

**PROGRESS REPORT**

**ON**

**THE MISSING**

**8000**

**KURDS**

**IN IRAQ**

**UNITED NATIONS ADOPTS CASE**

Compiled by  
**THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE**  
**ON**  
**DISAPPEARANCES IN KURDISTAN**

# **PROGRESS REPORT ON**

## **THE MISSING 8,000 KURDS**

**By The Preparatory Committee  
P.O. Box 607, London, NW8 0DT, U.K.**

### **THE UNITED NATIONS ADOPTS THE CASE OF 8,000 KURDS WHO HAVE DISAPPEARED IN IRAQ**

The Preparatory Committee on Disappearances issued a report about the disappearance in Iraq of 8,000 Kurds and contacted the "Centre for Human Rights" to send commissions to Iraq and investigate the case. The Committee Commissions have also campaigned to get publicity for the case and have sent letters of appeals to heads of state, Amnesty International, the Red Cross Organization, the Centre for Human Rights, and the International Organizations to intervene on the behalf of the Kurds who have disappeared.

In a letter to the United Nations, the Committee requested that the United Nations adopts the case and make enquiries about the fate of the missing Kurds. As a result, the Committee received a letter from the "Working Group on Enforced and Involuntary Disappearances" inviting the Committee's representative to attend the 24th session of the "Working Group" at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

On 23rd May, 1988, the Committee's representative, Mr Jawad Mella, met the Chairman and members of the 24th session and informed them about the latest developments of the case. He also presented a list of 2,280 names of the missing Kurds.

In a resolution issued at the end of the 24th session the "Working Group" decided to investigate the case and demand that the Iraqi Government officially account for the disappearance of 8,000 Kurds in 1983 in Iraq.

**THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE  
ON DISAPPEARANCES IN KURDISTAN**

**25th May, 1988**

We therefore propose that this issue should be thoroughly investigated by a high powered international commission composed of leading personalities from the public and human rights sectors. It is also hoped that this international commission will endorse the view that this tragedy merits an on-the-spot investigation and and would therefore appoint at some stage a team of neutral observers to carry out this task.

The sinister disappearance of eight thousand defenceless human beings merits more than the disclosure of its gruesome details in a report.

We Kurds, in the struggle for our survival as a nation, cannot afford to stand idle in the face of such crimes. Armed by our resolution and supported by friends, men and women of good will and humanity, we must endeavour to get to the root of this tragedy.

Your support and participation is needed.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE  
P.O. BOX 607  
LONDON, NW8 0DT  
UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED NATIONS  
Economic and Social Council

Commission on Human Rights  
Center of Human Rights  
Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 Geneva 10

Working Group on Enforced or  
Involuntary Disappearances.

The Preparatory Committee on  
Disappearances of 8 000 Kurds  
in Iraq  
P.O. Box 607  
London NW8-ODU  
U.K.

February 23, 1988

Question of involuntary disappearances of 8 000 civilian Kurds in Iraq

Dear Sir,

We hereby transmit to you an arabic copy of the letter that we received from His Honourable Sheikh Muhamed Khalid Son of Sheikh Ahmad of Barzan, the head of Barzan Sheikdom and the brother of the former Kurdish national leader General Molla Mustafa Barzani, concerning the enforced disappearances of 8 000 Barzani Kurds in Iraq.

We request you to consider this letter as an official demand from the head of the Barzani family to start your investigation on the fate of these 8 000 innocent civilian Kurds involuntary disappeared under the Iraqi authorities, since the 30th of July 1983.

We will be available for any assistance and information you might require on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

The Preparatory Committee on  
Disappearances of 8 000 Kurds in Iraq

UNITED NATIONS  
Economic and Social Council  
Commission on Human Rights  
44th session

The Kurdish Representative  
for the United Nations  
P.O.Box 19  
1211 Geneva 25

State member :

Palais des Nations, Geneva  
February 17, 1988

Item.10,(C) Question of enforced or involuntary disappearances

The Human Rghts Situation in Kurdistan

Question of involuntary disappearances of 8 000 Kurds in Iraq

Dear Madam / Sir,

We hereby transmit to you the Report by the Preparatory Committee of experts on the Kurdish humanitarian issue concerning the involuntary disappearances of 8 000 Kurds in Iraq.

