

Yezidi Community in Europe

The Head Organisation of the Yezidi Associations in EU Countries, with a charitable foundation (Yezidi Unterstutzungsverein e. V.) to support people in need.



YUW

The Situation of the Yezidi Minority

A short report

Edited by

Dr. Mirza H. Dinnayi

Former Iraqi President's Advisor for Minority Affairs

Coordinator of Yezidi Community in Europe

Phone: 0049-15110625620

Email: dinnayi@gmail.com

Address: YUV e. V. Bonhoefferstr. 7 D-30457 Hannover Tel. 0049-15110625620 Email: ezidi.lobby@gmail.com	Registration no. by Tax office: 16/200/83083 Registration: Registration number: 120240 at the <i>district court Hildesheim</i> <i>Germany</i>	Bank connection: Account number : 900 329 130 Bank code (BLZ) : 250 501 80 Bank Name: Sparkasse Hannover IBAN: DE67 250501800 900329130 BIC: SPKHDE2H
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The Situation of the Yezidi Minority

A vision in the case of Yezidis in Middle East

1. Preface:

1.1. A Short view about Yezidism:

The Yezidi religion is regarded to be one of the most ancient religions in the Middle East (Mesopotamia). Its roots go back to Mithraism (ca. 3 thousand years B. C.).

The philosophy of Yezidi contains mainly believing on the nature elements, particularly “the holiness of the sun.” It is nevertheless a monotheistic faith that is because the God “Ezi” or “Khuda” is the God who created Himself. The God “Ezi” plays the most important role in the faith conception of the Yezidi as a highest nature. It is the source of “good” and “evil”. The ideology of “Evaluation of God, Devil and Adam” in the Yezidi philosophy would be interpreted somewhat differently than in the Christianity or Islam. The pleased angel “Devil” does not exist. The God “Khuda” possesses holy power with further seven angels. One of these angels, Taus Malak, stands between God and the six other (seven) angels. On the one hand Taus Melek is a part of God and on the other hand a master of the universe and head of the holy angels. Some theories signify that the philosophy of monotheism by Yezidi was coming from Prophet Abraham, who originated from Mesopotamia and immigrated later to Israel. This difference is maybe the reason that many extremist Muslims still regard Yezidis as “devil worshippers”. Although the Yezidis do not believe in duality, they believe that the existing duality in the nature is reflected in the spirit and behaviours of the human being. The Yezidism, unlike other religions, does not demand for universal pretexts. Since the appearance of the World Religions especially the ‘Islam’ in Kurdistan, the Yezidis have refused to accept suppression, they struggled defending their entity, dogma and for the protection of their religious identity. Unlike other religions, Yezidian is not a missionary one. Nobody can be converted to Yezidism. A Yezidi person is born from Yezidi parents. In fact the Yezidian religion is the ancient religion of the most of the Kurds.

According to Yezidian religion the human being is himself, and alone, responsible for his deeds. God has given the human being the ability to see, to listen and to decide. A person is free in one way to decide but has to follow the principles of Taus Melek, which is represented as a peacock, symbolizes the Sun.

1.2. Yezidi Population:

The informal statistics by yezidi’s cultural organizations indicate that there is a half million Yezidi living in Iraq. They make up a 2.5% of the Iraqi population, 10-15% of Kurds in Iraq, and in the Mosul province Yezidis make up 25% of the population. They live in towns “Sinjar, Bashiqa, Telkef and Sheikan” in provinces Duhok and Mosul northern Iraq.

Yezidi regions which are under control of Kurdish Regional Government make only 10% of whole Yezidi areas; there are about 60.000 Yezidis who live in (Iraqi Kurdistan). The rest of this minority (about 440.000) are living in the Province Mosul which called “Red Zone”, because of the high percentage of criminality and terror attacks against civil people.

Another half million Yezidis were living in Turkey, Syria, Armenia and Georgia. Yezidi immigrant wave to Western Europe started 1960 due to political and religious pursuit and discrimination in their countries. There are more than 90.000 Yezidis living in Western Europe, the most in Germany.

2. Situation of Yezidi in Iraq

2.1. Pursuit of the Yezidi:

The Yezidis say they survived from 72 Pogrom “Genocide” in the entire history. We as “ROJ-Editorship” a journal about Yezidi’s affairs, documented 69 of such attacks against Yezidis (see ROJ-Journal, 6th issue, 1998).

Most of these attacks took place in the last 1000 years, particularly in the time of the Othman Empire. Millions of Yezidi were killed, kidnapped or Islamized during these attacks. The most of Kurdish Muslim (world-wide about 40 million) were Yezidi’s believers. They were mostly Islamized after the fall of the Sasaniden Empire.

After the fall of the Othman Empire and the replacement of the Middle Eastern nations from the Othman’s remainders, Yezidis expected to become a protected minority in the new created State of Iraq. These hopes were bitterly disappeared. The Kurds generally and Yezidis specially had no peace in the country. The political environment neither in the Iraq during the Monarchy nor in the Iraqi Republic after 1958 gave Yezidis the opportunity to live in peace.

Two totalitarian ideologies led Iraq and its minorities into the tragedy. The first is the radical-nationalistic “Arabism,” represent by the Ba'th party. The second ideology is the extremist Islamism which is based on the terror methods of killing. Both ideologies create a significant threat not only for all democratic forces, but they also create threats to all religious and ethnical minorities in Iraq.

The radical Islamism in Iraq developed very rapid in the last 15 years, whose roots were from Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and the Wahabism in Saudi Arabia.

The Ba'th Ideology was able to rule Iraq at the beginning of 1960s and started to direct the country with Radical Arabic Nationalistic Ideology. As other minorities, Yezidis suffered from discrimination policies, because they are Kurd, and non Muslims believers.

These pursuits took place on two levels:

1. First, the Yezidi in Iraq was not recognized as religious group. The conservative and extremist Muslims recognized them as “Devil worshiper.” Yezidis were treated legally according to the Islamic Law “Shariaa.”
2. Second, the nationalistic regime in Iraq tried to change the ethnic identity of Yezidis from “Kurds” to “Arabs”. In order to achieve these goals, the Iraqi regime imposed these measures:

- **Immigration and Destruction:** in 1957 the regime without recognizable reasons destroyed 61 villages in Sinjar region. The villagers were driven out from the mountains of the Sinjar.

- **Land robbery:** In 1960 the Iraqi regime seized more than 40,000 hectares of Yezidi's lands and farms and gave them to Arabs. The regime also resettled many Arabs in the Syrian borders in the context of its politics of the security zones. The Worst persecution against Yezidis was during the rule of the of Saddam Hussein's regime. The regime destroyed following villages populated by Yezidis in the year 1969: “Kandala Khalaf Gharbi, Kandala Khalaf Sherqi, Newala Heyalê, Kakhortê, Girkê Hamo Shivan, Dedevene Kelendora, Til Ajuz, Kendale Qirke, Gaza haro, Newala Taro, Kepo Golika, Kelka Resho, Kendalê Kita, Kendalê Sivok, Kendalê Hise, Mekeb altir, Newala Shelesh, Gire Khwe, Heji Agub Gherbi, Heci Agub Qubli, Heci Agub Shemali, Heci Agub Sherqi and Gire Zed.”

