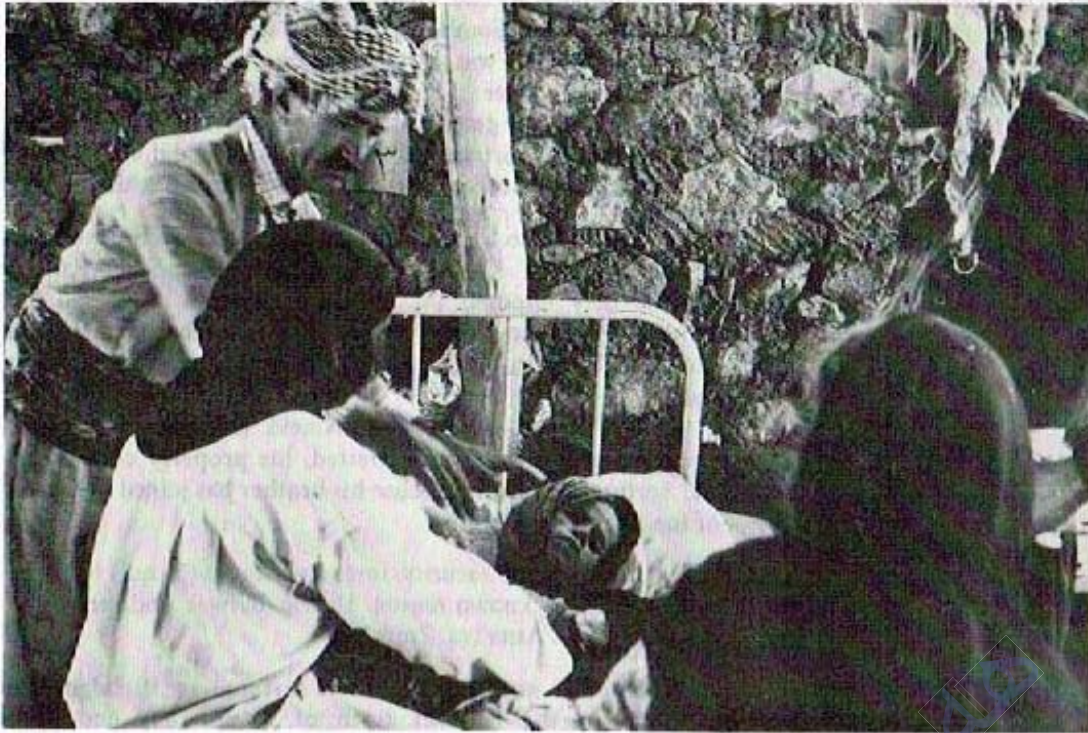
Never before in the history of the Kurdish people has such a large-scale refugee problem been witnessed as the one in the past few months.

Tens of thousands (estimated at 200,000) of refugees have been flocking from government controlled areas for fear of detention, prosecution, persecution and murder. These refugees come from all walks of life; physicians, engineers, lawyers, judges, professors, teachers, university and high-school students and pupils, army and police officers, Moslim priests, journalists, writers, and tens of thousands of workmen, farmers, self-employed and businessmen. These people have been coerced to flee government controlled areas without bringing along any of their personal belongings or property. Their properties were later expropriated by the Iraqi authorities. Their salaries and pensions have been discontinued.

The stream of refugees still flows. An average of 100 individuals flee the government controlled area every day in order to escape surveillance and oppression by the security forces.

The deserted homes of these refugees are kept under tight surveillance; they are frequently searched. The security forces have arrested some members of the families of the refugees. For example, in the town of Arbil alone, about 200 individuals have been arrested. Some of them are even summarily tried and executed for unknown reasons.

In addition, new refugees are made in areas newly coming under government control. In these areas, many families and individuals are forced into becoming refugees for fear of arrest or confiscation of their means of livelihood by the authorities. These authorities adopt a number of measures that aim at



List of Names of Families Reported from
 Town of Family
 No. of Family
 1. Ahmad Khatib
 2. Omid Yari
 3. Ahmad Zari
 4. Taher Javan Shahr
 5. Farid Zari
 6. Sadiq Mirza
 7. Ahmad Zari
 8. Shahrabadi Ahmad Zari
 9. Sadiq Zari
 10. Sadiq Zari

List of Names of Families Reported from
 Town of Family

The situation in the town of Family is very difficult. The people are suffering from lack of food and shelter. The children are very weak and many of them are dying.

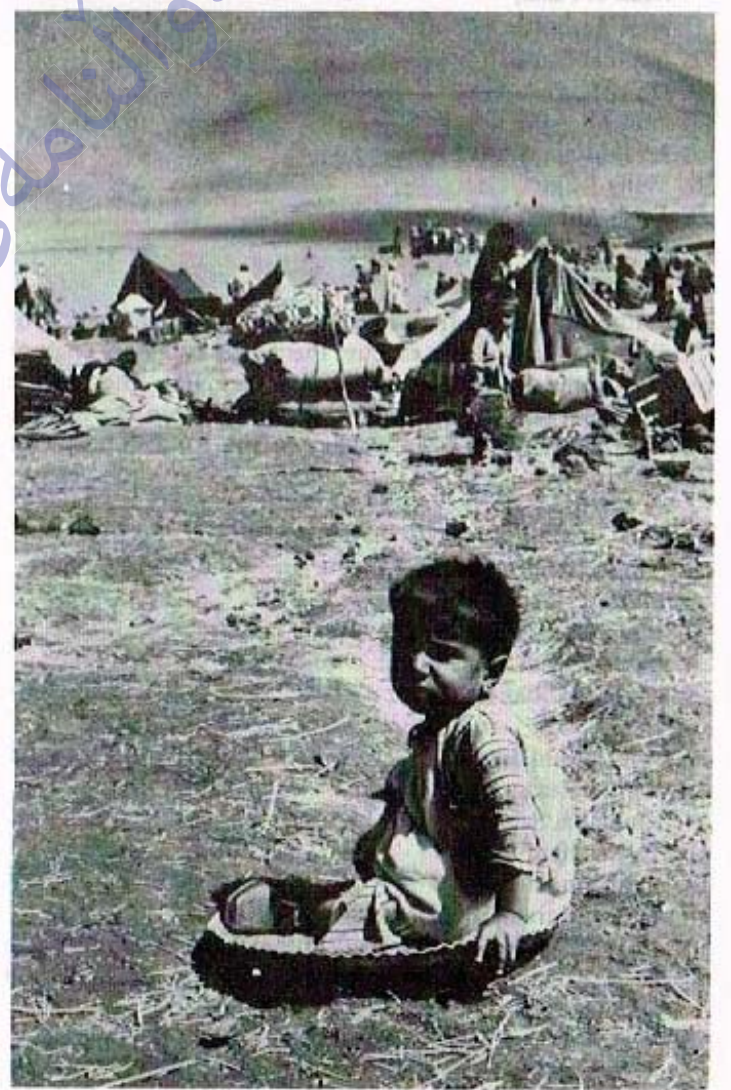
The situation in the town of Family is very difficult. The people are suffering from lack of food and shelter. The children are very weak and many of them are dying.

paralyzing the economic life of newly controlled areas; these are: bombing of villages and other civilian centres (using 1,000 kgs, 750 kgs, and 250 kgs bombs), setting fire to whole towns (as has happened to the town of Zakhō, (see *The Guardian* and *The Times*, London May 10, 1974), using time-bombs and dropping children's toys that explode when touched.

The situation in the town of Family is very difficult. The people are suffering from lack of food and shelter. The children are very weak and many of them are dying.

The situation in the town of Family is very difficult. The people are suffering from lack of food and shelter. The children are very weak and many of them are dying.

The situation in the town of Family is very difficult. The people are suffering from lack of food and shelter. The children are very weak and many of them are dying.





Government had announced an immediate evacuation of the area, the military authorities in the town of Jerusalem, which the only university in Palestine is located, evacuated the university with women and their children. A large number of troops entered and occupied the university. They took positions on top of a number of the university buildings.

Many of the refugees still live in caves and in tents; they lack the minimum necessities of life. Others, numbering a few tens of thousands have sought refuge in neighbouring Iran. The Iranian Shir u Khorshid Society has been offering them some necessary humanitarian aid. No aid has been given them from any other quarters.



Disruption in Education

The policy of the Iraqi government and the war it has been waging on the Kurdish people have paralysed schools and higher education in the various parts of Kurdistan-Iraq. This is due to the following factors: many of the professors and teachers have been coerced into becoming refugees for reasons discussed elsewhere in this paper; the state of war and military operations, and continuous air raids. These raids have caused the total or partial destruction of a great number of schools and the University of Suleimani. These have been one of the main targets of air raids in an attempt to disrupt and terminate the process of teaching at all levels.

Higher Education

In the morning of March 12, 1974, i.e. a few hours after the government had announced its unilaterally made 'law of autonomy', the military authorities in the town of Suleimani, where the only university in Iraqi-Kurdistan is located, surrounded the university with soldiers and tanks and a number of troops entered and occupied the university itself; they took positions on top of a number of the university buildings. The security forces made a number of provocations.

The university council did its utmost to convince the military authorities to withdraw its troops from the university premises but all its attempts were met with failure.

Under such conditions, it was impossible to conduct the basic function of the university, namely, teaching. This situation forced the students, teaching and administrative staffs to leave both the university and town and move to areas controlled by the Kurdish revolution, preferring to live under difficult conditions, but in liberty, to living under military occupation, terror and threats of arrest. The following is a partial list of staff who had to move out of the university after it had been occupied:

- 23 holders of Ph.D degrees
- 10 holders of M.A. or M.Sc. degrees
- 17 holders of B.A. or B.Sc. degrees
- 16 administrative staff and engineers

As well as hundreds of students. (The University of Suleimani is a new and small university which normally has a little over 1,000 students).

In addition, a number of Kurdish professors and students from the other universities in Iraq were forced to become refugees.

In areas controlled by the Kurdish Revolution, a committee was formed to study the possibility of conducting courses there. It was decided to start these courses on 1 May, 1974 in Qala Diza. However, on April 24, the Iraqi airforce made a raid on that town (see details of the raid elsewhere in this paper) killing 10 students and one administrative staff, and wounding Dr. A.S. Abbas and Dr. N.A. Baldar, both professors at the College of Agriculture.

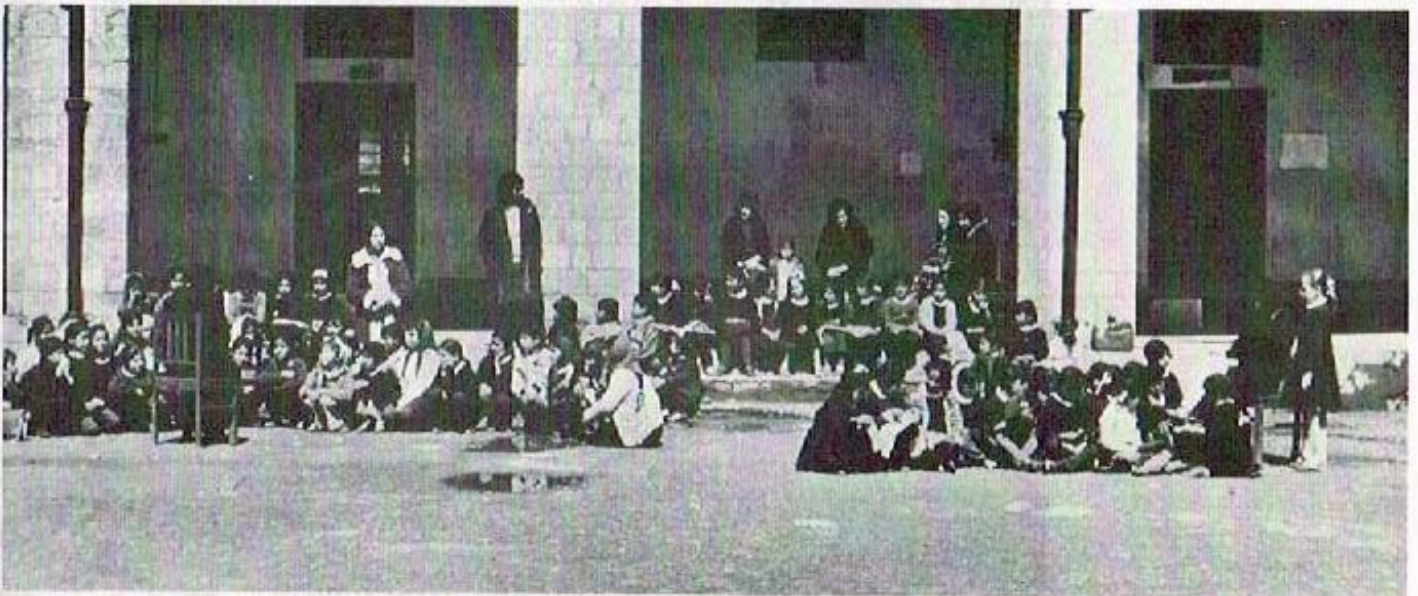
Schooling

A large number of schools are located in areas controlled by the Kurdish Revolution; they constitute about half the total number of schools in Kurdistan-Iraq, having over 5,500 teachers. The number of elementary schools and pupils in those areas is given in the following table:

Province or District	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
Dehok Province	200	12,000
Arbil Province	200	20,000
Suleimani Province	350	25,000
Kirkuk Province	20	1,500
Aqra and Sheikhan Districts	80	5,000
TOTAL	850	63,500

The number of pupils of intermediate schools in those areas is about 6,000 and of secondary schools 3,500 pupils.

Because of the Kurdish leadership's concern for education, it did its best to help continue instruction in these schools after the rupture with the government. However, the intensive and concentrated bombing of civilian centres, where a number of schools have been hit and pupils killed, has made the continuation of instruction in these schools impossible because of the great danger and risks involved.