These 8 000 Kurds are from the General Mustafa Barzani family, whose son Mr. Masaad Barzani now leads the Kurdistan Democratic Party in Iraq. The enforced disappearances of these Kurds since the 30th of July 1983 is an act of revenge by the Iraqi régime against the liberation, by the kurdish forces, of a large area of Kurdistan from Iraqi occupation.

However, Iraq wants to mask this reality and pretends that the Kurdish Democratic Party is allied with Iran in the Iran-Iraq war. Accordingly, the Iraqi régime gives itself the right to judge these Kurds as war criminals. The régime may already have physically eliminated these 8 000 Barzani Kurds.

This unjustified political argument has been used by some states in the past to exterminate their minorities: like the Arminian genocide by the Turkish State in the First World War and the Jewish extermination in the Second World War by Nazi Germany.

Even as we address this appeal to you , we still hope that these 8 000 innocent civilian Kurds are alive. This is why we request you, as a state member to alert the 44th session of the Commission on Human Rights to the question of the disappearances of these Kurds. The enforced disappearances of these 8 000 Kurds must be discussed in the Commission, not only for the matter of record, but also as

a preventive action by the United Nations members to protect the Kurdish people against extermination, an obligation, which all state members must fulfill according to the UN Charter.

Bearing in mind that the Iraqi régime has already used chemical weapons (three times) and has poisoned the water-ways sources (which caused the deaths of 613 civilians and wounded more than one thousand Kurds), in order to eliminate the support of the population to the Kurdish resistance. Today, more than one million Kurds (25% of the Kurdish population under Iraqi authority) have been deported from their homeland; more than 400,000 Kurds live today in concentrated camps; during 1987 many massive executions have been practiced in the Kurdish cities (on the 22 of December 1987 22 young Kurds were executed in Mousel and on 14th of January 1988 47 young Kurds were executed publicly in the center of the city of Sulaimania). The nature of this repression proves the evidence that the Iraqi régime of Saadam Hussein uses every non-human means possible to eliminate the Kurdish struggle for its undeniable right to self-determination.

Having no right yet to participate in the work of the Commission on Human Rights like other national liberation movements as an observer, the "Preparatory Committee" requests you kindly to alert the Commission on the question of involuntary disappearances of these 8 000 civilian Kurds and to ask the Commission to adopt a resolution or any appropriate measure to investigate the fate of these innocent Kurds.

We will be available for any assistance and information you might require on this subject.

Yours sincerely,

The Kurdish Representation for the UN

UNITED NATIONS  
Economic and Social Council

Commission on Human Rights  
44th session

Working Group on the Examination  
of the communications  
25-29 January, 1988

The Kurdish Representation  
for UN

P.O.Box 19  
1211 Geneva 25

Palais des Nations, Geneva,  
January 28, 1988

The Human Rights Situation in Kurdistan

Question of involuntary disappearances of 8 000 civilian Kurds  
in Iraq.

Dear Madam /Sir,

we hereby transmit to you the Report by the Preparatory  
Committee of experts on the kurdish humanitarian issue, concerning  
the involuntary disappearances of 8 000 Kurds in Iraq.

The Report contains a brief introduction of the circumstances  
of the enforced deportation and disappearances of these Kurds under  
the authority of the Iraqi State, and all information known about  
them until this moment.

After a long research the Preparatory Committee has been able  
to identify the name, the date of birth ,and the country of origin  
of only 2280 persons among the 8 000 civilian Kurds.

In accordance with your mandate , we kindly request you:

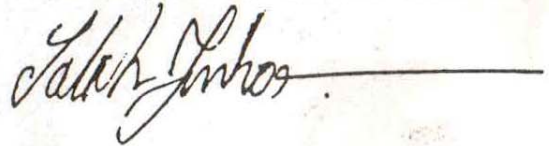
- 1- to examine the situation of involuntary disappearances of these  
Kurds as a gross violation of human rights and fundamental  
freedoms committed against the Kurdish people that are under the  
Iraqi administration and authority.