After the end of the Kurdish Revolution in Iraq (1975) the regime destroyed all Yezidi villages in the region Sinjar and collected them in twelve collective towns¹. All the same 232

¹ 232 villages in Sinjar were destroyed, but the following were registered according to the official statistics: Berana, Zorava, Geni, Majnunia, Cheme Jifra, Zerwa, Usifa, Elefina, Shesho, Terif, Kork, Petuni mezin, Petuni Kichik, Hassan, Tirpka, Siba Heska, Bekira, Shahabia, Gire Jame, Gire Resh, Khidir, Qine, Heyale, Jidale, Werdiye, Ziravke, Gabare, Qizilkend, Kaniya Ido, Kaniya Evdi, Kaniya Khelef, Mesho, Kirakhd, Findka, Kurde Eswedko, Khafe, Gunde Nu, Girke Qewala, Khidire Mendo, Isitepe, Gherbi, Hemo, Qulo, Evdi, Salih, Murad, Ismail, Shekhemir, Resho, Kherab qere, Ido, Kersi, Mamise, Shamika, Enesh, Girke Hevnd, Hijil, Girke Hesare, Khidir Ahmad, Kaniya Baba, Feyade, Gunde Dina, Majburia, Dohla, Shikefta sherqi, Shikefta gherbi, Solakh, Qiranki, Girki, Heliqiya jori, Heliqiya jiri, Ido Feqir, Kendala, Dawidko, Sabahiya, Niseria, Sharik, Kichuk, Chanan, Qesrka Heliqi, Adika, Gire Gewre, Okre, Rashid, Aldina, Gire Ereba, Hiriko, Geele, Biradame, Kerkee, Qerache tehtke, Hamska, Behrava, Kolka, Simehestir, Milik, Qwese, Khaya Findka, Khana Zere, Hamadan, Dilokhan, Ido, Jefria, Bara Jori, Bara Jeri, Ezim, Ali Sorka, Qucha Jime, Amara, Hassan Khanuka, Kulekhan,

villages were destroyed. In addition the regime had destroyed the traditional Yezidi's City-Quarters in Singar, the capital of the region of the Jebel Sinjar².

In Sheikhan, 30 kilometres to the north of Mosul, the regime occupied the landscapes of most of Yezidis and gave it to Arabs. The Leadership of the Iraqi Revolutionary council issued the Arrangement No. 358 on March 16, 1978. According to that all Yezidi's land and farms in Sheikhan should be seized and given to resettled Arabs tribes. The residents of nine Villages³ in the southeast Sheikhan region were driven out of their villages and forced to live in "Mahat" settlement. Some Arab tribes were located in these villages.

The inhabitants of the villages Berstak, Mark, Gibran, Didwan and some Yezidi from Sinjar and Huarija were resettled in Baedra. The inhabitants of Tiftijan, Kabara and Khursan were brought into the camp Al-Nasriaya. The inhabitants of Babira and Jagana were settled in the collective camp Al-Risala. A similar policy was preceded in the Duhok region: The following villages were resettled in Shaira collective: Sina, Scharia, Schekh Khadir, Khirschnia, Dakan, Klebadir and Girepan. The Yezidi localities were completely depopulated in 1987. The area was controlled by the Arab "Hadidi" tribe.

The town "Khanik", established in the circle Semel, is a collective of 13 villages which were destroyed in 1988. The people there were living under horrifying conditions. From 1963 to 1975, the regime forced Yezidi's from 13 villages to leave their land in Feishkhabur⁴ district.

During "Anfal" operation, on September 6, 1988 more than 36 Yezidi's families were arrested and buried later alive, with more than 182,000 Kurds.

In the district of Bahzani and Bashika Arabs were likewise settled and the Yezidis, Shabak, and Goran were driven out of their landscapes. In addition the regime cut off many Yazidi's

Kerke, Ziravke, Siba Shekh Khidire, Sikenî, Hassan Mio, Kherbate Qewala, Zeytuni, Nimeli, Tapa, Zikdokhan, Micho, Ame, Hami, Girlek, Qir Hajar, Birke, Achme, Thulathat, Bajise, Eyn Fathi, Kani Sark, Girshkesti, Khatab Gura Shemali, Kherab Gura Qubli, Qucha cime shemali, Guhbel, and Qesirka qubli.

² These city quarter were: Birje, Kelahe, Bersihe, Berbiroje, Girqubad, Alshkesti, Kherbate Serhokia, Kevroke, Metoke, Albube, Tilkhenzir, Kerokh, Siha, Mirdos and Mesho.

³ Mamme-Rashan, Jiruana, Bet Nar, Baksara, Mahmudan, Magbala, Muskan, Kandala and Karchalis.

⁴ Derebun, Bajd Kindal, Bajd Baraf, Aijakasur, Qarula, Kilat Sabbi, Babisnar, Bischakhabur, Kanibisn, Krofni und Khuki.

land and joined it with Baaj region (an Arabic region). The regime changed hereby the demography of Yezidi areas. Kurdish literature, instruction and schools were forbidden in Sinjar and Scheikhan.

2.2. The Future Prospects for Yezidis in the New Iraq:

The new era after the collapse of the Saddam's regime, have a significant impact on the religious minorities. The future perspectives of Yezidis and another minorities in Iraq is depending on the new Iraqi system, whether an Islamic law or a secular constitution will rule the country. The religious minorities such as Yezidis, Christians, Jews, Kakai and Mandaer are strongly depending on peace and process of human right situation in the country. As we know, the processing of democracy and human rights in Iraq still faces a big danger. For the performance of democracy in Iraq is not sufficient that only a majority governs, but first of all the rights of the minorities must be secured and a new tyranny against them be prevented. In particular, a uniform social conception of a public political Islamism is implemented in Iraq. The rights of religious minorities and not-fundamentalist Muslims are in danger. Religious institutions and Islamic Movements play a larger role than the instance human right organizations or civilian-social institutions. Not only the Islamic parties regard their ideology, as the correct one, but for the most Iraqi parties it is difficult after 35 years Baathistic Dictatorship to back-put ideology in favour of a pragmatic democratic co-operation and to put the goal "Democracy to learn". These problems are intensified by the activities of international terror organizations in Iraq, which try, to intensify intercultural and - religious misunderstandings among different Iraqis and to rush the population into a civil war. Small minorities as Yezidi would be completely pulled under such situation. Also democratic Iraqi parties, including the Kurdish parties, gave no cause for the optimism so far for Yezidi. There is no clear political recognition of Yezidi since the Iraqi opposition congress in London (2002). The Yezidi and their political and social rights are further in crucial situation. If the new Iraq is going to establish a really democratic state, so must be the rights of religious and social minorities considered and saved.

2.3. Terror Attacks against Yezidi in Iraq:

The attacks against Yezidi were starting form radical Islamic groups (like Al-Qaide and other Wahabistic groups in Mosul). These groups published "Fatwa"s several times against Yezidis. They allowed and demanded to kill Yezidi people, because according to their views (Yazidis

are “devil worshiper”). The fanatic Arabs in Mosul used these Fatwa’s against every Yezidi who has a contact with Kurdish parties. Yezidis from Sinjar have excess to Mosul. They are isolated in their villages, although they need to travel to the big cities. But the terrorists are on the way. In the last two years we have recorded the killing of several hundreds Yezidi civilian in the city Mosul. The background for all these attentate was because they were Yezidi. Many radical “Mullas” und “Imams” in the Arab cities are trying to create an anti-Yezidi movement.