Lessons as usual in the liberated zone. Photo Lord Kilbracken, Camera Press, London.

The Problem of Medicine among the Kurdish Refugees

The land and air attacks on Kurdistan by the Iraqi armed forces have resulted in killing and injuring hundreds of Kurdish citizens. Moreover, lack of medicine, food and shelter has created a condition which would threaten hundreds of thousands of refugees to the danger of starvation and death. To overcome this human tragedy, the following medical items are urgently needed:

Medical

1. First-aid bags
2. Different sizes of bandages
3. Different sizes of Gypsona
4. Different types of needles and surgical sutures, silks, catgut, and so forth.
5. Surgical instruments for major operations
6. Different sizes of surgical gloves
7. Anaesthetic machine (quantity 5)
8. Anaesthetic materials: fluthen, ether, N_2O and local type.
9. Citrated bottles for collecting blood
10. Anti-D, Anti-B, Anti-A for blood cross matching
11. Intravenous cannula
12. Scalp needles
13. Infusion sets, and different types of infusion solution
14. Oxygen cylinders
15. Full operating room
16. Operating tents
17. Stomach tubes
18. E.C.G. (3)
19. Morphine, Pethidine, Poralydehyde amps.
20. Disposable syringe and needles of different sizes
21. Kerosen Autoclave (quantity 5)
22. Anti-shock, anti-tetanus, anti-gos gangrum.
23. Antibiotics, anti-malaria, anti-T.B., anti-diarrhoea, anti-seva, anti-pyretoccs
24. Different types of splints (Thomas, Straight, and so forth)
25. Kerosene refrigerator (quantity 10)
26. Different kinds of urethral catheters (different sizes)
27. Different kinds of vaccines
28. Different kinds of eye drops
29. Different types of tonics
30. Different types of analgesics

31. Dried plasma
32. Plasma volume expander solution
33. Stretchers (quantity 1000)
34. Ambulances (quantity 20)
35. Batter projector (10)

Food

1. Dried milk for infants
2. Canned meat, cheese, etc.
3. Dried food
4. Different types of dried proteins
5. As reported earlier there is a great shortage of food to feed the ever-increasing exodus of refugees.

Shelter

1. Blankets (20,000)
2. Sheets (50,000)
3. Pillows (10,000)
4. Sponge mattresses (10,000)
5. Portable beds (10,000)

Tents

As emphasised elsewhere in this report the number of 50,000 tents are urgently needed to handle the expanding refugee population. In addition, a similar number of blankets and bedding is also needed.

Prisoners of War

In the fighting between the Kurdish revolution forces and those of the government many members of the Iraqi armed forces, both military and police, have fallen and been captured in the hands of Kurdish forces.

Below is a list of sixty four captives, including two army and police officers, who have been kept in custody in the Chouman and Rayat prison camps which are about 150 km. north-east of the city of Arbil. The information provided is in accordance with specifications contained in the *Capture Card of Prisoners of War* which we have received from the Central Tracing Agency of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Name of P.O.W.	Place and Date of Birth	Rank	Date of Capture
1. Yacoub Karim Yacoub	Nasiriah 1946	Lieutenant	26.3.74
2. Abdul Hadi Hussain Salman	Babylon 1949	Police Lieutenant	13.3.74
3. Muneer Mohammed Sultan	Baghdad 1948	Deputy Police	11.3.74
4. Salmen Daoud Abbas	Baghdad 1941	Deputy Police	11.3.74
5. Abdul Jabbar Mareed Said	Baghdad 1926	Deputy Police	11.3.74
6. Khalil Mohammed Bleesh	Mosul 1954	Deputy Police	23.5.74
7. Shakir Mahmoud Karim	Wassit 1940	Deputy Police	11.3.74
8. Abdul Zahra Salman Tehir	Amara 1946	Deputy Police	13.3.74
9. Shakir Tehir Khilati Bahili	Basrah 1949	Master Sergeant	11.3.74
10. Lafta Bleewi Mahmoud	Mathanna 1946	Master Sergeant	23.4.74
11. Shuna'i Ihsab Mirza	Qadisiya 1935	Master Sergeant	20.4.74
12. Thannon Younis Mohammed	Mosul 1934	Master Sergeant	11.3.74
13. Juwad Saleh Hammood	Basrah 1934	Master Sergeant	11.3.74
14. Abdul Khaliq R. Moosa	Kirkuk 1951	Sergeant	11.6.74

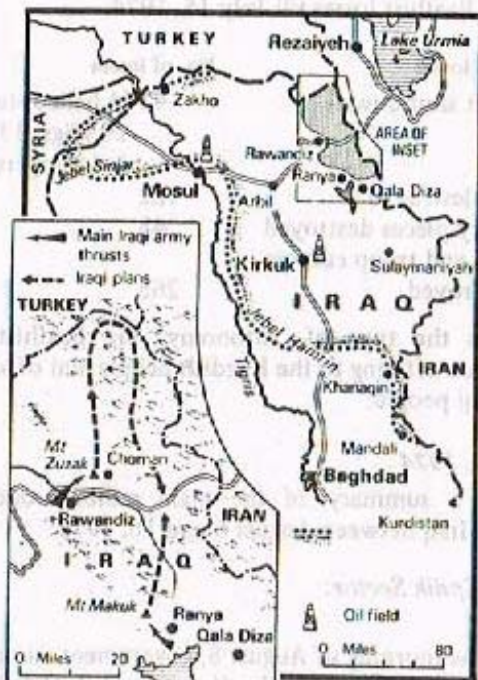
Name of P.O.W.	Place and Date of Birth	Rank	Date of Capture
15. Ida'yim Yasir Juwayyid	Nasiriah 1945	Lance-Corporal	20.4.74
16. Dalf Humaidi Ali	Babylon 1931	Sergeant	24.4.74
17. Ali Abid Jasim	Babylon 1937	Sergeant	
18. Abdul Hussain K. Greno	Basrah 1953	Lance-Corporal	11.4.74
19. Rasheed Saleh Mahdi	Wassit 1946	Sergeant Corporal	20.4.74
20. Abdul Hussain Atiyyah	Nasiriah 1947	Soldier	20.4.74
21. Zamil Shuwa'i Farhad	Meesan 1945	Soldier	20.4.74
22. Jabbar A'yyal Sultan	Nasiriah 1953	Soldier	20.4.74
23. Sughayyir Manoor Njoris	Nasiriah 1950	Soldier	20.4.74
24. Jasim Nasir Abid	Meesan 1951	Soldier	20.4.74
25. Jasim Kadhim Karim	Nasiriah 1955	Soldier	6.5.74
26. Abdul Reza Rasan Na'eema	Meesan 1954	Soldier	31.3.74
27. Theni Muhsinn Bad'i	Meesan 1951	Soldier	20.4.74
28. Nasseem Fadhil Uqaili	Meesan 1941	Soldier	20.4.74
29. Haqqi Ismail Ali	Diala 1953	Soldier	18.4.74
30. Muhsinn Abbas Abdulla	Mosul 1954	Soldier	24.4.74
31. Mohammed Nazzal M. Wadi	Nineveh 1951	Soldier	20.4.74
32. Haleem Ni'mah Rasool	Babylon 1953	Soldier	24.4.74
33. Wahab Mustafa Saleh	Mosul 1953	Soldier	24.4.74
34. Abdul Kadhim Obaid Flayyih	Nasir 1955	Soldier	6.5.74
35. Jasim Hamood Jasim	Baghdad 1952	Soldier	13.4.74
36. Jabbar Birto Khidhayir	Basrah 1954	Soldier	1.3.74
37. Mihedl Sa'eed Thannoon	Mosul 1954	Soldier	7.3.74
38. Mahdl Saleh Shibeeb	Diala 1953	Soldier	19.4.74
39. Ali Ghami Ramadhan	Anbar 1953	Soldier	18.4.74
40. Mesri Gati' Ihmaidi	Babylon 1948	Sergeant	11.3.74
41. Abdul Rahman Fathi	Baghdad 1951	Soldier	11.3.74
42. Saleh Hamad Jasim	Anbar 1932	Sergeant	23.4.74
43. Hammad Muhsin Madhloom	Anbar 1936	Sergeant	23.4.74
44. Sa'eed Khalaf Abbas	Mosul 1939	Corporal	11.3.74
45. Mohammed Mansoor Saleh	Anbar 1945	Lance Corporal	23.4.74
46. Munshid Batti Jabir	Muthanna 1935	Lance Corporal	23.4.74
47. O'dah Irheemah Bddai	Baghdad 1941	Lance Corporal	23.4.74
48. Ali Hassan Younis Sa'di	Baghdad 1951	Police	11.3.74
49. Sa'eed Alias Sulaiman	Mosul 1942	Police	11.3.74
50. Hassan Kurdi Shihaatha	Mosul 1954	Police	23.5.74
51. Najim Abdulla Rejab	Mosul 1954	Police	23.5.74
52. Raheem Mahdi Jabr	Nasiriah 1943	Police	23.4.74
53. Abid Salman Warish	Qadisayah 1943	Police	23.4.74
54. Hassan Ali Abdulla	Mosul 1954	Police	23.5.74
55. Faisal Farhan Bnadir	Anbar 1955	Police	23.4.74
56. Zaid Khalaf Muhsinn	Mosul 1943	Police	11.3.74
57. Saddam Abdul Hassan J.	Meesan 1951	Police	11.3.74
58. Raji Guman A'ttiyah	Muthanna 1953	Police	23.4.74
59. Mohammed Ridhewa Hussain	Babylon 1951	Police	23.5.74
60. Rasheed Hameed Hussain	Baghdad 1956	Police	23.5.74
61. Abbas Saleh Fad'eez	Mosul 1954	Police	23.5.74
62. Fadhil M. Hassan Ali	Mosul 1954	Police	23.5.74
63. Mada'i Hamood Farhan	Muthanna 1941	Police	23.4.74
64. Naif Hindi Faraj	Mosul 1954	Police	23.5.74

The above-mentioned prisoners of war are all in good health and have been receiving good treatment as we are committed to abide by the Geneva International Agreement concerning prisoners of war. We express our readiness to let them contact their relatives and families. We have already used all the communication means at our disposal and have given them the opportunity to speak to their families on the Voice of Iraqi-

Kurdistan radio station. We confirm our commitment to the Geneva agreement whether or not the Iraqi government abides by it. We welcome representatives of the ICRC to visit and inspect the prison camps, review their general conditions and talk to them. We assure the representatives of the ICRC that we are ready to offer all the assistance they require in carrying their noble mission.

Press Releases

KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY – FOREIGN REPRESENTATION



1 August, 1974

On 30th July the Iraqi Government announced the appointment of 60 members of a "legislature" for the region of Kurdistan. This measure has been due ever since the unilateral declaration by the Baathist regime of an autonomy law on 11th March, 1974. It is obvious that the regime has met many difficulties in its attempts to enlist sufficient number of citizens from Kurdistan for its fake autonomy plan. It has only announced 60 names instead of the 80 as enacted in the original law. This is hardly surprising. The Kurdish liberation movement, led by the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), has exposed the Baathist regime's attempts to disguise the genocidal and colonial war being waged against the people of Kurdistan by such empty gestures as appointing various eunuch bodies and falsely calling them "legislative", "executive", etc.

The reasons for the rejection of the Baathist version of autonomy plan by the KDP are:

First, the manner in which the so-called "Law of Autonomy" was declared on 11th March, 1974 was in complete breach of the March 1970 Agreement which recognised the KDP as the essential party to any settlement of the Kurdish issue.

Second, the crucial terms of the March Agreement are still awaiting implementation. The plan does not make any provisions for carrying out the most fundamental principle of the Agreement, i.e., the carrying out of an official census in order to delineate the boundaries of one united autonomous region

in Kurdistan. Furthermore, the Baathist regime refuses to halt its racist policy of Arabizing areas of Kurdistan, such as the Kirkuk, Khanaqin, and Sinjar. The general policies of racial discrimination on social, educational and economic levels continue to be practised against Kurdish citizens.

Third, the Baathist law does not permit any financial planning and budgetary powers for the regional administration. The central government is responsible for every detail of expenditure in the region. KDP has proposed that Kurdistan's share in the five-year development plans and annual budgets be in accordance with the population ratio of the region (budgetary allocations for the region of Kurdistan have remained at as low rate as 7% annually).

Fourth, the Baathist regime has rejected the proposal by KDP for a permanent constitution restoring civil liberties and full democratic rights to all Iraq within one year. It has been adamant at maintaining the absolute and monopoly powers of the self-appointed Revolution Command Council in the executive, legislative and judicial branches, thus not allowing the participation of representatives of the second major nationality in the decision-making processes of the state. Finally, there are no safeguards, constitutional or otherwise, for the future adherence of Iraqi governments to the idea of Kurdish participation in the state. Neither are there safeguards for the idea of autonomy since ultimate, absolute powers of appointing and dissolving the head of the executive and the members of the legislative bodies are in the hands of the President of the Republic. Without these safeguards, the existence of the Kurdish nation would be at the mercy of the whims of dictatorial regimes.

The latest announcement of the formation of a "legislative" body is a futile public relations exercise by the Baathist regime to camouflage its war of genocide against the Kurdish people. Anybody which is appointed by any government coming to power through a coup d'état and remaining there by the force of arms is bound to act as a mere rubber-stamp for that government. The actual persons appointed show the despair of the Baathists in their search for collaborators: they are a motley group of feudalists, secret service agents and self-seekers who have no roots or background within the body politic of the society of Kurdistan. It is significant that most of them are not residents of Kurdistan.