- 2- to use your capacity to intervene with the Iraqi authority to immediately liberate these innocent Kurds, and to allow them to return to their homeland villages.
- 3- to request the Iraqi authority to remove the repression and military blockade against the kurdish population in the concentrated camps ( builded by the Iraqi Governement in order to isolate the civilian population from the Kurdish national liberation movement), and to stop immediately the deportation of hundred of thousands of Kurds from Kurdistan to the desert in the south-west of Iraq.
- 4- to recommend the Commission on Human Rights to discuss and to examine, during its 44th session, the situation of disappearances of these 8 000 Kurds and to establish un ad hoc Committee, or to nominate a Special Rapporteur , or in any other appropriate form, investigate the fate of these Kurds.
- 5- to demand the Commission on Human Rights to recommend the Working Group on the Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances to follow, and to investigate, the destiny of these Kurds, and to include there case in its present Annual Report to the Commission.

We will be available for any kind of help and information you might require on this subject.

Yours sincerely,

The Kurdish Representation for UN







Télégrammes: UNATIONS, GENÈVE

Télex: 28 96 96

Téléphone: 34 60 11 3102 11

REF. N°: G/SO 217/1 IRAQ

(à rappeler dans la réponse)

Palais des Nations  
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

2 May 1988

Dear Mr. Jmor,

I should like to refer to your request that Mr. Jawad Mella, representing the "Preparatory Committee on Disappearances in Kurdistan", be received by the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances at its forthcoming 24th session.

In this connection, I am pleased to inform you that a meeting between Mr. Mella and the Working Group has been scheduled for Monday, 23 May 1988, at 16,30 hours. The meeting will take place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, probably in Conference Room 8.

I should like to request Mr. Mella to contact the Working Group's Secretariat in New York on the telephone (No. 9635930) on 19 or 20 May, so that we can confirm the number of the Conference Room.

May I also take this occasion to request you to provide us with a marked list of the names of the missing persons at your earliest convenience for the reasons we had discussed the other day.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G. Mautner-Markhof'.

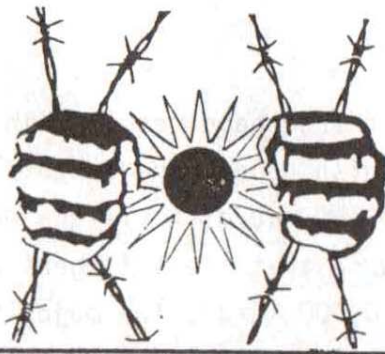
Georg Mautner-Markhof  
Secretary  
Working Group on Enforced or  
Involuntary Disappearances

Mr. Salah Jmor  
Kurdish Representation  
Boite Postale 19  
1211 Genève 25



**Eight Thousand  
Civilian Kurds  
Have Disappeared In Iraq**

**WHAT  
HAS  
HAPPENED  
TO  
THEM?**



On July 30th, 1983, Iraqi security and military forces surrounded the Qushtapa and Diyana camps near Arbil and rounded up some 8,000 Barzani Kurds between the ages of 12 and 80. They were forced into large convoys of military trucks and taken to Baghdad.

Have they been deported, imprisoned, tortured or massacred? No one knows.

The helpless families of these Barzanis, the Kurdish people and, indeed, men and women of conscience throughout the world, have the right to know of the fate of these defenceless human beings.

Preparatory Committee : P.O. BOX 607 LONDON NW8 0DT, U.K

23 May 1988

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances  
Center for Human Rights  
The United Nations  
New York, New York 10017

Dear Sirs:

Thank you for your invitation to meet with you in New York to further discuss the issue of the disappearance of 8,000 civilian Barzani Kurds from detention camps in Iraqi Kurdistan on July 30, 1983.

Sheikh Muhammad Khaled Barzani, the religious leader of the Barzanis, and Sheikh Jihad Barzani have authorized me to represent them in this matter and to respectfully request help in solving the mystery of these missing persons.

This tragedy that has befallen the families of the missing men is only a recent manifestation of a policy of more than six decades in duration pursued by successive Iraqi governments to fragment, to dilute and ultimately to destroy the Kurdish presence within its borders. Numerous international human rights organizations have documented thousands of cases of detention, torture and execution of Kurdish civilians in Iraq over the past years. As the histories have recorded numerous Kurdish uprisings in defence of their right to the self determination promised them by the Treaty of Sevres that followed in the aftermath of World War I. The Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 created the new state of Iraq without regard for the indigenous Kurdish population. Strategic, economic and a myriad of vested interests, none of them Kurdish, divided a people without their just consent. And thus, since that time the Kurds have struggled to regain control over their own lives.

