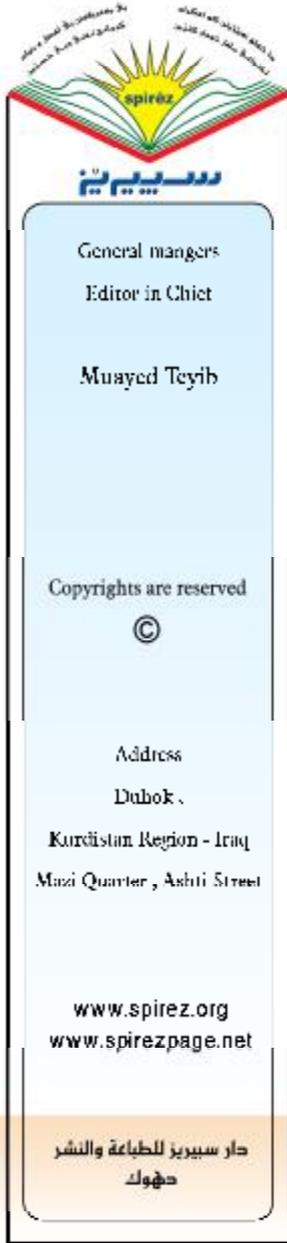


Bahdinan Anfal



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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

The Ba'ath, the Kurd and, the Anfal

Kurd and History:

If one tried to flip through the pages of the history, he will find out that Kurdistan had been a field for the great and opportunist countries and a ground for many battles.

In 1235, Kurdistan was occupied by the Mongolian forces led by Hulago, the Mongolian leader, and then, Timur the Lame's attack on the Middle Asia. The latter took hold on all of the Kurdistan and robbed it. In the Middle East and in the beginning of the 16th century, the Safawi state occupied half of the Kurdistan land. In 1514, during the reign of Sultan Salim I, the battle of Chaldiran took place between the Ottoman and Safawis troops, the Kurdish Emirs and Khans provided assistance during that war, based on which, Kurdistan was divided into two parts over these two forces. In 1639 and in accordance with the Treaty of Zuhab, the two countries re-demarcated the borders and snatched a great part of the Kurdish lands. After that, many other plans were running against the Kurds, such as the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and its allies in 1932. The process of occupation, attacks, genocide, the regional and the international treaties continued against the Kurdish people until the reign of the Iraqi kings starting from Midhat Pasha till Abdul Karim Qasim.

The Kurds and Terrorism:

When the Ba'ath party held the reins of government on 17/7/1968 in Iraq, it immediately started perpetrating enormous various crimes against the people of Iraq in general and the Kurds in particular and terrified the people. For example, the silent genocide was primarily conducted against the Feyli Kurds near Khanaqin and Mandali and in other regions. The Ba'ath government started at first wiping out the Feyli Kurdish villages, exiled them from Iraq to Iran and forced them to deliver their official documents and identification papers, the only guilt was being Kurds firstly and Shiite secondly.

During the first day in power, this regime and according to a special program started carrying out homicide, terrorism, genocide, seizing and other unexampled offences against the Muslim Kurdish people. On 9-7-1963, 276 innocent civilians were massacred openly in Sulaimaina, using Shovels for burying the corpses. Following the declaration of a military union between the Iraqi and Syrian armies against the Kurdish Liberation Movement on 9-9-1963, the skilled, well-trained and heavily armed forces were used to attack Kurdistan Peshmerga in Dahuk and Zakho regions. During that time, Abdul Karim Qasim, the former Iraqi president

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formally declared the participation of the Syrian forces in the military operations against the Kurdish fighters and justifying that: (these forces are just carrying out their own holy duty). He then believed that he could establish a one nation and one culture state.

One more thing is to be taken into consideration, the Ba'ath party thought that Saddam Hussein was like a great donation from God to their party and they tried to describe the Arabs as a holy nation, in addition to enrolling all Iraqi people as members in this party.

(Iraq is Ba'ath and Ba'ath is Iraq). Saddam traced his line of descent from Prophet Mohammed, thousands of statues were made for him, and he commanded his party to make the Iraqi people pray humbly to his statues. Its clear now that the Ba'ath party and Saddam were similarly stained with blood, because this party created Saddam's personality, Therefore, killing and genocide both became a great part of his strategy and, he gradually started adopting his three – dimensional policy (Arabization, Ba'athism and Expulsion), but he fortunately failed.

Ba'ath and Adoption of Extermination Policy:

The Ba'ath party ideology based upon the national fanaticism and chauvinism. Michel Aflaq, the founder of the party believed in the ideology of the Nazi Germany (if you are not with the Ba'ath party, it means you are against it). The Ba'ath party in Iraq and under the leadership of Saddam Hussein had a racial and chauvinist ideology which hated all nations except the Arab.

In 1968, Iraq fell under the reign of the Ba'ath party completely, Michel Aflaq declared that the Kurds are a part of the Arab nation and this can be considered as clear evidence that the Ba'ath regime was planning since the beginning of its growth to wipe out the identity of the Kurdish nation. They were continuously trying to denaturalize the Kurds and to turn Kurdistan into an Arabic settlement.

On 9-8-1968 in the village of Khorto Dekka, they gathered (67) individuals at one time in a cave and killed all of them together using impermissible weapons, and a similar story happened in the village of Sorya in 16-9-1969.

This genocide process continued till 1987, where Ali the chemical became the absolute Master in Kurdistan and paid more attention to keep adopting and widening the genocide policy, he then made the execution, jailing and killing the Kurds his top priorities, besides the use of the chemical weapons especially in 1988. This is all regarded a breach to the international treaties especially the Treaty of Geneva (1925 – 1948) relevant to the prevention of genocide and the punishment of committing party. Though, this is all a violation to the international laws, no measures or steps were adopted against the Ba'ath regime and its crimes. The

disgraceful attitude of the international community encouraged Saddam and motivated his regime to keep adopting the annihilation policy against the Kurdish people. The Ba'ath regarded the Kurds as a strange nation in Iraq, they believed in Nazism, so, there is no place for other political parties to operate in Iraq except their ideology, this means that the Ba'ath party was against all other ideas and beliefs. Saddam's first aim was to unify all the Arab and to erect himself as the leader of the Arab nation, for instance, during the eight year war between Iraq and Iran; he was trying to explain for all Arabs that his army was protecting the Eastern gate of the Arab Homeland. Certainly, these unexampled catastrophes have to be faithfully recorded in the history, in order to let the coming generations know about the disasters the Kurds faced and to realize how the Ba'ath regime acted against the humanity on Kurdistan land.

Saddam and Authority:

Saddam was psychologically ill, and socially isolated in his childhood, and was completely infatuated with the authority. After 1979, he forced the former president of Iraq Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and under threat to leave the presidency; the whole Iraq fell within his fist and he obtained some of the main offices (President of Iraq, the General Commander of the Armed Forces, Secretary – General of the Ba'ath party, President of the Revolutionary Command Council). He got deeply attracted to the activities of assassinations, bloodshed and exterminations. He started his office as the President of Iraq, conducting series of assassinations against his comrades. He used to perform his duties according to his own mood, by killing this man, and throwing that one into the acids. He regarded the wealth of Iraq as his own personal property. He fought against the Kurdish people, ruined thousands of the Kurdish villages, and used the chemical and biological weapons against them. He imposed an eight year war on Iran, occupied Kuwait, sent thousands of Iraqi people to the prisons and dungeons, torture, death penalty, killed thousands of the Iraqi people with poisonous gases and in addition to hiding some other thousands. On the other hand, he was fond of ordering his followers to hang his pictures everywhere and almost on all school textbooks and on the Iraqi currency.

Ba'ath and Distortion of the Kurdish Culture:

The whole Ba'ath projects were dedicated to enroll the Kurds as members in the Ba'ath party, teach them their ideology and oblige them to abandon their own nation, there; they tried to plant the spirit of Iraqism in the Kurds, make them feel as Iraqis rather than Kurds. They considered the Kurds as a threat upon the future of the Arab nation, so they started

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misshaping the Kurdish art, culture and their language. For instance, during the Anfal operations in 1988, thousands of mosques were destroyed and thousands of historical and holy books were burnt. They prohibited all forms of treatment with the Kurdish literature, and the Kurdish individuals were taught that every one who spoke the Arabic language will be considered as an educated person. The children were brainwashed with the ideology of the Ba'ath party, and they never allowed them to know something about the history and culture of Kurdistan, they were trying to sink them into the culture of Ba'ath, they succeeded in some places, however, some of the Kurdish families are speaking Arabic till now even within their families. After the relapse of the Aylol (September) revolution in 1975, the Ba'ath regime started widening its chauvinist policy against the Kurdish people by concealing the history of Kurdish people and distorting their customs and traditions and gradually prohibiting their language.

However, the Ba'ath regime exploited some religious men to spread its dishonest policy against the Kurdish people and tried to forbid their language, therefore, they originated a special committee called (The Committee of Enlightenment); this committee concentrated on simple and uneducated people, in order to force them follow the regime instructions of reading and studying the Arabic language. They liked to oblige them understand that the holy Koran is written in Arabic and the prophet Mohammed is Arab, the angels' questions and answers will be in Arabic language during the Day of Resurrection, the Arab nation is the best and holiest nation on the earth, they even said that the Friday Prayer ceremonies have to be given in Arabic language and all the Imams should mention the name of Saddam in their speeches.

On the other hand, following the Anfal operations, the regime issued a new decision enabling any Kurdish individual desiring to change his nationality to Arabic, leave Kurdistan and reside in southern of Iraq, the government would provide him with a house and ten thousand Iraqi Dinars. As a result, some traitorous Kurds followed that decision and left Kurdistan. On the other hand, all the books dealt with the original history and cultures of the Kurds were forbidden. In spite of that, they used some chauvinist writers to write about the Kurdish history, and of course, they introduced a contrary picture about what was really happening in Kurdistan.

Anfal and Silence of the International Community

The Anfal is the indescribable catastrophe that has occurred in 1988 against the Kurdish people by the former Ba'ath regime and during different periods of time.

The Anfal was a pre-planned process that has been planned for in years and committed by the former Iraqi regime, supported by the Arab countries and under the umbrella of the international community and Human Rights organizations, in order to remove the identity of the Kurdish nation. In 1987 and when Ali the Chemical took over the power in Kurdistan, he began to gradually carry out his brutal plans and issued some inhumane decisions against the people of Kurdistan, in order to conduct a comprehensive genocide against the Kurdish people. The international community was aware of all these plans, but, unfortunately, it showed no situation but silence. Due to this silence, the former Ba'ath regime continued committing its brutal plans and without hesitation. On the day of 15/9/1988, in a press conference and in response to a question raised by a newspaper reporter, the former Iraqi Minister of Defence Adnan Kairollah declared: (We have the right to use the chemical weapon), this is the biggest evidence that the former Ba'ath regime has used the mass destruction weapon against the local citizens, he adds:(Is not the purpose of producing the chemical weapons to use them?). This situation shows that the former Iraqi regime was to take no notice of the international community; due to the silence, the regime committed bigger crimes. However, during a meeting with the Ba'ath regime officials and the hirelings advisors Ali the Chemical said:(I will remove the Kurds by the chemical weapon in spite of the international community), the whole international community and the United Nations showed no situation, because these countries themselves supported Iraq in all aspects especially logistically, militarily and economically during the 8-year Iraqi-Iranian war.

197 countries were selling the mass destruction weapons to Iraq especially Germany and Belgium, they had devoted their manufacturing companies to Iraq, these countries were sending their experts to Iraq to acquaint the Iraqi regime with the production and usage of such weapons especially the chemical and biological. The Iraqi regime was using 95% of the Iraqi oil returns to manufacture and purchase weapons, the rest 5% for the Iraqi people. The Iraqi technology (Military Industrialization) and the world technology were being experimented against Kurdistan. The Military Industrialization enjoyed high importance for Saddam Hussein; he was importing

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experts and specialists from all over the world especially from the former Soviet Union, however, these countries were selling the advanced biological, chemical and microbic weapons to Iraq within the frame of the 8-year war, where they deeply wanted Iraq to gain victory, otherwise, if Iran won the war, it will lead to the establishment of an Islamic Shiite Empire. Therefore, they provided Iraq with all types of heavy weapons and big debts. In August 1988, the fire ceased, though, America did not want the war to end. After the end of the war, America realized that they have provided Iraq with highly dangerous weapons and they desired to retrieve it or to make a scenario, because, this will undermine their interests in the Middle East. Thus, America mobilized Iraq for the invasion of Kuwait. Iraq felt pleased as to have this long-awaited opportunity, and all of a sudden, Iraq carried out the American directions, completely invaded Kuwait in one night, thinking that America will bless it and the international community will keep silent such as Anfal operations and bombardment of the Kurdish people with chemical weapons. America exulted at the success of its scenario. Therefore, on 5/8/1990 America and for the first time publicized the Halabja tragedy on American television stations. Besides, on the Voice of America radio, George W. Bush declared that Saddam is the modern century's Hitler and must therefore be severely punished. Anyhow, in 6/1988 America had earlier announced that Iran is behind the chemical bombardment of Halabja, creating excuses for the Iraqi regime. On the Iraqi local television station, Saddam Hussein said :(The traitors betrayed); indicating that he just realized that America is behind this plan, comprehended his mistakes and the closeness of his end.

In accordance with the Middle East Watch organization sources, the Iraqi regime has used 5.5 tons of the chemical gas and biological against Halabja. The physicians worldwide haven't so far identified the diseases arisen, caused to spread a lot of diseases and has widely effected people. Nonetheless, the international community and the United Nations remain responsible for ever, for the Anfal operations and the chemical bombardment of Halabja, in addition, the five permanent member countries in the International Security Council are condemned.

Anfal Operations in a New Frame:

Following the Anfal operations in 1983 or 1988, during the 8 year Iraqi-Iranian war, during which the majority of the super power countries were supporting Iraq rather than Iran, they provided Iraq with unlimited assistance in providing weapons, advanced technology or in the field of internationally banned mass destruction equipments in order to gain victory over the country of Mullah. At this time, although

Iraq was busy in this heavy war, but this did not prevent the regime from serious attempts to eliminate the Kurdish issue. The regime exploited the war with Iran with the aim of ending the Kurdish issue. As a result, the regime started the Anfal operations. In 1983, the Anfal campaign included primarily the Barzanis, where 8 thousand males were captured and disfigured in the streets and lanes of Baghdad, Hilla, Maysan and Diwaniya shouting loud through big loudspeakers that these are Iranian hirelings and have been captured in the battlefield. On the other side, The Iraqi regime was announcing in public that Iraq is one nation which is Arabic, considering Kurds as if they are Arabs, besides, Kurdistan is a part of the Arab homeland, regarding Kurds as guests on the soil of the Arab homeland, regardless of the scornful and humiliating look towards Kurdish people. The regime gradually changed the identity of the Kurdish tribes into Arabic, e.g. Yazidi, Kakaye, Shabak, Miran, Hasinan, Gargary, Mosa Rash, Kikan and many others. Any Kurdish national movement was being regarded as the enemy conspiracy and against the security and sovereignty of Iraq. After the Anfal, the regime deemed Barzanis as traitors and supporters of Iran against the Arab nation, claiming defending the eastern gate of the Arab homeland. The regime could fill up the Arab mind with his chauvinist ideologies and policies. Through support from the Arabic countries and the silence of the international community and the world super powers, this silence approved the genocide of the Kurdish people, turned their eyes away from the crimes and genocide activities the regime committed, maintained their interests. Besides, they sold the mass destruction weapons to the regime. During 1981-1983-1984, this weapon was used against the Iranian army in the front lines of the battlefield. The Western Germany had an active role in selling this weapon to Iraq. All this occurred within the frame of the 8 year war with Iran. It finally led to the martyrdom of Halabja town and resulted in 5 thousand dead, because of the support of these countries and launched Anfal attacks under the name of the Holy Koran. This brutal regime has dealt with these savage Anfal and genocide attacks as one of the elements of war with Iran. The super powers and in order to preserve their interests with Iraq, they adhered to silence, it is said "silence is the symbol of agreement". Nonetheless, the worldwide silence towards the crimes of Saddam Hussein and Ba'athists is not only a sign of approval to these huge crimes, but is regarded as a motive and support and a violation for the Unites Nations human rights resolutions. Neither any respect was not shown to the Kurdish individual nor were Kurds regarded as human being. Under the world silence umbrella, the regime committed more crimes against the people of Kurdistan. This is all a violation for the international agreements the

world countries have signed after the end of the WWII, where they banned the usage of the mass destruction weapons, otherwise, the violating country will undergo the punishment of the international law and will stand before the international court of law.

Unfortunately, Iraq was one of the signing countries, but used the mass destruction weapons against the Kurdish people in public.

Violence and Abuse in the Ba'ath Ideology:

The human being history is completely involved in using violence, abuse and annihilation. However, we are now living during the era of human rights, but violence and abuse do exist highly in the human life. The 21st century has been a fully dark human being century and has been known as genocide century. Millions of Jews, Armenians and thousands of Kurds have been exterminated during 20th century.

The use of violence and abuse has received a major role by the philosophers, psychologists, biologists and politicians, in order to discover the reason behind the exposure of some nations to violence, abuse and extermination.

Undoubtedly, the Kurdish nation is one of the nations that have sacrificed a lot along the history, on the hands of other groups from other nations. This brings up a question: Why did the Kurdish nation suffer genocide and extermination under the umbrella of Islam? The answer refers to the possession of an original and preserved culture; Kurdistan soil is enriched with golden resources, enjoys a geographic strategic location in the Middle East and is the centre of civilization.

In general, genocide is counted as a part of violence and abuse, although, is considered the most dangerous crime practised against humanity, the main goal of which is to exterminate the human race and returns back to the ancientness of the humanity history.

The historians have revealed that more than 260 million victims have fallen as a result of this crime during 19th century and this figure is extremely high.

The most advanced technology happened to appear during 20th century and was therefore the beginning of genocide campaigns in a wide range all over the world. More than 20 million European Jews in what is known as holocaust, 2 million Armenians, more than 2, 5 million Kampuchean, 800 Tutsis from Rwanda and more than 500,000 Kurds have all been exterminated during 20th century.

The 20th century extermination crimes varied from the earlier century, because these crimes have aimed specific areas. The extermination policy has begun from one specific group during 20th century, with the aim of removing that specific group or race. But, genocide and as a legally recognized term in the World War II period, has first been used

by the Polish scientist Rafael Lemppkin, Jewish origin. In addition to this, a legal definition has been given to the term Genocide in 1948 agreement, which included 19 articles and have all been drafted by the international Security Council.

The Kurdish people and along its history has faced genocide crimes during the rule of successive regimes. The only guilt was being Kurds and speaking in Kurdish, especially during the reign of Ba'ath regime, where they frequently attempted to wipe out the Kurdish language and culture and establish a terrorized country. This fascist regime made all efforts first to apply violence and abuse against Kurdish people as mentioned in their constitution, in an effort to establish a mono-national and cultural country. However, he paved the road to the success of his policy among the Iraqi society and concentrated his policy on the Kurdish people. The chemical bombardment of Halabja town is a good example for the violence and abuse and on 26/3/1988, the biggest genocide policy has been committed and applied against the Kurdish people within the frame of the state of Iraq. During this day, the biggest attack with chemical weapon and most modern weapons have been used against this town and caused the martyrdom of 5 thousand innocent civilians with poisonous gases (Mustard and Cyanide gases). The Ba'ath regime neglected the whole international regulations and repeated the same tragedy in many other areas in Kurdistan twice and thrice. This tragedy became a part of a military challenge between Iraq and Iran. This sudden attack on Halabja did not only lead to the martyrdom of thousands of innocent people, but, it was against the civilization, disrespect to nature and history, with the aim of hushing the legal struggle of the Kurdish people. The goal behind the martyrdom of Halabja and Anfal operations is to remove the Kurdish national identity in the world. The Anfal operations and chemical bombardment of Halabja by the Western and European countries equipment and technology, in addition to the cooperation of the Eastern and Arabic countries experts and specialists was finally used by Ba'athists in Iraq. This crime is considered as the biggest unimaginable crime in the human modern history.

The Ba'ath regime and during that period gained many advantages out of the silence of the international community and the two Eastern and Western poles, especially the Islamic countries. This silence escalated the Ba'ath and Saddam extremely more and inspired him to accomplish his bloody policy; therefore, the Kurds became the victims among the owners of the interests.

Today and after the removal of the Ba'ath regime, imprisonment of the executors of the Anfal operations and chemical bombardment of Halabja within dark prisons, exposure to mockery, nevertheless, they

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continuously show up on TV screens, standing before the Iraqi courts, under the supervision of the Iraqi judges especially the Kurdish judges, since this is fruit of the struggle and resistance of the Kurdish people. The two Kurdish administrations agreed that Kurds and under the umbrella of the words "Anfal operations and Halabja" should feel brotherhood and unity and they are to condemn the silence of those representing the Human Rights and have turned their eyes away from Halabja and Anfal operations.

The Halabja and Anfal operations will remain a deep wound which never heals up and the world is to blame.

Ba'ath and Terrorism:

If we pore over the policy and ideology of the fascistic Ba'ath, it will be clear that this regime has made a great advantage of the previous centuries experiences such as the policy adopted by Mongols and Greeks, where they never looked at their people as human beings; they only thought that these people have been created just to serve them. They did not consider the homicide and extermination as crimes against the humanity; the fascistic Ba'ath adopted the same policy. Since the foundation as secularist party, they stood against the idea of establishing democracy in Iraq. If we speculate carefully about this issue, it will be considered that all Ba'athists hands are stained with the blood of the Iraqi people, especially the Kurds. They used to hang and kill the innocent people of Iraq without questioning or standing before the judge. In general, they adopted this policy just to terrify the Iraqi people.

Saddam Hussein and his followers have perpetrated many crimes against the Iraqi people for 35 years of ruling Iraq; these crimes are considered as genocide and are breaching the international protocols and treaties. Nowadays, we notice how the Iraqi courts deal with these guilty people, and these trials are continuing in a democratic atmosphere, and how they have engaged and held the attention of the world, because the criminal has never been able to be impudent throughout the judicial proceedings, but, Saddam and Barzan were both used to behave impertinently in the hall of court before the judge.

This is the nature and culture of the Ba'ath, they never realized that miserable days would come over them and the Iraqi people will obtain freedom. Although Saddam is now in the dock, he still regards himself as the president of Iraq and tries to deliver the same previous speeches which he used to deliver during the years of presidency, this could be considered as signs of insanity turned over these guilty people, (once, the judge decided to sent Barzan Tikriti to a medical commission to recover from a psychological disorder.)

The scenes of capturing Saddam inside that dark hollow, with the boot of the American soldier upon his neck, have definitely gladdened the relatives of the Anfal victims and martyrs of the chemical weapons.

The Ba'ath has supported and given priority to the killers, accused people, used to forcibly enroll them as members in the party, in order to use them against the enemies of the regime, the supporting evidence is killing the innocent people throughout Iraq, through terrorist groups, whom have been set free during the last days of Saddam's rule.

On the other hand, the former Ba'ath individuals have masked their hostile faces, joined different parties, they are busy carrying out terrorist operations. Since the first day of the Iraqi liberation and based on the advices of the undercover former Ba'ath individuals whom are called today (The Muslim Scientists council), hundreds of the Iraqi people have become victims of its barbaric policy. Today, this organization considers itself as the representative of the Muslim people in Iraq, the question is: Where was this organization, when the Ba'ath regime was busy carrying out the Anfal operations, genocide, ruining thousands of mosques and using the chemical weapons against the Kurds? Even now, this group is attempting to obstruct the new Iraqi government, trying to prevent the establishment of democracy, in order to enable the Ba'ath party to return to the power in Iraq.

Anfal is a tremor inside the veins of our bodies that often trembles and produces all kinds of pain and sufferings. Whenever we view or hear the word of Anfal, we hate the humanity and curse the traitorous and the executors of Anfal.

Anfal, the Project of Genocide:

Many forces and great Empires throughout the history of humanity have wiped off tens of other nations among themselves, the recent history tells us how these nations have been annihilated and disappeared forever and ever.

The Kurdish people is one of these nations subjected to the attempts of annihilations by his enemy which is considered as the most tyrannical regime all around the world, and that regime is the fascistic Ba'ath party, towards which the world kept always wordless before his crimes.