2.4. An Attack against Shaikhan:

Hundreds of Kurdish radical-Muslims attacked Shaikhan, the Yezidi city, on February 15, where the Yezidi Prince and their leaders live. This happened with the help and support of some radical Kurdish Muslim police officers in the city. The mass of terrorists destroyed and burned the Yezidi temple (Mend), cultural centres, cars and shops. They shot aimlessly on the houses and citizens and demanded the Yezidi people to leave their area and to immigrate. They called for the holy war (Jihad) against Yezidi. The radical Muslims beheaded on the next day a Yezidi woman, a mother of four children. The poor Yezidi in Shaikhan and surrounding villages are locked up in their houses.

This was from the legal view an attempt of genocide (loud Article 6, and article 25 paragraphs 3F of the international penal law).

2.5. Pursuit and Murder of the Yezidi since 7th April 2007:

The radical terror groups used a sad event (murder of a woman because of the so-called “honour killing”) to intensify an anti-yezidi movement among Muslims in Iraq.

The fact was that some bodies stoned on 7 April 2007 their young daughter in the presence of many people, police because of “honour injury”. **This criminal act was condemned by all Yezidi personalities, religious leaders and communities in- & outside of Iraq.**

The criminality was against peaceful philosophy of Yezidi religion, which forbids the killing generally and forbids the “stoning” particularly. The most of Analyser think that this criminality was planed by an actor outside of Yezidi society because it was the first time that somebody has been stoned in the Yezidi society. Nevertheless some political actors promoted a false propaganda, that the girl was converted to Islam. Therefore a terror group under the name “Iraqi Islamic state” distributed a Fatwa against Yezidi, which calls for the murder of Yezidi everywhere and anywhere.

The Consequences of these anti-yezidi movements were:

1. **22. April 2007:** (24) Yezidi workers in the city of Mosul were killed by a group of gunmen. This terror attack was happened with the help of the general police office in the city. The Police headquarters ordered all inspections (Check Points) to move from the area of the scene. One of the Victims was 10 years old. Five of them were from one family. This terror attack left (123) Orphans & Widows. One week later, two Yezidi workers were killed again in Mosul near the check point of Mosul-Shaikhan because of their Yezidi identity.
2. **23. April 2007:** An anti-yezidi movement was intensifying at the University of Mosul. **(820) Yezidi students** left their faculties. They have no chance more to return back to study under current conditions. Also all Yezidi families left Mosul. They left their houses and furniture.
3. **Since 24. April 2007:** This anti-yezidi wave became stronger in Kurdistan. Many Yezidi workers left their jobs in Duhok, Erbil and Suleimaniya and returned back home, where they have no jobs. Yezidi workers in Hotels and restaurants were attacked in these cities from fanatic Muslims. Yezidi Students were attacked from groups Muslim in Erbil last weeks.
4. **Since January 2007:** The terror groups don't allow transporting of food ration from Mosul to Sinjar. They say, Yezidis are unbeliever, so they have to die. The most of Yezidi families in Sinjar didn't become their food ration since four months. Nobody wants to help.
5. **At least:** According to the media reports; more than 50 Yezidi persons were killed since 7 April in different areas of province Mosul, only because of their identity.

2.6. Massacre against Yezidi in Sinjar on 8th August 2007

Four suicide truck bombers struck nearly simultaneously killing more than 400 people and wounding 800 people in both yezidi villages Tel Ezeir and Sipa Shiekh Khidri (Kahtaniya & Jazeera) in Northern of Iraq. The most of the victims were women and children. The explosions destroyed 400 houses completely. More the 1km² areas of the town (Kahtaniya) were extremely damaged.

More than 70 corpses are still now under the destroyed houses in the. Some families are completely extinguished. Hundreds of survivors have no home; they have no water and no food.

The Islamic terror organizations operated in the last 3 years many terror attacks against Yezidi, only because they are not Muslim. Many civilians were killed, beheaded or stoned.

The members of Yezidi minority are isolated in their region without support and in a very bad and miserable situation.

The reasons of this Massacre:

This terror attack was the biggest attack in Iraq since 2003. More than 1 km² where destroyed.

The following statistic was documented after our visit to Sinjar in October 2007:

1. Number of victims:	311
2. Number of missed people:	70
3. Number of wounded people	800
4. Number of orphans who lost their parents:	33
5. Number of orphans who lost their fathers or mothers:	195
6. Number of completely damaged houses (90-100% damage)	375
7. Number of damaged houses (50-89% damage):	500
8. Number of damaged houses (till 50 % damage):	650
9. Number of destroyed shops and offices:	90

2.7. Yezidi and the Hope of Change:

We hope with the assistant of all progressive and democratic countries in Europe, especially democratic groups and parties, in guaranteeing our legal rights and ensuring that the followers of all minorities should no longer be subjected to discrimination especially by religious extremist Muslims. This success is an important indicator for the fulfilment of the democratization in Iraq.

Yezidis demand that their religion should have equal rights like other religious groups of the country. Furthermore, the Yezidian regions such as Sinjar, Sheikhan, Bashiqa and Bahzani should be administrated by Yezidis themselves.

Yezidis appeal that they should be granted an independent post (Ministry) in the future Iraq government which should become a ritual like the Christian and Turkmenian, as well as five members in the Iraqi National Assembly.

They hope that Muslims and others who have a negative image about our religion to understand our peaceful religion.

3. Situation of Yezidi in Syria:

Yezidi live in east Syria in both provinces Aleppo and Hassake. They suffer from double discrimination due to their religious as well as their ethnical identities. The situation for them is very strained; they live in areas which are extremely neglected. They could be attacked

from the neighbour tribes at any time. Several Yezidi women were kidnapped and forced to get marry with Muslims. They become no protection from the Syrian authorities if there is any pursuit or conflict with other population groups. This discrimination is representing in all visions of their life, i.e. Yezidi farmers can not sell their goods (milk, cheese, meat... etc.). Muslims believe that the Yezidis are not God-worshippers, so it is not allowed to deal with their farm products. The badly is, that such fanatic movements are going to be stronger and harder.

This means that the daily conflicts with the neighbours have one reason: This minority is not only a defenceless group but it is also a society whom life has very sceptic future perspectives. Also the ethnical community is frequently ignored hereby. On the other hand it is important to say, that there are also in this area persons and groups, who recognize the identity of the Yezidi and achieve it as the origin of all Kurds, they use this argument sometimes for their own purposes. But this “acceptance” in the Kurdish community is unfortunately very weak according to the “non acceptance wave”.

The forms of persecuting of Yezidi are physical abusing, removal or destruction of agricultural effective areas, robbery and theft of cattle and furniture as well as the kidnapping of Yezidi girls. There are many examples for such tragedies.

Thousands of Yezidis like other Kurds are regarded as (homeless). They have no civil rights in the country; therefore they can expect no assistance from authority and religious institutions. Yezidis are forced to learn and practice Islamic law, differently than the Christians in the region, who must not follow the religious requirements of Islam.

Since end of the seventies and beginning eighties leave Yezidis their region and migrate to Europe, particularly into the Federal Republic of Germany. More than 50% of the Yezidi population left Syria in the last 20 years.

The events of March 2004 in the Kurdish regions played a negative influence on the situation of Yezidis also. A Yezidi young man was arrested and tortured up to death during his military service. This makes the brutal reality, the Yezidis might be punished anytime and even they have no role in the conflicts between Syrian government and Kurdish community. There are many examples of such conflicts.