Official policies of the governments of Iraq have resulted in the continued decimation of Kurdistan and of the Kurdish people who inhabit it. Over the past quarter of a century alone, some 6,000 Kurdish villages have been totally demolished, local water sources poisoned or sealed so that the villagers cannot return to rebuild. Within the same period of time some 150,000 Kurds, the majority of whom were civilians, have lost their lives. Approximately 500,000 Kurds have been forcibly resettled from their northern mountain region to the arid deserts in the south of Iraq. Another 500,000 Kurds have been forced either by government edict, or by fear for their lives, to flee over the border to Iran, a country which oppresses its own indigenous Kurdish population. More than a decade ago, this chaotic population movement was characterized by Roger Baldwin, founder of the International League for Human Rights, as a deliberate attempt by the Iraqi government to destroy the Kurds as an ethnic group. A recent New York Times article cited a Western diplomatic source as concluding that "a demographic revolution has taken place under our very noses in the past six months."

Beyond the vehicles of ethnic annihilation represented by forced removal and punitive measures against Kurdish individuals is another strategy: that of revenge against civilians for acts by combatants. The disappearance of the thousands of Barzani Kurds may perhaps be one such example. Beginning in 1975 with the collapse of the Barzani revolution, Iraqi authorities removed the inhabitants of some 1800 villages and placed these families into detention camps on four sites: Diyana, Bahrak, Hariv and Qushtapa, Some 50,000 villagers filled these camps.

At that time, there was neither armed nor any form of political uprising among these Barzani Kurds. Nor was there any form such activity on July 30 of 1983 when suddenly official vehicles surrounded these four camps and summarily removed all males between the ages of 12 and 80. Rather the context of the event was the capture of the strategic town of Haji Omran by the Iranian forces as part of its offensive against Iraq. Part of that force were Barzanis but in no way attached to the poor villagers in the camps. The reprisal: the removal of these village men from their families.

As is evidenced in the attached letter from Sheikh Jihad Barzani, the men may have been driven to remote desert areas on the borders of Jordan and Saudi Arabia where escape is virtually impossible.

We have made numerous efforts to learn the whereabouts of the missing men. A group of French technicians in the employ of the Iraqi government and being held by the Kurdish Democratic Party were released to French authorities on the condition that the French would intercede with the Iraqis to solve the mystery of the abduction. But the French promise was not honored and no news has been forthcoming. Another attempt was made through the International Red Cross which I and a member of the Barzani family visited two years ago. We spoke with Mr. Franklin Thevenaz in Geneva. On another occasion I contacted with Mr. F. Ermacora office of the Human Rights Section of the United Nations in Vienna. A Kurdish delegation also visited Amnesty International in London. The Commission on Human Rights in Geneva has led us to seek your counsel.

Two days ago, I was informed by telephone from Kurdistan that history is repeating itself. From the four camps where five years ago, the missing men were abducted, the Iraqi authorities have just removed the remaining males aged five and above. Further, all males of the same ages were just forcibly removed from the Karadagh region near Sulaimani and placed in army trucks heading south. The children will be placed with Arab families who are paid to teach them to become Arabs.

The March and May attacks against Kurdish civilians with chemical weapons substantiates the hypothesis that the Iraqi authorities continue to victimize non-combatants as a form of revenge against combatants. Moreover, these activities support the thesis that a chronic policy is in force to destroy the Kurds as an ethnic entity within Iraq's borders.

Despite the ongoing tragedy of the Kurdish people, a glimpse of which the media publicized after Halabja, the civilized world remains silent. The destruction continues unabated. On behalf of my Kurdish people, I respectfully request your help in locating the missing Kurds and in ameliorating our suffering.

Respectfully,

J. Mella

Jawad Mella

Preparatory Committee

Sheikh Jihad Barzani (from the Barzani Headquarters) letter to the Preparatory Committee about the case in 17-4-1988.