Undoubtedly, the Ba'ath regime was like an extension of the regimes that preceded it in carrying out the Kurds extermination project, a long the Arab project of annihilating the Kurdish nation, besides the other minorities in the Arab homeland. These plans became unearthed after the fall of the Ba'ath regime on 9-4-2003 and revelation of the secrets, millions of documents came to light and seen by the Iraqi people, it then became clear that the Anfal was a carefully and precisely-planned-for project, one line of action for wiping out the Kurds. These documents

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also explained that there were special teams trained for shooting and killing people, some particular places were identified to be mass graves. The Ba'ath regime tried to achieve its aims through Anfal in annihilating the Kurdish people. The Anfal was like a message to the Kurds and the Shiites, who were never subject to the volition of the Ba'ath regime. The Ba'ath was always trying to outspread the horror among the Iraqi community by executing the young Iraqis and carrying out the mass killing inside the military camps. The Kurdish people have faced Anfal campaigns and thousands of innocent people have disappeared. In spite of that, no one was able to raise a question. They deprived the Iraqis from their basic rights, changed Iraq from a prosperous country to a destitute one. Saddam and his family were busy taking the wealth of the Iraqi people out of the country, the world community was silent with no attitude, especially, during the Iraqi-Iranian eight year war. During that time, the world was divided between the Socialist and the Western camps, the whole military forces were supporting the Iraqi regime in order to gain victory over the Islamic regime in Iran, due to their fear from the formation of an Islamic Empire in the Middle East. According to their viewpoint, such a change will be highly dangerous for the Western countries interests in the Gulf region and consequently all these countries have supported the regime of Iraq and authorized many banned weapons manufacturing companies to support the regime of the Ba'ath and provided it with thousands of tons of the chemical gases, especially, in 1983 and 1984. These weapons have been used against the Iranian army during the Iraqi-Iranian war. Once again, the world community kept silent before these crimes, this silence motivated the regime to carry out its genocide policy. Although the Ba'ath regime did not declare the Anfal operations, they gradually began to implement their project. The first campaign began in 1982; they captured 8 thousand Barzanis and buried them alive in the Iraqi southern deserts. The disappearance of 8 thousands of the Barzani tribe looked exactly like the genocide carried out against the Jewish people by the Nazis; they killed them collectively and threw their bodies into trenches. They used the same method against the Kurds and the first step included the Barzanis innocent people. On February 1988, the regime officially declared the Anfal against the Kurdish people, they commenced the first stage of Anfal from (Sargal and Bingal) Districts, followed by the second one in Garmian region, the final stage of Anfal included (Bahdinan) region. Throughout all these stages of Anfal, (182) thousand Kurdish people disappeared. The Ba'ath regime used the term Anfal as a name for their bloody campaigns against the Kurdish people, in an attempt to inform the whole world, specially the Arab world that the Kurds are unbelievers and not Muslims. Saddam attempted to nominate himself in the place of Prophet Mohammed, liken his followers

to the followers of Prophet Mohammad, and describe the Kurds as atheist people. The Arab world agreed to this and kept silent before all these crimes, moreover, they described Saddam as an Arab Hero, and his name became the main article in the Arab media. Behind the silence of the international community, (182) thousand Kurdish civilian people disappeared, (8) thousand Barzanis were exterminated, (5) thousand innocent people from the city of Halabja were annihilated by the chemical weapons, (4500) Kurdistan villages and thousands of mosques and holy places were destroyed, million copies of the holy Koran and the other holy books were burnt, hundreds of philosophers and scientists were executed and 10% of the Iraqi people became parentless and handicapped. The question is: Why did the international community, the Arab and Islamic world take a negative attitude towards Saddam regime behaviors?

Another question can be asked here: If the extermination of the Kurdish people will be in favor of the Arab homeland, then, what has motivated the Ba'ath regime to occupy Kuwait in 1990, despite the fact that Kuwait is an Arabic country? The Ba'ath regime used to make use of the misleading methods to persuade the Arab countries, for instance, in 1989 the Iraqi government called some Arab countries to establish the (Arabian Supporting Council), in order to help Iraq occupy Kuwait, In addition to the fact that Iraq was unable to lead the life without war, the United States of America was busy pushing Iraq to get involved in another war, to pave the way to the USA to enter the Gulf region. One signal from the USA pushed the Iraqi forces to invade and occupy Kuwait; as a result, the whole countries supported Iraq earlier, opposed the invasion.

On 5-8-1990, and during the occupation, most of the American TV stations began to televise the disaster of Halabja, and told the Americans that the perpetrator of these crimes is Saddam Hussein and his regime. Although in 1988 president George Bosh supported Saddam Hussein, but in 1990, he announced through the Voice of America that Saddam is the modern Hitler, and must be punished, therefore, the economic sanctions were imposed on Iraq.

After 15 years, the destiny of Anfal victims is Unmasked by a cold-blooded criminal

After the Iraqi regime was toppled, the Iraqis were rescued from the dictator and nightmare of the 20th century, which and during the last 35 years has left behind thousands of tragedies and monstrous views, in addition to the discovery of mass graves in different places from the central, eastern and western parts of Iraq.

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The Iraqi people and the political factions put their hands on millions of evidences and documents belonging to the regime which indicate that Iraq has been built over the bodies and human skulls along the last 35 years. Killing, imprisonment, death penalty, violence, abuse and rape were all the daily programmes of the Ba'ath regime. Hundreds of thousands of Kurds including elderly, young and children are missing, buried alive in mass graves. Thousands of girls and young women have been presented as gifts to the Arab heads of tribes and Arabic countries. By the passage of the oppression years full of tragedies, following the "Operation Iraqi Freedom" tens of such dishonoring examples have been discovered, whereas indicate the reality of the involvement of some Arabic countries in these dishonoring and extermination circumstances.

"Arif Korbani" is one of the active writers, concerned and a specialist in the field of Anfal operations for many years; he made an interview for Anfan Magazine, issue 4, with one of the most monstrous spies of the Ba'ath regime, in order to act like an eyewitness against Anfal operations "Abdul Muhsin Mohan Murad".

This eyewitness is one of the most monstrous participants in Anfal operations; he personally excavated the mass graves, casting himself the soil onto the chest of thousands of the bodies of the Kurds. This monster was one of the Ba'ath Security Spies in Ar'ar area; he had kept and maintained a lot of secrets in his heart. The writer asked him breath taking questions and he presented shameful and insulting answers.

In an answer to one of the questions, he said " I saw the Kurdish women and children getting killed in the summer of 1988, group by group, we made ditches in the ground by the Bulldozer front loaders and cast soil onto their chests, we buried some of them alive. This Godless monster adds " I personally buried a 35 day baby with my Shovel Machine" I will never forget this picture for ever. He continues" on 21/7/1988, I and several of my friends, Bulldozer and Excavator drivers (he mentions the names successively) were called in to the North Organization Head Office in Kirkuk, and then escorted to a vault. This place was full of Officers and soldiers, among whom there was a higher rank person in charge called "Ra'id Abid". We stayed in the above-mentioned Head Office for 20 days without being allowed to go out. One day Major. Nozhan Tokhan, Commander of the Protection Regiment of Ali Hasan Majid, appeared among us and said "Nobody should know in the Kurdish areas that we are from the Security; he introduced the Kurdish people to us as being monsters and wild. This criminal adds unashamedly "Major. Nozhan came to us again on 11/8/1988 and spoke to Ra'id Abid", aftermath, we were called in and he began to brief us, Bulldozers and Excavators drivers, threatening us during his briefing to avoid revealing this secrecy, then, we all, escorted by one person from

the Regiment of Ali Hasan Majid, drove our Bulldozers and Excavators to Gopzawa, close to Kirkuk. On arrival, we saw a white TOYOTA/Land Cruiser parking there, where Ra'id Abid and Major. Nozhan were both waiting us, we were unaware of the situation. Then, both Officers required every individual driver to excavate a long ditch. We started excavating the ditches according to their orders; from 9:00 am till 8:00 pm. Tens of heavily built individuals from the Regiment of Ali Hasan Majid were observing us. Each ditch was 20-25m long and 3m deep. At the night of 12-13/8/1988, 10:00pm, hundreds of Kurdish citizens were unloaded from private vehicles, caused to descend to those ditches. Their screams and cries were shaking the ground. By this time, they opened the fire at these people from all sides, then, we started to fill the ditches with soil by our Shovels. Each ditch contained 120 bodies. Then, we leveled the ditches in parallel with ground. The following night and at the same time, Major Nozhan came to us expressing his happiness to what we did. The Iraqi-Iranian war ended during that time. He had four black windows, white TOYOTA/ Land Cruisers with him. We left that area on the way to Baghdad; the two sides of the road were full of the Special Forces elements during that night. We arrived in one place and stopped, we saw the Capital Punishment Team and Firing Team waiting there. Everyone carried a handgun, dressed in olive colour and covered his head with a red cloth. This team consisted of 11 individuals, they had Lieutenant. Sa'ib, a private observer for Ali Hasan Majid, from Al-Anbar governorate, Lieutenant Masoud and Major A'bid, they all carried silencer handguns. Suddenly, several special vehicles arrived and stopped over the ditches. Tahir Habbosh, the head of the North Organization Office ordered to operate all vehicles including Shovels and Excavators and to launch the maximum sounds their engines can reach, get off their vehicles. Then, the individuals were unloaded one by one; they were all Kurds, they shot them at their heads, then, thrown into the four ditches, one for men, two for young people, aged between 12-18 years old and one for women, children, girls and boys. The children aged between 7-12 years old, shook the world with their cries and screams. The aim behind operating all vehicles, Shovels and Excavators, launching the maximum sounds their engines can reach, is to hide their screams and cries. Some of these victims were buried alive because they did not die by one or two shots.

Thus, this criminal adds: During that time, I felt committing a huge crime and I am a monster. I realized that if I thought of running, I will face the same destiny, because we were under the threat all the time. Major Nozhan said" You saw all these scenes; therefore, any revelation and you will face the same destiny". We buried thousands of Kurdish women and children at that night, these pictures and scenes extremely affected me,

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but, there was nothing I can do. After carrying out this task, I went home to my family, feeling embarrassment. My family was continuously asking me about the reason of my embarrassment. I finally had to reveal and discover all happenings that I have seen with my eyes, achieved with my hands.

The above-mentioned criminal and by the end of his holiday returns back to his friends and says " I noticed this time that many changes have taken place in our place and our friends have scattered away. Each one of us was tasked to a specific place to make ditches in the ground; I was personally tasked to the area located between Hamrin Mountain and Tozkhormato District. On arrival, I saw a lot of tents set up. The Special Forces elements were scattered throughout the place and tens of ditches were made before my arrival. In this place, I re-started making ditches. We were engaged in this work till 15/9/1988, where, killing and mass graves continued since 11/8 to 15/9/1988. The screams and cries of women and children did not leave my mind. All these people were brought from Gopzawa and we buried them alive here.

Before the writer Arif Korbani ending his interview with the criminal, he starts hugging his children and says in a humble way " I will never forget these pictures in front of my eyes, when an infant was being breast-fed by its mother, several shots hit its mother chest, the infant fell off its mother hands into the ditch and I buried it alive.

Abdul Muhsin Mohan Murad was born in 1961, from Om Rai'an village, Al-Hay district, Kut governorate.

After the secret was revealed, which he had kept in his heart for 15 years, after several days of his confessions, he was killed by unknown persons in Kirkuk.

Another Iraq and a Country full of Graves and Human Bones!

35 years of terror, killing, violence and abuse, genocide, capital punishment, people displacement and the accomplishment of the Ba'athists trinity in Kurdistan. The people of Kurdistan have suffered from the Exploiters for 35 years and have been deprived of all the rights. The people of Iraq have been sleeping over a ground full of graveyards for 35 years. Today, that regime does not exist anymore, but has left behind a destroyed country, a ground full of graveyards, bones, and human heads. Many developments have taken place in the world. The advanced world encountered and adopted a new situation and Iraq faced a new phase of life. This phase of life can be called as the softest and most mysterious phase the Iraqi people have ever faced, the last years dreams came true, the doors of life just opened. We have been waiting the day the

dictator regime gets removed from power, especially for the Kurds, in order to find out the destiny of thousands of Feyli Kurds, eight thousand Barzanis and 182 thousand missing individuals.

Today, our dreams and wishes came true; we will now tell the martyrs to comfortably sleep.

Since the first day of the liberation of Iraq from the dictator regime, the whole Iraqi people and especially the Kurds were engaged in seeking information about their missing relatives; they turned hills over hoping to uncover some of their relatives' bones and traces involved in Anfal operations. It is worth-mentioning that tens of mass graves have been discovered till now, the majority of which are Kurds involved in Anfal operations, these people have been buried alive by the bloody hands of the Ba'athists, and the majority of these mass graves have been discovered in western and central Iraq. The human rights organizations became extremely amazed, strongly condemned this monstrous action and strongly accused the dictator regime of Baghdad. In addition to this, they always criticized the Coalition Forces for their disability to investigate these pictures and to write them in their reports; however, these mass graves have been exhumed incorrectly and not in a scientific method, and consequently removed the evidences that could be used against the war criminals in the future, where they realized that Iraq was being built over the human bodies for 35 years. Different methods of aggression, fascist policies against human rights were being carried out in Kurdistan, while, no humanitarian voice condemned these monstrous actions at all. Iraq is liberated from the fascist regime today; the mass graves are discovered every day here and there. The secret prisons and the dark corners are uncovered; the destiny of the victims of the Anfal operations is coming to light. These pictures are showing up on the world and Arab media, which was drumming for the regime until yesterday and denying the regime actions. All these evidences indicate that the regime was breaching the human rights along the past years. On the other hand, they are the most important evidences that the inspection teams and the world public opinion acquired.

Today, the national duty requires the Kurdish writers and educated people to deal with it as their own duty, avoid silence, express it with their pens and thoughts, raise their voice to the world public opinion, and all attempts are to be made to force the perpetrators of the Anfal operation to stand before the judges. The regime mercenaries, followers and traitors of yesterday worked side by side with the regime spies, bombed Kurdistan with fire and iron, their hands are still covered with the blood of martyrs. Today, they are back to Kurdistan and simply denying all the crimes they committed, they disguise themselves under this curtain and that. They can not live among us; we should not forgive these traitors, no one has the

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right to give up the blood of tens of Feyli Kurds, 8 thousand Kurdish buds and 182 thousand people.

President Barzani and on the 29th anniversary of the execution of the death sentence against Layla Qasim said" There are people who served the regime to a recent date, but, they are seeking refuge in Kurdistan, they can be pardoned for public rights, but the people can not pardon them for their private rights".

His honor adds" The crime perpetrators should know that seventeen or eighteen thousand young Feyli Kurds have gone missing. How can this crime be forgotten? Eight thousand Barzanis have gone missing, how can this be forgotten? 180 thousand Anfal victims have gone missing, how can this be forgotten?.



The Appearance of 18 Kurdish missing girls in Egypt Is evidence on the participation of the Arab countries in Anfal

Following the Iraqi liberation operation, overthrowing the bloody regime of the Ba'ath, restoring the other parts of Kurdistan, dissolving the regime institutions, millions of documents were found, the fascistic regime secrets were unearthed, and each one of these documents contained a lot of information about the crimes perpetrated against the humanity.

These documents included a private document of the Iraqi intelligence agency, this secret paper referred to the disappearance of 18 Kurdish girls within Anfal victims, aged between (15 – 29) years. This paper showed that these girls have been sent to Egypt through the action of the Iraqi intelligence agency, in order to be used in the nightclubs, brothels and prostitution houses, this document also explained the reality that most of the young Kurdish Anfal victims including women and girls have not only been isolated from their husbands and sons, but they have even been raped during the Anfal campaigns, (*The number of this formal paper is (60) on 10/12/1989*).

This kind of actions is regarded a clear transgression to the human rights, all the international agreements, because they forbid the human beings trade, especially the women and children. These kinds of documents are regarded as witnesses over the crimes carried out against the humanity by the Ba'ath regime in Iraq, especially against the Kurdish people. On the other hand, trading with these innocent girls has duplicated the Anfal crimes; because, it allowed the crime to pass across the borders and became a humanitarian crime against all the values of the humanity all around the world, this has never occurred since the Second World War. However, this paper explains the reality that the genocide and extermination against the Kurds of the Iraqi Kurdistan, under the name of Anfal, and on the Arab public opinion level, and is a great shame and dishonor. The silence of the Arab community and especially the Arab League is counted a participation in these crimes.

It is the Arab presidents and leaders who kept silent about these crimes and supported them, they described the Anfal campaigns against the Muslim Kurdish people as proper actions, the dictator Saddam as an Arab national leader, they dedicated all their newspapers and magazines to serve the interests of the Iraqi dictator, they showed him as hero of the Arab nation and the defender of the Eastern gate of the Arab homeland. Saddam Hussein was able to persuade almost all the writers and exploit

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them in order to serve his ideology and policy. On the other hand, his chauvinist Media described the Kurds as monstrous people, far from all the religious and ethical values and considered them as a part of fairies. Based on that, the Arab countries behaved as if they have the right to buy the Kurdish girls and utilize them. Today, and according to all the principles of the human rights protection, the Anfal is considered a genocide action, in which more than (182) thousand Kurds disappeared. The mass graves unveiled in the southern and central Iraq following the liberation, are clear evidences to these inhumane actions. This reality was proved by many independent organizations through depending and collecting stories told by many Anfal survivors as eyewitnesses.

We the Kurds have to practice pressures over the International Red Cross, human rights organizations, the Arab League and all the other international organizations to follow up the issue of these 18 girls, until the identification of their destination. The formation of a special committee is immediately needed, in order to identify the destiny of these girls.

This crime will remain a black spot over the forehead of the members in Ba'ath regime and the perpetrators of the Anfal operations forever.



**The Anfal victimized girls have been found
In the Arab Prostitution Houses in Egypt:**

It is clear that the aggressions carried out by the Iraqi regimes against the Kurdish people, attacks launched on the land of Kurdistan, were strongly backed up and supported by the Arab countries, for instance, during the Aylol (September) revolution, the Syrian Ba'ath regime deployed hundreds of soldiers into Kurdistan to participate with the Iraqi regime army to wage the war against the Kurds. In 1974 and 1975, the Arab countries held many meetings, prepared many plans to wipe off the identity of the Kurdish nation, especially in southern Kurdistan, finally, the traitorous Algiers Accord 1975 came to light, and the Kurdish people consequently faced a big disaster. Throughout the eight years Iraqi – Iranian war, the Arab countries offered Iraq an unlimited support in different aspects, i.e. sent their armed forces to take part in the destructive war, side by side with the Iraqi army, in order to raise the morale amongst the Iraqi soldiers. Many Arab leaders, presidents and Saddam visited the front lines of war; tens of barbaric plans were set out by the Arab countries for annihilating the Kurdish race. They wanted to link Kurdistan with the Arab land. Saddam Hussein and his regime were always boasting about Arabism and Arab nationalism, as a result, these factors made the two countries recognize the decision No 598 which ended the war between Iraq and Iran. The Ba'ath regime, attended by many Arab leaders and presidents held the victory ceremonies over Iran and the suppression of the Kurdish revolution. Therefore, Saddam wanted to reward the Arab countries with the Kurdish girls, whom he captured during the Anfal campaigns, he presented them as gifts to these countries and their leaders, for their support during the eight year war. Some parts of this fact were unearthed after overthrowing Saddam regime, some evidences concerning the affair, were revealed in several Arab countries such as Egypt, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Sudan, whom continued trading with these girls and young Kurdish women and they hurt the honor and dignity of the Kurdish people. In May, 2006, Farman Ali, the correspondent of Zagros Kurdish satellite channel and a cameraman were in Egypt, Scheherazade Hotel, they suddenly met two Kurdish Anfal victimized girls, and they were working as dancers. This meeting was issued in detail in Media newspaper, issue (267) 28/11/2006 within an interview, he said: We, the Shabaq air transportation company staff arrived in Egypt; headed to Scheherazade Hotel, then to the dance hall, I caught sight of the pretty girl dancing on the stage. One Kurdish individual from the Iraqi Kurdistan received me by showering the head of the dancing girl with my money. During that moment, the dancer left the

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stage, took a seat on my table and drank a bottle of beer. Farman Ali continues: The girl engaged in a conversation with us and asked so many questions, inspiring she is working for an intelligence agency and would try to deceive us and get the information out of us. We introduced ourselves to her as journalists from the city of Hawler, Iraqi Kurdistan, at that time she made us promise and swear to the secrecy about what she would say. Then, she told us that she is a Kurdish girl, her name is the Kurdish Sahar, and she is from Kurdistan and has been sold to Egypt. The Kurdish Sahar started telling them her story with eyes full of tears, her real name was Rojgar, from the city of Hawler, Tagil Quarter. She was on the way to visit her grandfather in Koya District in 1988 accompanied by her family; during this time, the Iraqi regime forces began to attack this region, we were all captured and sent to Kirkuk city, where I was isolated from my family, my family consisted of the parents, two sisters and one brother. My mother and sister were both so pretty, ever since I know nothing about them.

After Rojgar was isolated from her family, she was tied up and blindfolded by the Ba'ath spies and was sent to the office of the intelligence agency in Kirkuk with some other girls. Rojgar was then transferred to Baghdad. One week later. She and the other blindfolded girls were transferred to Egypt by air. Rojgar added: During the flight, I asked the escorts to see my parents, but they assured that they would come too. After awhile, they informed us about the arrival in Egypt. There, Rojgar and her friends were taken to the office of the intelligence agency and each one of them was granted to an Egyptian man. Rojgar adds "A man with sunglasses called me and asked about my name", I answered "My name is Rojgar", he added "Your name is Sahar from now and on", This man married me to his son. I became a mother for two children, I was divorced, driven away and my two children were forcibly taken from me. Rojgar narrated her story to Farman Ali with eyes full of tears: I became lonesome, homeless wanderer, and therefore I was forced to go a nightclub, because I saw no other way, and it became my last destination. They got acquainted with Sahar more, they both went to Sahar's house; there was a tenement, the tenement included one inferior room in an ancient Quarter called "Ahram". Farman Ali wanted to take a picture for Sahar's house, but she was not quite assured of him, and she did not let him do that. Farman says: Sahar was talking about the city of Hawler as if she has left the city yesterday. Sahar's name was not mentioned in the Ba'ath regime intelligence agency document (No 160. 10/12/1989). Farman Ali talked to Sahar about the document which contained the names of (18) Kurdish girls. Sahar added "the victims are not only those (18) names, they are more than 200". Sahar told Farman that if he helped her to return to Kurdistan, she would also help him to

find some other Kurdish girls. By the help of Sahar, Farman was able to find another Kurdish girl in Egypt; her name is Nasrin Mohammed Karim, from a village in Garmian District. Nasrin introduced herself to Farman and said” She was still a child, when she and her relatives underwent the Anfal campaign, she was sent to Egypt and is still living in this country. Ever since, her name became (Dina Mansor Ahmed). Nasrin is earning her living from a tourist place called (Alif Layla Wa Layla), in Sharam Al sheikh, with a salary of 480 Egyptian pounds. Farman Ali was in a position to take a picture for Nasrin while she was serving the customers in that tourist place in Sharm Al sheikh. This picture was first issued in Media newspaper (No 267.28/11/2006). According to the interview held with Farman Ali, Nasrin and her job in the (Alif Layla Wa Layla) night club, she works as a dancer in a cabaret in Sharm Al Sheikh. Nasrin and Sahar are two famous dancing girls in Cairo. Nasrin could not speak Kurdish language; she only knew that she is a Kurdish girl, from the city of Kirkuk. Nasrin said: I tried many times to see a Kurdish individual amongst the customers of the cabaret. Whenever I see a foreign visitor there, I go to him and ask him about his nationality.

Farman Ali spoke fearlessly and in details to the Media newspaper, he said that the Egyptian government has not provided the two Kurdish girls with the Egyptian passport, but, has only provided them with the residency card, in order to prevent their travel abroad. Farman promised the two girls that he will do his best to return them back to Kurdistan on his return back home. When Farman Ali returned to Kurdistan, Sahar and Nasrin telephoned him many times to know what he did for them. He assured that he has discussed the matter with Jinar Sa'ad Abdullah, the Minister of Martyrs & Anfal Affairs.

Farman assured them that he did not do that for money, but, for the sake of the humanity and the interest of the Kurdish people, and to uncover the savagery and the secrets of the Ba'ath regime and the Arab countries. Farman added that, if he obtained support in this matter, he will bring Nasrin and Sahar back to Kurdistan within 10 -12 days.

In the interview conducted with Farman Ali, he assured that if I he is financially supported in addition to the help of the two girls, he will find out many other missing girls within one and a half month, on condition their life is guaranteed and there is enough assistance. Farman continued” he is expecting an answer from the Kurdistan regional government about the two girls’ issue”. Whenever the government provided him with the necessary facilities, he will be able to bring Nasrin and Sahar back to Kurdistan.

In the sacred Mecca, an Anfal female victim seen

After the removal of the Ba'ath regime and the liberation of Iraq from the Aflaq dictatorial regime, the crimes and secrecy of the Ba'ath regime, their supporters and the destiny of the Anfal victims are showing up to the public everyday. In the sacred Mecca, where millions of the Muslim pilgrims come to visit from the four directions of the world, the Holy Koran has been revealed on its sacred soil, there, a Kurdish innocent young female is found, she is one of the Anfal campaigns victims and her destiny is now discovered after 15 years.

Hajji Shawkat Rifa'at, an old Kurdish man, from Khanaqin area. He traveled for the sacred Mecca in 2002 in order to perform the pilgrimage ceremonies. One day, while he was circumambulating the Kaaba, he headed towards bazaar in Mecca, he suddenly found an Arab man in his way, the Arab man asked him if he is Kurd, Hajji Shawkat said " Yes". The Arab man told him that his wife is Kurd too, and he is Saudi. He expressed his desire to have a conversation. Hajji Shawkat followed him all the way to a multi-storey building in Mecca. We sat together; he told me that he is from Najid area in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Hajji Shawkat, in his interview with Amro newspaper, issue No.37, page 2, he said" Awhilafter the conversation, the Arab man named Ismail Abdul Rahman called his wife, gave her the permission to enter the room. He called her" Om Mohamed" (Mohammed's Mother), upon his call, she entered the room; she had an Arabic black shawl on her face showing only her eyes. She aged 35 years. She said "Hello", I warmly answered. Her husband, the Arab man told her to lift the shawl off her face, because it is not allowed for a woman in Saudi Arabia to expose her face before men, especially the strangers, but, the Arab man allowed his Kurdish wife to lift the Arabic shawl for awhile, in order to have a conversation with Hajji Shawkat. She greeted me and sat down. The Saudi man asked me where I am from. Hajji Shawkat answered him" I am from Khanaqin area and then asked him if he can speak Kurdish? Hajji Shawkat positively answered.