The test of any genuine autonomy is in the Baghdad government's ability to associate the Kurdish people in practice as well as in theory with all policy-making decisions. Only so can the two nations – Arabs and Kurds – coalesce. So far, the regime's two steps in implementing its "Law of Autonomy" are the appointment of a Vice-President, Taha Muhidin, and this legislative body. The quisling Vice-President has acquired the contemptuous status of a Tashrifati (Receptionist) among the people whose roles are mere office boys for the Ba'ath oligarchy. This new eunuch body will no doubt be received with the same level of contempt and derision by the people of Kurdistan.

1 August, 1974

The Iraqi Baath Regime's and the Quisling's Type of 'Autonomy'?

1. The number of air raids by the Iraqi airforce on civilian centres in Kurdistan-Iraq between mid-April and July 15, 1974:

Time period	No. of air raids
mid-April — 1.5.1974	248
2.5 — 15.5	220
16.5 — 31.5	464
1.6 — 15.6	396
16.6 — 15.7	214
total	<u>1,542</u>

2. The total number of the civilian population of Kurdistan-Iraq killed as a result of the above-mentioned air raids:

Time period	No. of deaths
19.4 — 1.5.1974	307
2.5 — 15.5	40
16.5 — 31.5	59
1.6 — 15.6	39
16.6 — 15.7	40
total	<u>485</u>

3. The number of villages and towns in Kurdistan-Iraq bombed or bombarded during the mid-April–July 15, 1974 period:

Time period	No. of villages and towns bombed/bombarded
mid-April — 1.5.1974	97
2.5 — 15.5	110
16.5 — 31.5	109
1.6 — 15.6	52
16.6 — 15.7	65
total	<u>433</u>

4. The Baath government has imposed a total economic blockade as well as a blockade on the flow of information on Kurdistan-Iraq aiming at starving the people of Kurdistan into submission and at misleading world opinion that the situation in Kurdistan is 'normal'.

5. The present war waged by the Baathist regime costs the government about half a million Iraqi Dinars a day (or over 625,000.00 pounds sterling) which the ordinary Iraqi citizen has to bear without having a say or stake in the matter.

6. The following units of the Iraqi armed forces are taking part in the Baathist war against the Kurdish people:

- All the units of the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Divisions.
- More than half the units of the Third and Tenth Divisions.
- Divisions.
- About 25 tank units.
- The entire Iraqi airforce, including its Tupolev 22, Sokhoi 20, Sokhoi 7 and Mig 21 aircraft.
- Various units of mercenaries of different composition.

7. The number of troops and mercenaries who have deserted the Iraqi armed forces and sought refuge in the liberated areas of Kurdistan-Iraq till the middle of July 1974 is 733 troops and 528 mercenaries.

8. The claim by the Iraqi Baath regime and the quislings that they are fighting small, isolated pockets of resistance deep in the mountains of Kurdistan-Iraq is refuted by the following figures of Baathist losses till July 15, 1974:

Type of losses	No. of losses
Aircraft shot down	41 (4 helicopters, 20 Migs, 13 Sokhois, & 4 Badgers)
Tanks destroyed	122
Artillery pieces destroyed	48
Lorries and troop carriers destroyed	265

This is the type of 'autonomy' the Baathists and the quislings are offering to the Kurdish people and of 'democracy' to the Iraqi people.

17 August, 1974

Below is a summary of the main military operations in Kurdistan-Iraq between August 6 and 16, 1974:

1 — The Spilik Sector:

August 8:

- In the morning of August 8, government troops attacked Kurdish positions from the direction of the Khalifan village (at the southern mouth of Geli Ali Beg Pass) but met stiff resistance. The Iraqi airforce bombed attacking government troops by mistake.
- Government troops launched an attack on Mount Korak at noon but were forced by Kurdish Pesh Merga forces to withdraw and leave behind them many casualties.
- Pesh Merga guns successfully shelled government troop concentrations near the Kharwatan and Batas villages in the Spilik area.
- Total government casualties left on the battlefield on August 8 were 180 dead apart from losses suffered as a result of shelling by the Pesh Merga.

August 9:

- On the night of August 9, government troops continued their attacks on the vicinity of Mount Korak. In a counter-attack by the Pesh Mergas, the government troops were routed and even retreated from positions they had previously held. Attacking troops left behind them many dead.
- In the morning of August 9, government troops attacked Pesh Merga positions at Mount Goras from the direction of the Khalifan village and Geli Ali Beg Pass. The attack was repulsed and the government troops were routed suffering close to 250 dead.
- Kurdish losses in the Korak and Goras areas totalled 5 dead and 12 wounded, among them a battalion commander.

August 10:

- During the night of August 10, government troops twice attacked Pesh Merga positions at Goras. They were defeated and left behind 80 bodies on the battleground. On that

same night, government troops continued their attack in the Korak area but were repulsed by the Pesh Mergas. Among the losses inflicted on attacking government forces in the Korak area were 193 dead, including 3 officers.

b. The town of Ruwandiz in Kurdistan-Iraq was bombed by the Iraqi airforce destroying 25 houses. This town had already been evacuated for fear of such an eventuality. Kurdish leaders are well aware that the civilians of Kurdistan will be targets for the Iraqi airforce whenever government troops perform badly on the battlefields.

August 15:

Fighting has been going on in the Goras and Korak areas. Attacking government troops succeeded in capturing Mount Goras, but in a counter-attack, the Pesh Mergas recaptured some of their positions. In the Korak area an attack by government troops was repulsed and several dozen dead were left on the battleground by the attackers.

August 16:

Attacking government troops using bulldozers cleared a way on the hidden side of Mount Korak up their northern positions along the whole mountain, thus opening the way for their tanks to Ruwandiz.

II - The Koi Sinjaq-Ranya Sector:

August 6:

Government infantry and armoured troops have been attacking Pesh Merga positions from the direction of Koi Sinjaq and Mount Haybat Sultan (some 3 km east of Koi Sinjaq which is itself about 70 km east of Arbil) in the direction of the Ranya area. Pesh Merga forces shelled advancing government troops inflicting a number of losses among them. Part of the attacking troops withdrew.

August 9:

In the morning of August 9, a government force tried to break through via the Darband Pass (about 8 km to the southeast of Ranya) to the Qala Diza Valley. The attack was repulsed, the attackers leaving behind them scores of dead on the battlefield.

August 10:

a. Fierce battles raged in the Ranya and Siktan (near Koi Sinjaq) sector. Pesh Merga forces repulsed attacking government troops inflicting heavy losses among them. Government casualties in this sector included 250 dead.

b. In a night battle in the Siktan area, 100 government troops were reportedly killed.

August 15:

Fighting has been going on without interruption in the Ranya sector.

III - The Suleimani Sector:

August 6:

In the Suleimani-Surdash area, government troops launched an attack, but it was repulsed by the Pesh Mergas.

IV - Close to 1,000 government troops are estimated to have been killed in the recent fighting in Kurdistan-Iraq; in addition, and since the breakout of the present war till the middle of August 1974, 53 aircraft had been shot down, 137 tanks and 275 lorries and troop carriers had been destroyed, and 781 government troops had deserted the government armed forces and sought refuge in the liberated areas of Kurdistan-Iraq.

5 September, 1974

Further to our Press Release of August 17, 1974, below is a summary of the main military operations in Kurdistan-Iraq till August 30, 1974:

I - The Spilik Sector:

August 8:

a. From early in the morning of this day till the morning of the following day, government troops made four attacks on Pesh Merga positions at Korak, but every time the attacks were repulsed, the attacking troops leaving behind some 50 dead; a commander of a government unit named Muhammad Ziad was killed as well.

b. Government troops attacked Goras from two directions, but they were eventually repulsed and left about 50 dead on the battlefield.

August 9:

a. Early in this day and in order to carry away their dead, government troops made another attack on Goras which lasted till noon. The attack failed and the attacking troops suffered more casualties and lost some equipment as well.

b. Government troops made four attacks on Pesh Merga positions in the morning of August 9. However, casualties among the attackers were very high and estimated at 200, 100 of whom along with their arms and equipment were left within Pesh Merga controlled positions.

August 28:

a. There has been evidence of a fresh offensive initiative by the Pesh Merga forces both along this Sector (at Ruwandiz) and the Koi Sinjaq-Ranya Sector.

b. The eastern bridge at Geli Ali Beg caved in after being repaired by government troops. This will cause a delay of at least one week in the continuation of the government offensive here.

II - The Koi Sinjaq-Ranya Sector:

August 9:

a. A government force made up of one brigade and two battalions of mercenaries attacked Kewa Rash in the morning, but Pesh Merga artillery cut the attack short. Government losses were 52 dead and many wounded; in addition, three tanks were destroyed. The fighting lasted till 1.00 p.m.

b. In the Qala Diza area, Pesh Merga forces attacked and bombarded 3 government troop concentrations and they are now preparing themselves for a counter-offensive.

c. In south Betwata, Pesh Merga forces held off a government attack, inflicting heavy losses on the attackers including their commander.

August 30:

On this day, after having blocked a government attack on Mount Makok, Pesh Merga forces counter-attacked inflicting heavy losses on government troops (estimated at 100) and hitting some tanks.

General:

1. Within 24 hours of August 9, 11 attacks had been made by the Pesh Merga on government troops inflicting heavy losses

on them. During the same period, Pesh Merga casualties were 7 killed and 11 wounded.

2. The attacks by government troops during August 8-9 on the Spilik and Koi Sinjaq-Ranya Sectors are the heaviest, bloodiest and most brutal attacks ever launched on the Pesh Merga during the past 13 years. The army units which the government deployed in the battles of these sectors are: Brigades 1,2,3,4,8, 20,22,23, and 27; 2 battalions of the Special Forces; all Commando (Maghaweer) units of Divisions 2 and 8; and all of the various units of mercenaries. These units add up to a force of 3 divisions and 2 battalions, apart from the mercenaries. Over 400 bodies were left on the battlegrounds. Five officers of different ranks were killed. A Staff Major, Ghanim Mullawi, commanding Battalion 2 of the Third Brigade, was seriously wounded. More than 12 tanks were destroyed along with a large number of troop carriers and other army vehicles. Pesh Merga losses within the same period numbered 12 killed and 40 wounded.

It is estimated that government casualties in the recent offensive have exceeded 1,000 dead and 2,000 wounded. Brigades 20 and 3 and a battalion of the Special Forces have been practically wiped out.

3. An Iraqi pilot, named First Lieutenant Safa Shallal al-Faiz, captured by the Pesh Merga when his plane was downed, confirmed reports that Soviet pilots are actively participating in bombing missions over Kurdistan-Iraq. He related that Tupolev 22 aircraft of the Iraqi Air Force have been permanently flown by Soviet pilots, even on bombing missions. His Mig 19 plane was shot down on August 17.

4. Between August 28 and 30, Pesh Merga forces carried out a number of raids and offensives in several sectors.

5. Government troops' attack in the direction of Amadiya in the Dihok Sector was repulsed.

6. The Second Division of the Iraqi Army has begun training a Company in chemical warfare, apparently in a drive to use gas against the Pesh Merga. The training is being conducted in a camp near the town of Kirkuk.

18 September, 1974

Further to our Press Release of September 5, below is a summary of the main military operations in Kurdistan-Iraq till September 14, 1974:

September 9:

In the afternoon of September 9, attacking government troops broke through Pesh Merga positions on the Geli Omer-Beshe axis. The attacking troops were made up of 8 armoured infantry brigades, 2 battalions from the 3rd Infantry Brigade, and 2 battalions from the 22nd Infantry Brigade; they were accompanied by 150 tanks and A.P.C.s.

September 10:

a. In the morning of September 10, the Kurdish Pesh Merga forces counter-attacked on the afore-mentioned axis, driving back government troops to their starting lines and burning 12 tanks and one A.P.C. The Kurdish Command assesses that the bodies of about 500 government troops were left on the battlefield. The Pesh Merga forces captured arms, ammunitions and mules as well.

b. In the afternoon of the same day, government troops attacked again on the same axis, but were again repulsed, losing 4 tanks. Pesh Merga casualties were 4 dead and 15 wounded.

c. In the evening of the same day, Pesh Merga forces raided army camps and tank concentrations in Ruwandiz.

September 14:

a. On September 14, government troops renewed their attack in the Ruwandiz theatre, the Mount Zozik area and Geli Omer area. The attack was repulsed and a Brigade Commander, Staff Major Hamid al-Dilemi, a relative of the Baathist President of the Republic and close to the Baath leadership, was killed. He was a candidate for the post of Division Commander. His body remained on the battleground together with the bodies of some 300 government troops. The Pesh Merga forces also took 3 prisoners and captured a large amount of equipment. Pesh Merga casualties were 14 dead and 26 wounded.

b. The government is concentrating a tank force in the Ranya area in order to attack in the direction of Betwata.

4 October, 1974

Further to our Press Release of September 18, 1974, below is a summary of the main military operations and other important events taking place in Kurdistan-Iraq till October 1, 1974.

-Kirkuk Oil Well Blown-up. How Safe Are The Oil Fields?

-Pesh Merga Operations Behind Enemy Lines.

-Iraqi Helicopter Shot Down.

-New Iraqi Offensive In The Ruwandiz Area Blunted.

-Arbil-Mosul Electric Line Sabotaged.

-Aqra (Dihok) And Zakho Attacks Repulsed.

-The War Toll.

-General Barzani Appeals To The United Nations.

-Kurdistan Red Crescent Society's Urgent Appeal.

The War

September 12:

The Pesh Merga set fire to one of the oil wells near Kirkuk (oil well No. 123) through a partisan operation.

September 14:

As a result of the battle at Zozik in the Ruwandiz area (reported in the previous Press Release) Pesh Merga forces captured the following: 41 Klashnikovs, 5 Gerinov and 3 Dektariov machineguns, 2 mortar guns of 2-inch calibre, 13,000 rounds of ammunition, 3 binoculars, the personal revolver of the Commander of the 3rd Brigade Hamid al-Dilemi, and 9 mules.