## Barzani Head Quarters

## باره گای بارزانی

No. :

ژماره / -

Date :

روژ ١٧ / ٤ / ٩٠٨٨

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الى / حضره الاخ الفاضل جواد الملا المحترم

السلام عليكم ورحمه الله وبركاته

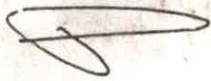
ببالغ السرور تسلمت رسالتكم مع المطبوعات والمورخه في ٢٢/٣/٨٨ ، واور ان اعبر عن اعجابي الشديد بجهود اللجنة التحضيريه وبالاخص شخصكم الكريم لما بذلتموه من مساعي مشكوراه لن تنسى ، كما نقدر جهودكم المخلصه هذه من جانبنا لمعرفة بصير . . . كوردي بارزاني .

وقد ابديت من جانبي اهتماما كبيرا بالموضوع منذ وقوع الحادث وبالتحديد فجر يوم الاحد المصادف ٣ تموز ١٩٨٣ غير ان جهودى كانت فرديه و آخر ماسمعته كانت الاخبار التي تتحدث عن تواجدهم في منطقه معزوله عن العالم اعدت مسبقا وهي منطقه عرعر و H3 على الحدود الاردنيه والسعوديه .

هذا وارسلت في حينه عدده استمارات مشابه للنسخه التي ارفقتموها مع رسالتكم الى الجهات المختصة كما ارسلت رسائل متعدده الى من يهيمه الامر ورسائل خاصه شرحت فيها الموضوع الى المسؤولين . . . في حينه وسوف لن اقصر من جانبي غير ان جهودى هذه كانت فرديه ولا شك فان الاستماره التي ارسلتموها تحتاج الى معلومات دقيقه والا مرييتطلب توحيد جهود جميع الاطراف المعنيه بالقضيه للوصول الى النتائج المطليه .

وفنكم الله وسدد خطاكم لمافيه الخير والبركه ودمتم للاخوه ذخرا

اخوكم المخلص / جهاد البارزاني



البدولية بل باعداؤه بمواد حربية والسلاح لاطالة امد حياته التي تدوم من نهايتها مشجعةً بذلك على التعادي في جرائمه بحق الشعب العراقي ولقد اختطف مواطن امريكي او اعجز اقامت الدنيا واقعدتها كانه هو الانسان الوحيد في العالم .

والاتحاد السوفياتي الذي دُوب على تغيير مواقفه من محنة الشعب الكردي في العراق وهو ينضل في سبيل حقوقه المشروعة - بتغيير علاقاته مع النظم العراقية المتعاقبة لم يجد حكومته ولا وسائل اعلامه حيزاً ولو بسيطاً للتعبير بهذه العاسة البشرية العظيمة وسطها امام انظار المواطنين السوفيت والعالم الشرقى رغم كونه من بين الدول الموقعة على اتفاقية (هلسنكي) " حول حقوق الانسان " . وخلاف هذا نراه يجأر بالشكوى والتنديد بالتمييز المتعمد في جنوب العراق وقيم الدنيا ويقعد لها لذا سقط واحد او اثنان من المعجبين في المظاهرات او سجنوا وهو ايضا كالولايات المتحدة لم يفتأ يشجع النظام العراقي العالي على التعادي في جرائمه بتزويده بالسلاح والعتاد في هذه الحرب .

نحن على يقين ايها الاخوة الاعزاء بان جهودكم الرائعة التي تهذ لونها في سبيل معرفة مصير ابناء جلدتنا التعماء وملككم الدائب لابقاء هذه الفلجعة حية في اذهان الراي العام العالي و معاولتكم الجادة في فضح النظام العراقي المنهوه للكشف عن غواض هذه الجنائمة وهديدكم الطاقات الانسانية الخيرة لهذا الغرض الشريف لارغام النظام العراقي على الخروج من صغته الشيطاني والاقترار بماذا فعل يهول المنظوفين - لهواضل واشرف ما يقدم الان للبارزانيين ودهم ولا للكرد عموماً وكرد العراق خصوصاً بل لجميع العراقيين عرباً وكرداً واقليات وهم يمانون مالا يوصف فسي ظل هذا النظام الوحشي .