As the dialogue went on, the woman smiled, began to speak Kurdish with Hajji Shawkat. Hajji asked " Daughter, where are you from? She said" I am one of the Anfal victims, when we came under the Anfal operations; we were brought too close to the Iraqi-Saudi borders. Most of our companions were killed by the Iraqi soldiers, but we, 3 girls, 3 boys risked our lives and hardly saved ourselves and made our way through the groups of dead bodies. We arrived in a village close to the border, where we stayed there for one year. The villagers took care of us. Then, Abu Mohammed, the husband of the Kurdish woman came to this village one

day to visit his relatives and friends. He caught sight of us there; his eyes fell on me, and knew of our story. He asked me to marry him, due to the circumstances I am living in, I immediately agreed to marry him, and I married him to get protection.

Hajji Shawkat continued "I told her that I will go home some days later and asked her if she has any letters for her relatives, but she said she had no letters". However, she met some of her relatives in Mecca to perform pilgrimage ceremonies. Then, she said "I belong to one of the villages surrounding Darbandikhan", she begged me to keep these secrets in fear of the Iraqi Intelligence whom continuously existed in Saudi Arabia especially in Mecca.

Hajji Shawkat said "I told her, my daughter, I will bring my mother to see you too. But, she did not agree. Because she was very afraid of her Saudi husband, she continuously begged me to keep these words away from all. I asked her to explain to me how she was rescued? She said "When we were brought to an Iraqi village close to the border, long and deep ditches were made, they threw people in group by group, opened fire at them, then they were buried, some of them were still alive, others injured and some others dead, including my father, mother and one of my brothers, they were all killed in front of my eyes. I, two more girls and in cooperation with four other young boys were saved, we could hide ourselves for some time. Then, through the cattle smugglers we could cross the Saudi border; I have not spoken in Kurdish for three years. She then told me that her husband does not allow our children to speak Kurdish".

Hajji Shawkat adds again "I tried hard to persuade her to come back to Kurdistan, but she assured that she has nobody there, they have all been killed, my family has completely been exterminated, except me, without whom I can do nothing in Kurdistan, I am doing well here. However, her Saudi husband assured his agreement to her return to the homeland, but seemingly she preferred Saudi Arabia and she is very happy with her husband". This is one of thousands of examples inspiring that the dead regime, in cooperation with the Arabic countries continued committing brutal actions and Kurds extermination policy.

The Psychological and Social Influence Of the Anfal Operations on the Kurdish Woman

The Anfal operations.....black days.....indescribable tragedy.....waiting.....nightly dreams.....an endless story.....!!! The Anfal operations, the operation of the removal and extermination of the Kurdish nation, the goal of which was to achieve the largest genocide operation and remove the whole social, cultural and economical components of the society and undermine the foundations of the daily life of the Kurdish nation.

The Anfal operations have left the deepest wounds in the modern life human body; the whole aspects of the life of the relatives of the Anfal victims, Anfal remnants have all affected the Kurdish society. It is important to frequently conduct academic and scientific researches on the psychology of the remnants of the Anfal operations and publicize the results, because the majority of them have been exposed to depression and psychological diseases and have lost their belief in life. This has greatly affected the Kurdish society and the remnants of the Anfal operations and has created a group of issues and problems in the Kurdish society, especially the woman, where she has paid more than anyone else. She has become the victim especially when her husband went missing, leaving his place blank in the family. The poor woman took over the pains and problems and started to build an economically and socially torn family.

She tried to live in harmony with the modern environment, because the Anfal operations and remnants have not affected only the woman, but have affected all members of the family, especially as how to educate and raise a fatherless child? It is obvious that the Anfal operations remnants woman is the poorest social class. This poverty has negatively affected their life. This is itself a huge problem, because the woman has sacrificed more than man, has therefore become the prey of a group of psychological issues and problems and is unable to leave them. She has lost all her dreams and wishes during the Anfal operations. She lived with these dreams every night, feeling that she will never obtain victory in her life, and this is why she wants isolation, greatly sad and prefers loneliness.

The psychological condition of the woman has been hurt from all aspects, she lost her husband, children, relatives and home at one time, and she faced the biggest obstruction in her life, in addition to that, she endured the burden of the pains and problems. Such views can be faced on daily basis.

Before the liberation of Iraq, 95% of the Anfal remnants women hopefully waited the return of their husbands from the unknown destination. They waited, hoping that their dreams will come true one day. Unfortunately, after the liberation and removal of the monstrous regime, discovery of tens of mass graves, all dreams and hopes died in their hearts and realized the impossibility of their return. Due to these reasons, many of the Anfal victims' wives have married during the last year and a half. Moreover, they faced clannish knots, because the culture of the Kurdish society is a habit that the religion has always controlled it as an observer. The Kurdish family has given up and can not go over this. The Anfal remnants woman has presented the biggest sacrifices in the Kurdish society, can not easily overcome these observers, i.e. her marriage. Because her marriage itself is a shame and can not make decisions. It is therefore important for the Kurdistan Region Government through the religious Union, prominent and elderly people, to do their best to untie this knot. This can be done through special seminars for the Anfal remnants women, make all efforts to marriage and she is to be alerted, in order to untie the locked chains, because the Kurdish nation is in need of their capabilities and production today and make the people opposing the marriage of this woman understand her exposure to social customs. As a result, the care and interest in the Anfal remnants and their issues is a national and humanitarian duty. Every loyal individual Kurd is required to provide help to this issue as per as his abilities. He is to feel responsible for their issues and problems, so that they feel as any other member of the society. The life and living of the Anfal victims should be improved, this is the responsibility of the Kurdistan Region Government, as being the main responsible, because the government has not been able to solve all the issues and problems of this social class for 16 years. These families are becoming the victims of a group of social, psychological and economic problems. As a result, the Government or the Humanitarian and Non-governmental Organizations should take care of this class; provide the best service, professional and awareness projects for them. They are to press the Iraqi Government to compensate the Anfal victims relatives, pay for the damages happened to the Anfal remnants, and assign an acceptable monthly salary through the Kurdistan Region Government for the Anfal victims families, the salaries are to be paid fairly with no discrimination as being a real martyr or a national martyr, for they both had one destiny during Anfal operations. It is necessary to issue some decisions in order to employ their relatives in the Governmental offices as well as all facilities. The employment projects are to be opened for them, in order to gain an income out of their work in these projects, re-strengthen themselves economically and socially, keep up with the modern changes and developments and establish a healthy family.

Saddam will be hanged.



Throughout its history, the Kurdish nation has faced many tragedies and disasters and is full of sacrifices and resistance. The Kurdish and humanity enemies have always tried to exterminate the Kurdish nation by the most savage methods. They used all styles and methods on the basis of the racialism policy. Based on the racialism of Ba'ath regime, the Kurdish extermination was a pre-planned Arab program in the Middle East, i.e. the goal of which was to clear out all the other nations especially the Kurds, and not the Arabs. The mass graves, the Anfal campaigns and the repatriation of the holy mortal remains of the (503) Barzanis are the clearest evidence; nevertheless, the Kurds were a strong-willed nation. Fortunately, the repatriation of these mortal remains of the Anfaled Kurds synchronized with the trial of the criminals of the twentieth century, dictator Saddam and his followers. The standing of Saddam Hussein and his criminal followers before the Iraqi court, blessed the relatives of the martyrs who waited this day for many years. The trial of Saddam was presided over by a Kurdish judge, whose role in the courtroom attracted the attention of the international community; he made the charged speak in a democratic way. This is clear evidence that Iraq can not live without Kurds from today on, this means that the Kurds will have a main rule in the new Iraq.

Amr Mousa, the Secretary General of the Arab League and during his visit to Kurdistan said " Taking a legal action against an accused person like Saddam is a new thing in the Arab world. This is really the first time that an Arab president stands before the judge, charged for crimes he perpetrated against his people, but Saddam and his followers' trial came in accordance with the Iraqi people will, this trial led to many great

changes in Iraq, especially, in the field of democracy progress and the human rights. On the other hand, it became clear for the international community that the Iraqi court is a democratic and legal court. Although the International Criminal Court has a great importance in judging the accused individuals for the international war crimes, this court has been established through a resolution from the United Nations and the Security Council. The court in which Saddam and his followers trial is conducted, is an Iraqi private court, works in accordance with principles of the Iraqi law, the Iraqi people will be more acquainted with its events. Therefore, this court will have a great importance amongst the people of Iraq, because the judge and the prosecutors are Iraqis, the accused individuals will be punished under the umbrella of the Iraqi law, for the crimes they perpetrated against the humanity and the people of Iraq throughout the years of their power. These criminals never paid attention to the international community and, never thought of a day coming in which they will be captured and will find themselves before an Iraqi judge. How many Iraqis have been killed? How many crimes have been perpetrated against humanity and environment during the reign of the regime? There is nothing left they have not done: the Anfal campaigns, the chemical bombardment of Halabja city, the invasion of Kuwait, the Anfal campaigns against Barzanis, the assassination of the famous political and religious individuals, the eight year war against Iran and the massacres, in addition to many other crimes which are all considered as genocide. However, there are millions of documents under the authority of the court which will all be used against Saddam and his followers.

Destruction and Pollution of Kurdistan Environment was one of the Occupiers' Goals:

Following the Second World War and dividing Kurdistan upon four occupation countries. These countries immediately started using all inhumanities against the Kurdish people, they ratified many treaties and agreements, they adopted the extermination policy against the Kurdish people, they also the robbed their properties and wealth. In spite of that, the Kurds were always trying to defend their history and existence, the occupation countries have always attempted to wipe out their history, they depended on the use of power in every aggression or attack carried out against Kurdistan, and all kinds of crimes have been perpetrated. The Iraqi governments, especially during the time of the Ba'ath regime and in order to annihilate the Kurdish race and the Arabicization of Kurdistan, have tried to disperse the wealth and money of the Kurdish individual, in order to prevent the Kurds from arranging the wealth and making use of

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it: (Since 1968 to 1988, the Ba'ath regime was burning the Kurdistan land).

The beauty of Kurdistan is attributed to its charming nature, mountains, valleys and gullies and they have all been mined with millions of booby-traps and other types of land-mines, therefore, the people can not approach their lands, as a result, the forests in Kurdistan have almost moved towards extinction. The enemy has sometimes burnt the forests with cannonballs and firearms, and that was another kind of genocide practiced against the Kurdish people, in order to force the villagers to leave their homes and lands and to live in other places under their control, they knew that the auto-financing of these villagers was the agriculture and pasturing. They have carried out the scorched land policy and have dried up the water sources in the Kurdish villages.

The Iraqi Kurdistan (South of Kurdistan) has a great economic importance to the successive Iraqi regimes. These regimes were professionally carrying out the operations of looting and stealing the Kurdistan wealth, in addition to the confiscation of the water sources, the agricultural lands, this policy was conducted in a cruelty way especially during the time of the Ba'ath regime.

Kurdistan is an agricultural country, the mountains, valleys, gullies, and plains. It includes different kinds of agricultural productions, and the people of Kurdistan were depending on these productions in leading their life. The Ba'ath regime noticed that these people are living with dignity by depending on their own economy, without submitting to the will of the Ba'ath regime. Day after day, the revolution of the Kurdish people in these regions freshened up and developed. On the other hand, the movement of the revolution emboldened the villagers to give more importance to their productions and to preserve their economy and environment. The pure environment of Kurdistan has made different kinds of birds and wild animals live in this country with the people. On the ground of these reasons, the humanity and environment enemies wanted to pollute the beauty and the environment of this country, therefore, they turned to the policy of burning and mining the lands, bombarding the villages, wiping out the sources of water and then, evacuating the region from the original citizens and deporting them to some other places under their fascist control. In addition to the adoption of another policy under the name of freshening the villages. Accordingly, The Committee of Freshening the Villages was founded in each province of Kurdistan and under the direct supervision of the governor. Each beautiful location was allocated to building military camps within a regional plan carried out amongst the occupying nations in the four parts, in order to protect their national security and destroy the unity of the Kurdish nation with the aim of prohibiting the political, economical,

social and cultural relationships between Kurds in the four occupying countries, besides evacuating the mountainous regions, for being appropriate places for the activities of Peshmarga.

Anfal was a Ba'ath strategic attempt in order to put an end to the basic factors of life of the Kurdish individual in all aspects of the life. The regime almost succeeded in carrying out its goals; the regime destroyed the economic infrastructure of Kurdistan and broke up the hierarchical order of the family amongst the Kurdish society, they also created tens of social, economic and psychological problems with the aim of disintegrating the Kurdish society, the impact of this policy will keep acting upon the people of Kurdistan for some more years, for instance, the new generations know nothing about the lifestyle ran in the villages, and this is a great problem for the future of our people. Here, the Kurdish individual should give importance to the preparation of scientific and academic researches and hold general conferences about the methods of returning life to the villages. The Kurdistan regional government should attempt to encourage the people to return back to the villages through support.

In addition to the disappearance of hundreds of thousands of people, destruction of about four thousand villages, looting millions of livestock, burning and mining the lands, the environment of Kurdistan has suffered a great catastrophe, which became the cause of exterminating wide areas of fruit orchards and vegetables, besides the immigration of wild animals. These people, who underwent the Anfal campaigns, were civilian people, shepherds and peasants who lived their life in the villages. They knew their land very well and protected its trees. Within our continuous tour amongst the Anfal survivors, we asked them about their daily life, 80% of them explained that they are not so enthusiastic to return back to their previous villages.

As the system of their lifestyle has changed nowadays, these people are suffering from melancholy and psychological problems; this is another great catastrophe, because these people owned livestock and many different kinds of properties before being a target for the Anfal campaigns. They therefore waited for the humanitarian organizations to provide them with everything available.

The Anfal and Ideological Policy of the Ba'ath

The Kurdish nation has extremely suffered from genocide campaigns, along the successive regimes that have governed Iraq. The Kurdish extermination has been the first and main program of all the regimes that have taken over power in Iraq and have therefore carried out their chauvinist policies. After the end of the World War I and during the reign of the regime of the King Faisal I in 1921-1923.

Most of the world countries have gained their independence and their rights, except the Kurdish nation, where it came under the Tug-of-war and lived among the waves of the conflict among the owners of interests. By the end of the Royal Reign in Iraq and transition into Republic in 1958, However, Abdul Karim Qasim, Abdul Salam Arif and Abdul Rahman Arif have stood against the Kurdish people more strictly and have launched monstrous attacks on Kurdistan, until the Ba'ath fascist regime took over the power in Iraq where it made all efforts to put and end to this issue.

The Ba'ath regime took over the power in Iraq practically in 17 July 1968, during which the regime carried out enormous crimes against the Iraqi people in general and Kurdish people in private. It is clear that since the birthday of the Ba'ath party in 1947, it has tried to introduce itself through its chauvinist ideology as a modern party and get involved within the developed groups. This is through support from the former Soviet Union. Through its slogans as a political and social party and coming down to the political course as a unique Arabic National Party and the caretaker of all the Arabs in the Arab homeland, it gradually introduced itself as a modern party, not only on the Iraqi level, but on the Arabic level too. We can say that at the beginning of its development, it tried to strengthen its power, then began to torture and muddle the base of the Iraqi social components. Therefore, it started with Kurds at first with fire and iron.

Such a policy made the racist Arabs and Ba'athists for more than 35 years, try to remove the Kurdish identity. They considered the Kurds as a threat to the Arabic security and unity, they realized that as stated by Fazil Barak, therefore, these regimes did not only abandon the peace and security of the Kurdish nation, but, they wanted to permanently eradicate the Kurds by several methods (Terror, death sentence, genocide, dishonoring, changing the national identity, displacing the villages, destruction of the economical and social infrastructure, use of the chemical weapon and the black Anfal operations). The evidence is the signing of the 11th march agreement; a Syrian party issued a disapproval statement and considered the agreement as a threat to the Arabic unity.

Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria have always attempted to eliminate any opportunity given to the Kurdish nation, started their plans and held meetings after meetings, in an attempt to frustrate the project. They say "Any concussion in Iraq will export the waves to our countries". These enemies announced strategic projects against the Kurdish issue; they delved some kilometers into one another borders, applying the displacement policy. This was the primary step towards the extermination and silent genocide.

This proves that the Ba'athists tried to change the Iraqi society, in their chauvinist view; they considered them as a tribal and reactionary society and should therefore turn in to a developed modern society and in order to achieve their main objectives. Since foundation, they considered the top priority as to be the violence and abuse, in order to be able to build a one nation and one culture country. They could gradually control the Iraqi society, teaching them that God has sent them the best gift (Saddam)!, believing that all Iraqi components are to be Ba'athists.

In a book, one Ba'athist says "When I first met Michel Aflaq, I thought I am standing before a prophet", this shows that the political objective of the Ba'athists is to control and strengthen its authority, and use it as a weapon against the Iraqi people. However, to imprison the Kurds and Iraqi people in a large prison and carry out intimidation policy. The regime and under the silence of the world super powers especially the Eastern and Western blocs, managed to carry out the Kurdish extermination policy, through Anfal campaigns or chemical bombardment and the missing of 182 thousand innocent Kurds. This is a violation to the international regulations and law especially No. 260, on 9/12/1948 of the United Nations and has been signed by Iraq; this law restricts genocide and has set out the penalties as consequences.

The international law condemns this tragedy that contradicts with the war regulations, because it is the law of condition and foundations and has been signed by the majority of the countries and they can not break it.

Anyhow, the Iraqi regime belittled all these foundations and committed inhuman crimes against the Kurdish people. These crimes were committed during the Cold War. In principle; the Kurdish destiny fell in between the steering wheels of the interests of the Eastern and Western blocs. It is clear that the Anfal operations were the last events of the Cold War and the end of the 20th century.

We as Kurds are divided, his division has made us betray each other, and everyone runs his policy based on his interests. We are therefore required as Kurds to try to work under the interest of the Kurdish nation. We are to record and archive the Anfal operations and memories of the tragedies the Kurdish nation went through, collect all evidences in a scientific method,

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pass them over to the next generations, and we are to take care of the Anfal victims.

Today, after the collapse of the fascist regime, arrest of the executors of the Anfal tragedies, the hidden secrets of the regime became brighter; however, evidences, documents and mass graves have all become the eyewitnesses for this historical tragedy. By uncovering these graves, through identifying their identity, we came to realize that we have not to wait for the Anfal victims. And the Regional Government is only required to preserve these evidences as a national duty, do the best for their relatives and remnants, make all efforts to solve their issues, compensate them and assign monthly salaries. The Anfal victims relatives have undergone severe living conditions and psychological diseases for many years, the achievements we are enjoying today, are the fruit of their blood and tears. Therefore, serving them is the minimum loyalty towards the inhabitants of the mass graves, which shake the human consciousness.

Greetings to the White House

One look at the history will show that the Kurds and Kurdistan enemies have always carried out the Kurds extermination policy in Kurdistan. The occupiers have divided this holy and sacred soil on themselves, looking aggressively at its people, especially Barzan area, the location of the origin of the Kurdish revolution. Since the beginning of the 20th century and until now this area had a major role in promoting the national awareness. During the reign of Sheikh Abdul Salam Barzani, he defended the rights of the Kurdish nation; he could rescue Barzan area from the oppression of the enemies, preserve it from the occupiers and waded into fight with them. Unfortunately, the Ottomans hanged Sheikh Abdul Salam Barzani without trial in 1914, Mosul governorate. He left behind this huge responsibility for his senior son Sheikh Ahmed Barzani, where this hero waded into fight with the British occupation, especially during World War I, because the British occupation tried several times to occupy Barzan area. However, they failed. The Iraqi government, in cooperation with the British occupation and support of the fighting Airplanes, could artfully carry out several air-raids on Barzan area, the centre of the revolution and revolutionists; they bombed numerous villages in this area. In cooperation with Turkish Army in 1935, they could finally capture Sheikh Ahmed Barzani and hand him over to Iraq, where the Iraqi government deported him to the southern Iraq. Mustafa Barzani took over the leadership of the Kurdish nation, he was a well-known figure before that, the enemies considered him dangerous and an instability factor, especially after he crossed the borders of many

countries till he arrived in the former Soviet Union. He returned back to Kurdistan in 1958.

The Iraqi Government came to believe that it can not resolve the Kurdish issue in northern Iraq and extinguish the fire of the revolution. Therefore, it was forced to hold negotiations with Mustafa Barzani, realizing that Barzani is the Exhibition of the Kurdish revolutions and has educated those who devoted their lives to struggle.

Due to these reasons, the whole Iraqi governments have tried to carry out the Kurds extermination policy, especially the Ba'ath regime. The Ba'ath regime took over the power in Iraq practically in 1968, where they ruled the people of Kurdistan with fire and iron, commenced genocide, capture and hanging. In order to retaliate against its defeats, they considered the Kurds as the Iraqi enemies especially Barzanis and accused them of cooperating with enemies.

The defeat of the Kurdish revolution in 1975 returns back to the traitorous Algiers Accord 1975 and was the beginning of the Barzanis Anfal campaigns, however, after the Iraqi regime realized that it has badly been defeated militarily and politically and can not confront the leadership of the Kurdish revolution, the regime gave up Shatt Al Arab in exchange with Iran to smash the Kurdish revolution. Then, the Algiers Accord 1975 was signed under the American supervision and the Kurdish revolution faced a severe defeat. The regime started evacuating Barzanis from Barzan area, tens of thousands of Barzanis were captured in this campaign and the villages were destroyed by Shovels and Bulldozers. The regime made a huge advantage of the silence of the international society during that time, especially the Arab countries. The regime became gradually tougher in policy and the Kurds became the victims of the world super powers conflicts and the owners of the interests.

In 1980, the regime saw itself before the silence of the super powers against its crimes; on the other hand, the western countries stood against the Islamic revolution, pushed Saddam forwards to the war against the Iranian revolution and encouraged him. In 1980, the head of the regime tore apart in public the Algiers Accord in one of his presidential meetings on the television screen. The diplomatic relations retrogressed between the two countries, they both sought excuses against each other. There were clashes between the two sides on the border from time to time, until the Iraqi regime lighted the fire of war on 22/9/1980 in public, sent its fighting airplanes to raid several Iranian towns and opened the war frontlines.

During that time, the Kurdish revolution leadership did not lose the chance, mobilized the Peshmarga groups into Kurdistan, they hit the Iraqi Army with a deathblow and defeated them in many areas. In 1983, within the frame of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Iraqi Army faced a large defeat in

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Haji Omran area, where Saddam himself paid a visit to the fighting frontlines; he accused the Peshmarga of Barzani and Kurdistan Democratic Party of standing behind their defeat. On return back from the fighting frontlines, he issued his instructions to both of his step-brothers (Watban and Barzan) to devour all Barzanis. In the morning of 31/7/1983, with the support of the Secret Intelligence forces and armored vehicles, they controlled Bahrka, Qoshtapa and Diana collective towns, captured all males' aged 12-80 years, and deported them in revenge for their defeats. They gathered all Barzani males and transferred them to Ar'ar desert, close to the Saudi borders and buried them alive. Some of them were killed collectively, the remaining people survived this monstrous attack were uninformed about the destiny of their Anfal victims. The crime undoubtedly goes under genocide article, because it included massacres such as Armenian massacres during World War I and the killing of several million Jews by German Nazis.

Due to these reasons, the whole crimes committed by the Ba'ath collapsed regime against the Kurdish people are genocide crimes. The people committed the monstrous crimes, should be severely punished according to the crimes they committed.

By the passage of 22 years over the Barzani Anfal operations and in appropriate ceremonies, the pure corpses of 305 Barzani Anfal victims were returned to Kurdistan lap on 17/10/2005. By returning the bones and skulls from the dry deserts to the holy soil of Barzan, to the happiness of their relatives, whom were waiting their return for 22 years. The discovery of the Barzani graves dressed in the Kurdish uniform and the red turban, reopened our wounds and reminded us again of the scenes of Anfal, chemical bombardment and the most monstrous regime.

The Anfal operations included 8 thousand Barzanis, and this is not the unique crime against the Kurdish people. However, the whole Iraqi successive governments have several times attacked Barzan with fire and iron, leveled the villages in the area with the ground and sent the inhabitants to the prisons, dry deserts and the highly controlled collective towns.

They treated their helpless families with the most monstrous manner. The Anfal of Barzanis and under the shade of the silence of the super powers extended the execution of the brutal actions against the Kurdish people and the execution of the Anfal operations, chemical bombardment and the application of genocide policy.

We can all see today how the regime is paying for our martyrs. The dictator of yesterday, the executor of the Anfal operations, chemical bombardment and neglecting the international society, fell humbly in prison and he is dying on daily basis. But, the blood of our martyrs and Anfal victims did not go in vain. In addition to the collapse of the regime,

continuous uncover of the mass graves, where their relatives notice these scenes with their eyes, emblazes their wounds. Many of them have been exposed to psychological diseases, they are groaning in pain for 22 years. The child has been raised without seeing his father and deprived of his sympathy, after he waited his father for 22 years, he received only his bones.

The mass graves are a sufficient eyewitness and evidence for the trial of Saddam and his Ba'athists; they suggest that the Kurdish will is stronger than Anfal and chemical bombardment. Our nation is getting united day after day, answering the enemies with one united position. Our enemy should realize that the light of the corpses of the Anfal victims is shining Kurdistan, under which, the light and shine of the immortals, the Kurdish nation reached this bright horizon and is achieving the goals. The Kurdish uniform and sweet Kurdish word are both glittering in the White House and waking the world up.

The countries that provided our enemy with weapons and chemicals during the Cold War for the extermination of Kurds are humbly receiving the president of Kurdistan, confessing their crimes and requesting forgiveness from the Kurdish people. Unfortunately the Arabic and Islamic countries that provided assistance and support to the regime to exterminate the Kurdish people, legalized this chauvinist policy, did not recognize the existence of the Kurdish nation in spite of the collapse of the regime. They are still attaching us to the Arab homeland and keeping silent before terror attacks, violence and abuse in Iraq on daily basis and without any situation.