4. Situation of Yezidi in the Turkey

The most of the experts reported about the bad situation of Yezidi in the Turkey. It is important to say, that the Turkish authorities are still now against recognizing of Yezidis as an independent religion. Their identity in the Turkey is written as (Unbeliever). There is no registration of this religion. They were living under miserable conditions of non acceptance & discrimination. The most of them are emigrated in the last 20 years because of persecuting, war and permanent attacks. The population of Yezidis in the Turkey was decreasing from 30.000 in 1982 to less than 500 persons last year. Yezidi students have to learn Islam in the schools.

5. Situation of Yezidi in Armenia & Georgia

Yezidi society is the greatest minority in Armenia. There are more the 250.000 Yezidis who are originated from Armenia and Georgia. The community makes 2-4% of the population of Armenia. The authors Alexanian & Liankevich wrote about the situation of Yezidis their:

The Yezidis, also known as Yezidi Kurds, are Armenia's largest minority community. Life is hard but generally they do not blame Armenians and have good relations with them. Their main complaints are against the Armenian government.

Under the "Life ist hard" mean the authors:

Difficult social conditions have caused many to emigrate, especially to Russia, over the last few years. Around fifty families have left the village of Zovuni in the Kotaik region alone.

During land privatisation in 2002 many Yezidis lost their pastures and were unable to press their case with the authorities.... The Yezidis have no representatives in the government or parliament.

Also the future of Yezidis is very sceptic:

The future of Armenia's Yezidis depends crucially on the next children keeping the culture and language. Currently Armenia has no Yezidi schools or textbooks and all education is done in Armenian. (Alexanian & Liankevich 2005)

The reports about the situation of human rights are also not positive. The report of US state department 2006 explains:

There were reports that hazing of new conscripts was more severe for minority group members such as Yezidis and Jehovah's Witnesses. Some Yezidi leaders reported that

police and local authorities subjected their religious community to discrimination. Other Yezidi leaders denied the allegations.

In Georgia live Yezidis mainly in the city „Tiflis“. The perspectives of life are not better. Yezidi experts explain the bad situation in both countries with following points:

1. Yezidi society has no civil rights. There are no free Yezidi schools or organisations.
2. The extreme nationalists and fanatics force Yezidi to migrate. At the same time neglect the national authorities this discrimination. They participate with their ignorance indirectly in persecuting of Yezidi community.
3. The bad social and economic situation of Yezidi forced them to migrate toward USSR-Countries. Some of them are forced to convert their religion to become economic supports from the missionary organisations.

6 Situation of Yezidi refugees Abroad:

6.1. Yezidis are escaping from Iraq:

The discrimination and pursuit of minorities, especially Yezidis, in the last three years are the cause of a mass displacement of them, particularly after the last attack in Sinjar.

According to the statistics and documentation of our community:

1. There are more than 50.000 Yezidis who registered themselves in the UNHCR office in Damascus. Some of them returned back to Iraq, another groups are still waiting in Syria to migrate toward Europe.
2. There are now in the other neighbour countries like Turkey hundreds of Yezidi families, who are escaping with different legal and illegal ways from Iraq to Europe. The target of these people is to save their families from terrorists. These refugees are in the most of the time victims of smugglers in Istanbul and in the other cities. For e.g. a band of Turkish smugglers took more than 300 illegal refugees (280 persons were Yezidis) by ship from Turkey to Greece. They left these people more than 10 days in the sea, without eating and drinking. According to our information, there is a floating of Yezidis (about 500 persons monthly), who are travelling outside of Iraq.

6.2. Yezidi refugees in Germany:

The number of Yezidi people in Germany is about 60.000. The majority is coming from Turkey. Iraqi Yezidis are about 20.000 persons, 2000 of them were coming in the last six

months. The federal office of migration and refugees in Germany (Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge) decided to accept Yezidis, Christians and Mandeans as persecuted groups in Iraq. It is enough for the German offices to be member of one of these groups in order to become refugee according to the § 60 Paragraph no. 1-7 of the Accommodation's Law (Aufenthaltsgesetz, § 60 Abs. 1-7).

6.3. Yezidi refugees in Sweden:

The number of Yezidi people in Sweden is about 4000. Most of them came within the last two years. There are more than 1500 Yezidis in Sweden who have not got the right to stay; they are still waiting of recognizing them.

There is a hope that Swedish government and migration offices in Sweden recognize these people and facilitate the process of granting them the right of asylum, in the same easy and quick procedure that has been undertaken for Yezidis by Germany and other EU countries, because they have no chance to return back to Iraq.

7 The Statement for our European Friends

These people in Iraq are in need of your help. And we hope that you can do something for them. We ask for your solidarity and humanitarian support. We will be pleased if you give these people a new chance to live in peace. There are now hundreds of orphans and poor families, victims of the terror attacks. Most of them need urgent aid, nobody does anything for them. They are waiting of foreign help.

We will be very happy if you help us to rebuild these villages and to help the victims to be treated. Our charitable foundation (Yezidi Unterstützungsverein e. V.) is now operating a humanitarian campaign for the victims, but we are depended of any support especially from Sweden and Germany.

To solve the problem of Yezidi minority in Iraq:

- a) We ask for **international assistance and solidarity with Yezidi** and other minorities in the Iraq.
- b) We ask **the European Union countries to exert more political pressure to change this bad situation of Yezidi in Iraq**. The non muslim minorities in Iraq, especially Yezidi are in need of the international protection in order to live peacefully in their country.

- c) We have a humanitarian project to support the victims of the terror attack in Sinjar, especially children and women. The concept of this project (Help Centre for the Orphans and Terror Victims) is to help the victims socially and psychologically. Our centre in Sinjar is now supporting **50 Orphans and 30 families**.
Our goal is to support **all 228 Orphans and 100 helpless women**, to be realized it needs foreign donation
- d) The Yezidi Community and its associations are interested to inform and explain the danger of migration outside of Iraq. Our goal is not to move Yezidis from Iraq toward Europe, but to find peace for them in their country.
This can be done through organizing workshops, seminars and newspaper and media campaigns. The Yezidi Community is planning to start this campaign in April 2008. We hope that Swedish government help us by this campaign. It is our interest and in the interest EU Countries that this migration wave will be stopped.
- e) We would like to start a campaign under the **“Iraqi religions working for peace”**. Such project could educate the Iraqi people; Yezidis, Muslims, Christians and others the culture of peace and culture of “Living together”. This project needs European support.

Attachment: 1

Ezidi Genocide

A documentation paper about genocide of Yazidi

Ezidi Genocide

It has been estimated that 23 million Ezidies have been killed by Moslems and their other self-proclaimed enemies during the past 700 years. And the Ezidi population continues to decrease. Just 200 years ago was 2 million, but it is now estimated to be less than one million worldwide. A current “incentive” to the ongoing slaughter is a belief that states that if a Moslem slays an Ezidi great awards await him or her in Heaven. If a Moslem man slays an Ezidi he is told that he will be rewarded with 72 virgins in the next world. Unless such “incentives” cease and this senseless killing is stopped the Ezidies could face permanent extinction. If this happens, the world will not only lose a very peaceful and unbiased people, but an irreplaceable link to its past. The Ezidies, who originally migrated to Iraq from India, are currently the caretakers of the oldest religious tradition on Earth.