نبارك الله فيكم ايها الاخوة الهرة ووفقكم الله في مسامك النبيل .  
" وقل امنلوا فسيرى الله عملكم ورسوله والنومون " صدق الله العظيم

الشيخ محمد خالد ابن الشيخ احمد البارزاني

احالةً ونيابةً عن أسرة الشيخة البارزانية



بسمه تعالى  
٢٠ تشرين الثاني ١٩٨٦  
١٢ ربيع الأول ١٤٠٧

المحترمين الاخوة المادة جواد اليلّ واخوانه حفظهم الله

سلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

وعد اننا نتبع باهتمام بالغ وشعر عميق بالاحزان انباء مجهوداتكم المباركة والفعالة في ضمائر التحقيق للكشف عن غواض الظلم بأسامة ولبشع جريمة ائتمرتها النظام الهمني الارهابي في العراق بأمر مباشر وتعميم شيطاني من رئيسه الطفيفة . جريمة لخطاها اكثر من ٨٠٠٠ من ابناؤنا جلدتكم الكرد العراقيين البارزانيين ونقلهم من معسكرات اعتقالهم ومنياتهم وقراهم ومنزلهم بشناعات الى اماكن مجهولة لا يدري بها بعد الله تعالى الا أولئك الذين خططوا للعملية وأولئك الذين نفذوها - هذه الجريمة الجماعية الكراه التي وقعت منذ اكثر من ثلاث سنوات ظلّ يلغها الفموض حتى لكأن محاولات شيطانية قد بذلت وما زالت تبذل لتغطيها واعدال الستار عليها - لكن العناية الالهية ايت الابن تقيّ لها ابناؤنا بيرة من الشرفاء امثالكم لتزق العجب عنها واقارتها لابقائها حية في ذهن الضمير العالمي وابناء البشرية الخيرين . انها ليست جريمة واحدة بل ثمانية آلاف جريمة ائتمرتها نظام ارهابي عممي لاحدود لشراسعته . اقدم عليها امام سح الراي العام العالمي وعمره ودول العالم كلها متخذياً جميع الشرائع الالهية والبشرية واصفاً في وجه تلك المنظمات الانسانية والدولية التي صدمي بانها تدافع عن حقوق الانسان اينما كان . تلك الهيئات والمنظمات التي كان عليها او يتعرض لهما على الاقل ان تهني هذه المسائل لتسبر غيرها وتهتك الستار عن تفاصيلها لتفصح مرتكبيها وتحقق من مآثر ضحاياها . وهكذا بدا لنا وما زال يبدو وكأن تم موهمة دولية واسعة النطاق شلت الشرق والغرب معاً لتغطيها ودفعها الى زوايا النسيان والتمتر على النظام العراقي الجاني كجزء من العنقوتات لتسبر يلغها عند هنا وكجزء من دعمها العادي والادبي الراي الى اخراجها من مازق حربه العدوانية الظالمة .

ايها الاخوة الاعزاء

ان الولايات المتحدة الامريكية زعيمة المعسكر الغربي ومن ورائها وسائل الاعلام الاميركية وهي تتزعم ما اطاعت عليه . حملتها اعتقال ارنهاب الدولي " و " حماية حقوق الانسان " في كل مكان . وعد ان يدات ابناؤنا هذه انفلجامة العظيمة تتسرب من العراق لتعلم بها الادارة الاميركية، بعد هذا لم تكف هذه الادارة بشطب النظام العراقي الارهابي الدكاتوري من قائمتها الخاصة بالدول والقابلية والشجعة للإرهاب واعادة العلاقات الدبلوماسية مع هذا النظام بل وخلفاً للقانون الذي سنه الكونغرس الاميركي في العام ١٩٧٢ الذي يمنع الولايات المتحدة من تقديم المساعدة لعلك " الدول التي تمارس خرقاً وهدراً ملحوظاً ومستمرّاً لعنقوت الانسان " تقوم الان وعد ان تنافرت الادلة الدافئة على الجنايات التي يئتمرتها النظام العراقي بحق مواطنيه الابرياء او المنالفين له في الراي كرداً وعرباً من قتل وجبن وتمذيب وتعمير - تقوم لابتنزده فحسب بالصلدة الاقتصادية والتكسية ومساندته في المعامل

Preparatory Committee letter to the Kurdish People about the case  
in 1-12-1987

بەرا / خوشکی بەریز

سەلاویکی گەرمی کوردانەتان پیشکەش بێت .