September 15:

Pesh Merga artillery units shelled the army camp in Chamchamal (some 40 kms north-east of the city of Kirkuk) causing 3 casualties and setting fire to 8 army trucks and to the camp's gasoline depot.

September 16:

A Pesh Merga unit entered the town of Altun Kopri (mid-way between the cities of Kirkuk and Arbil) and attacked the police station and the railway station there.

September 18:

- a. Iraqi army positions in Arbat and Azmir (near Suleimani) were shelled by the Pesh Merga inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.
- b. A Pesh Merga unit sabotaged the high voltage power line between Arbil and Mosul.

September 19:

- a. During the night of September 19, Pesh Merga units entered the city of Kirkuk and shelled the army camp in the district of Rahim Awa where many fires broke out. The Pesh Merga units also hit the army ammunitions depot in the city and set it on fire; an officer and 32 soldiers were killed.

These and other operations in the oil-rich province of Kirkuk are significant as they occur in a major government stronghold protected by the bulk of the 2nd Division. They also indicate the futility of the Baath government's strategy of attacking certain important areas by waging a conventional frontal war on a highly mobile *guerrilla* force and hoping to clear these areas of the Pesh Merga forces who can evacuate them and then return to the same areas when they decide to do so.

- b. The Iraqi army launched a three-pronged attack on Pesh Merga positions of Hez (a Pesh Merga division) Kirkuk in the area of Qadir Karam (12 kms east of the city of Kirkuk). After heavy fighting, the attackers withdrew. The Commander of the commando forces (Maghaweer) of the 2nd Division First Lieutenant Husein and many others were left wounded on the battleground along with 30 killed. Further, 6 soldiers were taken prisoners. Furthermore, the Pesh Merga captured a piece of artillery, a transmitter and other quantities of arms and supplies.

- c. An attack by government troops on Pesh Merga positions in the Aqra area (about 80 kms north-east of Mosul) was repulsed.

September 20:

A tank-supported government troops column attacked Pesh Merga front positions at Zakho. After fierce fighting, the column withdrew leaving 8 killed and 15 wounded on the battlefield. One tank and an army truck were destroyed by Pesh Merga fire as well.

September 21:

An attack by government troops on Pesh Merga positions at the Ruwandiz front was foiled, the attackers suffering 40 dead. A lorry was captured by the Pesh Merga.

September 23:

On the night of September 23, Iraqi troops advanced towards Pesh Merga positions at Mount Makok in the Ranya area. The attack was repulsed after heavy fighting. Pesh Merga casualties were 3 killed and 10 injured.

September 24:

- a. The enemy has concentrated a force estimated at an infantry brigade in Diana (in the Diana plains near Ruwandiz). It was heavily shelled by the Pesh Merga forces inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. It seems that the main objectives of the enemy are to gain control of the Garu Omar Agha mountain and thereafter to threaten Pesh Merga communications with the Badinan Front (in Dihok) and to advance to Sidakan and from there ultimately to Galala.

- b. An Iraqi army convoy fell into an ambush set by a unit from the Rezgari Division between Dukan and Susi (near Suleimani). One T-54 tank and a troop carrier were destroyed. The enemy left behind the bodies of 4 officers, among them First Lieutenant Adnan Muhammad and Lieutenant Saad, and 3 soldiers; moreover, 30 soldiers were wounded.

- c. In the morning of September 24, Iraqi troops advanced towards Dola Root near Sulaimani. The enemy was defeated after fierce fighting and the Pesh Merga gained some ammunition, hand grenades, and an RPG.

- d. An unusual government troop concentration is taking place in the Ruwandiz front. The 29th Brigade has recently arrived there too. The Kurdish command expects an attack by these troops.

September 25:

- a. In the Balak front (Ruwandiz and Dashti Diana areas) infantry concentrations are continuing. Pesh Merga guns are shelling Iraqi troop positions and concentrations. The has not started its attack yet. The shelling of Galala by enemy fire at night is still continuing. This is probably done by missiles. However, there are no casualties on the Kurdish side.

- b. Pesh Merga guns shelled enemy positions in Sireshma and Khalifan. Fires were seen raging in enemy trucks and armours.

- c. Pesh Merga guns destroyed an enemy artillery battery in Bapishitan (in Dashti Diana).

- d. According to confirmed reports 31 soldiers and a captain were killed as a result of Pesh Merga shelling of the Aqra camp. Government troops suffered a lot of losses and their guns were silenced.

- e. On the night of September 24, Iraqi troops tried to advance from Mount Makok for the second time but failed. Unusual activities of Iraqi planes were evident, probably lifting their casualties.

Pesh Merga's 25-pound guns shelled the Pashkotel camp of the enemy.

- f. On the same night, Pesh Merga forces attacked government positions in the Betwata area at the foothills of Mount Makok and drove the enemy back to Shekerta (near the Raniya plains). The Pesh Merga captured some supplies and the enemy left about 30 bodies on the battleground.

- g. A force from the First Battalion of the Rizgari Division of the Pesh Merga shelled by mortars government posts at Taq Taq (near Koi-Sinjaq). Government losses are not yet known.

- h. One of the Pesh Merga units attacked the enemy on the Mosul-Arbil road setting fire in three trucks.

September 26:

- a. In the afternoon of September 26, a large government ammunition depot was destroyed in Bapishitan (in the Ruwandiz area) as a result of Pesh Merga shelling. Ammunition was still continuing till September 28, to explode.

- b. A Pesh Merga ambush at Darbandi Bazian (on the road between Kirkuk and Suleimani) surprised the enemy and caused 5 dead and 3 wounded in the enemy troops.

- c. In the morning of September 26, government troops started an advance on the Himreen Division area at Sardirian

and the fighting was still going on till September 28.

d. Government planes are once again dropping propaganda leaflets inciting and threatening the population to surrender to the government.

September 27:

a. A unit from the Pesh Merga Rizgari Division blew up the entire oil installations at Number Eight area in Kirkuk as well as oil well no. 129; fires were still raging in them till September 28.

b. On the night of September 27, the Darbandikhan military camp and the mercenaries' headquarters were shelled by the Pesh Merga Zimnako Division. Fires were seen in the camp.

c. On the night of September 27, a Pesh Merga unit went into Qala Diza and attacked mercenary and police headquarters there.

d. The enemy has not been able to gain any ground in the Himreen Division's area (between Dihok and Spilik). Two enemy tanks were destroyed and a number of soldiers killed. The fighting was still on till September 28.

e. Government aircraft bombed nine villages in the Balak area, in the line extending from the village of Beshae (near Mount Garu Omer Agha overlooking the Diana Plains in the Ruwandiz front) to Galala. Casualty reports are not available yet.

f. As a result of the shelling of the ammunition depot at Bapishtian, one hundred vehicles were damaged. These have been so far the heaviest losses and casualties suffered by the enemy as a result of shelling.

g. On the night of September 27, a Pesh Merga unit entered the town of Suleimani and attacked the headquarters of the Jash forces (mercenaries) belonging to the Central Committee faction of the Communist Party.

h. At 0300 hours, an Iraqi battalion from the 5th Brigade attacked in the area of Mount Zozik and Garu Omer Agha; the attack was repulsed.

i. The Iraqi Air Force bombed the Ruwandiz front positions and the road to the Barzan area.

j. An Iraqi helicopter was shot down by Pesh Merga anti-aircraft fire on Mount Makok (north-west of Ranya).

k. At night, Iraqi troops launched their heaviest attack so far in the Ruwandiz front. The enemy tried to advance towards Zozik but failed and left the bodies of two officers and four soldiers in the battlefield with some military documents.

l. At night, a Pesh Merga unit shelled with light mortars an enemy camp at Redar (north of Kirkuk) inflicting some losses on the enemy.

m. Latest reports confirm the death of Said Asaad Shetna, a mercenary chief, and an Iraqi army captain at Balekian; earlier a unit from the Betwata Division of the Pesh Merga attacked mercenary headquarters of the mercenary chief Anwar Betwata in the village of Angooz and occupied it; the mercenaries left one body on the scene of fighting.

September 28:

In the morning of September 28, Pesh Merga forces in the Ruwandiz area counter-attacked and drove back the Iraqi troops from all the positions they had occupied during the previous night.

According to a preliminary assessment, this has been the Baathist's biggest defeat so far. There are as yet no details except that the Iraqi army left hundreds of bodies on the battlefield as well as large amounts of weapons and equipment. Pesh Merga casualties amounted to 8 dead and about 20 wounded.

Exchange of artillery shelling continues on both the Ruwandiz and the Ranya fronts.

Heavy air raids on civilian targets and on Pesh Merga front positions continues as well.

Losses in war material suffered by government troops and the Pesh Merga between March 11 and August 30, 1974

Government losses		Pesh Merga losses	
light arms	598	Doshka	7
machine guns	52	30mm gun	1
anti-tank guns	29	machine guns	4
mortars	21	rifles and	
wireless sets	28	sub-machine guns	315

Government Losses in Troops and Weapons, March 11-August 30, 1974

Losses	Number	Observations
dead	2661	898 fell in Pesh Merga hands
wounded	4692	
P. o. W.	164	among them a First Lieutenant pilot
tanks and other	160	destroyed by land mines,
armoured vehicles		bazooka fire and artillery fire
vehicles	359	destroyed by land mines and
		artillery fire
artillery pieces	64	field guns and medium
aircraft	34	Mig 17s and 19s, Sokhoi 7s and
		20 and helicopters

Pesh Merga Losses in Troops and Civilian Losses, 11.3 - 30.8.1974

Pesh Merga Losses		Civilian Casualties	
Losses	Number	Casualties	Number
dead	282	killed	418
wounded	625	wounded	879

General, March 11 - August 30, 1974

Type	Number
Air raids	2428
Villages bombed	499
Army deserters (who fled to liberated areas)	840
Mercenaries (" " " ")	622

General

Economic Blockade:

In its drive to "smash" the Kurdish national movement, the Baath government of Baghdad is ruthlessly implementing its declared economic blockade on Kurdistan-Iraq, not only on the liberated areas but also on the areas under its control as a "punishment of their population for their disloyalty" to that government.

The mere discovery of a kilo of tea, for example, in the unauthorized possession of any citizen in transit is automatically punishable by instant shooting. In late August 1974, an old man 85 years of age from the village of Sangaw near Chamchamal was shot dead by an Iraqi army squad because a ration card of the Pesh Merga was found in his possession.

The blockade is causing severe economic dislocations and disrupting the functioning of the area's economy and community. Its effects are becoming harsher on the population as a result of the burning of crops and the killing of livestock systematically and on a large scale by the Iraqi Air Force.

Communications:

1. In a letter to General Barzani, the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), Geneva, dated 14 August, 1974, confirmed that the Iraqi government had officially rejected ICRC's offer of services in the conflict between the Kurdish national movement and the Iraqi government. This decision by the Baath government was made subsequent to a visit of an ICRC mission to Baghdad towards the end of May for this purpose.

ICRC also received a report from one of its delegates after a visit to inspect the Kurdish refugee camps in the Iranian border area which confirmed the tenor of Barzani's appeal on behalf of the victims of the war.

However, the letter concluded that, "the ICRC does not look upon the failure of its overture so far as a defeat and is continuing its efforts with the view to providing all victims of this tragic conflict with relief and protection.

It is noteworthy that the President of the Iraqi Red Crescent, Izzat Mustafa, is a prominent member of the Baathist clique and of the so-called Revolution Command Council which is the very body conducting the brutal war on the Kurdish people.

2. In a letter to Kurt Waldheim, UN Secretary-General, dated Sept. 8, 1974, General Barzani brought to the attention of the UN and its organs the "recent developments in the atrocities and inhuman cruelties pursued by the Iraqi government against our Kurdish civilian population." These acts amount to a war of genocide against the Kurdish people in flagrant violation of all human rights and international conventions. A list of 65 names of individuals hanged or tortured to death and whose hanging or torture is known was attached to the letter. Amongst them were students, teachers, workers, peasants, and technicians, including women. "These Kurds were hanged for no crime committed except that they are Kurds," General Barzani emphasized. A list of these names is here attached.