A slaughter of the Ezidies occurred in April, 2007, when 23 of them were murdered by Arab Moslems. But this is only the most recent attempt at Ezidi massacre by Moslem extremists. Beginning nearly twenty years ago Saddam Hussein instigated a pogrom of Ezidi extermination by labeling them “Devil Worshipers” and thereby triggered whole scale persecution by the Iraqi Moslems. Throughout the Middle East it was no secret that Saddam Hussein’s goal was systematic cultural genocide of the Ezidies. Under his savage regime the Ezidies were uprooted from their villages, their farmland taken, and they were denied both jobs and medical care. Approximately 250 Ezidi villages near Mosul in the Sinjar Mountains were destroyed, and the river Dejela, which supplies the Ezidi communities with drinking water, was contaminated with poisons. All the sacred sites of the Ezidies were vandalized and threatened. Although this pogrom was lifted briefly following the US invasion and Saddam’s capture, the harsh conditions appear to be returning. Arab Moslems are currently blocking food supplies to the Ezidi villages and they continue to prevent the Ezidies from cleaning up the poisons in their water supply. Ezidies cannot visit their relatives in many villages which have become Moslem controlled, and those Ezidies moving between villages risk both torture and death. Within the mosques adjacent to the Ezidi villages mullahs continue to speak about the “Devil-worshipping Ezidies” and encourage their conversion to Islam or murder.

The following is a chronology of many of the 72 major attacks on their civilization that the Ezidies have endured since the seventh century A.D.:

630 AD. The Moslems started a series of wars against the Ezidies by killing and abducting many people.

637 AD a major war was instigated against the Ezidies, and then Moslems burned and destroyed much of their territory.

980-81 AD Islamic Kurdish armies surrounded the Ezidies living in the Hakkar region. They promised the Ezidies mercy if they surrendered to them but failed to keep their promise. Instead, most of the Ezidies were massacred. Those who survived were forced to convert to Islam.

1107 AD About 50,000 Ezidi families were destroyed during a period of Moslem expansionism.

1218 AD The Mongols under the leadership of Hulagu Khan reached the Ezidies and slaughtered many of them, but the Mongols met strong resistance from the Ezidi warriors and eventually retreated...

1245-52 AD Hulagu Khan's armies resumed their battle against the Ezidies and slaughtered thousands of them.

1254 AD a conflict occurred between the Moslem Bader al-Din Lolo, the "Mayor of Mosul," and an Ezidi leader named Sheikh Hassan. Bader al-Din's men captured Sheikh Hassan, executed him, and then hung his naked body on a Mosul gate where it could be seen by many other Ezidies. This event led to a war which the Ezidies lost, forcing them to flee to the mountains and leave behind their lands, villages, and temples. Everything the Ezidies left behind was destroyed. Even their most sacred shrine at Latish was desecrated, with the bones of their greatest saint, Sheikh Adi, being taken from his tomb and burned in front of the unbelieving Ezidies.

1414 AD A Persian leader named Jalal al-Din Mohammed bin izildin yousif al-Halawani led an armed force against the Ezidies who were living in the Hakkar Mountains. His raid was supported by Kurds in the area. Most of the Ezidies descended from Sheikh Adi's followers were killed, and the remaining bones of Sheikh Adi were taken from his tomb and burned in front of Ezidi hostages.

1585 AD A Kurdish leader named Ali Saidi Beg from Botan province attacked Ezidies living in Sinjar and killed more than 600 of them. The Ezidi women were abducted and raped by the conquerors in front of the Ezidies' captured soldiers.

1640-41 AD Ezidi villages near Mosul were looted and other Ezidi villages were attacked by Ahmed Pasha, a Turkish Moslem Ottoman governor, along with 70,000 armed soldiers. Hundreds of thousands of Ezidies were killed.

1648 AD The Ezidi Sheikh Merza revolted against the Ottomans controlling Mosul who had previously beheaded his two brothers. The Ottoman general Shamsi Pasha was then summoned from Turkey to attack the Ezidies. Many Ezidies lost their lives and Sheikh Merza was beheaded.

1715 AD Hassan Pasha, the Ottoman governor of Baghdad, attacked the Ezidies with a huge army in order to punish them. Those Ezidies who were not killed were forced to flee into Syria. Pasha made an alliance with the local Arabs and then continued to attack the Ezidi unmercifully.

1733 AD The Ottoman Ahmed Pasha destroyed the Ezidi villages in the Zab river area and committed mass killings. This raid was followed by one under the leadership of Hussein Pasha that completely destroyed the Ezidi villages and forced 3000 Ezidies to convert to Islam.

1743 AD The Persian leader Nadir Shah guided his troops into Ezidi territory near the Zab River, about 30 kames west of Mosul. They looted the villages and captured most of the Ezidies as hostages. Those that refused to obey were instantly killed.

1752 AD An Ottoman pasha named Sulaiman Pasha attacked the Ezidies in Sinjar. His campaign of killing and looting lasted two years. Three thousand Ezidies were killed and 500 women were taken as hostages.

1767 AD An Ottoman pasha and mayor of Mosul, Amin Pasha, had his son lead troops against the Ezidies living in Sinjar. He demanded the Ezidies to bring him 1000 sheep. When they brought only 800 he ordered his men to slay a large number of Ezidies.

1771 AD Bedagh Beg, one of the Ezidi leaders from Sheikhan, revolted against the Ottoman mayor of Mosul because he sought to convert the Ezidies to Islam. The Mosul Mayor allied with Bairam Beg, a Moslem Kurdish leader, to kill Bedagh Beg and most of his men.

1774 AD The Ottoman Mayor of Mosul, Sulaiman Oash, attacked the Ezidies in the Sinjar area. The Ezidi villages were looted and destroyed.

1779 AD The Ottoman Mayor of Mosul sent more military units into Ezidi territory of Sinjar. They looted and destroyed the villages and killed many Ezidi.

1785 AD The Ottoman Mayor of Mosul, Abdel Bagi, attacked the Ezidies in Sinjar to punish them. The Moslem soldiers were at first defeated, but then they allied with some Arab forces and routed the Ezidies.

1786-87 AD Ezidi rulers Cholo Beg and his forces went to war with the Moslem Kurdish leader of Imadiyah. Cholo Beg lost the battle and many Ezidies were killed.

1789-90 AD Ismail Beg, the Prince of Imadiyah, killed Cholo Beg and replaced him on the Ezidi throne with one of his relatives, Khanger Beg. When Khanger Beg retired soon afterwards, Hassan Beg, the son of Cholo Beg, was crowned in his stead. Hassan continued the rebellion of his father by revolting against the Imadiyah Prince Kifbad, during which soldiers from both sides were killed in great numbers.

1792-93 AD The Ottoman Mayor of Mosul, Mohammed Pasha Al-Jalili, destroyed and burned eight Ezidi villages in the Sinjar area.

1794 AD The Ottoman Mayor of Mosul resumed the attack on a village in Sinjar called Mehrcan to punish the Ezidies. But he failed and lost the ensuing battle.

1795 AD The Ottomans sent Sulaiman Pasha to Sinjar's Ezidi villages. With the help of the Kurd Prince Abdullah Beg Kahin and Abdulrahman Pasha, the Prince of Sulaimania Kurdish government, he looted, incinerated, and completely destroyed the Ezidi villages. He also abducted and kidnapped 60 Ezidi women and 650 domestic animals.

1799-1800 AD The Mayor of Baghdad, Abdul Aziz Beg Al-Shawi, destroyed 25 Ezidi villages in the Sheikhan region. Both women and children were abducted and 45 Ezidies were executed. Their heads were then brought to Baghdad as symbols of victory.