The discovery of the graves of the Anfal victims in the Iraqi dry deserts is a big shame for the positionless Arabic countries especially the Arab League. They are coming to believe that the Kurdish nation reached this phase based on sacrifices and struggle. They realize that the Kurdish issue has reached high levels and the Kurds are in control of Iraq, they have their political heaviness and can take decisions. The Kurdish issue has said good bye to the mountains of Kurdistan and said hello to the White House and is resting. The president of Kurdistan has been received in presidential ceremonies by the biggest world president as a head of the nation. The world super powers and decision makers have come to believe that they have betrayed the Kurdish nation along the occupation history.

The same countries are today signing agreements with Kurds, for; they realize that The Kurds have a clean struggle history, immortal march, stood always against terror. The regional countries gradually understand the level the Kurdish issue reached, where a country named Kurdistan is almost present on the world map. They are just beginning to mention the

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name of Kurds and announcing that they have an issue called the "Kurdish issue" and needs to be resolved.

They notice the visits of the Kurdish leaders all over the world, how they are invited by the world presidents, they are being received while dressed in Peshmarga uniform, and the Kurdish march has crossed the world levels. The Kurds are now the allies of the big countries such as America and Britain.

Trial of Anfal Executors and some Notes:

After more than 40 sessions of Saddam trial and his followers about Dujeil issue, on 21/8/2006, the Iraqi court started with the Anfal dossier issue which included (Ali the chemical, Sultan Hashim, Sabir Dory, Hussein Rashid Farhan, Tariq Tofiq and Farhan Jibory), these people were accused of genocide crimes, Anfal operations against the Kurds, and the extermination of (182) thousand Kurds. The crimes perpetrated in Kurdistan by Saddam Hussein and his regime, are different from those crimes committed in the other parts of Iraq, one of these differences is the existence of a pre-planned programme for all genocide actions carried out, this overstepped the international agreements and protocols, especially, the United Nations resolution, number (260) of 1948. Saddam Hussein killed thousands of Kurds during the military operations, adopted the policy of annihilation and the burning of lands, i.e. he passed over all the borders of the morality and humanity traditions. In spite of the fact that the entire world was viewing the tragic pictures of the disasters conducted against the Kurds, they paid no attention to what was happening to them. Today, during the process of prosecuting these accused individuals, there are thousands of eyewitnesses over the catastrophes and lived inside their events, wanted to stand in front of Saddam the dictator in the court hall and testify against the crimes of the Ba'ath regime.

On the other hand, the trial of these indicted people is an instantaneous futuristic political achievement for the Kurdish people, it is therefore an appropriate moment for the Kurdish political leadership to pressurize the private court to issue a decision for compensating the relatives of the missing people, since the first session of the court, the accused individuals confessed to their crimes. No law or constitution can defend them today, during 1940s and 1950s of the past century, many laws and decisions were issued about the executors of the genocide crimes, and for instance, the decision of the year 1951 was issued from the General Assembly of the U.N.

The accused previous chief leaders confessed that Saddam has commanded them to carry out the Anfal operations in Kurdistan in the

first session. This is considered as a confession to genocide from the prospective of the law. However, a question should be asked, how can the Kurds document and publish the dossier of Anfal in different languages, and how can they benefit from it? Because Anfal is not a small catastrophe that can easily be forgotten. This trial refers to the fact that, the Kurdish people have an effective position in the new Iraq, and are playing a great role in drawing up the system of democracy and freedom. From now on, the people of Iraq will not face such catastrophes like the ones they suffered during the period of the buried regime. Something else should be taken into consideration; the directors of the court did not give a great importance to the Anfal issue. They treated the accused individuals with courtesy; on the contrary, they had to be rough towards them, they were given the chance to insult the court and looked like trespassing upon the law and the sanctity of the court. On the other hand, the judge was courteous to Saddam Hussein, especially, when he told him that he is not a dictator! Thus, who is the dictator? The state of Iraq has been constructed over the skulls and bones of humans for 35 years, (182) thousand people subject to the Anfal campaigns; (8) thousand Barzanis went missing, (5) thousand Innocent people from the city of Halabja martyred within five minutes by chemical gases, and (4500) villages wiped off by Saddam! The judge ignored all these actions and took no attitude towards the behavior of the accused individuals during the sessions of the court. He trembled at the hearing of the word of chemistry. This indicates that whenever the Iraqi governments get back on feet and become stronger, they will wage war against the Kurdish people and use different weapons to annihilate them without changing the mentality of the Ba'ath regime.

The mentality of the Iraqi chauvinists did not change, they are adopting the same pervious copied policy in different levels against the Kurdish people, starting from the Iraqi government, passing through the new parliament till arriving in the court, and this is an evidence that, the Iraqi government never intended to apologize to the Kurdish people. On the contrary, it is trying to change the Anfal issue into a political issue and abstract the Anfal from the concept of genocide, deal with it as a part of the Iraqi-Iranian eight year war. It tried to lessen the dossier of Anfal in all sessions, i.e. the culture of Ba'ath has been able to affect the followers of Ba'ath regime, especially, the Sunnites who were the unique beneficiary during the period of Saddam's rule. Therefore, in spite of his stand before trial, this section of people and up to the present moment is looking at him as their president! Saddam knew how to educate the Ba'ath individuals, prepare them for his own goals. These individuals, whose heads are full of the Ba'ath ideology; realize that it is difficult for them to live like the past days, after the removal of Saddam regime.

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Therefore, this group is always trying to obstruct the progress in the new Iraq and, these actions are especially occurring in the Sunnites triangle in which they kill the innocent people. From his prison, Saddam sent a statement to the Vice President, Tariq al-Hashimy, suggesting setting him free in exchange with stopping all the activities of the armed groups, the statement came to the knowledge of President Jalal Talabani. At the same direction, some of the Sunnites tribes forwarded a letter to the Prime Minister Nuri al-Maliki demonstrating that the national reconciliation would be in return for Saddam's freedom.

The Kurdish people, especially, the Anfal campaign victims' relatives constantly dreamed of seeing Saddam and the Anfal executors standing before the court, the Anfal issue has been highly valued, this might have reduced the pain of the relatives of these people who were once subject to the Anfal campaigns.

The government of Kurdistan and, the Kurdish political leadership have to think about them and, try to feel interest about the court, observe the court sessions closely, because Anfal is a genocide crime and has to be considered as an international crime. We as the Kurds have enormous decisive documents in custody; therefore, the success and the failure of the court are relying on our shoulders. As a result, we are required to benefit from the Jews holocaust.



(France Van Anrat) the Person who Poisoned the Kurds:



Genocide is a crime; it has been carried out by some leaders against the foreign nations, in order to preserve their own interests. The whole Kurdish nation, and during the long history, was subject to the annihilation campaigns by the enemies, because they are merely Kurds, speaking Kurdish language, living over a land called "Kurdistan", struggling to obtain self-determination, in accordance with article No (71) of the General Assembly of the U.N.

The Kurdish nation has struggled also to obtain its rights, defended its territories, and existence, and has never been an aggressive force, but, unfortunately, the whole successive governments in this country have adopted the annihilation policy against the Kurdish people. The U.N and the international community have never adopted an attitude towards these aggressions; however, the successive regimes of Iraq, especially, the Ba'ath have adopted the extermination policy against the Kurdish people.

Commencement of Manufacturing the Iraqi Poisonous Substances:

In the middle of 1970s, the Iraqi regime established Ibn Haytham Studies and Researches Organization, for manufacturing the poisonous substances; the regime sent its experts abroad, in order to study the manufacturing methods and the use of poisonous substances. Germany, Switzerland, France, Brazil and Italy have all sold thousands of tons of poisonous substances to the Iraqi regime.

In 1983, the Iraqi regime used these substances as extermination weapons against the Iranian attackers in the battlefronts, based on which, the Iranian authorities forwarded a memorandum to the U.N.

During the same year, the Iraqi regime sent a delegation to Egypt, presided by the director of manufacturing the chemical weapons, in order to convince Egypt to conjoin the remaining parts of the Egyptian chemical weapons project, and was stopped by the Egyptian government in 1972, but, fortunately, the Egyptian government did not agree and refused the Iraqi regime demand. As a result, the regime felt obliged to resort to West Germany, Brazil, and Italy for purchasing the poisonous substances. Finally, Iraq and these countries signed several agreements for buying and selling the annihilation weapons and the poisonous substances. These activities continued till the end of the Iraqi-Iranian eight year war in 1988, but, the Iraqi regime filled up its factories in Akashat, Sharqat, Salman Pak, Samara, Fallujah and Beji, Sunni regions, with these substances.

In accordance with UNISCOM committee report of the U.N, and till 1995, the committee neutralized (40) thousand tons of chemical weapons, (700) tons of poisonous substances, (8000) Air Napalms, (7000) Terrestrial missiles and (7000) liters of chemical substances.

The Western Countries Role in Manufacturing the Poisonous Substances:

Undoubtedly, the west countries played a great part in assisting and supporting the Iraqi regime in manufacturing and developing the chemical weapons, especially, in the eighth decade of the last century. These countries were encouraging the Iraqi regime to engage in war against Iran, this would implicate Iraq and pave the way to those countries to intervene in the region. This is considered a pre-planned programme.

On the other hand, the CIA, in a secret report in 1984, brought to light that Iraq is producing the Nerve gas. CIA accused the German

government of having direct relationships with Iraq in developing the poisonous substances, besides the information obtained by Iraq. Through satellites images, the CIA explained in the report that there are six-storey under-ground companies in Samara, specialized in manufacturing these substances. Via this report, the United States of America warned Germany, the experts and engineers working there of confronting Israel, through bombing the complex of Samara, but, Iraq and the other countries kept working in the complex and, the United States only observed the scenario.

In 1988, the city of Halabja was martyred; the chemical weapons and poisonous substances were used against the innocent people of the city, resulted in (5) thousand martyrs and some other thousands of civilian injuries. During this time, the Iranian authorities made all efforts to call the photographers and journalists to the disaster location and to relay the picture and color of the catastrophe to the international community. The Iranian authorities did not intend to serve the Kurds, but, itself. They liked to uncover the savagery of Iraqi regime to the world, and, make the international community show sympathy towards Iran. On the other hand, the West Germany, following the revelation of all mysteries, started carrying out the legal procedures against the German companies; this was implemented, after Kurdish people and their supporters forwarded many complaints.

The Role of the Kurdish Community Abroad

Following the oppression and the persecution faced by the people of Kurdistan, rescue of a group of the individuals from hell and traveling abroad in order to run away from death, especially after the collapse of the Eastern bloc and transformation to one bloc world and the new giant developments in the world. The sons of our nation are scattered in the four directions of the world, they ran away from the oppression and persecution of Ba'athists and traveled to where no one dies. The loyal, faithful and patriotic individuals are working hard to develop the march of their nation; the chance is now available to track down the criminals, whose hands are stained with the blood of the victims of Anfal and tragedies in order to bring them to trial. The Kurdish community is active abroad, and is playing an effective and national role in developing the march of the Kurdish nation.

The Kurdish Community and France Van

A large number of the victims of the chemical weapons, in cooperation with the friends of the Kurdish nation have established Kurds rights protection centers everywhere, especially in Europe, forwarding complaints against the executors of the chemical weapon tragedy in Kurdistan especially in Halabja.

By the end of 2005, many relatives and victims of the chemical weapon could bring France Van Anrat to a Dutch court, aged 62 years, Dutch tradesman, and the most famous tradesman of the chemical materials,.

France Van is accused of selling poisonous gases to the Iraqi regime in 1980s. This criminal had an effective participation in exterminating the Kurdish nation in southern Kurdistan.

By 1989, based on the request of the American government he was arrested in Italy. Unluckily, he was set free after awhile, he immediately ran away to Iraq, stayed with his friend Saddam till 2003. By the removal of the Ba'ath regime, the liberation of Iraq from the dictatorship on 9/4/2003, France Van managed to leave Iraq heading back to his country Holland. By 7/12/2005, he was arrested in Daniakh town with the charge of selling chemical weapons to Saddam and his regime in 1980s. Before the liberation of Iraq and the American pressures on Iraq to dispose of the Atomic weapons, Iraq forwarded a report to the United Nations about the mass destruction weapons, where the report indicates the name of France Van several times as being living evidence, this increased his conviction more. The above-mentioned criminal has sold more than 1200 tons of Mustard gas to the Iraqi regime; he has transferred hundreds of tons of chemical materials from the Western countries and America, through and cooperation of the Arabic countries, to Iraq. These materials have been made to the Iraqi request.

The Decision of France Van Trial is Support to the Kurds

On 23/12/2003, the International Court of Justice in Hague, Holland issued a proper decision against the criminal France Van Anrat, in relation to the extermination of the Kurds in southern Kurdistan by the Ba'ath regime. The Dutch poison salesman received a 15 year imprisonment sentence, and then increased up to 17 years, which is the maximum period in Holland. The court decision was blessed by every individual faithful Kurd, especially the relatives of the Anfal and chemical weapon victims. He is the first person being sentenced for the crimes against the Iraqi people in general and Kurdistan in private, by a foreign country court such as Holland. The court decision will act as

motive for us, however, to track down the criminals locally or outside Kurdistan, especially the companies of the Western countries, specifically, Germany, for it has the bigger role in the extermination of Kurds in 1980s. Tens of these countries companies were supporting Saddam and his regime, and sold him poisonous materials. We believe that days are closing when all companies that sold mass destruction materials to Saddam and his regime, will reach the proper punishment. They will humbly request forgiveness from the Kurdish nation. Saddam trial coincided with France Van trial, which is a document, however, if Saddam Hussein is hanged ten times a day, he still deserve more. This dictator had to be hanged in a public field in front of the people eyes like the dictator of Romania.

Prosecuting the participants to the extermination of Kurds was a fresh start; they will all pay for that soon. On the other hand, the court decision is a strong evidence for the trial of Saddam and his group, because the criminal France Van has unveiled many secrets, ensuring that Saddam and his regime had strong and tight relations with him regarding the trade of the poison.

The court decision was a big victory for the Kurds, considering the tragedies, sufferings and obstacles the Kurdish people faced did not go with wind. The regime that ruled Iraq for 35 years has persecuted and oppressed the Kurdish people for a long time, neglecting the international community. In one of his meetings with the Ba'ath officials, Ali the Chemical cursed the international community in public; his tape-recorded conversation has been listened to in the Dutch court. The law trapped them today, in order to be an example for all dictators oppressing their people.

All sufferings of our nation will turn into pleasure, happiness and joy, because no victory can be acquired without sacrifices.

The decision of the trial of the Dutch tradesman coincided with the trial of Saddam the dictator and the winning of the Kurdistan Patriotic Alliance list, are three historical achievements and three valuable events which will decorate the pages of the history with golden letters. It is concluded that, whoever oppressed the Kurdish nation, has paid for that, e.g. the traitorous Algiers Accord 1975. However strong the enemy is, the law will trap him one day and will be cursed. We can see Saddam today, his hands are still stained with the Kurdish blood, lived on the blood of the Kurdish youths, and he humbly appeared on television screens within a dock.

Following the trial decision of the poison tradesman for 15 years imprisonment and is the maximum period in Holland. Out of the court at the door, the Kurdish community warmly, pleasantly and happily received the new decision by raising the Kurdistan colour flag, launching

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the Kurdish national anthem (Ay Raqeeb) and raising the pictures of the chemical weapon victims. They congratulated the whole Kurdish people and Kurdistan martyrs. These scenes made us all burst into tears.

Who is Responsible to Compensate the Victims of Kurdistan?

Three years elapsed after the removal of Saddam; the Kurds can not so far demand the compensation of their victims from the Iraqi government, because the current government seems to have inherited the former regime in all aspects.

During the World War II, Hitler and German Nazis exterminated the Israeli people. This regime and dictator do not exist any more. Following the developments took place in Germany and according to the German law; Germany is annually paying millions of dollars to the people of Israel as an extermination compensation for those European Jews exterminated by Nazis. In addition to that, Kuwait requested the compensation of 600 citizens captured and killed by the Iraqi regime and they are getting their compensation from the Iraqi budget.

On the other hand, the terror attacks are taking place in Iraq especially southern and central Iraq, resulting in killing Iraqi citizens. The government of Ibrahim al-Jafari is continuously compensating them, besides; he pays for the daily damages that come upon Iraq, e.g. the event of A'imma Bridge last year in Baghdad, where the victims of this event are getting the donations until now and they have been compensated. This is one of many examples.

200 thousand Kurds have gone missing, 4500 villages destroyed and Kurdistan economic infrastructure destroyed. It seems that nobody is talking about the compensation. Each successive Iraqi government has more severely ruled the people of Kurdistan than the other.

The Execution of Dictator Saddam was behind a Crime Perpetrated against the Kurdish Nation Victims

After toppling the statue of the twentieth century dictator on 9/4/2003, the Iraqi people started to feel freedom, the demands of the Kurdistan people in general, and the relatives of martyrs in particular, became visible to the eyes. Saddam and Ali the chemical will be hanged and pelted like a swine in Kurdistan; exactly where he perpetrated the Anfal crimes. Saddam the dictator was taken out of a hollow; he hid himself for protection from the anger of the Iraqi people. He and his followers were then incarcerated. The people waited enthusiastically the day of the trial. After a period of time, we saw the dictator in the court with our own eyes; he stood before the Kurdish magistrate, the same Kurdish magistrate from

the martyred Halabja. Saddam and his half-brother were sentenced to death. The dictator ruled Iraq for 35 years, perpetrated thousands of crimes against the people of Iraq and Kurdistan, including the death penalty, firing, mass homicide, Anfal, poisoning, chemical bombardment, experimenting different methods of torturing, such as the use of the lethal mice substance, throwing people from airplanes, connecting the TNT under the people clothes and detonating them by remote controls, electrification, burning and melting people by throwing them into acids and pushing glass bottles into the men anuses. These are some torture methods used by Saddam against the people of Iraq, therefore, the question that should be asked: Where was the Islamic and Arabic world when these crimes were perpetrated against the Iraqi people? How the yelling and screeching of the Muslim Kurdish people during the chemical attacks and the Anfal campaigns did not shake the Arab mosques? On the contrary, they were busy with declaring Jihad against the Kurdish people. In 2004, Sheikh Qaradawi, delivered a Fatwa and legalized the murdering of the Kurdish people, due to their supporting role in the operation of the liberation of Iraq. From the prospective of Sheikh Qaradawi, the terrorists aimed the Kurds and, murdered hundreds of them, considering the terrorists as militants, in addition to considering Saddam as the martyr of the Islamic religion. He did not mention that this dictator and through his chauvinist policy has killed hundreds of thousands of Iraqis, Iranians and Kuwaitis, On the contrary, I think that sheikh Qaradawi was bursting into tears when Saddam the dictator was hanged.

The Kurdish people believed that Saddam will be hanged for the Anfal issue and the chemical bombardment of Halabja. But all of a sudden the Iraqi Shiites seized the opportunity and paid more attention to Dujail issue, in which 148 Shiites were killed by Saddam regime. In spite of the existence of more important issues than Dujail issue, the Shiites speeded up Dujail issue and the government of Iraq neglected the other dossiers such as the Anfal campaign, in which (182) thousand Kurds and (8) thousand Barzanis were martyred, the chemical bombardment of the city of Halabja and destruction of (4500) Kurdish villages. This government paid no attention to the uprising of 1991, occupation of Kuwait and the eight year war between Iraq and Iran.

The Shiites regarded the Dujail issue as the most important issue in Iraq, being the majority, thousands of the Iraqi and Kurdish martyrs can not be compared with one finger of a Shiite individual, in order to prove that, on 30/12/2006, during the first day of the Greater Bairam, in which the Shiites hanged Saddam and took revenge for the blood of Sadir the greatest, though there were no republican decrees issued. The Shiite-dominated Iraqi government handed Saddam over to al-Mahdi militias,

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they hanged Saddam and filmed the execution procedures with a small mobile phone camera, publicized the film all over the world, as a result, a civil war broke out between the Shiites and Sunnis.

The execution of Saddam shook the whole world, especially the Arab world that showed disappointment towards the decision, consolation ceremonies were held in Egypt, Libya and many other Arab personalities expressed their condolences to the Ba'ath regime and Saddam's family, and the others regarded Saddam as the martyr and hero of the Arab nation. Although Saddam has perpetrated thousands of crimes against humanity, but, executing him in such a savagery way has rendered a great service to him.

Why were Saddam and his followers executed for a small issue like Dujeil, despite the fact that Saddam has murdered about one million people from Iraq and Iran, he annihilated (8) thousand Barzanis in one day, (182) thousand Kurds: children, women and young men were exterminated and buried alive in the deserts of southern Iraq.

Why did not the government of Iraq wait for the completion of the trial and, hanged Saddam, Barzan and Awad al-Bandar? This evidence explains that the Kurdish people have always been deprived of their rights by the successive Iraqi governments. Preceding Saddam Hussein's execution, different Kurdish political and humanitarian parties requested al-Maliki government for postponing Saddam execution to the end of completion of Anfal and Halabja issue, in order to grant the Iraqi people more time, to enable them to hear the confessions of the dictator, to allow all Iraqis to participate in deciding the execution of Saddam. The Shiites decided the execution without consulting with the other Iraqi parties. Hereafter, the court dressed a miserable sash and, the people lost the desire of watching the trial sessions through the local televisions. The Iraqi people felt interest about overthrowing Saddam Hussein regime. On 9/4/2003 these celebrations grew bigger especially when he was pulled out of the hollow; the Kurdish people almost paid no attention to the execution of Saddam and was not so auspicious and happy.

Will the aggrieved people be compensated for their losses, through the Iraqi government? The government that did not know, how via a mobile camera, the execution of Saddam was filmed and how the executors raised slogans carrying the name of Moqtada al-Sadir!

In brief, Saddam was executed for Dujeil issue. The Anfal and Halabja issues were neglected, i.e. the government paid no attention to the crimes perpetrated by Saddam against the Kurdish people.

On the other hand, the international community, lots of presidents and the world countries criticized the Iraqi government for the immediate implementation of the execution of Saddam, as this will warm up the denominational and the civil war in the country. Saddam Hussein carried

with him a lot of secrets and facts into the grave, because, he used to despise the judge without fear during the trial sessions, and he never thought that he will be hanged in the near future. The American administration had made many commitments and given promises to protect Saddam. The clearest evidence is the situation of the American administration against the immediate implementation of the execution and the US president George .W. Bush announced that they had no information about the execution. On the other hand, we feel that the United States of America and the other Western countries were happy behind the scenes for the execution, as Saddam's life may reveal their secrets related to the chemical weapons and the poisonous gases, therefore, his death meant so much to them.

The other criminals such as Ali the chemical, Sultan Hashim and Nazar Khazraji, will also wash their hands off the crimes they perpetrated against the Iraqi people, they will say that they were compelled to carry out Saddam commands, but these criminals already know their destiny, therefore, Ali the chemical and during the court sessions continuously expressed his non-sorrow for the implementation of the Anfal campaigns against the Kurdish people and he is the first immediate responsible for the destruction of Kurdistan villages and killing hundreds of thousands of Kurdish people.

Although the Kurdish people preferred Saddam's execution for the Anfal crimes, but, they are very delighted that the dictator was hanged pursuant to a decision made by a Kurdish judge. In any case, the execution of Saddam was a clear message to all the Arab dictators who supported the Ba'ath regime and did not believe in democracy.

Consideration of Anfal as Genocide

After 61 hearing sessions of the Supreme Criminal Court over the Anfal campaigns, the first session began on 21/8/2006 and the decision was made during the last session on 24/6/2007, the Kurdish people gained large achievements and recorded a proud history. The criminal who broke the heart of tens of thousand mothers received the death sentence punishment and he paid for that.

The decision of executing the criminals Ali the Chemical and his two colleagues (Sultan Hashim & Hussein Rashid Tikriti) moved forwards the Kurdish struggle more, the Anfal criminal were recognized more. The Anfal was recognized as genocide within the frame of Iraq. This decision will act as motive for the Anfal, in order to be known by the international community as genocide and for Kurdistan to proceed towards independence. One look at the history will tell the story of many nations such as Armenians and Jews who suffered extermination a lot before us,

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but they gained their independence. However, the Anfal operations could be bigger than the Jewish genocide, because of their influences and sufficiency. Due to the Anfal genocide decision, the Kurdish nation acquired a huge victory and guaranteed the legal day of the Kurdish nation. The evidences appeared during the court hearing sessions have all pointed out to the extermination of the Kurdish individual and the removal of the Kurdish identity, in addition to explaining the methods and plans to devour the Kurdish individual. The reason behind the whole decisions and decrees by the Authorities of the dead regime against the Kurdish people was due to their being as Kurds.