ئەرکی پارێزگاری کردن لە مافی تاکە تاکی ئەندامانی نەتەوە کەمان ، دەکەوێتە ئەستۆی هەر کوردیکی خاوەن هەستی مەرووفانە و کوردانەو و یەکێک لە گرینگ ترین مەرجەکانی سەرکەوتن و ئازاد بوون ، فریای یەکتەر کەوتن و دەستی یارمەتی بۆ یەکتەر درێژ کردنە ، بە تایبەت لە کاتی پێویستی و تەنگانە و لێ قەوماندا .

فریای یەکتەر کەوتن و یارمەتی دانی یەکتەریش نە یاسایەکی نووسراوی تایبەتی هەیە ، کە بە گۆڕەوی ئەو یاسایە مەرووف بچوێتەو و نە بریارە و نایبیت مەرووف لەو بریارە لا بدات و لە خالەکانی دوور بکەوێتەو بە لێکو بە گۆڕەوی چەند توانین و چۆن توانینی هەڵسان بەو کارەییە ، بە جۆرێک کە قورسایەکی وا نەکەوێتە ئەستۆی فریاکەو و یارمەتی دەر کە پشتی لە ژیرییدا بنووشتیەو و یا ساردبێتیەو ، یا خۆی لە لێ قەوماوان خراپتری لێ بقەومی .

بەریزان /

لە گەڵ ئەم نامەیەدا دانەبەک لە بلاوکراوەی ( چی یان بەسەر هات ) تان بۆ رەوانە دەکەین تەنیا یارمەتیەک لەم بارەو لە ئێوە چاوەڕوانی دەکەین ئەو هیە : بە پێی توانا هەوڵی ئەو بەدەن کە ئەم نووسراوە چی بە فوتوکۆپی کردن چی بە داوا کردنی دووبارە لە ئێمە ، بلاوبکەنەو لە نیوان دۆستان و ئاشنایاندا ، لە ئەندامانی دەزگەکانی مەرووف ، دۆست و کورد ناس ... هەر وەها دەسەڵتداران و لێ پرسراوان و ئەندامانی پارلەمانەکانی ئەوروپی و جیهانی و مامۆستا- یانی زانگۆکان و روژنامە نووسان و ئەدیبان و زانایانی ئەو کۆمەڵانە کە تێیدا دەژین ، بـۆ ئەو هی ، ئەگەر فریای رزگار کردنی ئەم ٨٠٠٠ کوردە نەگەون ، پێ گێر بن لە تازە بوونەو هی رووداوی ناپەو و تر و ناگەوار تر و دڵ تەزین تر ، بۆ ئەو هی بەهۆی ئەوانەو دەنگی نەتەوە کە- مان بگاتە بەر گۆی نەتەوەکانی تری جیهان ، بەو ئاواتەو لە روژی کدا دەنگیان بخەنە پال دەنگی ئێمە کورد .

زۆر سوپاستان دەکەین

کۆمیتەیی ئامادە کردن

لە نەه ١-١٢-١٩٨٧

چە وادە



The following is a partial list of the names of those who are missing. Have they been jailed, tortured masssacred or are they still alive?