1802-3 AD The Mayor of Mosul, Ali Pasha, brought the administration of the Ezidies in the Sinjar region under his strict control. In doing so he found it necessary to attack some rebellious Ezidies from the north while overseeing an Arab raid on them from the south. The attack lasted for several months, during which several Ezidi villages were razed. The surviving Ezidies agreed to accept the rule of Ali Pasha even though they were forced to convert to Islam. When more Ezidies rebelled in 1807 the battle was resumed and 50 Ezidi villages were destroyed.

1809-10 AD The Ottoman Mayor of Baghdad attacked the Ezidies in Sinjar. His army looted Sinjar, Mehrkan, and other Ezidi villages. Many Ezidies lost their lives.

1832 AD Bader Khan Beg, the Moslem Kurdish Prince of Botan, tortured and killed the Ezidi leader Ali Beg. The Moslem Kurds then committed an unprecedented massacre of thousands of Ezidies while destroying their villages. Many Ezidies tried to escape by traveling across the Tigris River. Most of them could not swim and were either drowned or captured. Those that were captured were given the option of converting to Islam or dying as martyrs.

1833 AD The Kurdish ruler of Rawandez attacked the Ezidies at Aqra in accordance with a religious mandate from Mulla Yahiya Al-Muzuri, a Kurdish Moslem leader. Five hundred Ezidies were killed in the upper Zab region. The Sinjar area was also attacked with many Ezidi lives lost.

1838 AD The Ottoman Mayor of Diyarbakir attacked the Ezidies in the Sinjar region and killed many of them. In the same year, the Ottoman Mayor of Mosul Tayar Pasha attacked the Jaddala area of Sinjar and ordered the Ezidies to pay taxes. When Tayar Pasha sent envoys to the Ezidies in Mehrkan village to hear the complaints of the Ezidies, the envoys were killed. Tayar Pasha sought vengeance and invaded the Ezidi villages. In order to protect themselves, the Ezidies withdrew to caves and tried to fight back by ambushing their enemy. Tayar Pasha had lost many men and he eventually retired back to Mosul. Peace was resumed in the Sinjar area.

1892 AD The Ezidies were attacked by the Ottoman leader Omer Wahbi Pasha. He gave the Ezidies the choice of converting to Islam or paying higher taxes, or death. The Ezidies resisted and Omar Pasha, in alliance with the Moslem Kurds, attacked the Ezidies in the Sinjar and Sheikhan regions. About 15,000 Ezidies were either killed or forced to accept Islam. The Pasha then attacked Lalish and the tomb of Sheikh Adi, carrying away to Mosul the sacred relics of the Ezidies. For seven years following this time the Lalish pilgrimage sanctuary was used as a Moslem school.

1906 AD The Mayor of Mezory, Mr. Saddeq Al-Dammalogi, received an order from the Mayor of Mosul to remove all Ezidies from Lalish and use the temple there as a Moslem school. The Ezidies were persuaded to leave Lalish for one year.

1914-17 AD During the First World War the Ezidies assisted more than 20,000 Armenian people who fled from the Ottoman Turks.

All these anti-Ezidi activities – and many more - have been documented by Islamic authors.

<http://yazidi.com/>

Ezidies after Saddam

2003

- A- **09-05-2003** terrorists killed Naïf Kichol in Mosul , he was a worker from Baathra
- B- **July 2003** terrorist killed

1-Imad Jamal khidir Abdal from bashika

2- Ghanim Kanoon from bahzani

www.bahzani.net

2004

- A- Terrorists killed Khalat Pisi Hameed from jarahiya in Sheikhan.
- B- Terrorists killed Najeeb Khalaf Rasho from jarahiya in Sheikhan.
- C- Terrorists killed Ghasan Haji Suleiman form Bashika.
- D- Terrorists killed Kamal Farhan Chicho from Sheikhan.
- E- **January 2004** terrorists decapitated Hazim Muhamed Ali in Talafar.
- F- **11-01-2004** terrorists killed Saleem Ibrahim Murad on the road between Mosul and Baghdad.
- G- **31-01-2004** terrorists killed Fakhri Suleiman jindi from Sheikhan.
- H- **18-03-2004** terrorists killed Sabah Merza Haji from Sheikhan.
- I- **25-03-2004** terrorists killed Ali Ido Silo.
- J- **September 2004** terrorists killed Muhsin Khudayda Navkhosh from Sheikhan.
- K- **01-11-2004** terrorists killed Shamo Haji Darwish from Sheikhan on Duhok road.
- L- **November 2004** terrorists killed Rabi Kirmo. he was a nurse in Mosul
- M- **November 2004** terrorists decapitated
 - 1- Ziad Tarik Ismail in Mosul.
 - 2- Mithak said Kret.
 - 3- Salam Chicho Hamko.
 - 4- Zuhair kaiser Khalaf.
 - 5- Elias majoon .
 - 6- Hakim Khalo Girgo.
- 7- Mahmood Suleiman Majoon.
 - N- **05-08-2007** terrorists killed Imad silo Jindi from Sheikhan.
 - O- **14-08-2004** the terrorists in sinjar managed to assassinate Ali Hama kaske, one of the most famous Ezidi leaders in sinjar who was famous for generosity and kind hearted. He was killed in a mysterious way. Till now nobody knows who did the crime though accusations point to pdk and al –Qaeda.
 - P- **17-08-2004** terrorists killed Khalil Hassan Ali on Baghdad road.

- Q- 22-08-2004 terrorists kill Shukri Cholo in Mosul. from Khanik
 R- 10-12-2004 Murad Khalaf Ido in Mosul.
www.bahzani.net
www.khanesor.com

2005

- A- Terrorists killed Haval Hassan Bibo from Sheikhan.
 B- Terrorists killed Ghanim Abo in al-Kasik.
 C- Terrorists killed Azad Kheri from Sheikhan.
 D- Terrorists killed Ayad Adel bro Jindi from sheikh in Mosul.
 E- Terrorists killed Jalil Jundi Hassan from Sheikhan in Baghdad.
 F- 01-01-2005 terrorists killed Khalaf Kuti Khalaf Loko from sinjar.
 G- 18-01-2005 terrorists killed Hamid Ravo Rasho in Mosul.
 H- 18-01-2005 terrorists killed Akram Hamid Ravo in Mosul.
 I- 20-01-2005 terrorists killed Suleiman Khidir Khalaf from sinjar.
 J- 25-01-2005 terrorists killed Naif Khudayda in Baghdad.
 K- 02-02-2005 terrorists killed Mamo Ali Hassan from Sheikhan.
 L- 03-02-2005 terrorists killed Suleiman Izidin Khalaf from sinjar in Mosul.
 M- 07-02-2005 terrorists killed Nabil najeem Suleiman from Sheikhan.
 N- 13-02-2005 terrorists killed Khalaf Ali Hassan from sinjar in Mosul.
 O- 07-03-2005 terrorists killed Khalaf Ali Haji from Sinjar in Talafar.
 P- 15-03-2005 terrorists killed Silo Qasim from Sinjar.
 Q- 01-04-2005 terrorists killed Tahseen Ali Atto in Talafar.
 R- 01-04-2005 terrorists killed Ahmed Abdi in Talafar.
 S- 07-04-2005 terrorists killed Faisal Khidir Khano in Talafar.
 T- 07-04-2005 terrorist killed Hamo Musa Ali in Talafar.
 U- 19-04-2005 terrorists killed Darwish Hasso Ibrahim in Talafar.
 V- 12-05-2005 terrorists killed Haji Abdi in Talafar.
 W- 28-05-2005 suicide bomber killed the following Ezidies from sinjar :
 1- Ali Murad Salih
 2- Daham Barakat Murad
 3- Salim Haji Khalaf
 4- Khalid Qasim Rasho
 5- Elias Alo Khalaf
 6- Dakhil Haji Hussein
 7- Shamo Kaso Murad
 8- Said Haji Osman
- X- 12-06-2005 terrorists killed Haji Elias Simo in Baghdad.
 Y- 16-06-2005. A suicide bomber blew up him in a gathering for many Ezidi men who were gathered at the door of the bank in Kirkuk to receive their salaries that were not paid for more than 5 months. The amazing thing that only the Ezidies were called in that

day from all the villages to come and gather at ascertain times so that they become an easy target.