Following the trial decision of these criminals, the Kurdish nation is required to organize itself more, get united and try to move its issue forwards, because, the tragedies came upon the Kurdish nation are like an effective card in our hands in the political course. It is true, the Iraqi Criminal Court is independent and legal, after a deep thought, Saddam, Ali the Chemical and his group were all under the American custody, America and its allies rescued and liberated the Iraq and Iraqi people from the fascist Ba'ath regime. We have got to know that Saddam, Ali the Chemical and his colleagues have all, under the American and British instructions issued the decisions against these criminals till they agreed to the capital punishment and execution. It is clear that the Criminal Court decision in Iraq has the international legitimacy especially by America and Britain, the two permanent members of the International Security Council. It is obvious, that the death penalty decision is legal, the Anfal issue is like a strong card in the hands of the Kurdish nation, especially, the Kurds are the second nation in Iraq and they have the major and effective role in the federal government and have their own decision. We should not lose this opportunity; we should get rid of the pressures of the dictatorial governments, because of our former experiments. Kurdistan is moving towards independence, the American secretary of state Condoleezza Rice, reported in a statement that if the denominational fighting does not cease in Iraq, this will serve the Kurds and Kurdistan will be independent. The whole world is establishing tight relations with the Kurdish nation, noticing the future of their nations through Kurdistan, high level delegations visits, opening consulates in Kurdistan, signing contracts is one more indication, receiving the Kurdistan region president by the presidents of America, Britain, France and many other super power countries is another clear proof. These countries realize today the reality of the Kurdish march, the heaviness of the Kurdish individual and the map of Kurdistan are both signs that the Kurdish nation is peaceful and democratic.

The Anfal should be known by the international community as genocide, the countries provided Iraq with mass destruction weapons and supporters

should all be punished, their countries should compensate the people of Kurdistan, apologize to the Kurds, this depends on the shoulders of the Kurds in order to play their role more, especially, our representatives in the federal Iraqi parliament are required to press the government of Baghdad in order to issue a private decision to annually compensate the people of Kurdistan for the damages came upon them, assign a private budget for the compensation of the victims of the Anfal, chemical bombardment, and all aggrieved people of Kurdistan.

Following the decision to consider the Anfal as genocide in the frame of Iraq, the compensation of the victims, if the decision is not carried out quickly, the Iraqi government may reconsider the situation and neglect the decisions of the criminal court, because the Kurdish people have had such experiences with the Iraqi successive governments. The endangered governments have always called for the help of the Kurds, but after recovery, they have used the chauvinist policy against them and have started exterminating them. In my view, the Maliki government is a ring of the chain of the former governments which have always stood against the Kurds with fire and iron. The death penalty against dictator Saddam is one proof. The major executors of the Anfal have paid for their actions. It became clear for the world that the Ba'ath regime in Iraq was a real danger to future of the world. This regime had relations with Al-Qaida group; Iraq was the main center and school for the terrorist groups. This is why America declared the war on terrorists, considering Iraq the centre of terrorists. The whole world terrorist organizations have graduated from the Ba'ath School. It is true that the Ba'ath is declined, but, this regime is still carrying out its activities every day under many other umbrellas, disguised in another form. It is very difficult for Iraq to be free from Ba'athists and is full of Anfal executors and Ba'athists.

When Saddam the dictator was hanged, many people felt sorry for that in Kurdistan, considering him a strong person and he unluckily ended like that, they shut their eyes to avoid the hanging scenes. It is unfortunate that their mentality has not changed yet, they still have the Ba'ath ideology, they never considered him as a monstrous criminal against the humanity, he killed Kurds, and he broke the heart of thousands of mothers, orphaned tens of thousands of children, 182 thousand Anfal victims, and destroyed 4500 Kurdish villages and buried people alive. Ali the chemical, Sultan Hashim, Hussein Tikriti, Sabir Dori and Farhan Mutlik have not only been Anfal executors, but, there are hundreds of executors and Anfal campaigners today in Kurdistan, they smashed the heads of the Kurdish young people with their dirty boots in Nazarke Fort. Their hands are still stained with the blood of these heroes, they based on their trust, but they were extradited to the Ba'athists and the ground swallowed them.

The List of the Names of Villages Subjected to Anfal Campaigns

No	Governorate	Province	District	Village
1	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Hasan Ava
2	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Khwalish
3	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	The upper Dashtmir
4	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	The lower Dashtmir
5	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Betas
6	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Bezih
7	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Dola
8	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Armisht
9	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Dobank
10	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Harona
11	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Chame Musilmati
12	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Tamar Ava
13	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Cham Bahiv
14	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Barkavir Khabor
15	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Cham Sirmo
16	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Tawke
17	Dahuk	Zakho	Rizgary	Girzewk
18	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Bahrava
19	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Beshilke
20	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Bosale
21	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Tirk Arab
22	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Tirk Mamazdin
23	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Tirk Simo
24	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Dasik
25	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Dery
26	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Dahlik Gondik
27	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Darkar Neri
28	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Zewik Bosal
29	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Sare Silavke
30	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Sarko
31	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Sindava
32	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Sharanish Muslim
33	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Sharanish Christian
34	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Omar Agha

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35	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Gully Dargal
36	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Gondik Ayob
37	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Kabatok
38	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Gondik Jalal
39	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Mam Misa
40	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Merge
41	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Nordina
42	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Yosif Ava
43	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Marsis
44	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Kalok
45	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Banzingira
46	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Alansh
47	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Gawrik
48	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Piroma
49	Dahuk	Zakho	Darkar	Zawita
50	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Nizor
51	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Ikmale
52	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Sole
53	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Hafit Tanin
54	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Cham Kork
55	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Bandor
56	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Minine
57	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Shilan
58	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Khok Gile
59	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Bahnona
60	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Ava Toka
61	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Birke
62	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Ava Khiraba
63	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Dahlik
64	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Shive
65	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Nirmik
66	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Kania Tiwa
67	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Korka
68	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Bilijan
69	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Avah
70	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Avlah
71	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Pirbila
72	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Barhol

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73	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Bani
74	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Zewik Misik
75	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Dirang Ava
76	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Bildisha
77	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	The lower Bighabar
78	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Harkond
79	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Khirkhapka
80	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Piraka
81	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Changro
82	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Khok Sindi
83	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Zewik Sindi
84	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Bar Kavir
85	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Sarki
86	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Palgishik
87	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Spindaroke
88	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Sir Kotik
89	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Khan Dak
90	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Khiz Ava
91	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Mala Arab
92	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	The upper Banik
93	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Risi
94	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Shodini
95	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Soria
96	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Giri Biye
97	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Sarke Besile
98	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Demka
99	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Zriza
100	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Gholdia
101	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	The Lower Kofik
102	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Sher Khwask
103	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Barzirk
104	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Avgany
105	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Levo
106	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Nav Kandala
107	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Merga Sor
108	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Giry

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109	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Kashan
110	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Rewan
111	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Shilin
112	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Derishik
113	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	The upper Bighabar
114	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Chamke Dala
115	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Bagolitik
116	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Karpite Ali
117	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Karpite Taimor
118	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	Megi
119	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	The upper Kofik
120	Dahuk	Zakho	Batifa	The lower Banik
121	Dahuk	Shekhan	Qasrok	Bilan
122	Dahuk	Shekhan	Qasrok	Tilan
123	Dahuk	Shekhan	Qasrok	Bire
124	Dahuk	Shekhan	Qasrok	Basifra
125	Dahuk	Shekhan	Qasrok	Sarkaf
126	Dahuk	Shekhan	Qasrok	The big Khort
127	Dahuk	Shekhan	Qasrok	The small Khort
128	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Nisira
129	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Rabatke
130	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Kania Baska
131	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Shahia
132	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Benarinke
133	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Hasnaka
134	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Dera Khira
135	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Dize
136	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Baratin
137	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Begah
138	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Basawa
139	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Dihlinawi
140	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Bebozi
141	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Armash
142	Dahuk	Shekhan	Atrosh	Azakh
143	Dahuk	Shekhan	Ba'adre	Khorke
144	Dahuk	Shekhan	Ba'adre	Balata
145	Dahuk	Shekhan	Ba'adre	Burifka
146	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Kania Mala

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147	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Ibrahim Zila
148	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Rebare hajji Ahmedi
149	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Bany
150	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Pirozana
151	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Razike
152	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Derashe
153	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Mir Stake
154	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Dire
155	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Sharifa
156	Dahuk	Amadia	Amadia	Bebade
157	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Dirbe
158	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Dihik
159	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Sargirk
160	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Bawarka Ka'be
161	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Bawarka Kavri
162	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Mir Gaty
163	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Havnka
164	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Garago
165	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Kar Ria
166	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Zewa Saida
167	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Baliti
168	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Bie
169	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Sarki
170	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Ridinia
171	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Mazri
172	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Seradava
173	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Ashawa
174	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Tajika
175	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Bibava
176	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Sikrine
177	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Gondik
178	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Barank
179	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Bote
180	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Hamzike
181	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Bilijanke
182	Dahuk	Amadia	Sarsink	Kizi
183	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	See Da

184	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	See Dan
185	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Renchbar Agha
186	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Shacha
187	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sarki Rekan
188	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	The East Dihik
189	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Kokari
190	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bezali
191	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Kavaka
192	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bib Akre
193	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bistapi
194	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sinia
195	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Kerok
196	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Shive
197	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hittite
198	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Alih
199	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Karo
200	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bashi
201	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sarni
202	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Biznor
203	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Do Taza
204	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sipir
205	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	The upper Zewa
206	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bitifa
207	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bebo
208	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Reshma
209	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hosi
210	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hora
211	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Awka
212	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bansira
213	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Heel
214	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Mazy
215	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Cham Chokhy
216	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bawan
217	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	The west Dihik
218	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Rizi
219	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Marwansy
220	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Banistan
221	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Razga

Bahdinan A nfal

222	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hish
223	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sipei
224	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Dahlik
225	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hole
226	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sinchi
227	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Shamki
228	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Khalika
229	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sorian
230	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hiliashki
231	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Beda
232	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hnishi
233	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Kilia Diri
234	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Biari
235	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Mezi
236	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Meriava
237	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Qasirki
238	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Khary
239	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Pir Avdali
240	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Charmandy
241	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hilory
242	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sarka Zebari
243	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Khasto Jhory
244	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Khasto Jhery
245	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Latika
246	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Diwki
247	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Berezki
248	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Biyawi
249	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Pir Hasina
250	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Biroman
251	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Warakhal
252	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Dizgah
253	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Nerwa Jhory
254	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Nerwa Jhery
255	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Zewa
256	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Titmi
257	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Artisi
258	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Che
259	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sheikh Mama

Bahdinan Anfal

260	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Cham Ti
261	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Biry
262	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Rashava
263	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Nerwa Sito
264	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Rindela
265	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Zewki
266	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Artishi
267	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Shabakama
268	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sery
269	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Awika Dashta Zi
270	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Shatons
271	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Karo
272	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Mam Misa
273	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Derki
274	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Baghla
275	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hawsifa
276	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Midany
277	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Girava
278	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bikrok
279	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bavi
280	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Kolan
281	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Soria Jhory
282	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Mili Midany
283	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Awika Rekan
284	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hiliashki
285	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Zer
286	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Harika Shekha
287	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Harika Saida
288	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Galaka
289	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Mahidi
290	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Girgash
291	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Spindar Khilfo
292	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sherana
293	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Ridini
294	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Chalki
295	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bawan
296	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Mergi
297	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Hasin Bakra

Bahdinan A nfal

298	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Balava
299	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bargi
300	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Goharz
301	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Bikhiry
302	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Piran
303	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Badan
304	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Rishanki
305	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Gize Gara
306	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Ikmale
307	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Keria
308	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Kirko
309	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Binavy
310	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Dirang
311	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Zewa Shikan
312	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Kara
313	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Kani Sarki
314	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Marzi
315	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sargali
316	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Sigeri
317	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Saka
318	Dahuk	Amadia	Deralok	Zilie
319	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Atosh
320	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Avoki
321	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Argni
322	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Alili
323	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Bakheri
324	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Baraminki
325	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Baibaki
326	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Bar Ashi
327	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Bar Kavir
328	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Baha Khirab
329	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Bilimbasa
330	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Muslim Bebad
331	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Birjki
332	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Birkiat
333	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Belmandy
334	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Khoshka
335	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Khalata

336	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Khrinki
337	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Khalila
338	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	khribki
339	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Dizgira
340	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Derki
341	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Joli
342	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Sivri Ava
343	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Sivri Khirab
344	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Sosya
345	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Sipiavi Jhory
346	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Spindare
347	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Swini
348	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Sedara
349	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Siari
350	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Siani
351	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Shikafti
352	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Shikiran
353	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Shilia
354	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Chaloka Spindare
355	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Chaloka Siari
356	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Chakim Ribat
357	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Cham Shirte
358	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Cham Chaly
359	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Chinarki
360	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Gavarki
361	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Belimbeski
362	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Gevaroshki
363	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Giry
364	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Gondke Rimi
365	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Chamanke
366	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Karava
367	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Kani Mazy
368	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Kanika
369	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Klilo
370	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Korava
371	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Marani
372	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Masalaka
373	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Milbirki

Bahdinan A nfa

374	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Miroki
375	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Mezi
376	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Miski
377	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Halafy
378	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	The upper Hezank
379	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	The lower Hezank
380	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Kaye
381	Dahuk	Amadia	Chamanke	Wari Hina
382	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Hiror
383	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Kista
384	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Chalki
385	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Qomry
386	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Brifka
387	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Girka
388	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Gara
389	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Khish Khasha
390	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Bilizani
391	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Adani
392	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Sararo
393	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Kani Sarki
394	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Dishishi
395	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Dargala Saida
396	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Bazi
397	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Tishambiki
398	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Chimbilki
399	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Kani Mazini
400	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Dargala Mosa Bagi
401	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Miska
402	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Beshile
403	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Gilka
404	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Khanki
405	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Asihe
406	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Khiraba
407	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Shilazi
408	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Hesi
409	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Ikmale
410	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Merga Chia
411	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Ora

412	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Bidohi
413	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Cham Saida
414	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Binavy
415	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Hadina
416	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Mai
417	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Diri
418	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Hilwa
419	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Spindar
420	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Derishik (Muslim)
421	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Derishik(Christian)
422	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Kani Mase
423	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Betkar
424	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Baroka
425	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Av Sarki
426	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Malkhti
427	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Maghribia
428	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Betkar
429	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Tirwanish
430	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Bikdawida
431	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Sarzeri
432	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Doska
433	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Yati
434	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Shmaila
435	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Astang
436	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Bitaniri
437	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Ravina
438	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Ormana
439	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Batifa Saida
440	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Ormadada
441	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Tilar 1
442	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Tilar 2
443	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Tilar 3
444	Dahuk	Amadia	Kani Mase	Shirte
445	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Zewa
446	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Sheikh Mama
447	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Tine
448	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Dawdi
449	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Aradina

Bahdinan A nfal

450	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Hasin Pirka
451	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Tahlava
452	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Dahe
453	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Hamza
454	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Dokare
455	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Warmile
456	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Babire
457	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Kala Shekho
458	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Banka
459	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Arize
460	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Ghilbish
461	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Kani Balave
462	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Base
463	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Kole
464	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Garagah
465	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Kanika
466	Dahuk	Amadia	Bamarne	Presa
467	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Bira Kabra
468	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Harin
469	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Bazi Qorna
470	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Bazi Kali
471	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Hinari Khoshana
472	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Shini Jhery
473	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Shini Jhory
474	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Hike
475	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Charbot
476	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Chaly
477	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Gorg Gavy
478	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Kadana
479	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Bani
480	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Nipakhi
481	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Sirani Jhory
482	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Sirani Jhery
483	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Kavilka
484	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Dastka
485	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Babola
486	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Hilora
487	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Latka

Bahdinan A nfal

488	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Chame Sharlike
489	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Pirmos
490	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Kani Sarke
491	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Saro Kani
492	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Bekhma
493	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Gonaha
494	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Bni Mawat
495	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Gliky Siny
496	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Mimbari
497	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Dakkan
498	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Zewka
499	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Dopiri
500	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Kashka
501	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Bimawi
502	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Bar Zinar
503	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Zaman
504	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Merdava
505	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Arton Jhory
506	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Khanaky
507	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Dode Jhory
508	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Cham Bike
509	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Malamosa
510	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Sose
511	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Miraki
512	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Tojgy
513	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Sarkandal
514	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Shiva Guiske
515	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Naqab
516	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Marrani
517	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Jirka
518	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Shehi
519	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Bie
520	Dahuk	Akre	Nahla	Merge
521	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Sartang
522	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Hawshik Jhery
523	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Mavan
524	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Tilzid
525	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Hajhirke

Bahdinan A nfal

526	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Kerdiz
527	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Garmava Mohammed Agha
528	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Hachisni
529	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Dari
530	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Kani Spi Jhory
531	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Kani Spi Jhery
532	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Bosrian
533	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Girfil
534	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Sorka
535	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Kelik
536	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Lazaka
537	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Qasir Izdin
538	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Dolb Jhory
539	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Dolb Jhery
540	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Godba
541	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Marina
542	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Kevila
543	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Sarshor
544	Dahuk	Sumel	Sumel	Seche
545	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Bakhitma
546	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Kani Gasara
547	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Mam Shivan
548	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Tilkhish Kochar
549	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Tilkhish Arab
550	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Salahi
551	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Dostaka
552	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Kani Gol Lan
553	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Sina Roj Ava
554	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Zawa
555	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Ribeby
556	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Kabarto
557	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Aloka
558	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Bazalan
559	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Kala Badri
560	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Sharia
561	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Sitik
562	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Wishtian

563	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Rikava
564	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Khirshina
565	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Sheikh Khidri
566	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Qahira
567	Dahuk	Sumel	Faida	Girepan
568	Dahuk	Sumel	Batel	Asihe
569	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Koreme
570	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Koreme
571	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Baroshka Sa'don
572	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Banda
573	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Rasalaine
574	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Ikmala Khabor
575	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Ozmana
576	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Gond Kosa
577	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Garbaraske
578	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Alkishke
579	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Gondik Naby
580	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Dergijhnik
581	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Besifki
582	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Milhimbane
583	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Shawrike
584	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Babokhke
585	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Navishke
586	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Zewka Kandala
587	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Majilmakhte
588	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Biro Hajara
589	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Beshilke
590	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Navdara
591	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Alindke
592	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Galnaske
593	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Chirane
594	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Zinava
595	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Arida
596	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Saravke
597	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Bava
598	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Cham Tire
599	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Bajile
600	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Kovli

Bahdinan A nfa

601	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Kamaka
602	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Zewka Abo
603	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Karbil
604	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Dargala Shekha
605	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Zirhawa
606	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Zorava
607	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Zivinge
608	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Balaka
609	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Tilakiro
610	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Banasora
611	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Dilia
612	Dahuk	Dahuk	Mangeshke	Alakina
613	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Merge Haly
614	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Biheri
615	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Sipav
616	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Stokorke
617	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Khirabia
618	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Khorpni
619	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Soria
620	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Bane
621	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Ghilboke
622	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Chavrike
623	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Deralosh
624	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Meske
625	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Peda
626	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Koradire
627	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Merina
628	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Kizo
629	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Khirwa
630	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Sarke
631	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Lomana
632	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Bagera Sary
633	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Rashawir
634	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Dargal Shekha
635	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Maman
636	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Bablo
637	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Iminke
638	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Barebahar

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639	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Itit
640	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Avrika Sary
641	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Avrika Khare
642	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Talwa
643	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Bazirke
644	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Chaman
645	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Pirmos
646	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Bade
647	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Sindor
648	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Bajilor
649	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Qarqarava
650	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Ikmale
651	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Pishta Giry
652	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Mimadily
653	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Garmava Sa'eed Agha
654	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Piromara
655	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Bakoz
656	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Bakhornif
657	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Botiya
658	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Linava
659	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Peer fat
660	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Ghazi Awa
661	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Zewa Shafiq
662	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Beske
663	Dahuk	Dahuk	Zawita	Birchin

Iraqi Armament Project

** The names of the companies in the following table have been translated from an Arabic source, therefore, and due to the unavailability of the original source, the names of the companies may have been spelled poorly. (Translator)*

1. The companies that provided Iraq with weapons and non-traditional military equipments.

This list of companies has been prepared depending on files published in Middle East Data Project, which contained information about companies involved in providing Iraq with chemical & guided projectiles and rockets or advanced military technology. This information do not include the export of the traditional weapons because and according to Middle East Data Project, more than thousand companies have contributed in.

Terms Used:

BW : Biological and bacteriological weapon
CH W : Chemical Weapon, Technology / or Manufacturing Equipment
P : Projectiles' Design and / Manufacturing Equipment
N : Nuclear Weapon, Uranium Condensation / Technology, Supplies and Equipment.
WD : Weapon Design and / or Manufacturing Materials. This category concerns mainly about "Giant Cannon".

This study has been prepared in Mid News / Paris by Kinth Timmerman.

Company	Country	Pattern	Type of commodity delivered
Aerotech (Buenos Aires)	Argentina	P	Kansan Group, Rockets Design
Kostish	Argentina	P	Kansan Group, Rockets Design
Intsa, S, A, Cordoba	Argentina	P	Kansan Group, Rockets Design
Consult A,S,T	Austria	CH W	Construction of Laboratories
Cosoltco	Austria	CH W	Construction of Sa'ad 16
Imrish- Asman	Austria	CH W	Owner of Heuter and Shiranz
Biniarg	Austria	CH W	Construction Projects
Mineral Construction (Leonhard)	Austria	CH W	Metal Buildings, Chemical Weapons Factories
Neuberger	Austria	CH W	Chemical Reconnaissance Devices
Swatic and Sirny	Austria	CH W	Health Equipments
Delta Consult	Austria	CH W	Electronic, Projects Plans
Delta System	Austria	P	Rockets and Projectiles design
Bink Gerozentral	Austria	P	Financing Weapon Laboratories
Heuter and Shiranz	Austria	P	Construction of Weapon Laboratories
Elbow	Austria	P	Anti-storm Walls, Projectiles, Factories
Denzel	Austria	WD	MBB Aircrafts
Hirtenberg	Austria	WD	Spark Flambeau & Towing instruments
Stiber- Dummler- Busch	Austria	WD	Non-ferrous Bullets

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Foist-?	Austria	WD	Hawtzer GC-45
Philips Petroleum	Belgium	CH W	Theodi Glycol Sales (K. B. S)
Siyata	Belgium	CH W	Construction of Chemical Weapons Factories
Gunpowder United Stores	Belgium	P	Rockets and Missiles Fuel
Amalga Trading	Belgium	WD	Giant Cannon
Kokril	Belgium	WD	Giant Cannon Spare Parts
Ziroch Herstal Smelter	Belgium	WD	Giant Cannon Spare Parts
Six Construct	Belgium	WD	Construction of Air Bases
Space Rizrsh Corruration	Belgium	WD	Giant Cannon First Contractor
Afiras	Brazil	P	Missiles Program
Comban (A. N. C)	Switzerla nd	CH W	Chemical Alarm
Ifat Kor Limited	Switzerla nd	CH W	Sa'ad 16 Technology
Kondor Project (A. G)	Switzerla nd	P	Missiles Design
Konsin (ZK) S. A	Switzerla nd	P	Missiles Design, offered 150 Electron and Information Engineers
Wisntek (ZK) A.G	Switzerla nd	P	Rockets Designing
Shwilin	Switzerla nd	N	Nuclear Installations Methods
Schmitt Mechanica	Switzerla nd	N	Impulse Assembly
George Fisher	Switzerla nd	WD	Fusion Moulds, Cannons Manufacturing Instruments
Space Rizrsh	Switzerla nd	WD	Purchasing Giant Cannons
Fon Rol	Switzerla	WD	Giant Cannons Parts

	nd		
Fof	Switzerland	WD	Financing Means
W. T. B	Egypt	CH W	Sa'ad 16 th observer
Oshem	France	CH W	Sareen Sirens
Carbon Lurin	France	CH W	Secondary Security Agent
Fidand & Strial	France	CH W	Secondary Security Agent
Birib	France	CH W	Secondary Security Agent
Brifost	France	CH W	Secondary Security Agent
S. V. C. M	France	CH W	Requirements. Secondary Equipments for Protection
Sachim	France	P	Missiles Guiding Systems
Sab	France	P	Rockets Motors, Sprinklers
S. N. B.E	France	P	Rockets Fuel
Framatom	France	N	Nuclear Fuel for Reactors Ozirak
San Ghopan	France	N	Nuclear Technology
Techna Tom	France	N	Oziris Nuclear Reactor
Ozinor-Sailor	France		Special Steel for Actuating Centers
Interspace	France	WD	Infrared-guided Cameras for Observation Satellites (Aimed at Brazil)
Thomson C. S. F	France	WD	Sa'ad 13 Electronic Factory
Tisa	Federal Germany	??	??
Joseph Kohin	Federal Germany	BW	Micotoxin ,2 T 2, T H
Anton Earl	Federal Germany	CH W	Mobile laboratory for poisons
Afiatest	Federal Germany	CH W	Aerodynamic Researches Center for Sa'ad 16 Rockets
Aral Zais	Federal Germany	CH W	Equipments for Chemical Weapons Laboratories, Sa'ad 16
B. B	Federal Germany	CH W	Military Researches
Herburger	Federal	CH W	Construction of Chemical Weapons

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B.A.U	Germany		Factory
Deutch	Federal Germany	CH W	Military researches
A. B. A	Federal Germany	CH W	Construction, Purchaser
Andoster Work	Federal Germany	CH W	Instruments, Equipments, Cover for Chemical Weapon
Anfrablan	Federal Germany	CH W	9230 Project, Nerve Gas
Kark Cup	Federal Germany	CH W	Sa'ad 16, Experiments Researches Equipments, Biological Equipments. Contractor for a Chemical Weapon in Samara
M. B. B	Federal Germany	CH W	Requirements of Sa'ad 16 Laboratory
Biloblint (under purification)	Federal Germany	CH W	Equipments for Samara Factory
Blanokof	Federal Germany	CH W	Poisons
Birsag	Federal Germany	CH W	Water Treatment, Samara constructions
Cast	Federal Germany	WD	Generators Covers for Lesilreen
Rain Bern	Federal Germany	CH W	Mobile Laboratory for Poisons
Rima- Labor Technique	Federal Germany	CH W	Inhalation System for Researching in the Field of Poisonous Materials
Sigma Shimmy	Federal Germany	CH W	Biological Weapons Effects
Sigma shimmy	Federal Germany	CH W	??
Fit. Engineering	Federal Germany	WD	Indicators, Productions Factories
W. T. B	Federal Germany	CH W	Nerve Gases Factories
Beloham Machino	Federal Germany	P	Computer-tightened Powders
Brown Bufry	Federal	P	Electronics

	Germany		
Dummler Benz	Federal Germany	P	Trucks
Digota	Federal Germany	P	Military Researches for Sa'ad 16 , Requirements and Non-classified Materials for Chemical Factories.
Fritz Werner	Federal Germany	P	Instruments - Tools
Gilastr (Projecta)	Federal Germany	P	General Contractor for Sa'ad 16 Program, Systems and Presented Experiment Tools and Instruments
Integral - Suir	Federal Germany	P	Kansan group
Anigormatic (A. S. E)	Federal Germany	P	Sa'ad 16 Rockets, Systems
Lifild	Federal Germany	P	Nasir Rockets Heads
MAN	Federal Germany	P	Bombers Parts, Missiles
Machinefbric (Rafinsborg)	Federal Germany	P	Instrument - Tools
Mosser-Farc	Federal Germany	P	Sa'ad 16 Rockets. Researches.
M. B.B	Federal Germany	P	Training, Technology, Electronics, Condor 11 Missile drills.
Nick Hamburg	Federal Germany	P	Climatology, Chemical Factories.
Fryeburg, B.S.G.	Federal Germany	P	Kansan Group, Missiles Design
Aromax	Federal Germany	P	Intercession, Chemical Weapons, Missiles
Rin Metal	Federal Germany	P	Missiles Crane, Central House of Lafiast / Taji
Imans	Federal Germany	P	Electronic Mixers for Rockets Fuel, Precise Lathes, Equipments for Informational Control, Programs for Taji Center, a Sound-free Hall for Sa'ad 16.