NO ONE KNOWS

No.	NAME	CAMP	VILLAGE	BIRTHDAY
1-	Sheikh Osman Sheikh Ahmad	Qushtapa	Barzan	1931
2-	Imad sheikh Osman shiekh Ahmad	-	-	1954
3-	Radwan shzikh Osman Sheikh Ahmad	-	-	1969
4-	Obaidullah Mollah Mustafa	-	-	1926
5-	Lukman Mollah Mustafa	-	-	1936
6-	Salah Lukman Mollah Mustafa	-	-	1953
7-	Azad Lukman Mollzh Mustafa	-	-	1960
8-	Nauzad L kman Mollah Mustafa	-	-	1961
9-	Amdad Lukman Mollah Mustafa	-	-	1966
10-	Bedad Lukman Mollah Mustafa	-	-	1967
11-	Shahzad Lukman Mollah Mustafa	-	-	1968
12-	Barzan Lukman Mollah Mustafa	-	-	1969
13-	Nouri Sheikh Mohammad Saddiq	-	-	1932
14-	Nafea Nouri Sheikh Mohammad Saddiq	-	-	1966
15-	Fakher Nouri Sheikh Mohammad Saddiq	-	-	1956
16-	Abd Albari Sheikh Sulaiman	-	-	1948
17-	Musbah Sheikh Sulaiman	-	-	1966
18-	Haval Sadiq	-	-	1960
19-	Ismaeil Sheikh Abd Alsalam	-	-	1910
20-	Ahia Ismaeil	-	-	1944
21-	Subhan Ismaeil	-	-	1948
22-	Azher Ahia	-	-	1968
23-	Nazeir Sheikh Ahmad	-	-	1931
24-	Iiad Nazeir Sheikh Ahmad	-	-	1962
25-	Nidad Nazeir Sheikh Ahmad	-	-	1960
26-	Shahzad Nazeir Sheikh Ahmad	-	-	1968
27-	Gaiker Ali Muhammad Saddiq	-	-	1965
28-	Abd Alahad Ali Muhammad Saddiq	-	-	1963
29-	Saber Mollah Mustafa	-	-	1948
30-	Mollah Isa Mustafa	-	-	1935
31-	Muhammad Mollah Isa Mustafa	-	-	1969
32-	Rasho Fakhr Aldein	-	-	1961
33-	Zubair Husain Zubair	-	-	1928
34-	Khalid Husain Zubair	-	-	1932
35-	Hasan Shareef Mollah Hasan	-	-	1916
36-	Asad shareef Mollah Hasan	-	-	1928
37-	Darweesh Shareef Mollah Hasan	-	-	1924
38-	Kareem Shareef Mollah Hasan	-	-	1926
39-	Muhammad Shareef Mollah Hasan	-	-	1928
40-	Salah Hasan Shareef	-	-	1941
41-	Isa Hasan Shareef	-	-	1951
42-	Rasoul Hasan Shareef	-	-	1953
43-	Husain Hasan Shareef	-	-	1956
44-	Shareef Asad Shareef	-	-	1957
45-	Muaid Asad Shareef	-	-	1967
46-	Mustafa Kareem Shareef	-	-	1954
47-	Rasheed Kareem Shareef	-	-	1956
48-	Mahmood Kareem Shreef	-	-	1958
49-	Babeker Kareem Shareef	-	-	1960
50-	Abdalla Kareem Shreef	-	-	1963
51-	Baizdeen Muhammad	-	-	1956
52-	Khoshavi Yaseen Shareef	-	-	1958
53-	Ismaeil Ahmad Shareef	-	-	1939
54-	Aziz Ahmad Shreef	-	-	1942
55-	Taher Ahmad Shareef	-	-	1951
56-	Anwar Ismaeil Ahmad	-	-	1966
57-	khaled Sulaiman Shareef	-	-	1941
58-	Hasan Abdulla Mel	-	-	1930
59-	Muhammad Abdulla Mel	-	-	1941
60-	Abbas Abdulla Mel	-	-	1944
61-	Mel Hasan Abdulla	-	-	1968
62-	Farhad Hasan Abdulla	-	-	1964
63-	Wahab Hasan Abdulla	-	-	1966
64-	Kamal Hasan Abdulla	-	-	1968
65-	Saleem Saaid Faki Abdrahman	-	-	1903
66-	Khairollah Saleem Saaid	-	-	1967
67-	Izou Ali Saaid	-	-	1951
68-	Saaid Faki Saaid	-	-	1947
69-	Mollah Faki Saaid	-	-	1951
70-	Omar Faki Saaid	-	-	1951

## SUMMARY

On July 30th, 1983, Iraqi security and military forces surrounded the Qushtapa and Diyana camps near Arbil and rounded up some 8,000 Barzani Kurds between the ages of 12 and 80. They were forced into large convoys of military trucks and taken to Baghdad.

Have they been deported, imprisoned, tortured or massacred? No one knows.

The helpless families of these Barzanis, the Kurdish people and, indeed, the women of the region are left with the right to demand justice.