Below are names of some victims:

- 1- Saad Shekho
- 2- Majid biro Abozed
- 3- Khalil Malalah
- 4- Miasar Mlshur Elias
- 5- Said Khalaf Koche
- 6- Rizgar Kasim Elias
- 7- Haji Elias Simo
- 8- Akil Rasho Hassan

W- 26-06-2005 A suicide bomber blew up his car near a police station in Mosul Targeting the three Ezidi who were in duty at the gate killing them all :

- 1- Salim Kazo Khidir
 - 2- Khidir Shamo Talo
 - 3- Said Lazgeen khidir
- www.bahzani.net
www.kanasor.com

2006

- A- **2006** terrorists killed Juma Amin Silo from Sheikhan.
- B- **2006** terrorists killed Fawaz Salim Haider from Sheikhan.
- C- **2006** terrorists killed Barjas Shamo in Talafar.
- D- **19-01-2006** terrorists killed Ayad kheri jamil from Sheikhan.
- E- **February 2006** terrorists killed Adel Dawood in Mosul from Khanik.
- F- **06-02-2006** Najma Rasho Ismail died during the kidnap of her son by the terrorists from Sheikhan.
- G- **March 2006** terrorists killed Safar Shamo Abdal from Sheikhan.
- H- **March 2006** terrorists killed harbi Suleiman from Risala village near Mosul.
- I- **17-01-2006** terrorists killed Atto Sharaf Murad in Mosul.
- J- **21-01-2006** terrorist killed Sharaf Khudayda from sinjar.
- K- **16-03-2006** terrorists killed Jasim Abbas from Sheikhan.
- L- **27-03-2006** Ezidi victims in al-kasik military base attacks. The terrorist attacked the Ezidi young men who went to Kasik military base to be recruited in the new Iraqi army. Hundreds were killed and injured. here are some of the names of Ezidi martyrs:
 - 1- Haji Chakal Hamrash
 - 2- Duman Rasho omar
 - 3- Yassir dawood Hasso
 - 4- Shahab Dawood Hasso
 - 5- Salim Dawood Hasso
 - 6- Ali Khidir Khalaf
 - 7- Elias Sharo Kassim
 - 8- Khalaf Hamid Merza

- 9- Ido Kassim Habbo
- 10- Ali Hovo Younis
- 11- Adulah kassim Mulhim
- 12- Khalil Kasim Sharaf
- 13- Naif kolo kassim
- 14- Amen kolo Khalaf
- 15- Elias kolo Khalaf
- 16- Sadoon Haider Hamrash
- 17- Salih Ali mihmad
- 18- Darman Rasho Omar
- 19- Shakir Mahmood
- 20- Haji Choko Hamrash
- 21- Elias Khalf Nafso

- M- 03-04-2006 terrorists killed Dawood Elias Murad in Mosul.
- N- 14-04-2006 terrorists killed Sabri Badal from sinjar.
- O- 14-04-2006 terrorist killed said Qasim from Sinjar.
- P- 16-04-2006 terrorists killed Jasim Hajir Abbas in Mosul.
- Q- 24-04-2006 terrorists killed Hassan narmo Darwish from Sheikhan
- R- 24-04-2006 terrorists killed Barakat khidir Izidin from Sheikhan in Mosul.
- S- 25-05-2006 terrorists killed Nawaf Ubeid Hassan from sinjar.
- T- 25-05-2007 terrorist killed Amer Sabri Khalaf in sinjar.
- U- June 2006 terrorists killed Sabah Izidin in Talafar.
- V- June 2006 terrorists killed Noori Izidin Khalaf in Talafar.
- W- 20-06-2006 terrorists killed Jasim Darwish Ido.
- X- 20-06-2006 terrorists killed Firas laso Ido.
- Y- 26-06-2006 terrorists killed Hussein BARCO Suleiman from sinjar.
- Z- 03-07-2006 terrorists killed Hussein Murad Khidir from sinjar.
- AA- 03-08-2006 terrorists killed Elias Qasim Khalil from sinjar.
- BB- 21-08-2006 terrorists killed Rasho Hassan Khudayda in Kasik.
- CC- 30-08-2006 terrorists killed Haji Milko Hassan from sinjar. In Baghdad.
- AA- 30-08-2006 terrorits killed mahir barzan Ali rom sinjar . in mosul .
- BB- 31-08-2006 terrorists killed omar Sabri Haji from sinjar.
- FF- 06-09-2006 terrorists

- 1-killed Amer Ali Khidir from sinjar.
- 2- sabri Elias Khalaf from sinjar .
- 3- Sadoon tomy from sinjar
- 4- Ali shero from sinjar
- 5- Pisso shero from sinjar
- Hh -17-09-2006 terrorists killed three Ezidies in Al-kasik
 - 1- Hassan Sado Khidir
 - 2- Haji Khalil Ibrahim
 - 3- Nawaf Qasim Ido.
- ff-18-09-2006 terrorists killed three Ezidies from sinjar
 - 1- Ido Khalaf Qasim
 - 2- Ismail Hassan Ali
 - 3- Khalid Khudayda Arafat.

GG- 26-09-2006 terrorists killed armed Hamid Haji from Qahtaniya.

HH- 01-10-2006 terrorists killed Ali Ismail Elias from al-Jazeera.

07-10-2006 terrorists killed the following Ezidies from sinjar in Talafar:(1- Ahmed Khudayda 2- Rasha ail Darwish 3- Hassan Gharbi Khidir 4- Dawood Khidir Rasha 5- Gharbi namir Mando 6- Haji Khalil Qasim

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www.khanesor.com

2007

- a- 21-01-2007 four Ezidi people shot dead in bashika by unknown fire. 1- Muhsin Shaker kaki. 2- Raid Merza Qasim .3-Salah Ido Hajo. 4- Hashim Mushin shaker.
- b- 21-01-2007 terrorists kills an Ezidi man in Baghdad , his name was Ali Hassan Haji

15-02-2007 Muslim Kurds attack Ezidies in Sheikhan m and burn down their holly places and cultural offices. Also attacked the Ezidi prince house and destroyed their shops. The Kurdish security and police forces were all over the place but they took no action and enjoyed the scene. (<http://youtube.com/watch?v=hmCDx546Xv0&feature=related>
<http://www.bahzani.net/services/forum/showthread.php?t=12457>