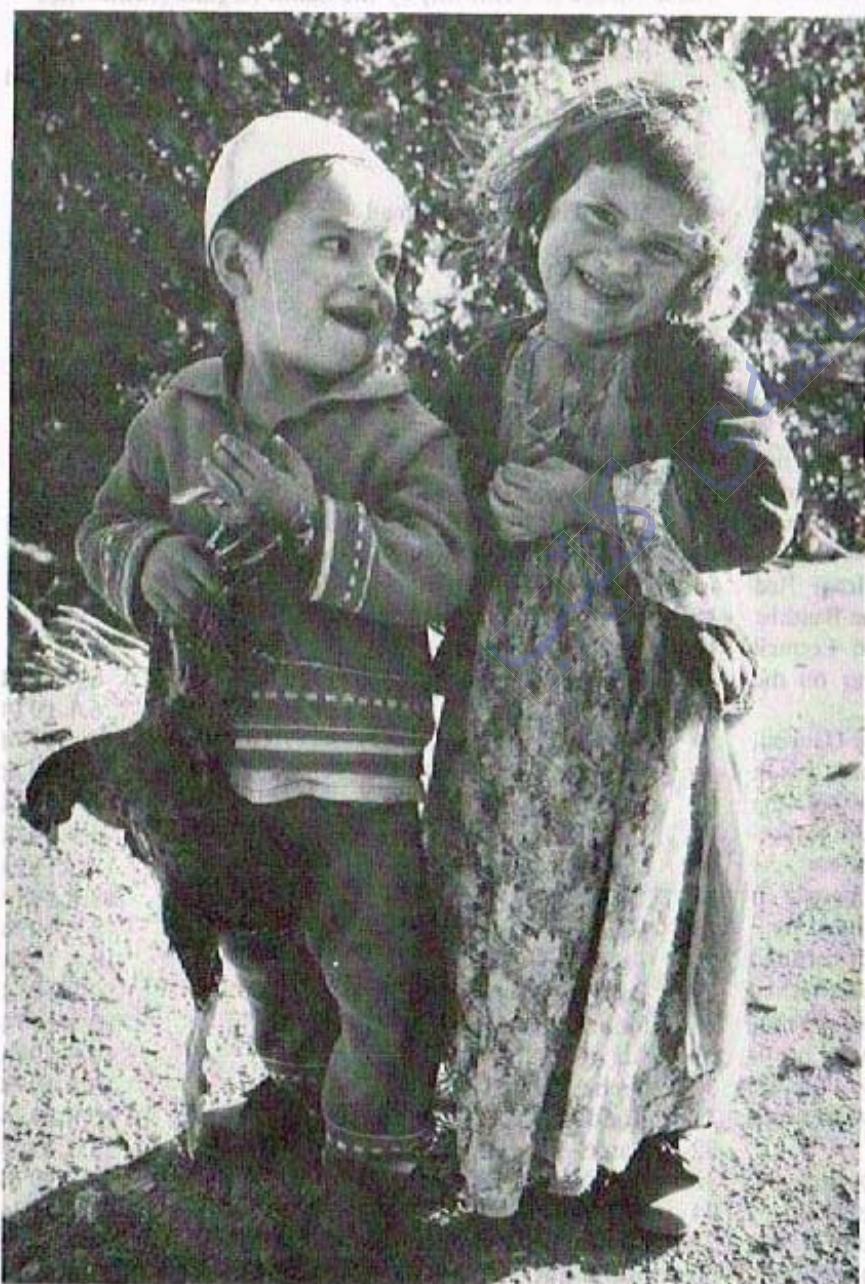
3. The Kurdistan Red Crescent Society (KRCS) made, on Oct. 1, 1974, an urgent appeal on behalf of the civilians of Kurdistan-Iraq and the Kurdish refugees in neighbouring Iran (about 100,000 refugees) for humanitarian aid, particularly

medicines, since the situation of the civilians and refugees is deteriorating in view of the intensification of the war and of air raids, of the coming winter, and of the consequences of the economic blockade imposed by the Baath government. The KRCS also appealed to the international community "to seek their immediate help in this matter." The appeal further states that, "We have in our hands close to 200 Iraqi prisoners of war whose safety and treatment according to international conventions is a question of paramount concern to us." The appeal concludes that, "We appeal to the International Red Cross and other concerned organisations to intervene in this matter to help us meet the necessary safety requirements for them."

A Sample List of Persons Executed or Tortured to Death (and Whose Names Are Known) by the Baath Regime Authorities

Name	Date or Period Execution Reported
1 Sabir Ahmed Abdullah	} During April and May, 1974
2 Muhsin Hama Rush	
3 Ihsan Hama Rush	
4 Mulla Haider Mohammad	
5 Ahmed Abbas Kaka	
6 Haseeb Qadir	
7 Abdul Wahid Juwamere	
8 Hameed Mohammad Rashid	
9 Khudada Sibeel	
10 Tahseen Hajo Aswad	
11 Ihsan Juma Husain	
12 Jewad Murad Hamawandi	
13 Miss Layla Qasim Hasan — a third-year undergraduate at the University of Baghdad	
14 Nariman Fuad Masti	6.4.1974
15 Azad Sulaiman Baiz Meeran	6.4.1974
16 Hasan Hama Rasheed	9.5.1974
17 Ibrahim Mohammad	9.5.1974
18 Abdulla Rabie	2.4.1974
19 Mohammad Yousif	6.8.1974
20 Mohammad Majeed	18.8.1974
21 Saleh Soor	18.8.1974
22 Mohammad Younis Reza Omar	18.8.1974
23 Mohammad Mousa Ismail	10.8.1974
24 Toma Tajjo	10.8.1974
25 Israel Eshki	10.8.1974
26 Talib Sheikh Yaha	10.8.1974
27 Darwish Ahmad Husein	10.8.1974
28 Mohammad Sheikh Marif	10.8.1974
29 Ali Abu Shuwarib	10.8.1974
30 Meme Siwah	20.8.1974
31 Abdulla Abdul Qadir Mulla Ismail	23.8.1974
32 Haseeba Karim, Mrs.	23.8.1974
33 Aziz Younis Khan	23.8.1974
34 Adil Mahmoud	23.8.1974
35 Mohammad Marouf	23.8.1974
36 Mustafa Kaki	23.8.1974

Name	Date or Period Execution Reported	Name	Date or Period Execution Reported
37 Faraj Perki	10.8.1974	52 Hasan Qasim	18.8.1974
38 Ahmed Shikef Hindi	10.8.1974	53 Bakir Qasim Arab	18.8.1974
39 Darwish Dawood Elias	18.8.1974	54 Muhi Husein Shimo	18.8.1974
40 Mahmoud Deblosh Elias	18.8.1974	55 Omar Khalaf Shimo	18.8.1974
41 Simo Deblosh Elias	18.8.1974	56 Khalaf Saïdo	18.8.1974
42 Osman Deblosh Elias	18.8.1974	57 Yasin Ali Khalaf	18.8.1974
43 Elias Elias	18.8.1974	58 Khodaida Qaulo	18.8.1974
44 Murad Ado Adoman	18.8.1974	59 Amin Abdi	27.8.1974
45 Mirza Qasim Ajo	18.8.1974	60 Adil Amin Rafoq	27.8.1974
46 Elias Hasso	18.8.1974	61 Ahmad Qadir	1.9.1974
47 Abdo Afdi	18.8.1974	62 Ajeel Jasim Karma	1.9.1974
48 Mustafa Sagercan	18.8.1974	63 Amin Qadir	1.9.1974
49 Rashow Shrow Mint	18.8.1974	64 Abbas Mohammad Amin	1.9.1974
50 Berkhat Rushow Rushow	18.8.1974	65 Khalil Ibrahim	1.9.1974
51 Rathow Dawood	18.8.1974		



Mother dead in air attack, father dead at front: Chalak, 4. Samia, 6.

Kurdoscope

U.N. SEMINAR

Between June 25 and July 8, 1974 a United Nations Seminar on the Promotion and Protection of the Human Rights of National, Ethnic and Other Minorities was held in Ohrid, Yugoslavia. The Kurdish question was discussed, albeit implicitly, at the Seminar. It is ironic that at such Seminars concerning minorities, representatives of minorities themselves are not invited or allowed to take part. Neither are representatives of non-governmental organisations allowed to discuss any minority explicitly.

A speech was made by Mr. Steve Jones, Representative of the Anti-Slavery Society in Great Britain in which he said,:

"Mr Chairman, I would like to support the statement made by Lady Gaitskell in which she asked that the participants also discuss the ways in which they have either failed or have not succeeded as well as they had hoped in their minorities policies.

One country participating in this seminar from whom we have heard many times has a large minority constituting some 25% of the total population which is localised in the north of the country, and has been asking for the area in which it forms the majority of the population to be granted a measure of regional autonomy.

What the minority is asking for is typical of many other disadvantaged groups throughout the world.

They want a locally elected regional assembly to deal with regional matters, something which the central government will only allow if it can appoint the head of the executive of that assembly.

They want non-discrimination in government employment and other fields. At the moment for example, only 10 out of 500 diplomats of the country concerned come from the minority, and out of the 5 members of the country's delegation at this seminar not one is from the minority group. All this despite the fact that the minority constitute 25% of the population.

and they want a fair share, proportional to population of government expenditure. This they have never enjoyed.

On March 11 this year the central government unilaterally declared its watered down type of autonomy as law, thereby rejecting the ideas of the minority. This has caused a renewal of the fighting which has been going on intermittently for the last 14 years, and in the last month the world's press has reported that the planes of that government have been bombing the minority's mountain villages with napalm.

And yet, in his very interesting paper this morning, the distinguished participant of the country claimed that the minority problem was solved. There followed examples from India and Northern Ireland.

"Mr. Chairman, the list of such examples is very long. I have with me published reports showing that over half the countries participating in this seminar have their unsuccessful minority policies and continuing minority problems.

May I humbly support Lady Gaitskell in requesting that the participants wash at least some of their dirty linen in public in order that the participants and observers can gain a greater understanding of the reasons behind the pragmatic and theoretical stances adopted by each other's country".

TRIESTE CONFERENCE

Between July 10 and 14, 1974, the "International Conference on Minorities" was held in Trieste, Italy. A Kurdish representative presented a report to the Conference about situation in Kurdistan-Iraq and provided information on the genocidal war the Iraqi Baath regime is waging on the Kurdish people.

The Kurdish question drew the attention of the delegates at the Conference. A large number of representatives of various European organisations and minority groups cabled the UN Secretary-General, General Barzani, leader of the Kurdish people, and A.H. al-Bakr, President of Iraq about the Kurdish question in Iraq.

To General A.H. al-Bakr
President of the Republic of Iraq.

We, the movements and delegations participating in the International Conference on Minorities held in Trieste from 10 to 14 July, 1974, vigorously protest against the war waged by your government against the Kurdish people, the acts of genocide, the transfer and massacre of the population, the policy of Arabization pursued in certain areas of Kurdistan, the air raids on civilian targets, the destruction of towns and villages, the use of napalm against military and civilian Kurds, and the imprisonment, detention and execution of innocents.

We appeal to you to stop without delay these acts which contravene human rights, to put an end to military operations, including air raids, and to start negotiations with the Kurds to reach a peaceful solution on the basis of the right of the Kurdish people to self-determination and for a genuine autonomy for Kurdistan within the framework of the Republic of Iraq."

Over 20 signatures

Another cable to H.E. Kurt Waldheim, S.G. of the U.N. appealed to him to put the present war in Kurdistan on the Agenda for the next General Assembly and Security Council's meetings. A third cable to General Barzani expressed the delegates sympathy with and support for the Kurdish people and their liberation.

SAVE THE CHILDREN OF KURDISTAN SOCIETY

On September 1, 1974, a number of Kurdish women living or studying in Europe, met to exchange views on the present situation of women in general and children in particular in Kurdistan within the context of the war waged by the Baath government of Baghdad. They noticed that the most appalling suffering is being experienced by the children of Kurdistan who can neither express their suffering nor defend themselves.

The women present at the meeting agreed on the urgent necessity to form a committee etc. which will undertake to both inform the public on the degree of hardship and suffering of the children of Kurdistan and to collect and send to Kurdistan-Iraq what humanitarian aid for the children they can get in Europe. The new European Committee represents Save the Children of Kurdistan Society. The Society appeals to all and every individual and organisation to extend a helping hand to the innocent children of Kurdistan-Iraq, 50,000 of whom have already become refugees abroad and lost their homes; many of these have lost one or both of their parents. They suffer from malnutrition and lack of medicines, and need clothes and shelter.



Iraqi pilot confirms Russian complicity

Kurdish monitoring services have listened to conversations in the Russian language between pilots of aircraft carrying out bombing missions on civilian centres in Kurdistan-Iraq. An Iraqi pilot, First Lieutenant Safa Shallal al-Faiz, captured by the Pesh Merga when his Mig 17 was shot down on August 17, 1974 confirmed reports that Soviet pilots are actively participating in bombing missions over Kurdistan-Iraq. He related that Tupolev 22 aircraft of the Iraqi Air Force have been permanently flown by Soviet pilots even on bombing missions.

The Media and the Kurdistan war

The media in Europe, especially newspapers, have increased its hitherto scanty coverage of the war waged by the Baath government of Iraq on the Kurdish Liberation movement. Increased interest has been aroused by the presence of over 100,000 Kurdish refugees in the border areas of neighbouring Iran.

During August 1974, the Swedish and Danish television showed films on Kurdistan, the war, and the suffering of civilians because of the ruthless and inhumane bombing by the Iraqi armed forces of the Baath government of civilian centres in Kurdistan-Iraq.

The first casualty from among foreign reporters covering the present war in Kurdistan is the American independent film maker, Peter Sturkin who sustained severe injuries from Iraqi artillery shell on August 20, in Betwata, near Ranya.

The increased interest by the media in the Kurdish question is further reflected in the leading editorials written by major newspapers on this question. The London Times, Le Monde, Stockholm's Dagens Nyheter, and the Beirut al-Hayat, among others, have written leading editorials dealing with one aspect or another of the Kurdish question.

Protest

On July 17, 1974, Lord Brockway and Lord Kilbracken, of the United Kingdom, sent the following telegram to the President of the Republic of Iraq, Ahmad H. al-Bakr, appealing to him to end the genocidal war waged by his government against the Kurdish people:

The President of Iraq,
A. Hasan Al-Bakr,
Presidential Palace,
Baghdad,
Iraq.

Your Excellency,

According to reports the Kurdish people in Iraq are in a very exposed situation as a result of Iraqi military action. The existence of this very ancient people and their culture seems to be threatened.

We, the undersigned, appeal to you to avoid further bloodshed and tragedy within Iraq by calling off the hostile action against the Kurdish population, and thereby free yourself from the accusation of committing genocide.

We trust that this appeal will receive your very careful consideration and remain,

Truly yours,
(signatures) Brockway (Lord)
Kilbracken (Lord)

Copy to: Dr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General, U.N.

Kurdistan humanitarian campaign

In August 1974, the Kurdistan Red Crescent (KRC) was founded in order to meet the humanitarian aspects of the war waged by the Baath government in Iraq on the Kurdish people.

To facilitate its work, a European Liaison Committee was also formed to act as a link between the KRC and other Red Cross Societies in Europe and to help KRC fulfil its basic humanitarian purposes which largely depends on the aid received from abroad.

In a meeting organized by the European Liaison Committee of the KRC in London on August 27, "The Kurdish Humanitarian Aids Committee" was formed.

The KRC has published a pamphlet entitled "Help The Victims of Kurdistan War" explaining the humanitarian aspects of the present war and the suffering of the Kurdish people. It also appeals for humanitarian aid for the victims of the war.