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International (Trade Consulting)	Federal Germany	P	Sa'ad 16 Major Secondary Agent, Laboratory Materials Contractor for Missiles and Chemical Weapons.
Wildrish(Segn)	Federal Germany	P	Tools and Instruments for Missiles Factories
Yegman	Federal Germany	P	Towing System for ROCKET Bombers
Fins(Technique)	Federal Germany	P	Cold and Heat Rooms
Dlinger	Federal Germany	N	Special Steel for Actuating Centers
Akybort (Union)	Federal Germany	N	Metal for Manufacturing Liquidated Gases
Firstal	Federal Germany	N	First Agent Taji
A H Metalform	Federal Germany	N	Plating Equipments, Information Instruments, Strengthening Cannons, Bullets, Buildings, Uranium Condensation, Developing Scud Rockets.
Inwago	Federal Germany	N	Magnetic Rings for Uranium Condensation Factories, Developing Scud Rockets
K. W. U	Federal Germany	N	Technology for Nuclear Reactor Center
Liyold. A ? G	Federal Germany	N	Taji, High Temperature Oven, Foundry and Dissolution
MAN Technology	Federal Germany	N	Mediators for (H H Metalform)
Nokim	Federal Germany	N	Clasps/ for Fuel Sprinkles Containing Uranium
Marstal	Federal Germany	N	Steel for industrialization by Actuating Centers in Taji
T ? V	Federal Germany	N	Materials Experiments, Taji
A. B.- B Manheim	Federal Germany	WD	Electrical Parts for Taji Ovens
Bodirus(Mil dmol	Federal Germany	WD	, Taji Melting Techniques

Branch)			
Dummler - Benz	Federal Germany	WD	Observation Vehicles
Dynamite Nobel	Federal Germany	WD	Explosives
Fon	Federal Germany	WD	Transportation Means
Huschtif	Federal Germany	WD	Construction, Taji
Klokiner	Federal Germany	WD	Steam Generator, steel, compressing foundry, Spare Parts for Taji
Cross	Federal Germany	WD	Unclassified Component for Weapons Factory.
Lasco	Federal Germany	WD	Weapons and Ammunition Production Units
Nidister Uvenanlagen	Federal Germany	WD	Special Ovens for Hardened Steel Taji
Lod Fig Hammer	Federal Germany	WD	Unclassified Component for Weapons Factory
Man Roland	Federal Germany	WD	Transportation Requirements and Supplies
Mansman (Deuwisberg)	Federal Germany	WD	Giant Cannon Parts
Mansman(Di mag)	Federal Germany	WD	Melting Requirements for Taji
Mansman. Recsrot)	Federal Germany	WD	Giant Cannon Parts
Marius	Federal Germany	WD	Weapons and Ammunition Production Units
Matoshka	Federal Germany	WD	The Mother Center for Likulifid and Partners.
M.B.B	Federal Germany	WD	Explosives Patents (Fuel-Aerial)
Rafinsburg	Federal Germany	WD	Fire Steel for Manufacturing Stoves in Taji
Rohr Gas	Federal Germany	WD	Taji
Shermer-	Federal	WD	Weapons and Ammunition

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Blit-Simclasib	Germany		Production Units
Shmet Krantz	Federal Germany	WD	Computer-verified Materials, Strengthening Cannons Tubes
S.M.S Hazinklifer	Federal Germany	WD	Compressor for Smelters in Taji
T.B.T Tephohrtacnic	Federal Germany	WD	Instruments, Tools, Taji
Tesn	Federal Germany	WD	??
Zoblin	Federal Germany	WD	Steel Melting ,Taji
Dango Odenantal	Federal Germany	WD	Metals Processing in Melting and Smelting, Taji
Corber (Bloom Center)	Federal Germany	WD	Instruments- Tools for Sa'ad 16.
Advanced Technology Institute	Greece	CH W	Studies for Giant Cannon
K.B.S	Netherlands	CH W	Theodi Glycol
Malshimy	Netherlands	CH W	Indictors Chemical
Transic India	India	CH W	Triunil Chloride
Tico (German Rasamil)	Iraq	CH W	Taji (Mediator)?
Al-Arabi	Iraq	P	State Agent T. D. G
Osidet	Italy	CH W	Sareen indictors
Montigdon	Italy	CH W	Sareen Indictors for Malshimy
Senia	Italy	CH W	Chemical Weapon Laboratory Sa'ad 16
Technipetrol	Italy	CH W	Nerve Gas Factory
Saya B.B.DR	Italy	P	Rockets Fuel
Aromac	Italy	P	Detonator (Kritron)
Saya	Italy	N	Cells

Technique			
B.N.L Bank	Italy	WD	Financing
Danily	Italy	WD	Plating Machine
Ilfa	Italy	WD	Oven Requirements
Ilfa	Italy	WD	Fosin Owner. Giant Cannons Parts.
Shosita Del Fosin	Italy	WD	Giant Cannons Parts.
Minolta	Japan	WD	Re-production Requirements
Trans Techno	Jersey	P	Kansan Group, Missiles Technology.
Konsin Investments	Monaco	P	Kansan Group, Financing.
Konsin S.A.M	Monaco	P	Kansan Group, Missiles Technology.
Shima Dex	Polonia	N	Uranium Processing Factory Repair Works
N Tel Trade Consulting	Spain	P	Missiles Technology Agent
Gaza	Spain	WD	D.M.B.B Aircrafts
Trilan	Spain	WD	Giant Cannon Steel Winnower
Bofor	Sweden	P	Electronic, rocket bombers.
Kanira	Britain	P	Owner of 50% of T.D.J tried to buy Lirfan
Matrix Churchill	Britain	P	Instruments – Tools, Precise Lathes
Nar	Britain	P	Rockets Heads
S.R.S	Britain	P	Fanor Tubes Joints S.R.S/T. D. J Tried to Buy Kanira / Lirjet (Ireland). 1989, Ashty Y Matrix- Churchill
T.M.G Engineering	Britain	P	Purchasing Rockets and Technology, Financing Instruments and Tools Factories
Trans Techno (E.K)	Britain	P	Kansan Group, Missiles Technology
Konsark Engineering	Britain	N	High Temperature Oven
Astra Hold	Britain	WD	Giant Cannon Spare Parts

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Yangs			
Besa	Britain	WD	Instruments and Tools for Weapons Factories.
Eagle Trost	Britain	WD	Owner of Haly Suin, requirements of Giant Cannon
Gloyal Technical	Britain	WD	Identification of Mines Under Seas
Haliswin	Britain	WD	Giant Cannon Spare Parts
Gloyal Technical	Britain	WD	Mines Excavation, Sound-detonators for Under Water Mines.
N Tel Highway Transport	Britain	WD	Transportation of Giant Cannon Spare Parts
Mid International	Britain	WD	Instrument- Tools
Shilfd	Britain	WD	Giant Cannon Trunk
Walter Somers	Britain	WD	Giant Cannon Water Equipments
Centre Diners Control	USA	CH W	Nile Fever Virus
Alhadad Trading	USA	CH W	Chemical indictors
Nocraft Mircatil	USA	CH W	Chemical indictors
Corruration	USA	CH W	Athelin Oxide
Electronics (Associated)	USA	P	Computers for R,D rockets.
Hewlett (Packard)	USA	P	Computers for R,D rockets.
Scientific (Atlanta)	USA	P	Computers for R,D rockets.
Wiltren (Company)	USA	P	Computer Requirements, non-directional Analytical System
Witionz (X.Y.Z)	USA	P	Kabriun Instruments and Tools elements.
Kansark	USA	N	High Temperature Ovens
(B.N.L) Bank	USA	WD	Atlanta Branch of Italian (B.N.L), Financing.

Minter Fugal (Casting)	USA	WD	Instruments and Tools for Cannon Trunk
Sitico	USA	WD	Iraqi Financing
Tectronic	USA	WD	Final Graphic Electronics for Computer
Techsonics	USA	WD	Computer for B.D rockets

The Countries of origin of the companies that provided Iraq with non- traditional military supplies and equipments.

Origin Country	Number of Companies
Argentina	3
Austria	١٧
Belgium	٨
Brazil	١
Egypt	١
USA	١٨
France	١٦
Greece	١
India	١
Iraq	٢
Italy	١٢
Japan	١
Jersey	١
Monaco	٢
Netherlands	٢
Polonia	١
Federal Germany	٨٦
Britain	١٨
Sweden	١
Switzerland	١١
Spain	٤
Total	٢٠٧

Bahdinan Anfal Project in the Ba'ath Regime Evidences

The Anfal is a collective killing, monstrous crime, pre-planned policy in order to remove the national identity of the Kurds and destruction of Kurdistan along its people and it therefore goes under genocide category, because genocide or extermination is an international crime, the perpetrator should be punished as per the international protocols, especially, resolution No. 260, on 9/12/1948, of the United Nations and has been signed and recognized by the government of Iraq on 3/2/1958.

Undoubtedly, The Anfal was a series of phases; each phase has been achieved in a different way and different circumstances.

Bahdinan Anfal was the last series of the black Anfal operations and coincided with the end of the Iraqi-Iranian war, with the participation of the largest military and air forces.

The following is the text of the evidences of the Ba'ath regime, carrying the signature of the criminal Yonis Mohammed Zhirib, Commander of the Fifth Corp, and the executor of the Kurds extermination project under the name (The Last Anfal) in Bahdinan area.

The Last Battle of Anfal

From 28/9/1988 to 2/9/1988 in the Fifth Corp Sector.

The Beginning:

1. In order to wipe out, extirpate the saboteurs and their strongholds within the region of the Fifth Corp, areas extending as far as the east and the northern borders of Turkey, in addition to restore and control the territories went out of our control for a long time because of the war.
2. The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces issued instructions during the first meeting, under the supervision of chief of the General Staff on 7/8/1988 in Kirkuk, to carry out an extensive operation in the Sectors of the First and Fifth Corps, taking the following points into consideration:
 - The goal of the operation should be the extirpation of saboteurs and control them.
 - Besieging the saboteurs and taking them away.
 - Using the violence and severity against the saboteurs and also the people supporting them.

3- The aim

Holding debates about the last operation of the Anfal campaign in the Fifth Legion Sector, in order to wipe out the saboteurs, destroy their strongholds and uncover the operation results.

The Nature of the Battlefield:

In general, the area is mountainous in the eastern and northern parts of the Iraqi-Turkish borderline; the area includes fruit gardens and forests. The geographical shape of the region is composed of rocky lands in the high areas; the low parts of mountains consist of hard lands and some other components, with a layer of clay and earth which extends from the west and south towards the flat areas in Solevani region and Akre. These regions also include a group of valleys, ravines, caves and water canals situated in the north, east and the west. Due to the availability of the high mountains on the way, the military Sectors movement should be aware of the following:

- a) The most important series of mountains are :(Gara, Matin, Bekher, (.....), Kishan, Zinar, (.....), Rashra, Shirin, Pires, Rabatikim,
- b) The important rivers are: (Khabor, the Upper Zab,.....)
- c) The important regions are: (Sanate, Zawita, Balida, Zewa Shekhan, Rashava, Sedara, Zewa gully), all these areas are located in the Amadia region and require a big force.

The General Attitude

4- Our Sectors

- a) These Divisions will be deployed in the following regions before the commencement of the operations. The communications will be established amongst the Divisions and Corps.

Division	Location
The Command of the 4 th Division	Kani Mase
The Command of the 7 th Division	Begova
The Command of the 29 th Division	Batifa
The Command of the 35 th Division	Deralok
The Command of the 41 st Division	Sarsink
The Command of the 38 th Force	Zakho
The Command of the 41 st Force	Atrosh
The Command of the 45 th Force	Shirwam Mazin
The Command of the National Defense Regiments.	Akre. Dinarta

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b) In order to carry out the operation, the incoming Sectors will be under the command of the following Divisions:

Division	Infantry Brigade		Battalion Of Armored Vehicles And Tanks	Attack Battalion		National Defense Regiments
Div. 4	6	1	2 troops	4	4	21
Div. 7	5	1	1 troop + Headquarter	3	4	26
Div. 29	3	1	1 troop + Headquarter	3	3	16
Div. 35	5	1		3	4	26
Div. 41	4	1 troop	1 troop	2	4	15
The Command of Force 42	5	1	1 troop	2	4	21
The Command of Force 38	4	1	1	2	4	20
The Command of Force 45	3	1 troop	1	3	3	12
The Command of Force Of National Defense Regiment/5	4	1	2 troops	2	4	14
The Grand Total	39	7 Battalion & 2 Troops	4 Battalions of Armored Vehicles and Tanks	24	24	171

And to support these Divisions, (3) other Battalions were named and will be deployed as required, in addition to the Engineering Troops, from the

Military Engineering Battalion, under the command of the Divisions and were specified to facilitate the work and mission of the Military Sectors.

5- The Saboteurs:

- a) There is a group of Saboteurs in Bahdinan Sector; it consists of the traitorous Masoud Barzani, the communist saboteurs and the Iranian spies.
- b) There is a saboteur Force within the scope of the First Regiment in Bahdinan Sector. This Force consists of the group of the traitorous Masoud Barzani, the communist saboteurs and the Iranian spies. It is estimated that, the Force is composed of 2300 individuals. The saboteurs belonging to Barzani group form the biggest percentage of the Force. This includes the First Branch on the Zab River in Zewa region, besides, 7 committees, 2 treacherous Organizations and there are some villagers armed by the saboteurs to support them in the case they encountered the Sectors, they were named Bargiry Milly (Civil Defense), the meeting location is the border triangle of Iraq, Turkey and Iran .
- c) Their destruction activities included the attack on our military positions, locations and our governmental foundations. They were carrying out stealing, attacking the villagers, besides collecting the information about our Sectors and foundations and sending the information to our Iranian enemy.
- d) The saboteurs locations:
 1. 1st Branch in Zewa village (6) Committees & 30 Organizations
 2. Dahuk Local Committee in Galnaske village Organizations 6
 3. Zakho Local Committee in Harona village Organizations 12
 4. Amadia Local Committee in Beshile village Organizations 9
 5. Akre Local Committee in Kafia village Organizations 5
 6. Shekhan Local Committee in Sedara village Organizations 7
 7. Golan Local Committee invillage Organizations 9
 8. In addition to three other organizations that have direct relations with the 1st Branch.

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There are also some other Organizations in Barzan region: (Hoba, Zine, Argosh, Bokle and Spindare), the aim of which is to facilitate the way for the saboteurs from Bahdinan to Iran.

e) The Communist Bahdinan Sector:

Their location is spread out between the villages of Zewa and Mishkana:

1. Battalion 1 in Mirin valley
2. Battalion 2 in Dargal village

f) The Bahdinan Force, of the Iranian followers and spies:

1. Dahuk Local Committee two attached Sectors.
2. Shekhan Local Committee two attached Sectors.
3. Zakho Local Committee three attached Sectors.
4. Amadia Local Committee three attached Sectors.

g) The Force of each organization includes (20-40) saboteurs and the Force of each Sector includes (50-60) saboteurs.

The Process Readiness

6- After the end of the Anfal process (5), another plan was engaged on 7/June/1988 as an extension to the Anfal process (6, 7, 8), then, many meetings were held with the Field officers. In accordance with the instructions of the General Staff command for preparing a plan to exterminate the Saboteurs (destroyers) in Balisan and Samaqolian areas. After the preparation of this plan by the 5th Corp Headquarter, the agreement was obtained from the presidency of the republic to go ahead with this operation to bomb and destroy the Saboteurs' Headquarters in Dole and the above-mentioned area (Dola Balisan).

The Anfal process (6-7) was postponed in the meeting held in the 1st Corp headquarter, with the agreement of the Chief of Staff, in order to prepare well and to strike the Saboteurs strongly in Bahdinan Sector and according to the following preparation:

A- An interview was made in the 1st Corp leadership, on 7/8/1988, attended by comrade Ali Hasan Majid, member of the National Command, undercover Secretary / North Office, Chief of Staff and his assistant to the operation, military airplanes pilots. The instructions were given to put an end to the Saboteurs in the northern area, the Chief of Staff issued his direct orders in regard to the Anfal operation and the preparation of the required plan and providing the requirements.

----- *Bahdinan Anfal*

- B- Several meetings were held by the head of the Corp, group of the Chief of Staff, where a plan was prepared to exterminate the Saboteurs along the Sector of the Corp.
- C- In an interview on 12/7/1988, held in the Headquarter of the General Command of the Armed Forces, attended by the Chief of Staff and his assistant, in order to discuss the planning and the following points were identified:
 - 1. The first Corp is to carry out the task in Balisan and Samaqolian.
 - 2. The fifth Corp is to carry out the task in the areas Zewashkan - Zakho in Bahdinan Sector.
- D- With the attendance of the Chief of Staff, his assistant and a number of the members of the General Command of the Armed Forces in Kirkuk, a meeting was held; the decision was made, i.e. to start the Anfal of Bahdinan on 25/8/1988.
- E- The Headquarter of the Advanced Corp was prepared and to start the task on 24/8/1988 in Zakho and Sarsink.
- F- A tight back up plan was prepared i.e. the fighting Helicopters. On 22/ 8/1988, before the start of the operation and the decision has already been made by the head of the Corp.....
- G- The plan was prepared to control Sabila (military language), Bahdinan Sector i.e. notify all Corps and Commands.
- H- The orders were given to the Forces Command /38 to investigate and follow up the security situation in the Sectors assembly areas, notify the Sector Officers in cooperation with the new Sector Officers. Everyone is to choose the best location for his forces gathering and to repulse the Saboteurs' strikes.

7- Execution of the war plan:

A- Taking over the task

Taking over the task was planned to be the end of the Anfal operations i.e. conducting attacks to exterminate Saboteurs' headquarters, where they existed in the besieged area, the western of Biradost, Sherwana Mazin, Bekher Mountain, the northern part of the Iraqi-Turkish borders, Atrosh and southern Akre from 4:00 hr on 28/8

A- The Orders' Congress

The decision was made to carry out the above task starting from the day 24/8/1988 over the mud table (military language) during the congress starting from that day and with the attendance of the officials.

B- The Coordination Congress:

One : The coordination congress for planning and defining responsibilities was held in the headquarter of the Forces Command / 38, attended by the group of the General Staff of the Corp, beside a number

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of the Officers and Commanders of the Units whom were allocated to their planning process and those who lately joined us.

Two: The coordination assured the following points:

- 1- The operation will start from outside to inside to besiege and exterminate the Saboteurs.
- 2- The employment of a large number of the National Defence Forces in the effective areas except the border areas.
- 3- The continuous pressure, to engage the well-organized Sectors to maintain the size of the operation and to eliminate the Saboteurs in all Sectors.
- 4- The multiplicity of the working parties to achieve the siege.
- 5- The use of the Helicopter airborne divisions, whenever the situation dictated, to eliminate the Saboteurs and prevent them from...
- 6- Flexibility was given to all Divisions' Officers in the directions changes of the secondary Convoys or they are to allocate other Convoys whenever the battlefield required and within their existing needs.

War Start:-

General

One:- It should be carried out within one phase and by nine Divisions Headquarters/Commands.

Two:- Refer to diagram.

B- Fourth Division

One:- Start from Kani Mase towards Bewashkan, Betkar, Sarni, Sare Amadia and Rashava valley along Matin mountain series.

Two:- It is to be carried out by 7 Convoys and as per as the following method:

Convoy One:- Start from Kani Mase – Bist Nora – Zewa – Mishkan – Miriki – Hise – Shilazi and towards Baloka.

Convoy Two:- From Kani Mase towards Bilbil bridge – Betkar – Kani Sarke – Sarni.

Convoy Three:- From Kani Mase towards Bidohi – Ora – Kikala and towards numbers:- 1795 – 1858 – 2038 – 1220 (These numbers are secret military call-signs)

Convoy Four:- From Amadia Resort – Sare Amadia mountain series, numbers 320 – (...), numbers 2015 – 1896 – 1868 – 1820 – 1677.

Convoy Five:- Start from Agha Yoji Mishi – Sargal valley – Sargal village – Barchi – Dirgini.

Convoy Six:- From Deralok towards Rashava, numbers 1556 – 1502 – Hasan Bakira – Itit – number 1665.

Convoy Seven:- From Qadish towards Isfka – Sare Khiraba valley – One Force towards 1980 – number 1575.

Three:- The Division achieved the goal at 1200hr on 29/9.

C – Infantry Division / 7

One: - Start from Begova area towards Beshile –Dargal – Pasti – Nizdore – Ikmale – Horke and from Bamarne, in order to control Matin Mountain and control the Saboteurs' Headquarters.

Two:- To be carried out by 6 Convoys and in the following method:-

Convoy One:- Start from Begova – Tishish - Notir – Khanki – Hani Balav – Biyo – Banke – Base – Miska – Dirinkil – Kolka – One Force towards Qomry – Atis – Hiror.

Convoy Two:- Start from (3626) square, to two directions, first, towards Nizdore and Siwashwan Resort. Second, towards Horke and then Dafaf.

Convoy Three:- Start from Demka to two directions, first, towards Khare - Milafi – Dole, second, towards Barzan and then Haftanin Resort – Amzola.

Convoy Four:- Start from Zriza – Gholdia – One Force to Kanito.

Convoy Five:- Start from Bamarne towards Dihe - Hamza – Tahlava – Cham Sosik – number 875, one Force towards Dawdi and then Kolen Zaminka.

Convoy Six:- Start from Bamarne in order to control the Peak of Matin Mountain and control the Saboteurs' Headquarters in Dargal – Beshile – Bawza – from three directions : Bamarne – Aradina Fala – Aradina Bisirmana – Ayn Sheikh.

D – Infantry Division / 35

One:- Start from Balinda towards Shamdinan – Shat Yonis – Biyo – Hise - Artish.

Two:- To be carried out by five Convoys and in the following manner:-

Convoy One:- Start from Balinda towards Sida and Mamisa villages.

Convoy Two:- Start from Mamisa towards Kani Zol and Artish.

Convoy Three:- Start from Bawa towards Sarmaziya Mountain then towards Sitahi and then Hish – Anis Tie (According to this chauvinist plan, it is clear that the regime has crossed the Turkish borders several kilometers, because some of the above-mentioned villages are Turkish. This was an agreement among the enemies of the Kurdish nation; the agreement was authorizing the two countries to cross the border 15 kilometer deep in critical situations.

Convoy Four:- Start from Bit Birkha – i.e. Pebarkhe in Rekani area, towards Hora – Artish – Bebo – then to number 2287-Zitwa Jhory-Dirga-One Force towards Sirki Kirdigla.

Convoy Five: - Start from Mezi (1718) towards Lamtaisa and then Odlu, one Force towards Kijor, then to number 2025 and then number 1839.

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g) The Command of the Forces / 45

One: The start will be from Sherwana Mazin towards Shirin Mountain, Dinara and Barzan.

Two: According to the following method and by using three groups, the plan will be implemented:

The First Group:

The start point will be from Kolke, utilizing two groups. The first group will move towards Kolan, Zirara, Lirabir and the Square (2384). The second group will move to Bedaran, then the police station and Rezan Bridge.

The Second Group:

The start point will be from Sherwana Mazin towards Hoia, Idlibe and Binan, then, the troops will be split into two groups, the first group will head for Argosh and Chimir, the second group will head for Shish, and then, the force will be regrouped and head for Tui and Gize.

The Third Group:

The start point will be from Sherwana Mazin. The troop will be split into two groups. The first group will head for Lira, Kwaze, Moska Mountain, and Badoka and towards Teli Mountain, while the second group will aim at the Bot wellspring.

Three: the whole groups completed their missions at 1100 on 2/9.

h) The Command of the National Defense Forces. /5:

One: Will start from Dinarta towards Bile and Bira Kapra.