- A- 16-02-2007 killing an Ezidi woman in mysterious way in Sheikhan
- B- 05-03-2007 the terrorist after kidnapping and receiving 40,000 us dollars from the family of the victims, they kill the two Ezidi victims who got kidnapped from bashika
- C- 07-03-2007 three Ezidi young men were detained by the pdk security forces for participating in a peaceful demonstration against attacks in Sheikhan. 1- kheri Ali Shamo 2- Samir khero Darwish 3- Ayed Ismail Merza Hedo.
- D- 31-03-2007 attack against the Ezidi who went to join the army in all kasik military compounds between Mosul and sinjar.
- E- Dr. Kheri Na'amo the ex-mayor of Sheikhan said that the attacks of Sheikhan were pre-planned because he was trying to stop the Muslim Kurds violations over Ezidi lands in Sheikhan.
- F- 04-04-2007 united nation mission visit the town of Sheikhan to investigate the situation.
- G- 15-04-2007 terrorist kill the Ezidi man Jasim Ali in Mosul.
- H- 22-04-2007 terrorists execute 24 Ezidi workers, after kidnapping them in daylight from the factory they worked in Mosul textile factory. There is a video clip that shows that crime.

<http://kurdistannet.org/vido/midyaplyer1.htm>

(Pics of Ezidies killed in Mosul)

<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/3edoXedrSadq.jpg>

<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/3emrJem3aYousf.jpg>

<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/barkathesenyosf.jpg>

<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/Eliasjem3aelias.jpg>

<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/Fal7XedrJem3a.jpg>

<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/Jem3aRashedJem3a.jpg>

<http://img123.imageshack.us/img123/5337/hajixedrhamorud2.jpg>

<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/jem3axedrjem3a.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/kamal7ayranjem3a.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/LawenBarkat7senYosf.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/MuhsenXalelJem3a.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/momtazEliasNofl.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/RakanSulimanRbay3.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/sa3dAlaaEdoXedr.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/SalemEdoXedr.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/salmhajiaswad.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/XalelEliasYousf.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/xedrhesenyosf.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/xeryyousfjem3a.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/Sa3dAlahXedr3emr.jpg>
<http://img525.imageshack.us/img525/4922/jem3axaleljem3aig8.jpg>
<http://www.lalishduhok.org/shahed/daxelmadoedo.jpg>

<http://www.christiansofiraq.com/yazidykilledap237.html>

<http://ww4report.com/node/3681>

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/04/22/AR2007042200110.html>

(Video clip of killing 24 Ezidies in Mosul)

<http://www.hanein.org/5-2007/yzidien.wmv>

- I- **26-04-2007** Ezidi workers in Erbil , the capital of Kurdistan get attacked by Kurds with knives and machine guns , 500 others were obliged to leave their jobs and return home , mainly to sinjar .the attack happened mainly in hotels Shingal ,Sarsing, dar el salam and old mergasor. The crowds took the responsibility of the killing of the Ezidies in Mosul.

<http://www.aina.org/news/2007050193812.htm>

http://healingiraq.blogspot.com/2007_04_01_healingiraq_archive.html

- J- **29-04-2007** terrorists kidnap and kill two Ezidi men in Mosul. They were from Sheikhan and their names are 1- Darwish Murad Mijewir 2- Sufian khalat pir kindo.

- K- **30-04-2007** Kurds in Zakho near border with turkey attacked all the Ezidi workers there who mostly worked in hotels and construction. They Ezidi men were obliged to live their works fearing retaliations.

- L- **20-07-2007** kdp security forces detain two Ezidi under age boys in, because of celebrating the victory of the Iraqi football team. The main reason was because the two boys were happy and raised the Iraqi flag in Kurdistan. Although the Muslims were doing the same, but nobody care, but when it comes to Ezidies, then the issue is different. 1- Ali pir Haji 2- khidir Hussein Ali

- M- **21-07-2007** terrorists in Mosul confiscated the Ezidi and Christians properties.

- N- **22-07-2—3** Nineveh health directorates in Mosul fire 13 Ezidi officials who worked in Mosul hospital for not converting to Islam. The decision was made on 22-07-2007 file no 3868.
- O- **23-07-2007** terrorists threaten and prevent the Ezidies and Christians from entering Mosul. And they allowed killing of the Ezidies by the Muslims. And also they will kill Muslims who live in Ezidi areas if they do not leave.
- P- **31-07-2007** two Ezidi workers were stoned to death publically in Al –Rashad town in Kirkuk. Hundreds of people were enjoying the stoning.

14-08-2007 deadly attacks against peaceful Ezidi villages in sinjar, Qahtaniya, gunde Ezer and al Jazeera village. People of the villages say that more than 800 killed and 1460 wounded and 150 houses destroyed and some people are still missing. Four trucks full of tones of highly explosive materials were sent to these Ezidi villages. World news said that they were the deadliest attacks since the full of Saddam.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/middle_east/6946028.stm

<http://youtube.com/watch?v=S-6ZGUeAK-U&feature=related>

<http://www.thefreelibrary.com/IRAQ+-+Yazidis+&+Iraqi+Intolerance.-a0167797846>

<http://www.asianews.it/index.php?l=en&art=10079&size=A>

<http://www.roadstoiraq.com/?s=yazidis>

<http://www.aswataliraq.info/look/english/article.tpl?IdLanguage=1&IdPublication=4&NrArticle=52844&NrIssue=2&NrSection=4>

<http://www.peyamner.com/filesbank/news/fullsize/150807031416.jpg>

- Q- **15-08-2007** the white house condemns the attacks against the Ezidies and calls it barbaric.
- R- **16-08-2007** united nation condemns the attacks in Qahtaniya and ethnic cleansing against Ezidies.

<http://www.un.org/radio/news/html/12461.html>

<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/iraq/2007/04/iraq-070423-irin01.htm>

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=23523>

<http://in.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idINIndia-29008620070816>

- S- **20-08-2007** Kurdish peshmarga were able to defuse five bombs against Ezidies in sinjar.

<http://www.aswataliraq.info/look/english/article.tpl?IdLanguage=1&IdPublication=4&NrArticle=53139&NrIssue=2&NrSection=1>

T-

- U- **30-08-2007** terrorists kill, Khaled khalaf, another Ezidi man from Botan village in Mosul.

15-09-2007 CBS news. Al – Qaeda 100.000 us dollars to kill a Swedish cartoonist and promises for new attacks against Ezidies.

http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2007/09/15/world/main3263492.shtml?source=search_story

V-

W- 18-09-2007 United Nations secretary general Ban Ki-moon's special representative visited the town of Qahtaniya to talk to the survivors.
www.un.newsservice.org

X- 22-09-2007 terrorists kill Sheriff Hassan Merza Bozani from Sheikhan in Mosul.

Y- 28-09-2007 terrorists kill kheri khidir koche from Sheikhan in Mosul.

Z- 30-09-2007 terrorists kill an Ezidi translator, named Barakat Ali Bishar form sinjar.

AA- 02-10-2007 terrorists kill Shamo Haji Jindi form Sheikhan in Mosul.

www.bahzani.net

www.khanesor.com

Note: This attachment was prepared on the 19th of November 2007 by: Rasho Khudayda Ydio, Dindar Jejo Mado and Amer Heyder Darwish

Attachment 2:

Pictures

A sad vision in the case of Yezidi in Iraq





















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ههڵبڕینی کێرێههکانی شینگال له نێخۆخانهی دوهوک 15/8/2007