The pamphlet can be obtained from:
Kurdistan Red Crescent Society,
European Liaison Committee,
PO Box 668,
London SW5 OHD,
ENGLAND.

Iraqi Armed Forces Purged

In July 1974, the Baath Government of Iraq purged the Iraqi armed forces of a number of officers whose loyalties the Baathists are suspecting. (Reported in the Financial Times of August 12, 1974).

Wing Officer 'Ala al-Khafaji, an old Baathist, was removed from the post of Commander of al-Shiaiba air-base to a minor administrative post in the headquarters in Baghdad. Wing Officer Wathiq Ramadhan, Commander of Kirkuk air-base, was removed to another minor post in Baghdad. The Commander of the Iraqi Air Force, Husein Haiyawi, has been stripped of all his authority as a commander. Effective command has been taken over by the Vice-President, Saddam al-Tikriti, through a special group especially formed for this purpose.

Further the Baath government has dismissed Dawid al Janabi, Commander of the Republican Guards and of the Baghdad Area; he was appointed a military attache abroad. Al-Janabibi is one of the staunchest supporters of the Baath and has taken part in all their coup d'etats and conspiracies.

In their despair, the Baathists have lost faith even in the staunchest of their supporters who have started to question the logic of the war on Kurdistan and the high losses suffered by government troops.

The Financial Times of September 11, 1974, also reports "that no less than 70 officers of the Armed services have been jailed". It further reports that according to "an unconfirmed report, General Taha Sahkarchi, Commander of the 8th Division based in Arbil has been accused of conspiracy and removed from his post".

I.C.R.C.

In a letter addressed to General Mustafa Barzani, Commander in Chief of the Kurdish Revolutionary Army and President of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, dated 14 August, 1974, the International Committee of the Red Cross confirmed that the Iraqi government refuses the ICRC's offer of humanitarian aid to the victims of the war between the Kurdish people and that government. The letter states that ICRC's "arguments were unfortunately rejected, and the Iraqi government subsequently officially confirmed its refusal of the ICRC's offer of services in the conflict" between the Kurdish people and the Iraqi Baath government.

It is regrettable that humanitarian aid to innocent victims of the conflict should be withheld on the basis of the wishes of the very government which has imposed and intensified the conflict and has caused all the casualties among the innocent civilians in Kurdistan-Iraq.

PESH MERGA

BULLETIN OF NEWS FROM KURDISTAN-IRAQ

A Kurdistan Democratic Party Publication

All correspondence to:

P.O. Box 129, 00170 Helsinki 17, Finland

First issue now available includes:

- The War in October: Rawandiz and Ranya Fronts
- Sakharov condemns the War
- The Puppet Show in Arbil
- The Kurdish Question at the Arab Summit Conference
- Baathist Killings
- Christians Appeal to the Pope

The KDP's Case for Autonomy in Kurdistan

Excerpts from a Statement by the Political Bureau of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), on 12th March, 1974, Galala.

The Kurdish liberation movement, led by the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and its president, Mustafa Barzani, is one of the broadest mass movements in the Middle East. It represents the aspirations of a people striving to defend their national existence. This leadership has grown out of the Kurdish people and their needs. It is the outcome of about half a century of popular struggle and political action for human and national rights.

An important and historic event in the development of the Kurdistan liberation movement was the 11th March, 1970 Agreement, between the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and the Baath Party.

It is regrettable that the Baathist Government, that signed the March Agreement, is the very party which designs and executes counter measures that have made the Agreement a dead letter. The attitude and behaviour of the government and the Baath Party indicate that they have done their utmost, through various devious means, to isolate the leadership of the Kurdish national movement in order to destroy it. Assassination attempts, murder, defamation, torture, the creation of fraudulent organisations, the corrupting of some individuals, and other disreputable means have been used by the government and the Baath Party to achieve their sinister aims.

The stand of the government and the ruling Baath Party clearly shows that their strategic position vis-a-vis the Kurdish national movement and the Kurdistan Democratic Party has not altered. Only new tactics have been employed to achieve those same aims of isolating and destroying the Kurdish national movement and KDP.

In order to shed more light on this point, which shows the negative stand of the Baath and their government, we wish to explain briefly the background to the 1970 March Agreement.

The Baath regime had, since seizing power on July 17, 1968, exerted great efforts to suppress the Kurdish liberation movement by imposing its wishes on the Kurdish people. However, many setbacks on the military front forced the Baath government to start peace negotiations with KDP resulting in the signing of the 15-point March Agreement. But, has the Baathist regime honoured the terms of the Agreement?

The regime started going back on the terms of the Agreement first by the classical methods of bribery and intimidation simultaneously. Approaches were made to some elements in the KDP with the view of splitting the Party. These approaches met with total failure. At the same time, the authorities did not investigate and prosecute the gangs that fired at the KDP's headquarters in Mosul just two months after the signing of the March Agreement. Neither have they done anything concerning the assassination attempt on the life of Idris Barzani by firing at his car on 6th December, 1970 (a passenger in the car, Hamid Birwari, member of KDP's Central Committee, was paralyzed for life, as he was hit with two bullets). Government troops, supported by artillery and aircraft, attacked the Barzan area in July 1971. Two assassination attempts were

made on the life of Mustafa Barzani, the leader of the Kurdish people and President of the KDP, the first on 19th September, 1971 and the second on 16th July, 1972. The regime's complicity was admitted subsequently. But Nazim Kzar, Chief of Security until 30th June, 1973, was blamed by the regime for planning and executing the assassination attempts after he had been executed for his abortive coup d'etat.

The regime, furthermore, followed a racist policy against the Kurds. Many areas of Kurdistan have been subjected to the policy of Arabization aiming at evicting the indigenous Kurdish inhabitants of these areas and replacing them with Arabs brought from the southern parts of Iraq.

In addition, the Baath Party has been monopolizing the decision-making powers concerning all fundamental issues affecting the whole country and its future. All the decision-making power is concentrated in the Revolution Command Council composed of Baathists only. Therefore, all other political forces in the country are rendered powerless. This situation reveals that the Baathists aim at placing these other forces under their tight control, by giving them a nominal position in order to isolate them.

The points of policy differences between the KDP and the Baath regime are: the delineation of the boundaries of the region of Kurdistan in Iraq; the principles and formulation of the law of autonomy; the termination of the transitional period and the holding of free elections in the country within one year of the formation of a national front. Besides, the March Agreement must be implemented in its totality since many of its important provisions still await implementation and others have been partly implemented in a distorted manner.

As for the crucial and fundamental points of disagreement between the KDP and the Baath regime concerning autonomy in Kurdistan-Iraq, they are:

First: *The Delineation of the Kurdish Region:*

The 11 March, 1970 Agreement reads that "Necessary measures will be taken, after the announcement of the Agreement and in consultation with the Supreme Committee, to unify the provinces and administrative units with majority Kurdish populations in accordance with an official census to be carried out" Article three of the secret part of the March Agreement reads that: "A precise census of population will be carried out within one year of the announcement of this Agreement".

As a matter of fact, steps were taken to carry out the census. However, the government, only a few months after the Agreement had been signed, began to implement their policy of Arabization in certain areas of Kurdistan. A policy of discrimination against Kurdish and Turkoman citizens was pursued by the authorities. The agreed joint administration in the Province of Kirkuk and the Districts of Sinjar and Khanaqin has never been implemented by the government. These circumstances did create a tense situation and distrust between

the two sides. It was then that the government suggested that the census be postponed. To show our goodwill and avoid friction, KDP accepted the suggestion provided that the policy of discrimination be abandoned and joint administration be formed in the afore-mentioned areas. The government has never put these into practice.

The latest government plan of "autonomy" refers to the population census as follows: "The region is composed of areas where Kurds are the majority, and is delineated according to a general census as provided for in the March Agreement".

The Kurdish side has agreed to the principle of population census to determine the region of Kurdistan, provided that the following considerations are observed:

- 1) That measures are taken to repatriate all the Kurds who have been displaced since 1961, and that they shall be considered inhabitants of their original place of domicile for the purposes of the census.
- 2) The administrative units created after March 11, 1970 for the purpose of reducing the area of the Kurdish region should be disregarded.
- 3) That all population alterations and other consequences of the racist policy of Arabization should be revoked.
- 4) That a joint administration in Kirkuk and other disputed areas in the Provinces of Nineva (Mosul) and Diyala, and that a calm and non-partisan atmosphere is created there to carry out the census.
- 5) That the registrations relating to the 1957 census, and the circumstances and issues involved in the planting of people from other parts of Iraq in Kurdistan are fully investigated, because we are convinced that these people have been settled there as part of the regime's policy of Arabization.
- 6) That the census is carried out jointly between the KDP and the government.

The government has proposed that the question of the disputed areas in the Province of Kirkuk be resolved by mutual consent because prevailing conditions were not conducive to carrying out a population census. Even though all historical, geographical, demographical and economic facts attest to the Province of Kirkuk being a Kurdish area; and though the inclusion of Kirkuk within the would-be autonomous region does not negate its being part of Iraq and does not conflict with the existence of non-Kurds there or the enjoyment of our Turkoman and Arab brethren of their rights, the KDP agreed to enter negotiations with the government on that basis because of the concern of the KDP for the interests of the country, the rights of the Kurdish people, and the solution of this outstanding question.

However, the Baath Party's reply was that only the districts of Chamchamal and Kalar in Kirkuk can be part of the would-be autonomous region. Furthermore, they were not willing to offer a clear idea of their view on the future of the districts of Khanaqin and Sinjar.

Second:

The points of disagreement concerning the formulation of the law of autonomy and the regional bodies and their powers:

1 Finance

The government has insisted that the share of the would-be autonomous region in both the National Development Plan and the Annual General Budget should be left entirely to the central government to determine. The standpoint of the KDP is that the region's share must be proportionate to the size of region's population to that of the country as a whole, after taking into account funds allocated to the public sector projects of national interest and funds allocated for defence, security and administration. The KDP thought it necessary to pre-determine the above-mentioned share because of the disadvantageous position of the Kurdish area as a result of its share in the Five-Year Plans not exceeding 10% for so many years.

2 Constitutional Checks:

The government proposal states that, "The validity of decisions made by regional bodies is determined by the Court of Appeal of Iraq through a special committee composed of the Chief-Justice of the Court and four members he selects from among the Courts judges for a term of three years renewable for one term".

The government did not accept an alternative proposal that the validity of decisions made by regional and central bodies be subject to supervision according to the following text: "The Supreme Court supervises the validity of laws and decisions made by the regional bodies, and safeguards against the making of decisions or laws by the central authorities that contravene the jurisdiction and powers of regional authorities in accordance with the constitution and other related laws. The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief-Justice and six members chosen from among prominent lawyers by the chairman of the central and regional legislatures jointly. In the case of disagreement, each chairman chooses three members of the court who in turn select a Chief-Justice. In the absence of consensus among the members on the selection of a Chief-Justice, the Chief-Justice of the Court of Appeal becomes the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court".

It is obvious from the above-mentioned texts that the government insists on keeping supervision on regional bodies only and that the supervising body itself is appointed by one party, namely the central authorities, whereas the KDP has suggested that the supervision be on both the regional and central bodies and that the supervising body be formed by the two parties jointly. The KDP's suggestion is more in agreement with laws of autonomy in various parts of the world.

3 Kurdish representation in the legislature and other important posts of the State:

The government has refused to agree to any safeguards concerning the representation of the Kurdish people in a body that enjoys genuine legislative power or concerning the appointment of Kurds to important posts in the State and the army as provided for in the March Agreement.

The KDP's viewpoint is that a National Assembly be directly and freely elected within six months as from March 11, 1974, provided that it enjoys full legislative powers and that representatives of the whole Iraqi people participate in its work. The KDP considers the question of an elected National

Assembly a step towards ending the transitional period and removing the abnormal conditions prevailing in the country.

However, the government rejected the KDP's proposal and was only willing to agree to a National Assembly having extremely limited legislative powers.

The government has insisted that the would-be regional legislature should have limited legislative powers; it also insisted that decisions made by the regional legislature concerning regional questions be subordinate to decisions made by the central authorities.

The KDP's viewpoint is that the regional legislature should have the power to pass laws that concern the region or parts thereof in accordance with the constitution.

4 The government has refused to accept the principle of the overall supervision by regional bodies over the regional police, security and citizenship departments; indeed the would-be regional jurisdiction is much less than that enjoyed at present by provincial governors.

5 The government does not accept the proposal to give power to the autonomous authorities in respect of the departments of justice, irrigation, local industry and regional planning in Kurdistan.

Even though the KDP's proposals have been quite moderate and reasonable they have been outrightly rejected by the Baath government.

It is worth mentioning that during the period of negotiations between representatives of the KDP and the Baath

government, the latter adopted and carried out a series of measures that reflect the real intentions of the regime. The regime created the 8th army division commanded by a notorious war-criminal, Taha al-Shakarchi, and stationed it in Kurdistan at Hawler (Arbil). Further, it dismissed for no reason hundreds of Kurdish workers from the Iraqi Company for Petroleum Operations (the nationalized Iraq Petroleum Company) and the Sulphur Extracting Plant in Kirkuk, from the General Directorate of Petroleum Products in Baghdad, and from other government departments in the other parts of the country. It ordered the inhabitants of more than 15 Kurdish villages in Kirkuk and Hawler to evacuate their villages; razed by military bulldozers two quarters inhabited by Kurds in the town of Kifri; closed down the Kurdish daily "Birayati", and last but not least, the Revolution Command Council announced on 24th February, 1974, a decision (no.176) outlawing all political organisations and activities in the country outside the framework of the so-called "Patriotic and Nationalist Progressive Front".