Two: The implementation will be via 5 groups, in the following method:

The first group: The start point will be from Dinarta towards Bile, the force will be split into two groups, and the first group will head for Barzan, while, the second group will head for Hostan.

The second group: the start point will be from Dinarta, the Force will then be split into two groups, the first group will head for Hin and Majaly, the second force will also be split into other groups: One group will move towards the mountain summit (1345), another group will move towards the mountain peak (1469) and the other group will face the mountain top (1880), while the second group will move towards Bany Mawa.

The third group: Will start from Balida towards Baze then to Barzan.

The fourth group: Will start from Kashk Ava towards the mountains tops (1223), (1192), (1583), (1752), while the secondary forces will be grouped to be at the mountain top (1571), Siana and Aragin.

The fifth group: The starting point will be from Mireba towards Nirok, Merge and Khorta Mazin.

Three: The Command achieved all tasks at 10:00 o'clock, on 29/8.

e) The Infantry Division /41

One: Will commence from Sarsink towards Razike, Gara mountain, Razga, Karim mountain, (.....) and Zewa.

Two: According to the following method and the use of four groups, the plan will be implemented:

The first group: Will start from Sarsink Summer Resort towards Garagah village, mountains tops (2027) and (2119).

The second group: Will start from Harika Aghai towards Spindare and Dirzok, then to Razike, Ridina and Gize.

The third group: Will start from Sarke, Sirania Jhory, Sirania Jhery, (.....), Kafia, and Ikmale.

The forth group: Will start from Ashwan towards the mountains summits (1751), (2069), (2027) and (1819).

Three: The division achieved all tasks at 10:00 on 29/8.

f) The Infantry Division /29

One: Will start from Batifa and Zakho towards the villages located close to the Khabor River, while moving the other forces towards Sanate, (.....), the Zawita Summer Resort, Mangeshke and Rasalaine Jhery.

Two: The plan will be implemented using eight forces.

The first force: Will start from Avgany, Levo and Spindaroke, the force will be split in order to head for (.....), Tirik Simo, until Kerok.

The second force: Will start from Batifa towards Gofka Jhery, Barzirk and Kirbit Ali.

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The third force: Will start from Bebank village towards Tawke village, Sirko till Spindaroke, the force will be split in order to head for Beshilke.

The fourth force: Will start from the Sanate valley and Avagize, the force will be split in the Christian Sharanish village and will head for Zawita Summer Resort, and then to Avagize.

The fifth force: Will move immediately towards the upper and the lower Rasalaine, till Kole near the Khabor River.

The sixth force: Will start from Mangeshke to Baroshke, Khabor River, the force will be split in order to head for Karmile.

The seventh force: Will start from Mangeshke towards Inishke and the force will be split in order to head for Kole and Banda.

Three: the Command achieved all tasks at 1600 on 29/8.

g) **The Command of the 38th Force:**

One: Will start from Zakho towards the Bekher Mountain and Galnaske village and from Zawita to Deralosh and Galnaske.

Two: The plan will be implemented using five forces.

The first force: Will start from Zakho towards Khwalish, Betas, Bezih villages and Harona, the force will be split to head for Cham Bahiv village and to the mountain summit (0702).

The second force: Will start from Balqos village, taking two directions, the first one towards the mountain peak (1208), while the second one towards the mountain summit (1598), Khrab Merge and then to Zinava.

The third force: Will start from (..... and Kevila, then towards Karpite village, Zewa, Galnaske, Khaziava and Girshin.

The fourth force: Will start from Zawita towards the Kamaka Mountain and Galnaske, The force will be split in order to head for of Bade, Sindor, Qarqarava, Bakhornif and Khaziava villages.

The fifth force: Will start from Hojava and Shawrike towards Galnaske.

Three: The Command achieved all the tasks at 700 on 29/8.

h) The Infantry Division /42:

One: Will start from Atrosh towards Chamanke and Sedara, and from Zawita towards the top of Kedy Chigara Mountain till Nie valley and Siatatika, then towards Spindare, Atrosh and Chamanke.

Two: Will start from Siatatika towards the Mountain top (1426), Khrba and the mountain top (982) till Tila village. The force will be split to head for Birski valley police station till arriving in Hassan Ava village.

The third force: Will start from Atrosh towards Kolina, the mountain top (1985), Rabatke, Chamanke and Wady Moke.

The fourth force: Will start from Atrosh towards Shikir, Kanika, Karwa and Adnis, one force will head for Sedara and another will move to the mountain top (1460).

The fifth force: Will start from Zawita towards Koregavana till Baroshke village, and then, the force will split to head for Deralosh and Chavrike villages.

The sixth force: Will start from Bablo towards the mountain top (1268), Sardamin valley, mountain summit (1869), Sheikh Oday and Nie Valley. The force will be split to head for Peda, Dize, Beka and then towards the Square (4675) and the mountain top (4975).

Three: The Division achieved all tasks at 1200 on 30/8.

The Role of Weapon Categories and Serving in the Anfal Campaign
The role of categories

A- Artillery Role

The artillery played a major and effective role in the distribution of the artillery congestion over the Divisions and Units, within the sector of the control and supervision over the transportation and opening of the Artillery supplies and prepare the fire plan through the field supervision as follows:-

First:- Movement: majority of the units have been transported by the rail-road and troop carriers, except a section of Units, they were towed because of the unavailability of the transportation supplies. Due to this, the Cannon and Machines encountered breakdown and delayed the arrival of the Units to the assigned location in time, increasing the pressure over the Division Artillery to control the Artillery Units. On top of this, the

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majorities of the Artillery Units arrived and were ready to support before (hr).

Second: - The road and opening areas: The operation area was uneven, there were not transportation roads leading to the opening areas, the shortage in the suitable areas for cannons, the uselessness of the light Batteries due to their short range, the unavailability of the appropriate method for transportation, it sometimes included cannons 105,122mm, where the 130mm cannon have totally been depended on, thus, lessened the supporting fire sources.

Third: - Area:- The area does not have a tripling , the first opening suggested to square the Units, then the area was used to set up the artillery in the form of squaring the Corp and Division, the main areas have been checked and points established by the Corp battalion, awaiting the Army surveyors to establish tripling points that need to be set up systematically by the military engineering or Directorate of Labours.

Fourth:- Cannon Failures : The majority of the Units arrived in the Sector suffered the shortage in support, especially during the first stages. It is therefore necessary to make sure of the Units situation before exercises. The Corp Artillery played a major role in opening a Repair Center for cannons and follow up the repair on a regular base. A number of cannons have already been repaired in the old Units Sectors and then sent to the Sector.

Fifth:- Safety:- The operation area was parallel with the Iraqi-Turkish international borderline, causing embarrassment in the Artillery support in an unauthorized area, where it has not worked there before. Recommendations as to settle the situation have been issued, in order to obtain the best treatment for the targets and ensure safety within the operation to prevent the projectiles from crossing the border.

Sixth:- Communication:- The communication was limited to the wireless devices only, because of the Sector capacity, far targets and difficult terrain. However, stretching out the wired network is dissipation for this size of the Units and for such a limited operation.

Seventh:- Artillery Support:- The situation did not require the Artillery support except in both Sectors QQ45 and FQ5, it carried out its duties in overcoming the resistance and occupation of the assigned targets.

B. The Armours Role:

The Armoured Units, Tanks Battalions and Armoured Battalions had a remarkable role during the Last Anfal operation. (2) Armoured Brigades,

(2) Tanks Battalions and (5) Armoured Battalions participated in the operation; they were distributed as an average as (1) Tank Battalion and (2) Armoured Units allocated to each Division that took part in the operation above mentioned.

The Tanks and Armoured Battalions have been distributed as Units in all assigned Convoys. The Tanks and Armoured Units have been mobilized quickly in order to be paired with the Units took over leading the Convoys in spite of the delay of some Tanks Battalions Units, due to the enormous failures in the Tanks Carriers, where they transport the Tanks to the Last Anfal operation Sector.

First:- Positives:

- (1) The Armoured Units, Tanks and Armoured Battalions were enough to support the assigned Units.
- (2) The Ammos were allocated to all Units.
- (3) The cooperation between the assigned Units and Tanks Battalions caused the Convoys to reach the destination in time.
- (4) The Units and Armoured Battalions did not witness any obstacles; they supported well and directly, especially the medial and field factories.

Second:- Negatives:

- (1) The delayed arrival of some Tanks Battalions and Armoured Units is due to the enormous failures of the Tanks Carriers.
- (2) The major failure of the Tanks Carriers were due to tires, caused them to delay in joining the assigned area of responsibility to after 1 September 1988.

C:- The Military Engineering

The Corp vast Sector, mountainous terrain, shortage in maintenance efforts, opening roads, and lack in the military engineering resources have all overburdened the Corp engineering command and supervised Units during the operation.

First:- The Operation Sector: The Operation Sector was wide and did not have enough roads, this required opening roads for Units that took part in the operation in order to facilitate the maintenance works, and required the need to the engineering efforts from enormous resources.

Second:- The Engineering Work:

The required engineering work during the operation i.e. the destruction and elimination of disturbing traces and their forces in the assigned areas have, in addition to opening the roads in (First) above have all overburdened the Command in lessening the efforts and distribution of the equipment.

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Third:- The coordination with the Directorates of the concerned Ministry of Defence and the central role of the state with the aim of maneuvering with resources to the Corp Sector and follow up.

Forth: The study of opening roads in the impassable areas.

Fifth:- Continue requesting the bridges and their installation on the rivers within the Operation Sector.

Sixth:- Providing flares required according to the request of the Corps and Commands and their distribution.

Seventh:- Supporting the Corps and Commands that need an additional effort.

Eighth:- Continuation of the engineering equipment arrival for the engineering Units allocated to the Sector.

D:- The Intelligence Role

First:- The operation plan depended on the accurate and detailed reconnaissance, due to the privacy of the communication in the mountainous areas, in order to specify the obstacles that can be maneuvered from in guaranteeing the Radio relay and Jaguar in rebroadcast or expressing to guarantee the communication with the Convoys, the plan also included the roads and courses of the cables and wires and the available possibilities in the Sector in military and civic communications.

Second:- The front communications and connections have been guaranteed for all Corps by wired communications through Radio sets before entering the Sector from the Corp to the Divisions and the guarantee of the Divisions direct lines with the Headquarter.

Third:- A small wireless network has been installed, RACAL for each operation and has been provided with the primary instructions completely, then, a Radio Relay network has been installed for all Divisions.

Forth:- A conference has been held before the operation, attended by the Intelligence Commander of the 5th Corp and the Commanders of the Intelligence Units, during which the communications plan and the maneuvering method were discussed. They were provided with the private instructions regarding the Corp Network and the lateral connections network with the neighboring Corps.

Fifth:- Opening an Advanced Intelligence Centre in the 5th Corp Headquarter in Zakho, in order to facilitate the Command and Control operation and to better guarantee the communications.

Sixth:- Allocating the Aerial Sensor for all Convoys and maintaining an appropriate reserve.

Seventh:-Opening an advanced Warehouse for the Intelligence resources in Zakho to support the operation and deal with the emergency.

Eighth:- Guaranteeing repairing teams from the 5th Corp Intelligence factory in Zakho to repair the devices of the Joint Units participating in the operation and speeding up their return to the Units.

Ninth:- Maintaining a reserve of devices, cables and wires contributed largely to overcome the communications breakdown in an abnormal terrain.

Tenth:- The cooperation and coordination with the Communications Offices in Nineveh, Erbil and Dahuk Governorates in order to facilitate passing the lines through the Microwave devices for some rear connections lines.

Eleventh:- The shortages of the incoming Units have been resolved by providing them from the 5th Corp Intelligence Command resources.

The Chemical Category:

The chemical category had a distinct role such as the other categories concerning the duty. The chemical category checked the arrangements of the military units and the availability of their devices and equipments as a precaution. This category directly supervised the distribution of the Flame-thrower Sections and paid visits to the military Divisions and Units locations. Before the commencement of the campaign, it had no role during the war as it was a local war within the national territory.

h) The Role of the Technical Equipments:

The Technical Equipments Command Headquarters of the Fifth Corp in Zakho was opened before the commencement of the operations, in order to complete the required preparations, maintaining the Erbil Headquarters active. During the operations the following points have been achieved:

First: Guaranteeing the alternative devices and equipment.

Second: Guaranteeing groups for repairing vehicles to facilitate the operations.

Third: Reinforcing the military units in the operations Sector when necessary.

Fourth: Guaranteeing the protection for wireless communications during the operations, and protecting the safety of the wireless communications.

Fifth: Maneuvering with technical equipments when necessary.

Sixth: coordinating with general Headquarters to reinforce the Corp Sector with the additional efforts from the technical equipments.

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Seventh: The saboteurs' locations were under watch from the beginning of the operations till the end.

i) **The Role of the Political Direction:**

First: The Corp political officers held a conference in the Corp Headquarters; they discussed the necessary procedures preceding and during the operations.

Second: Supporting the Command and military Divisions in coordination with the Political Directing Office, and ensuring the availability of the photographing devices and telecast coverage.

Third: Holding individual and collective meetings for the Political Directing within the Corp, military Divisions and the Command, and reminding them of the Iraqi Army heroic achievements in the other Sectors and of the collapsed enemies' spirits.

Fourth: The participation of the Political Directing Officers in specifying the obstacles and dilemmas, and then relaying the results to the leaders and commanders.

Fifth: The continual visits to the locations of the military Units, Divisions, before, during and after the operations to boost the morale amongst the fighters.

j) **The Sixth Army Airplanes Sector:**

This Sector had a distinct role in the last Anfal operation, in the term of guaranteeing the airplanes, for the purpose of reconnaissance and transportation of fighters, and support through the following points:

First: The direct supervision of the Sector Headquarters and the Helicopters during the operations.

Second: The continuous visits of the Sector Commandant to the Division Headquarters and observing the obstacles facing the Helicopters.

Third: The Helicopters replaced many Sections of the Sectors.

Fourth: Due to the shortage of the routes, a part of military Units were transported to their destinations by Helicopters.

Fifth: Providing the Corp General Staff, the Leaders, Commandants and the Divisions Staff Officer, with the customary reconnaissance airplanes.

Sixth: Ensuring additional efforts of Helicopters through the contribution of the military airplanes.

Seventh: The obstacles incorporated the work:

1. The difficulty of the work in the mountainous territories, due to climate and nature.
2. The lack of the pilots' experience, in the mountainous territories.
3. The shortage of the Helicopters appropriate landing spots.
4. The intervention in the pilots' duties by some Headquarters.
5. The inaccuracy of the information and timing made the airplanes flights of no use.

I:- The Role of Logistics and Transportation

First:- The Headquarter of the Units that maneuvered within the Corp Sector including the transportation of (171) National Defence regiments, Headquarter and the Corp's services.

Second:- The transportation of the ammunitions from the warehouses to Zakho and Faida Warehouses, then to the ammunitions points in accordance with the Artillery ammunition and the transportation of the reinforcement supplies.

Third:- Guaranteeing the fuel and water for the Sectors through distributing the special vehicles on the Corps Sectors and opening the points for this purpose.

Forth:- The cooperation and coordination with the Corps logistics and transportation to specify the transportation resources in maneuvering.

Fifth:- Provide the Sector warehouses with the mobile Bakery vehicles and the required staff.

Sixth:- Providing the warehouses with foodstuffs, opening the foodstuffs points within the administrative territories of the Corps and continue providing the battle foodstuffs.

J:- Positives and Negatives

First:- Positives

- (1) Controlling the logistics and transportation resources and utilizing them to maximum to serve such a number of Corps.
- (2) The maximum utilization from the Tanks Carriers to transport the Armours, weapons and equipments within the Sector, transporting the faulty ones to outside the Sector and transporting the incoming

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groups, due the unavailability of a sufficient number of Carriers, or which break up during the phase.

- (3) Responding to the Corps logistics and transportation Commands, the cooperation of the categories and the services have eliminated the whole difficulties during the operation.
- (4) Supporting the Headquarter with the Corps logistics and transportation has clearly contributed to eliminating the difficulties appeared during the operation.

Second:- Negatives

- (1) The majority of the Corps and the National Defence Regiments have vehicles that can be allocated for the transportation purposes. This leads to an extreme dissipation of the resources.
- (2) The majority of the Corps, especially the Artillery Battalions have not brought the ammunition of the first line according to the recommendations and this overburdened the transportation and logistics.
- (3) Some Artillery Battalions depended on the Carriers.
- (4) The lack of efforts by the Corps transportation and logistics from the Tanks Carriers in spite of allocating a Unit from the Headquarter resources for one week as duty required.
- (5) The absence of some transportation and logistics Units allocated from the Headquarter resources operating within the Operations Sector and the delayed arrival of some other sections.
- (6) The required transportation of the Units was not available; therefore, we were forced to allocate transportation from our resources to complete the transportation to our Sector.

K:- The Role of the Electrical Mechanical Engineering

Due to the vast area of the Corp, northern territory terrain, large size of the incoming groups and the length of the transportation roads, the Electrical Mechanical Engineering incorporated two difficulties:-

First:- Providing the repairing requirements of the weapons, machines and the other equipments and repairing them as soon as possible and returning them to their Units.

Second:- Guaranteeing the rescue requirements and distributing them over the Divisions operations area, launching the rescue and repairing patrols and opening the fixed rescue points. In order to treat the above-mentioned difficulties, the following has been done:-

- (1) Motivate the available rescue elements in the Corp and utilize the rescue resource with the Divisions factories, although some factories suffer from shortages in the rescue resources.

- (2) Opening a repairing centre for cannons in L ML / 16 in Mosul, in order to gather the repairing elements in the other Factories to control the failures.
- (3) Opening a repairing centre for Armours L ML / 16 by gathering the Armours repairing elements in the rest of the Factories in order to repair the Armours and return them to their Units as soon as possible.
- (4) Seeking of help from the (H A K) Directorate, to strengthen the Corp situation in repairing elements.
- (5) The (H A K) Directorate opened an advanced mixed platoon in Mosul to provide the Sectors Divisions with the different reserve resources.
- (6) Strengthening control by rescue vehicles and repairing sections.

L:- Medical Role

First:- The medical evacuation plan set out based on the Corp Medicine Command in medical efforts in addition to the incoming Divisions capabilities.

Second:- The additional efforts have been requested, in order to meet the needs of the operation, from the Directorate of the Medical Affairs (Surgical Teams – Doctors – Medics – Ambulances – Two Medical Helicopters for evacuation in emergency.

Third:- The Combat and Medical Units and Hospitals have been provided with their medical needs to facilitate the work and eliminate the difficulties during the operation.

Forth:- follow up the Corp Medicine Command, the Medical Units work and direct supervision of the evacuation.

M:- Negatives and Positives

First:- Positives

- (1) No delay reported in the evacuation and no medical difficulties arose during the operation.
- (2) The direct supervision and cooperation with the Medicine Command, the Headquarter and the distribution of the medical efforts have all eliminated the difficulties faced by the Medical support during the operation.

Second:- Negatives

- (1) The delay of some evacuation events over the peaks, due to the difficulty of transportation and the unavailability of the suitable places for airplanes landing.

- (2) The unavailability of a sufficient number of Helicopters assigned for the evacuation, because the Helicopter flight impetus was dedicated to maintenance, the transportation of the Units, combat support and caused delay of some injuries even in some apartments.
- (3) The stretchers carriers' role was not so good in the Units, because the operation Sector required that, due to the bad terrain and the unavailability of the roads.

10:- Lessons Learned

A:- The Accurate Planning

The accurate planning for this battle had a remarkable role in the big victory; the plan depended on identifying an intact situation for all effecting factors in the battle, reinforced the accurate reconnaissance of the Saboteurs movements and unveiling their intentions. The duties were allocated to all Convoys in a good manner in order to confuse the enemy, interrupt the cooperation without maneuvering, in addition to planning to break in their locations in the whole Sector, where this led to the dispersal, collapse of their forces and their defeat and fleeing the area towards the Turkish and Iranians territories.

- 1- The preparation of the weapons manufacturing equipments and the other materials. They are to be manufactured as soon as possible and returned back to their Units.
- 2- The assignment of the emergency requirements and distribution over the Divisions. The obstacles are to be removed, taking the following into consideration:-
- 3- Launching the Corp emergency team in spite of the obstacles in some Factories Sections.
- 4- Opening the Artillery manufacturing centre in ML M / 16 Mosul, in order the working staff can come together in the other Factories.
- 5- Opening the Armours manufacturing centre in the remaining Factories and returning them to their Units as soon as possible.
- 6- Depending on the Directorate of (H A K) to strengthen the Corp situation.
- 7- The Directorate of (H A K) opened an advanced combined centre in Mosul to provide the Corps with the equipments.
- 8- Strengthening Control Points through Ambulances.

The Obstacles Facing the Sector:

The deployment of military troops inside a spacious territory within a bumpy ground, lacking appropriate routes for the trucks locomotion and limited paths for the walkers and horsemen was a big dilemma in the term

of compliance with the minimum requirements of the military troops; therefore, they had to depend on Helicopters in achieving their tasks. This led them to build roads to guarantee the terrestrial-communications easily between the Sectors in their locations.

The Control and Obstacles of the Telecommunications:

The communications were efficient and functioning regularly, with no obstacles; the whole necessary steps were taken, to guarantee the spare nets and devices, to maintain the communications in the case of failure during the battle. The telecommunications were continuous and efficient during the operations, between the Divisions Headquarters, the Command, and the Corp Headquarters.

The National Defense Regiments:

The fighters of the National Defence Regiments were eager and enthusiastic about their duties and the destruction of the saboteurs. They were moving ahead of the military troops in all Sectors, on the ground, they were familiar with the region and had the ability to move and climb up the mountains. They and the military Sections arrived in the specified locations in time; they also participated in ruining villages and collecting the spoils. The regiments' consultants had control on their fighters, the communications were constantly running during the operations and there was a good cooperation between the military troops and the regiments.

The Morale:

Since the beginning, the leaders and soldiers' spirits were very high, especially after the heavy defeat of the Iranian army in the battles of victory, the successive victories in Faw and Mohammed Rasol Allah battles. The military units that participated in these operations had previously contributed to the Iranian war; therefore, they were insistent to achieve their goals, especially after the collapse of the saboteurs.

The Training and Fitness:

The training and the physical fitness were of a great importance for the fighters in such regions. The trained units fulfilled their tasks completely and in a typical time, contrary to the others whom the obstacles and heights slowed them down. It is therefore necessary to choose the appropriate troops in such operations, i.e. experienced about the mountainous regions.

The Role of the Party's Organizing and the Political Directing

The role of the party's organizing and the political directing

The party's organizing in the term of command and the military Divisions played a great role in boosting morale amongst the fighters, and made them achieve their missions. The party comrades participated in the military troops' progress, in addition, the political directing of the troops had a great role in speeding up the achievement of the missions, and gaining the goals efficiently through the field radios, and following up the arrival of the ammunitions, food and all fighting requirements and the continuation of the war.

The Size of the Forces:

The mass of the forces that participated in the operation had a forthright role in collapsing the morale of the saboteurs. There was unprecedented scene of massing troops and brigades which disconcerted the action of saboteurs; they realized the impossibility of resistance, due to the imbalanced abilities between both sides especially, the Iraqi forces that defeated the Iranian army.

The Organizing Headquarters Role.

The Headquarters forwarded the Sectors to the assembly locations, since the moment of their arrival in the scope of the Corp till the moment of entering the scope of their own responsibility during the operations. These Headquarters were continuously working to transport these Sectors as quickly as possible to their locations before the start of the operations. They had an active, great and forthright role in guiding all the troops towards their goals.

The Role of the General Staff in the Corps and Divisions Headquarters.

The General Staff of the Corp and the Divisions' Headquarters worked continuously for several days, before the start of the operations, to guarantee the whole requirements of fighting, administration, communications and the whole military supplies, therefore, the detailed plans were prepared in accordance with the accurate intelligence information that facilitated the move of the Units to reach the specified goals.

The Unity of the Leadership:

There was a firm cooperation in the field of intelligence between all the categories and the General Staff of the Corp, in order to prepare the integrated plans based on the abilities and challenges and the directives of the Corp commandant.

The Administration Group:

The whole military categories and the administrative departments were called out, to guarantee the whole requirements of the war. In spite of the rough terrain, the administration group was an example of sedulity in the work, because the whole requirements of the battle were guaranteed, such as munitions, food and, fuel. However, the whole Sectors were provided with materials and other war supplies.

The Propositions:

- a) Directing forces towards the Iraqi-Turkish borderline, due to the importance of the routes net, bridges, airfields, camps, water sources, the fortified military locations...etc.
- b) Allocating the fifth Corp location, as the area is suitable for the troops training about the war in mountains, or, the troops would at least take their overall training in the Corp Sector, in order to get knowledge about the border regions combat, and acquaintance with its climate.
- c) The continuous presence of the troops in the bumpy regions, around the border, and the identification of the saboteurs' movements.
- d) The mountainous area is bumpy and inaccessible; it therefore required a detailed reconnaissance in time.
- e) Some military Units and troops, especially, the armored vehicles and artillery were late, due to the shortage in the available tanks carriers in the General Headquarters within all operations' Sectors.
- f) Most of engineering battalions headed for the operations Sector without the reception brigades.
- g) Most of engineering battalions headed for the operations Sector without the reception brigades that provided them with tipper trucks and most of the particularized engineering equipments for the excavation and opening roads and led to establish obstacles in the way of the engineering battalions work.
- h) Communications were sufficient; in order to guarantee the communications especially when moving the troops to the distant places, therefore, the treatment method with the Corp has to be different from the other Corps, especially in term of radios. The need to communications equipment should be considered when the national defense regiments participate in the battles. (171 regiments, from the national defense participated in the operations).