The KDP reserves the right to adopt necessary measures to safeguard the rights and just demands of the Kurdish people. We ask the leadership of the Baath Party to review its arrogant and lordly attitude towards the Kurdish people and their just aspirations, thus saving the country and the people from disaster and hardships. At the same time, we appeal to all political parties and organisations in and outside Iraq to play a positive role to avert the dangers awaiting the Kurdish and Arab peoples and the country.

WHAT DO YOU CALL IT?

What would you call a government which in a bi-national country like Iraq:

1. Comes to power by force and objects to elections of any type.
2. Is made up exclusively of a minority group of one nationality.
3. Discriminates in jobs and opportunities between the citizens according to their nationality.
4. Declares war on the other nationality without a mandate even from its own nationality.
5. Throws half a million of the country's citizens out of their homes and puts outsiders in their place.
6. Imposes economic sanction against the region where the second largest nationality in the country lives.
7. Hangs hundreds of people for breaching that inhumane sanction.
8. Employs the most sophisticated weapons and latest methods of warfare, such as phosphorous bombs and napalm to drop on its own civilians.

This is the present government of Iraq.

It calls itself 'Progressive', 'Socialist'.

WHAT DO YOU CALL IT?

Kurdistan in the Press

The Financial Times Tuesday August 20 1974

THE KURDISH REVOLT

OVERSEAS NEWS

Oil threat is a trump card

BY GWYNNE ROBERTS

KURDISH GUERRILLAS are reportedly poised within shelling distance of the Kirkuk oil fields in northern Iraq but are holding fire for fear of Government reprisals against the local population.

Large Iraqi troop concentrations guard the petroleum installations but latest Kurdish reports say the partisans have taken the Qadir Karam hills which rise six miles to the east of Kirkuk. This would put the Kurds within virtual artillery range of oil fields which provide about 70 per cent. of Iraq's petroleum exports. The Iraqi Government, however, vehemently denied at a Press conference in London last Friday, that the Kurds were close enough to attack Kirkuk.

Such a military presence could present a serious military threat to Iraqi oil production. But so far, the Kurdish partisans have limited their attacks on Kirkuk to strikes against minor, non-arterial pipelines and equipment. They have followed explicit directives from their leader General Mullah Mustafa Barzani to leave major installations intact.

"The aim is not to blow up the oil just now," explained a member of the Kurdish military bureau which handles strategic planning throughout the regions of Iraqi Kurdistan controlled by the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP).

"The aim is to break the army's morale but that does not mean we are not capable of hitting the fields. When the time comes—when our leaders give the orders, we will do it.

"But we know if we do damage the oil installations, the Government will not hesitate to take revenge on women and children," he said. "That is what our people stand to lose."

Such a vital policy decision could only come from 70-year-old General Barzani who sees the oil as the Kurds' trump card—but also as a potential last resort should the war with the

Iraqi central government run unfavourably.

He knows that Kirkuk is a particularly sensitive region and, in effect, one of the root causes of the present war. Its vast oil fields produce a daily 2.1m. barrels. The Kurds want to see

These mountains provided the Kurds with a vital springboard for their push towards Kirkuk.

Fighting has also concentrated around three other axes—near Arbil, Suleimaniya and the 4,000-man Iraqi army garrison at

Kurdistan. Less than six-months old, the present conflict has easily surpassed the intensity of fighting during the bloody Kurdish revolt between 1961 and 1970. But there are firm signs that the ruling Baath Party in Baghdad is ordering army and air force commanders to step up military activity further during the next two months to capitalise on stable weather conditions before autumn rains bog down their war effort.

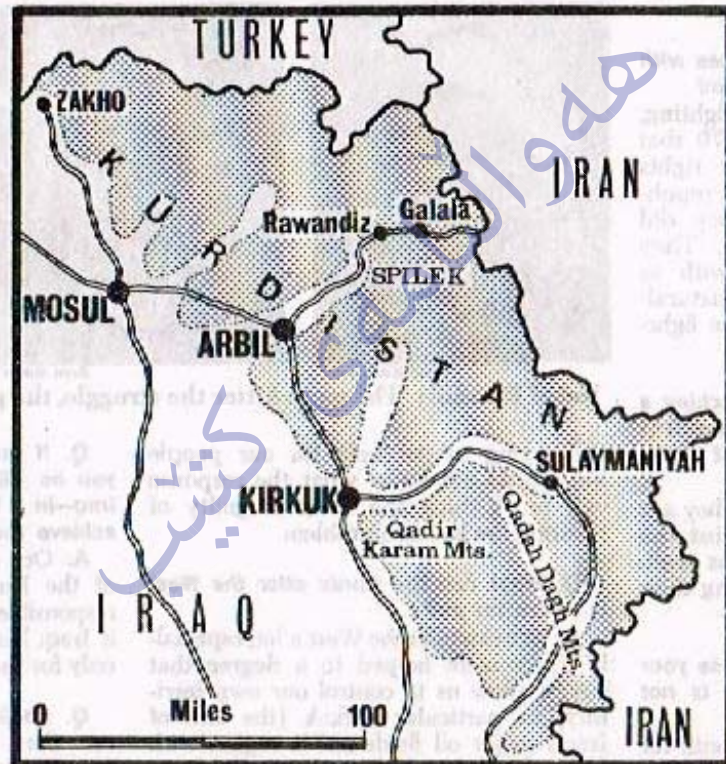
There are an estimated 90,000 troops and 5,000 Kurdish mercenaries already based in northern Iraq and KDP intelligence says heavy reinforcements are being moved in from the south. There are also indications that the Iraqi military may try soon to carry the battle into the heart of Iraqi Kurdistan—right into the mountain headquarters region of General Barzani.

Rugged, snow-capped mountains in this region are dotted with the long, grey nozzles of air-defence weaponry which make low-level aerial assault hazardous and infrequent. But in an airborne attack, pilots and paratroopers will have to brave a barrage of artillery fire and thousands of Kurdish marksmen.

But while the war appears to have been going well for the Kurds, the Baathist-controlled government in Baghdad seems far from satisfied with the performance of its own armed forces. That, at least, is how the Kurds interpret the growing number of army deserters and a reported purge of Iraqi Air Force and Army commanders which has given the Baath a much firmer grip on the Iraqi military.

The air force is now controlled directly by Iraqi Vice-President Saddam Hussein. The Baath are now likely to exert a much firmer grip on military strategy.

This purge appears calculated to remove any potential threat to the Baathist powerbase within Iraq but it also shows all is not well among the ranks of the Iraqi armed forces.



the area included in an autonomous Kurdish region but Baghdad fears Kurdish autonomy might lead to independence and take a substantial slice of present revenues out of the Iraqi budget.

Fighting near Kirkuk has cost both sides dear. Some 30 miles behind the Qadir Karam hills, for example, lies the massive and strategically vital Qarahdagh mountain range which the Kurds re-took from the Iraqis in late July after throwing around 3,000 partisans into the battle. Government forces had held it for only 15

Spilek in central Kurdistan. Over the past few months, these fronts have proved to be very elastic with the Kurds often withdrawing in the face of sustained attacks from Iraqi forces supported by tanks, artillery, missilery and jet fighters. But then, using the elements of surprise, the partisans have often hit back, either re-taking the region or increasing guerilla warfare in the area to unsettle the Arab troops.

Recent months have seen the civil war in northern Iraq reaching a pitch of violence never experienced before in Iraqi

'The Kurds Are Friends to Everyone'

To his 2 million followers, Mulla Mustafa Barzani is the living symbol of Kurdish nationalism. For more than half a century, the 70-year-old Barzani has led the battle for his people's rights—first against Turkish, Iranian, Russian and British rule, and now against Iraq. An ardent advocate of Kurdish autonomy, he fled to Russia in 1947 and before returning to his mountain homeland in 1958 was awarded the rank of major general in the Red Army. With warfare once again raging between Kurdish and Iraqi forces, NEWSWEEK's Barry Came journeyed to Barzani's secret headquarters atop a mountain on the Iraqi-Iranian border. There the Mulla, clad in traditional garb, explained his fight for Kurdish freedom.

CAME: Why have your differences with Iraq deteriorated into open war again?

BARZANI: After nine years of fighting, we reached an agreement in 1970 that was supposed to guarantee our rights within the framework of the Iraqi republic. But the regime decided they did not want to negotiate with us. They decided the best way to deal with us was to wipe us off the map. We, naturally, did not agree. That is why the fighting started.

Q. What are the chances of reaching a negotiated settlement with President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and the rest of the Baghdad regime?

A. I don't see any possibility. They are committing crimes not only against the Kurds but against Iraqi Arabs as well. By their actions they are shortening their lives. This regime cannot stay.

Q. On what evidence do you base your contention that the Iraqi regime is not representative?

A. We have repeatedly asked both for a referendum on the Kurdish question and for free elections. What we want is for the voice of the Iraqi people to be heard. If there were a referendum that we were sure was fair and legitimate—if there was some kind of international supervision; if for instance, Kurt Waldheim would come—then we would be willing to accept the results. We would not care if it went our way or not. But the regime is afraid to hold either a referendum or free elections.

Q. If this latest fighting takes on larger dimensions than before, would the Kurds settle for a negotiated peace?

A. I cannot answer that because it is up to the Kurdish people to decide. However, the more bitter the struggle,

the greater our demands are likely to be.

Q. Are you aiming at an independent Kurdistan?

A. If there were a legitimate regime in Baghdad, one wise enough to solve our problems peaceably, then I am sure our people would be ready to accept autonomy within Iraq. If things go on like this, however, what you mention is a possibility, especially if the West—the U.S. and Britain—supported us.

Q. You have appealed to the West for help. What response have you received?

A. We have received no response and no assistance. We will go on appealing

of the United States to see Iraq turn completely pro-Russian.

Q. What will be the effect of your revolution if your pleas for Western assistance continue to go unanswered?

A. The military balance will increasingly tip in favor of the al-Bakr regime.

Q. Does that mean that you have no hope of achieving your aims?

A. No. While the regime may be receiving more material assistance, it is becoming increasingly isolated from the Iraqi people. As a result, we have the support of both Arabs and Kurds in Iraq. I foresee a short life for this regime.



Chris Kutachera



Sven Simon



Chris Kutachera

Rebel Barzani: 'The more bitter the struggle, the greater our demands will be'

and trying to get help for our people but we do not know what the response will be. I think the West is guilty of ignoring the Kurdish problem.

Q. What can the Kurds offer the West in return for aid?

A. We can offer the West a lot, especially if we were helped to a degree that would allow us to control our own territory, in particular Kirkuk [the site of Iraq's major oil fields and a region with heavy Kurdish population]. We also have oil and minerals in other parts of our country.

Q. Are you suggesting that we might see a Kurdish offensive to take Kirkuk in the near future?

A. If we could have the support of the United States and Britain with their sophisticated weapons, why not?

Q. Given the Russian involvement in Iraq, do you seriously expect the U.S. to risk a confrontation with the Soviet Union over Kurdistan?

A. There may be détente, but there is still a struggle for influence in the region. The regime in Baghdad has Russia behind it. I don't think it is in the interests

Q. If you achieve your aims in Iraq will you be willing to help the Kurds outside Iraq—in Turkey, Iran and Syria—to achieve the same in their countries?

A. Our struggle is limited to the aims of the Kurds within Iraq. Everyone is responsible for his own home. Our home is Iraqi Kurdistan and we are responsible only for that.

Q. I believe there is an old Kurdish proverb that states, 'The Kurds have no friends' Do you agree with that kind of sentiment?

A. The proverb itself is a kind of criticism of others. We have always been struggling and asking for help and nobody has answered. I think things have not changed much. One should add a line to the proverb, however: 'The Kurds have no friends but they are friends to everyone.'

Q. You have been fighting personally for Kurdish nationalism for almost all of your life. When you look back, do you have any regrets? Is there anything you would do differently if you had the chance?

A. I am a practical man. I cannot regain my youth so, really, there is not much point in talking about it.

72,000 Kurdish refugees taking shelter in Iran

From Our Correspondent
Teheran, Aug 30.

Although good organization and order are apparent in the Kurdish refugee camps set up by the Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society in western Iran, the inside story is not very different from the usual accounts coming out of such camps—children without parents, young brides without husbands and old men whose sons have stayed behind to fight for Kurdish freedom.

"We walked for nine days before reaching the Iranian border and the sight of the Iranian flag was the happiest moment in my life", Mrs Halimeh Samad said. She fled to Iran with her four children after her husband had been killed by Iraqi soldiers.

Mrs Samad was sitting in front of her tent at Ziveh, one of the four camps set up near Rezaieh in West Azarbaijan. She comes from the village of Heyran-Nazarin in the Iraqi Kurdistan. Her son, who is 16, said that a Sukhoi aircraft had been dropping napalm on their village.

These children have seen so much war and bombing that they have acquired a considerable knowledge of what went on round them.

The Kurds fleeing from the Iraqis began entering Iran late in March and there has been no sign of any subsiding of the inflow. Already there are more than 72,000 Kurdish refugees in Iran. It is estimated that before long the number will be close to 500,000.

They have to be looked after by the authorities as most of them lost all their belongings.

The Kurdish refugees are living in 12 camps in the provinces of West Azarbaijan, Kurdistan and Kermanshah.

Our Ankara Correspondent writes: The Iraq Government executed 20 Kurdish nationalists in Baghdad on Wednesday, according to a Voice of Kurdistan broadcast monitored in Eastern Anatolia last night.

Extract from *The Evening Standard*, London, 4 Sept. 1974

Kurds flee from Iraqi bomb raids

From LESLIE MURPHY

KERMANSHAH, Iran.—More than 80,000 Kurds fleeing Iraqi bombing raids have streamed into a dozen refugee camps established by Iran along its 450-mile Western border.

Iran's Red Cross organisation, called the Red Lion and Sun Society, says that the numbers now crossing the no-man's land border region have increased to 7000 a day after intensified shelling and strafing of their mountain villages.

International journalists in Teheran for the Asian Games were flown to the refugee camps as part of an Iranian move to call world attention to the magnitude of the problem.

Bitter dispute

The government last week announced an allocation of £40 million for the care of refugees—mainly women, children and old men—including the construction of small townships to protect them from the bitter winter.

Teheran newspapers have also published editorials criticising an alleged lack of interest shown by the International Red Cross and the United Nations High Commission for refugees (UNHCR) in the situation.

The refugee problem, described by the Teheran Journal as one of the worst the Middle East has known in recent years, arises from a long and bitter dispute between the Arab rulers of Iraq and the Kurds who are seeking

autonomy for their mountainous homeland in the north of Iraq.

The Kurds have rejected government proposals for limited self-rule.

Neighbouring states are watching the conflict closely, partly because of a flood of Soviet military equipment into the country.

Red Lion and Sun Society officials, concerned over a possible Bangladesh-scale refugee influx, said Iran had coped with it alone for the past eight months but the flow was now reaching the level where it would need help.

The Society's special representative for refugees, Dr Sohrab Shaybani, accused Iraq of systematic shelling and bombing to force its Kurdish population, numbering over 2,000,000, across the border into Iran.

Asked if the refugee problem increased the dangers of a clash with Iraq, Dr Shaybani said he hoped not but that Iran had strong enough border forces, plus its Air Force, to deal with any provocation.

A series of minor border clashes has taken place between Iranian and Iraqi forces in recent weeks, including a six-hour mortar battle, and Iraq has complained of an Iranian troop build-up in the area.

Dr Shaybani said Iran was the only country assisting the Refugees. Turkey had closed its border to them. (Reuter.)

12,000 Kurds flee Iraqi bomb attacks

DESPITE THE superb organisation and order apparent at the Kurdish refugee camps set up by the Iran Red Lion and Sun Society in western Iran, the inside story is not that much different from the usual accounts coming out of such camps—children without their parents, young brides without their husbands and old men whose sons have stayed behind to carry the banner for the freedom of the Kurds.

"We walked for nine days before reaching the Iranian border and the sight of the Iranian flag was the happiest moment in my life," Mrs. Halimeh Samad who fled to the safety of Iran with her four children after her husband was killed by the Iraqi soldiers said, while sitting in front of her tent at Zivch, one of the four camps set up by the Red Lion and Sun Society near Rezaieh in west Azarbaijan. She is from the village of Heyran-Nazanin in Iraq's Kurdistan and her 16-years-old son says that the planes dropping napalm on their village was a Sukhoi-7. These children has seen so much war and bombing that they have acquired a considerable knowledge of what went on around them.

The Kurds fleeing from the atrocities of the Iraqis started coming into Iran late last March and there has been no sign of subsiding of the immigration. Already there are more than 12,000 of them in Iran. It is estimated that before long there will be near 500,000 refugees who have to be looked after by the authorities. Most of these unfortunate people arrived in Iran after having lost all their belongings and relatives in bombing raids carried out by the Iraqi planes which made them leave the homeland which brings tears to their eyes when they mention it.

Mr. Ahmad Ghadar, who now lives in Agh-Bolagh camp, says the Ba'athists are wasting their energy because "the Kurds in Iraq are fighting for the freedom of their homeland and against the fascist regime in Baghdad." He adds that what the Kurds really want is to be self-reliant with full control of their internal affairs and with no-one imposing his will upon them. "The recent amnesty offered to the Kurdish freedom fighters by Baghdad is a sure sign that the



One of the refugee camps for Iraqi Kurds set up in western Iran as a result of the recently renewed fighting between Kurdish irregulars and Iraqi Government forces.

—(U.P.I. wirepicture)

Ba'athist regime is weak. The whole idea of the amnesty is ridiculous to us because we do not believe we have committed any crime or mistake to deserve amnesty. The Kurds simply demand their basic human rights."

Mr. Ghadar, who has been elected by the others at the camp to co-ordinate the running of the camp with the local officials, says that when he was a student at university he had a classmate named Saddam Hussain Takriti, now the Ba'athist's strongman in Baghdad. "Even in those days Saddam Hussain was an abnormally nervous man who would blow his top for the slightest reasons. His most obvious shortcoming was that he was extremely rash in making decisions and his history has shown that anyone like that is bound to fail badly in politics," Mr. Ghadar said.

Praising General Mulla Mustafa

Barzani, Mr. Ghadar said that the Kurdish leader had tried his best to solve the differences through peaceful means, "but when that failed the order went out for war."

The Kurdish refugees have been living in 12 camps set up for them by the Red Lion and Sun Society in west Azarbaijan, Kurdistan and Kermanshahan provinces. The camps all have schools where the children could study and playgrounds where they could play football and other games.

In addition to various workshops where the refugees could engage in carpet weaving and other similar crafts, each camp has its own clinic in addition to surgery, dentistry and maternity units. The internal affairs of the camps are carried out by the Kurds themselves who have even established their own administrative staff in collaboration with the local authorities in charge of the camps.

In the vicinity of Rezaieh, four camps have been established. Zivch, Aghbolagh, Valivan and Kalteh-Sardasht which can house a total of 28,000 refugees. To safeguard the refugees in the cold seasons, two towns that were originally planned in the context of the national fifth development plan for provincial development of west Azarbaijan have been speeded up so that they would be completed before the winter season. Each town will house the refugees from two of these camps and the cost of these two towns is expected to be around one billion rials (around £6 million).

There will be 50-room blocks in these towns with each room housing one family who will enjoy such benefits like running water, electricity and baths.—(Times Service.)

80,000 Kurds flee into Iran

KERMANSHAH (Iran), Tuesday. — More than 80,000 Kurds fleeing Iraqi bombing raids have streamed into a dozen refugee camps established by Iran along her 450-mile western border.

Iran's Red Cross organisation, called the Red Lion and Sun Society, say that the numbers now crossing the no-man's-land border region have increased to 7000 a day because of intensified shelling and strafing of their mountain villages.

Foreign journalists in Teheran for the Asian Games were flown to the refugee camps as part of an Iranian move to call world attention to the magnitude of the problem.

The Government last week announced an allocation of \$100 million (£40 million) for the care of refugees — mainly women, children and old men — including the construction of small townships to protect them from the bitter winter.

Teheran newspapers have published editorials criticising an alleged lack of interest shown by the International Red Cross and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

The refugee problem has arisen from a long and bitter dispute between the Arab rulers of Iraq and the Kurds, who are seeking autonomy for their mountainous homeland in the North. The Kurds have rejected Government proposals for limited self-rule.

Red Lion and Sun Society officials, concerned over a possible Bangladesh-scale refugee influx, said the Iran had coped with the problem alone for the past eight months but that the flow was now reaching the level where she would need help.

The society's special representative for refugees, Dr Sohrab Shayhani, accused Iraq of systematic shelling and bombing to force the Kurdish population, numbering over two million, across the border into Iran.

Iran was the only country assisting the refugees, he said. Turkey had closed her border to them.

More than 60 per cent of the refugees in the camps are said to be children under 15; the rest mainly women. Dr Shayhani estimated that at least 20,000 more Kurds had taken refuge in Iran without yet finding their way to the camps.

Iran allowed young Kurdish fighters who crossed the border to visit their families to carry back medical equipment, bandages, drugs and food. Dr Shayhani said. He strongly denied suggestions that Iran was providing arms or training to the Kurdish guerrillas.

The Red Lion and Sun Society have provided running water, food and specialised medical facilities at the refugee camps which are in sparsely populated and largely barren areas dominated by mountains. — Reuter.

Kurdish rebels 'closing in' on Iraq oil centre

Beirut, Sept. 17.—Kurdish rebel forces of General Mustafa Barzani's mountain army were reported to have launched a counter-offensive today against Iraq regular troops. *Arab World*, a Beirut-based daily digest of Middle Eastern affairs, quoted unnamed sources close to the Kurds as saying that the offensive began on three fronts last Sunday.

The heaviest action was said to be in the neighbourhood of Kirkuk, Iraq's main oil-producing centre, 160 miles north of Baghdad. *Arab World* quoted its sources as saying that the Pesh Merga, General Barzani's guerrilla force of 20,000, was "closing in on Kirkuk's oil installations and has already set oil well No 123, near the city, on fire

Action on the two other fronts was said to be centred on Ranieh and Qalat Dezai, close to the Iranian border, and on the town of Rawanduz, near the Turkish frontier. All three towns were overrun by Iraq tanks in a two-pronged offensive last August.

Iraq's Government-controlled press has since been insisting that the rebels were cornered helplessly in a narrow mountainous strip in northernmost Iraq and that General Barzani's revolt was collapsing.

Arab World quoted Kurdish sources as saying that the Iraq Army's late summer offensive had been blunted and the two armoured divisions involved were retreating along a 70-mile front. No Iraq Government comment was immediately available.

Last week, Iran said that 15 villagers were killed in air attacks across the border by Iraqi aircraft striking at retreating Kurdish rebels. Iraq has repeatedly accused Iran of helping the Kurds, who want autonomy in northern Iraq and a share of the country's oil revenues.—AP.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE KURDS

While the world's attention has been concentrated on the military operations in Cyprus, fighting just as fierce and much more prolonged has been in progress in Iraqi Kurdistan. The Iraq Government offensive which has been in progress since early August is generally agreed to be the biggest ever launched against the Kurdish autonomists led by General Mustafa Barzani. According to Radio Baghdad, "revolutionary Iraq has finally and unequivocally decide to liquidate this treasonous clique" and is "prepared to face all eventualities and consequences regardless of the price". According to Kurdish sources 90,000 regular troops and 30,000 reservists are involved on the government side as well as hundreds of Soviet-made tanks and bombers — Tupolevs, Sokhoys and Migs. On the Kurdish side are some 60,000 Pesh Merga ("those who face death")—irregular forces with only light weapons and a few old anti-aircraft guns and field pieces.

The great advantages of the Kurds are the traditional ones of a mountain people defending its homeland: knowledge of the terrain and consequent mobility, combined with extraordinary phy-

sical toughness and moral determination. Even so, they admit that the present offensive is the severest test to which these qualities have ever been put. Vice-President Saddam Husain Takriti, the "strong man" of the Iraqi Baathist regime, has clearly made up his mind to "solve" the Kurdish problem once and for all, and not to be deterred by the heavy losses which a regular army is bound to suffer when it makes a frontal attack on a mountain stronghold.

The Kurds have had to fall back as the government troops penetrated into areas where they had never ventured before, using earth-moving equipment to clear a passage for their tanks and covering their operations with day-and-night shelling. At the same time the civilian population of General Barzani's "liberated area" has been driven from its villages by intensive bombing. Some crops have been destroyed and many more have simply not been planted because the farmers were hiding in the hills. This may well result in a serious famine by the end of the winter. Already the population is suffering severely from lack of shelter and adequate medical resources.

Seventy-two thousand refugees have already crossed the border into Iran, and many more are likely to do so if the bombing continues. The Shah of Iran, who has been giving discreet support to the Kurds for some time, is now apparently being drawn further into the conflict. Clashes between Iranian and Iraqi border guards were reported last week. These were presented by Iraq as "the Iranian regime's attempt to save the clique of its agent Mullah Mustafa". An alternative explanation is that the Iraqi regime provoked them in order to make the war look more like a defensive struggle against Iran and so make it more acceptable to the Iraqi population.

Vice-President Husain has about two months left in which to crush General Barzani's forces before snow makes large-scale fighting in Kurdistan impossible. The Kurds are confident that he will fail, and that this will destroy his credit both with the Iraqi armed forces and with the Soviet Union which has so far supported him generously. But whether he succeeds or fails, yet another international relief effort is going to be needed to help the suffering Kurdish civilians.

Extract from *The Times*, London, 14 Sept. 1974

Scale of suffering in Kurdistan

From Dr Ibraheem Kareem

Sir, The present war in Iraqi Kurdistan is the most violent in the history of our people. We are only very grateful to *The Times* for drawing the attention of the British public and the world opinion to a human disaster which may well end in the destruction of the Kurdish nation.

The "lucky" 72,000 refugees in Persian camps are only one twentieth of a population, the rest of which are hiding between rocks in mountains or inside deep caves under appalling sanitary conditions. The food in many parts of Kurdistan consists mainly of tea and bread; child mortality is around 35 per cent and endemic diseases are rife. While there are more than eighty qualified doctors, some with British post-graduate qualifications and training, the shortage of drugs and surgical equipment puts them in a desperate situation.

In a war as vicious as the Kurdistan war, the need for a humanitarian non-political organization like Kurdistan Red Crescent is essential but it can only fulfil its role by help from outside. We stress the point that the degree of human suffering in Kurdistan due to the war and lack of medical services is beyond being a local problem.

As the present medical services are not able to carry on for long without outside help, it is becoming the direct responsibility of international and national medical and charity organizations all over the world. It is for them now to carry out their duties and apply their humanitarian principles to our people. A world-wide relief operation is an absolute necessity before it is too late. . . . Please help us.

Yours faithfully,
IBRAHEEM KAREEM
European Liaison Committee,
Kurdistan Red Crescent Society,
PO Box 668, SW5.



A Pesh Merga wears a gas mask near battlefront at Goli Ali Beg. *Photo Lord Kilbracken, Camera Press, London.*

Printed and published by Kurdistan Democratic Party (K.D.P.) – Foreign Representation
P.O. Box 129, 00170 Helsinki 17, Finland

Publications available:

- 1) **The Programme of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP).**
- 2) **On The Kurdish Movement in Iraq (also available in Finnish and Swedish).**
- 3) **Arabization of Kurdistan, Racialist Designs of the Ba'thist Regime of Iraq.**
- 4) **On the Kurdish Question at the United Nations.**
- 5) **A Paper on the Kurdish Problem in Iraq.**