Bahdinan A nfa

- i) No benefit was taken from the motorized brigade of the Corp due to the existence of many old and broken-down tanks and trucks which have to be replaced with new military supplies.
- j) There was an exigent need to a large number of animals for the transportation of troops during the operations and the available efforts in the Corp were inefficient.
- k) There was a great need to the Helicopters efforts for the transportation of Sectors, in addition to using them in the air attacks. The allotted efforts were inefficient and did not totally match the size of the operation and the numbers of troops that needed transportation.
- l) The necessity of choosing the military Units that have a long experience in the mountain war, based on high physical fitness, in climbing and the working within mountainous areas. Special Forces can be formed out of these Units and used when necessary, in addition to their use in the other Sectors as required.

The physical abilities of the commandants and their choice for the battles management should be taken into consideration, because it has been noticed that some of the commandants were sick or handicapped and carrying medical reports. Such cases are not permitted in the mountainous regions.

12- The Operation Results

A- Our Sacrifices

Officers			Ranks' Carriers			National Defence Regiments Combatants		
Martyrs	Injured	Missing	Martyrs	Injured	Missing	Martyrs	Injured	Missing
4	27	5	23	186	57	18	5	3

B:- Saboteurs' Losses

One:- (58) Killed and a number of injuries.

Two:- The Returnees

External Returnees			Internal Returnees				
Children	Women	Men	Saboteurs		Saboteurs ' Families		
			Arrested	Surrendered	Children	Women	Men
3166	1058	1487	480	311	7847	3303	3253

Hand-guns miscellaneous	1931
Machine-guns miscellaneous	134
RBG miscellaneous	123
Mortar miscellaneous	70
Pistols miscellaneous	450
Cannons miscellaneous	14
Communication Equipments	76

13- General Assessment of the Operation from the Prospective of the Corp

A:- The operation completed in the permanent locations of the Saboteurs, such as main Headquarters, Branches and Centres located within the Iraqi territories. Their capabilities have been eliminated, such as (Headquarters, Weapons, Communication Equipments, Buildings, Foodstuffs Stores and their families).

B:- Restoring the sovereignty of the Iraqi soil, securing the borders by the regular Sectors, controlling the secret access roads into the national soil and ending the (border-line) issue, the obsolete area, used by Saboteurs for their activities for many years.

C:- Due to the large size of the forces we have engaged in all Sectors, in order to eliminate and exterminate the Saboteurs' issue, and the Saboteurs ran away out to the border. This led us to a big victory without casualties.

D:- The spirits of the northern territories inhabitants went high, in addition to increasing their confidence in the military Sectors and undermining the Saboteurs' propagandas in their ability to resist our forces. Besides, the spirits of the Governmental Offices Employees went high and the restoration of the authority over all areas along the way to the border.

E:- Our Sectors came together and reached the border area and the locations where the Saboteurs existed before. Thus, the Saboteurs lost any hope to come back to these areas and redo their activities.

F:- A direct preparation is to be conducted for these obsolete areas, the areas that our forces have not reached before, especially, the construction of roads, bridges, landing areas and destruction of all villages.

G:- This matter generated a general sensation for the Iraqi people and people of the northern territories, reinforced security and peace under the patronage of the leadership of the Marshal Saddam Hussein, the protection of our Armed Forces. No Saboteurs or enemies forces can confront the Iraqi face. Especially, the Anfal operation ended after the collapse of our Persian enemy and his agreement to the Resolution numbered (598), and carried out ceasefire starting from 20/8/1988.

H:- Based on the plan set out for the operation, the Saboteurs leadership declined. The results of this operation had lots of effects over the Saboteurs. We are confident that the Saboteurs can not re-organize themselves for a long period outside the country. In addition, their leadership will lose self-confidence. This will cause many to surrender; the continual surrender is a big proof.

**Major General
Yonis Mohammed Tharib
5th Corp Commander**

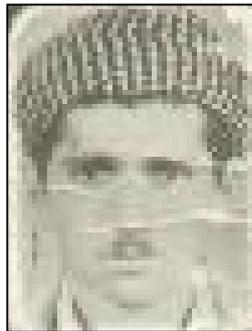
Tragedy Pictures Album

In Bahdinan Anfal, Volume II, we have published many of
The Bahdinan Anfaled people. Unfortunately, we could not
Obtain all the pictures. After publishing the book, lying
In the bookstores and circulation, especially through the relatives
Of the Anfaled people, we could obtain some
Other pictures and publish them in Volume III.

Bahdinan Anfal



Ramadan Mishdin Suleiman
1925
Nordina village



Suleiman Ramadan Mishdin
1969
Nordina village



Haji Ramadan Mishdin
1960
Nordina village

Bahdinan Anfal



Mohammed Salih Majid
1948
Zinava village



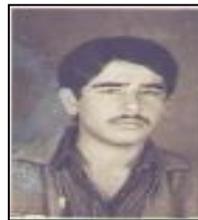
Mohammed Rashid Anwar
1952
Zewka Shekha village



Joma Mohammed Khalid
1968
Beske village



Mohammed Tofiq,
Jaziava village



Moslih Tahir Rashid
1967



Ismat Majid Salih
1974
Tilakiro village



Majid Hassan Suleiman
1942
Banda village



Hishiar Mohammed Yosif
1960
Zinava village

Bahdinan Anfal



Mohsin Suleiman
1963
Meske village



Mohammed Salih Salih
1941
Khort village



Namro Dinkha Yaqo
1961,
Misika village



Suleiman Omar Mustafa
1951
Meske village



Abdurrahman Yasin
1957
Zewa Sheikh Piramos



Borhan Ramadan Shaban
1966
Merga Too



Bahjat Arif Taha
1953
Dokare village



Roza Khodeda Hussein
1977
Khatare village



Hassan Dino Mihi
1970
Khoshaba village



Jizin Khodeda Hussein
1982
Khatare village



Zivin Khodeda Hussein
1983
Khatare village

Bahdinan A nfal

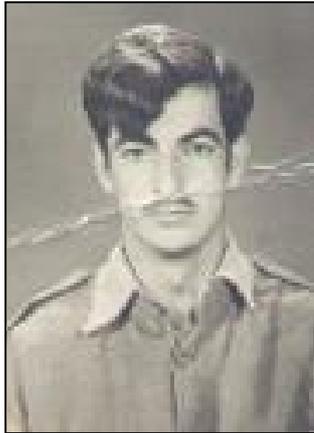


Tomas Bakosy	1942	Shimoshy Toma	1969
Bakos Toma Bakos	1953	Marko Dinkha	1932
Sargon Toma Bakos	1968	Shoshin Toma	1972
Asho Mosh	1942		
Sanharib Toma	1982		
Ashor Toma	1979		



Ashio Shamon Gorgis
1954
Gond Kosa

Bahdinan Anfal



Shilimon Sherwin Awdisho
1963
Gond Kosa



Shoshin Sherwin Awdisho
1969
Gond Kos



Awdisho Sherwin Awdisho
1949
Gond Kosa

Bahdinan A nfal



Tahir Mustafa Sadiq
1949
Koreme village



Haji Farhan Hassan
1953
Koreme village



Mohammed Fattah Shahwan
1951
Pendarwe village



Abid Najim
1967
Koreme village



Fahima Aido
1968
Doghat village



Sipal Khairy Darkhan
1987
Khatare village



Tania Khairy Darman
1974
Khatare village



Lina Khairy Darman
1972
Khatare village

Bahdinan A nfal



Asy Ali Khalil
1966
Doghat village



Faiza Ali Khalil
1982
Doghat village



Kamil Isa Khalil
1970
Doghat village



Khalil Ali Khalil
1976
Doghat village



Zakharof Ali Khalil
1984
Doghat village

Bahdinan A nfal



Amsha Ilias Darwish
1949
Doghat village



Shirin Isa Khalil
1965
Doghat village



Isa Khalil Haji
1925
Doghat village



Aido Abdy
1937
Doghat village

Bahdinan A nfa



Hilmy Aido
1979
Doghat village



Mohannad Aido
1978
Doghat village



**** Aido
1966
Doghat village

Bahdinan Anfal



Dimitrof Ali Khalil
1987
Doghat village



Fawziya Aido
1978
Doghat village



Nibras Isa
1975
Doghat village



Sise Aido
1967
Doghat village



Havana Aido
1982
Doghat village



Khiyal Isa Khalil
1982
Doghat village

Bahdinan Anfal



Rasol Barakat Fattah
1945
Gize village



Aziz Rasol Abdurrahman
1942
Gize village



Hussein Ali Titan
1962
Gize village



Ramadan Aziz Rasol
1968
Gize village



Mohammed Sharif Ahmed
1948
Gize village

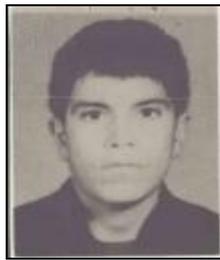
Bahdinan A nfal



Ahmed Qasim Ahmed
1968
Gize village



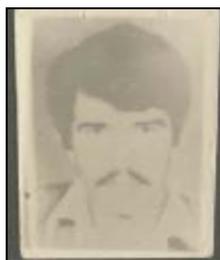
Ayob Mohammed Sharif
1948
Gize village



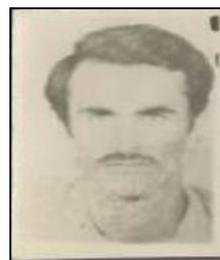
Tayib Adam Mohammed
1972
Gize village



Mohammed Aziz Rasol
1970
Gize village



Abdullah Adam Mohammed
1968
Gize village

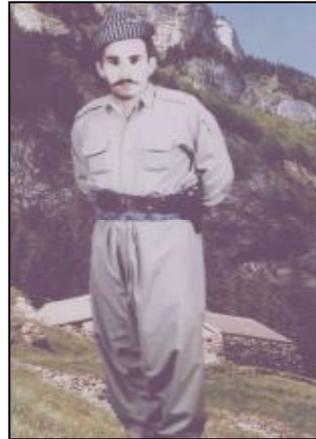


Zubair Hamo Abdurrahman
1965
Gize village

Bahdinan Anfal



Mohammed Suleiman Nimat
1953
Bar Kavir village



Ahmed Yahya Mustafa
1951
Bakoze village



Idris Amin Ahmed
1956
Dihlinawi village



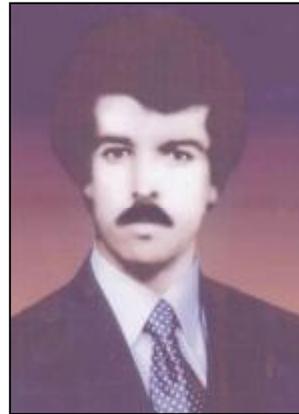
Othman Abdullah Ridine,

Ridina village

Bahdinan Anfal



Abdullah Khalil Ahmed
1965
Babokhke village



Khalil Mohammed Ali
1966
Chalki village



Fattah Abdulqadir Fattah
1952
Chalka Saida village



Nori Abdulqadir Fattah
1954
Chalka Saida village

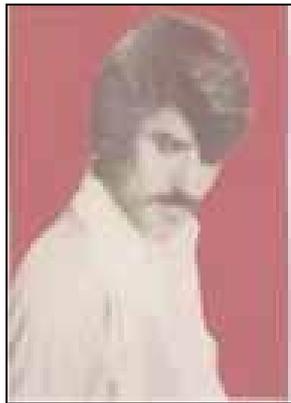
Bahdinan A nfa



Joma Mustafa Ahmed
1967
Warmile village



Abdulkhaliq Omar
1969
Warmile village



Hamid Sharif Khalid
1968
Warmile village



Tile Tamar Tamar
1967
Warmile village

Bahdinan A nfal



Naif Omar
1968
Warmile village



Khalid Sharif Khaliq
1958
Warmile village



Nabi Ibrahim Hassan
1955
Warmile village

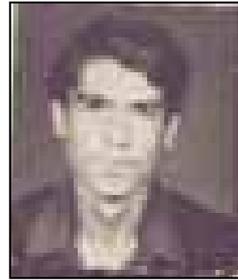


Ghazi Ismail
1949
Warmile village

Bahdinan Anfal



Shaban Mahmod Amiyan
1972
Warmile village



Mohammed Mahmod Amin
1968
Warmile village



Haji Naji Abdullah
1972
Warmile village



Yaqob Omar Tamar
1951
Warmile village



Omar Ali Mohammed
1953
Warmile village

Bahdinan Anfal



Anas Jamil Nazi
1974
Barzirk village



Naji Hussein Tahir
1970
Barzirk village



Faraj Hussein Rashid
1974
Barzirk village

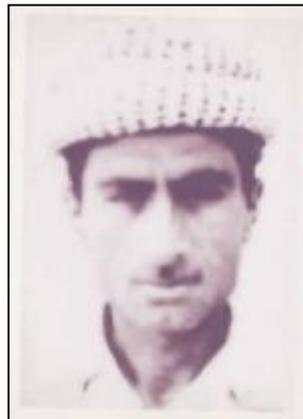


Isa Khalid Rashid
1954
Barzirk village

Bahdinan Anfal



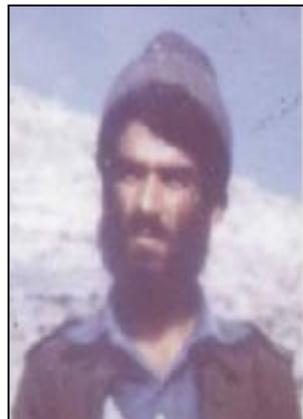
Abdulqadir Haji Omar
1953
Dergijhnik village



Omar Hussein Hassan
1952
Dergijhnik village



Sadon Hussein Hassan
1950
Dergijhnik village



Salah Hussein Hassan,

Dergijhnik village

Bahdinar Anfal



Fahmy Shawkat Tayib
1972
Sitay village



Aziz Kamil Molhim
1966
Sitay village



Yosif Fariq
1957
Sitay village



Bayazid Siddiq Hamid
1971
Sitay village

Bahdinan A nfal



Mustafa Sheikh Omar Mustafa
1974
Sitay village



Khorshid Siddiq Hamid
1956
Sitay village



Karam Mohammed Maran
1912
Sitay village



Shekho Mustafa
1952
Sitay village



Jangiz Asad Miradkhan
1938
Sitay village

Bahdinan Anfal



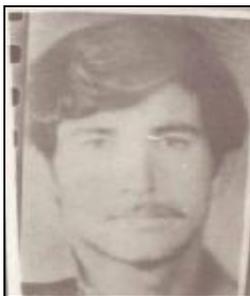
Mahdi Abdulkhaliq
1966
Mizhe village



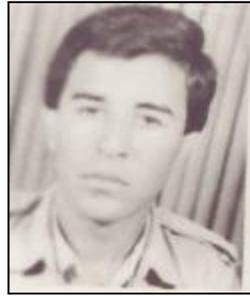
Ibrahim Shukri Ibrahim
1968
Mizhe village



Mohammed Haji Salim
1965
Spindar Khilfo

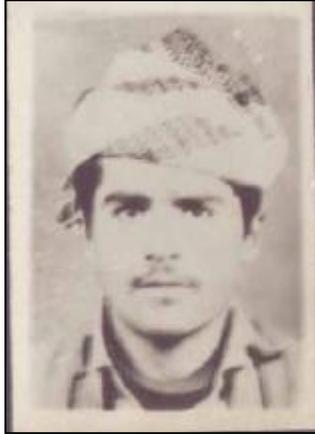


Salih Hussein Yahya
1962
Mizhe village

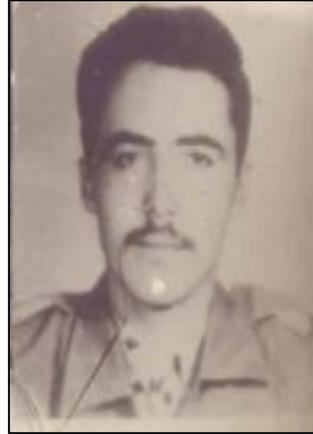


Aswad Haji Salim
1968
Spindar Khilfo

Bahdinan Anfal



Mohammed Amin Tayib
1956
Biye village



Mohammed Tahir Tayib
1957
Biye village



Badal Suleiman Omar
1942
Sinjar Village

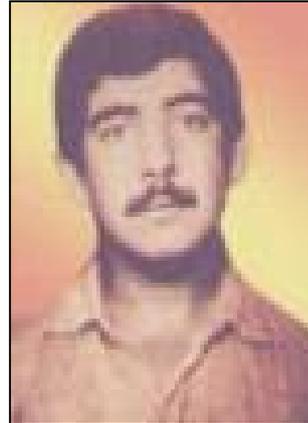


Nazar Abdullah Yasin
1970
Binavy village

Bahdinan A nfal



Najim Abdullah Taha
1969
Ghilbish village



Mohammed Suleiman Ramadan
1955
Tajika village



Mahmod Nadid Hussein
1964
Miljabar Village



Ahmed Abdullah Taha
1963
Ghilbish village

Bahdinan A nfal



Wali Haji Hairan
1950
Warakhale village



Nimat Alikhan Hamid
1955
Warakhale village



Mustafa Mohammed Hussein
1954
Warakhale village



Hazim Moka Omar
1969
Warakhale village



Majid Hormiz
1978
Ayn Baqara village



Juliet Dawod Shamon
1957
Ayn Baqara village



Zozik Hormiz
1985
Ayn Baqara village



Fo'ad Hormiz
1983
Ayn Baqara village

Bahdinan Anfal



Sobhi Hussein Lawand
1969
Khirabia Barwary village



Michael Hussein Lawand
1965
Khirabia Barwary village



Islam Yosif Faqi
1969
Bildinisha village



Suleiman Ahmed Mustafa
1968
Khirabia Barwary village



Idris Yosif Faqi
1973
Bildinisha village



Hassan Faqi Hassan
1947
Bildinisha village

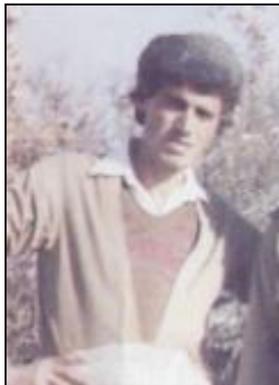
Bahdinan Anfal



Mohammed Said Yasin
1954 I
kmala Khabor village



Ahmed Rashid Asad
1949 I
kmala Khabor village



Ramadan Omar Tahir
1965
Ikmala Khabor village



Salam Mohammed Tahir
1963
Ikmala Khabor village

Bahdinan A nfal



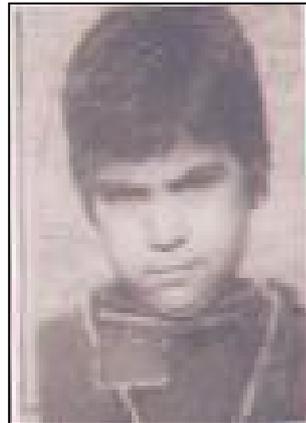
Sabri Mohammed Salih
1968
Ikmala Khabor village



Moshir Nimat Suleiman
1973
Ikmala Khabor village



Fathil Ali Tahir
1973
Ikmala Khabor village



Gabriel Yahya Hassan
1971
Ikmala Khabor village

Bahdinan Anfal



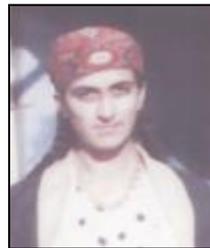
Khinzada Yokhana Shilimon
1955
Kiro village



Shirni Khoshaba
1957
Kiro village



Himani Mikhail Yosif
1918
Kiro village



Jii Dawod Yosif
1961
Kiro village



Badri Shibir Rasho
1921
Kiro village



Badi Khanano Qasho
1966
Kiro village

Bahdinan A nfal



Isha Arwaha Nisan
1962
Kiro village



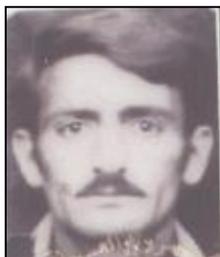
Ishaya Warda Shilimon
1963
Kiro village



Zaya Aziz Yaqob
1969
Kiro village



Koril Yokhana
1964
Kiro village



Hormiz Shimoil
1955
Kiro village



Baito Yosif Mikhail
1970
Kiro village

Bahdinan Anfal



Warda Shilimon
1917
Kiro village



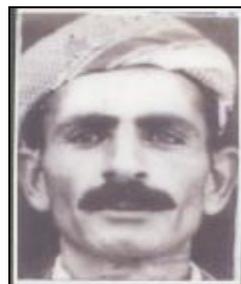
Askhariya Aziz Yaqob
1956
Kiro village



Amita Koril
1987
Kiro village

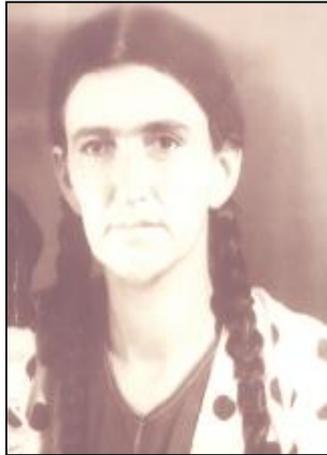


Shilimon Yokhana Shilimon
1950
Kiro village



Shabi Shimoil
1956
Kiro village

Bahdinan A nfal



Hilane Dawod Yosif
1953
Kiro village

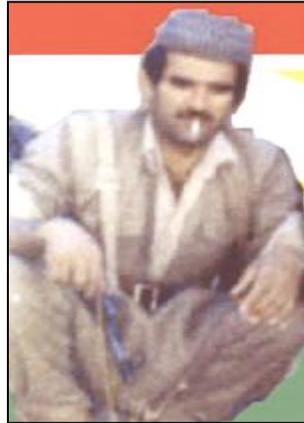


Gharbiya Shilimon Yokhana
1980
Kiro village

Bahdinan A nfal



Yahya Mosa Ahmed
1961
Minine village



Haji Salih Haji
1950
Imalke village



Abdurrahman Mosa Mohammed
1963
Minine village



Shukir Mustafa Hassan
1955
Gondik Jalal village

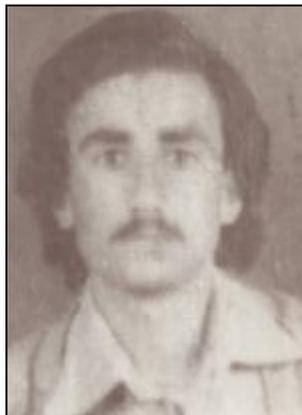
Bahdinan A nfal



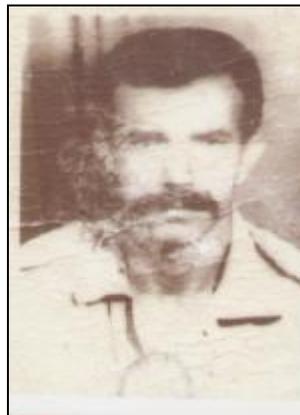
Khodeda Qochi Ramo
1942
Khorzan village



Hussein Siso Khodeda
1953
Karsaf village



Haji Wahid Salim Omar
1969
Karsaf village



Hamza Khalaf
1957
Karsaf village

Bahdinan Anfal



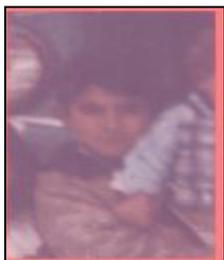
Qaidar Hussein Siso 1978
Aynas Hussein Siso 1984
Nazdar Hussein Siso 1982
Layla Katy 1952
Sardar Hussein Siso 1977
Dildar Hussein Siso 1980

Karsaf village



Joma Mishakhti Ismail
1957
Zewa Sheikh Piramos village

Bahdinan A nfal



Kamiran Salih Hussein,

Batifa village



Dizhwar Salih Hussein,

Batifa village



Zhiyan Khodeda Hussein
1985
Khatara Mazin village



Jizhin Khodeda Hussein
1982
Khatara Mazin village



Zivin Khodeda Hussein
1983
Khatara Mazin village

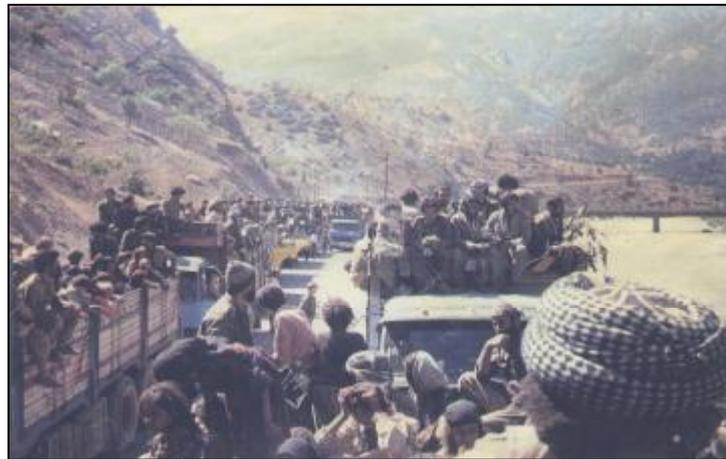
Bahdinan Anfal

Tragedy Album

Bahdinan Anfal



Bahdinan Anfal



Bahdinan Anfal





Bahdinan A nfal





Bahdinan A nfal





Bahdinan A nfal

An appreciation letter of the Ministry of Martyrs & Anfal Affairs / Kurdistan Regional Government, to the author, for his cleverness, activities and loyalty in the Supreme Criminal Court in Iraq for the trial of Saddam and his colleagues.

Bahdinan Anfal

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