

KURDISTAN



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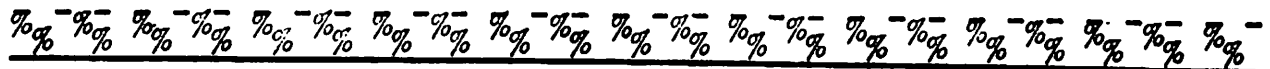
Kurdistan



ANNUAL JOURNAL OF THE KURDISH STUDENTS SOCIETY IN EUROPE
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KSSE C/O ASAD
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THE CONSTITUTION OF THE KURDISH STUDENTS' SOCIETY IN EUROPE

(KSSE)

Approved by the 20th congress held in Berlin from
15 to 18 August 1982.

First: Name: Kurdish Student Society in Europe.

Second: Nature of the society: A progressive democratic student organisation, encompassing anti imperialist, anti zionist and anti reactionary national, progressive democratic Kurdistanian students.

Third: Main aims:

1. Strengthening relations among Kurdish students in Europe, ^{Berühren, Betreffen} endeavouring to solve their academic and social problems, consolidating the spirit of co-operation, mutual assistance, unity among them and the ^{Drängen} urge for the ^{Förderung} promotion of science.
2. Strengthening and consolidating relations and co-operation, on an equal ^{Grundlage} footing, between our society and other Kurdistanian and Kurdish student organisations in the interests of the aims of our united students' movement.
3. Consolidating the fraternal relations and mutual co-operation between members of our society and Kurdish workers and intellectuals in Europe.
4. Developing the Kurdish national and patriotic culture ^{ausbauen} exerting serious efforts to serve the interests of the Kurdish people's ^{Sache} cause and patriotism and to participate in the struggle

of the Kurdish people for their rights to self-determination in their home land.

5. Acquainting the peoples of the world with the Kurdish nation, its civilization, home land Kurdistan and its national cause.
6. Strengthening co-operation and friendship between Kurdish students in Europe and students of other countries and co-operation with the national and international student and non-student organizations in our mutual interests.
7. Participating in the Kurdish people's struggle and supporting the struggle of all the peoples of the world against imperialism, reaction and dictatorial regimes and for freedom, democracy and peace.

Fourth: Kurdish is the language of correspondence between the General Executive Committee and the branches.

Fifth: The society publishes a periodical called " KURDISTAN " which is the organ of the society.

Sixth: Membership:

1. Every Kurdish or person from Kurdistan studying in Europe has the right to become a member of the society provided that he or she:
 - (a) Accepts the constitution and endeavours to realise the aims of the society.
 - (b) Pays an annual fee(decided by the national branch according to the standard of living of that country in which he or she is resident.)
2. The acceptance of applications for membership is decided by the General Executive Committee after

taking into consideration the viewpoints of the concerned branch.

3. Should a member violates the constitution or commits an act harmful to the society or the Kurdish people and their liberation movement he or she becomes subject to the following disciplinary measures:

- (a) Warning and reprimand ^{Verweis, Tadel} by decision of the branch committee.
- (b) Freezing by decision of the General Executive Committee.
- (c) ^{Ausweis, Verweis} Expulsion by decision of the congress.

Seventh: The conduct of the society:

1. The congress:

- (a) Comprised of the members attending it.
- (b) The congress is the highest authority in the society; it has the jurisdiction to introduce amendments to the constitution; it makes decisions by simple majority rule and in case of a draw the side with which the chairman of the session votes, prevails.
- (c) The congress is held once a year. The General Executive Committee has been delegated the right to postpone the convention up to one year, if necessary and inform the branches. An extraordinary congress could be convened if needed, on the request of at least two-thirds of the members of the society or by two-thirds of the members of the General Executive Committee; in such case, all

members must be informed of the date and place of the congress at least one month in advance.

- (d) The General Executive Committee, only, has the right to fix the date and place of the congress.
- (e) After reading the report of the General Executive Committee, the congress elects from among its members a committee to chair its sessions.

2. The General Executive Committee:

- (a) Is the highest authority between two congresses.
- (b) is comprised of 7-9 members and two stand-by members elected directly by the congress.
- (c) meets after the conclusion of the congress. During its first meeting it elects from among its members the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary, Treasurer and the Editor of " KURDISTAN " and also in this first meeting the branches are allocated to every member of the General Executive Committee for supervisory purposes.
- (d) The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General, his Deputy and the treasurer. It implements the decisions of the General Executive Committee between two of its meetings and it meets at least once every two months.

- (e) The General Executive Committee prepares the agenda of the congress and presents it to the participants in the first session.
- (f) The General Executive Committee meets regularly once every three months.
- (g) The General Executive Committee is responsible directly to congress.

3. The jurisdiction of the Secretary-General and his Deputy:

- (a) He signs the letters of the society.
- (b) Either he or the majority of the General Executive Committee summons the General Executive Committee to meetings.
- (c) The Secretary-General and his Deputy administer the society by consensus; in the first meeting of the Secretariat, the Secretary-General and Deputy agree upon a division of labour involving contacts with the organisations and other parties having relations with the society, as well as the branches.
- (d) His Deputy and the Treasurer administer the society in the Secretary-General's absence.

4. The Branches:

- (a) are comprised of the members of the society in the European countries, on a decision by the General Executive Committee.
- (b) The branch is the highest authority in its respective country and holds one annual general meeting. An extraordinary general meeting could be held if necessary, provided

that two-thirds of the branch members demand it.

(c) Members of the branch elect a Branch Committee at their annual general meeting.

(d) They-the Branch Committee- keep minutes of meetings and records of their finances.

5. The Branch Committee:

(a) is comprised of 3-5 members and it elects a Secretary from among its members.

(b) it administers the branch and forms its sub-branches if needed. It has a prominent role in realizing the aims of the society and implementing the decisions of the General Executive Committee without overstepping the policy of the General Executive Committee

(c) The Sub-branch is the basic organization of the society subordinate to the national branch and executes its policies.

(d) The branch must send regular reports of its activities and finances to the General Executive Committee at least once every four months.

Eighth: Finance of the society: it consists of

1. The annual fees.

2. assistance contributed by the members and friends of the society.

3. revenues and assistance obtained by the society.

4. the funds of the society are divided between the General Treasury and the branch treasury as follows: the branch pays at least fifty percent of its income to the General Treasury; the branch treasury

may ask for aid from the General Treasury in
case of need.

KURDISH STUDENTS' SOCIETY IN EUROPE

KSSE

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE



THE POLITICAL REPORT PREPARED BY THE GENERAL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE (KSSE) FOR THE
20TH CONGRESS CONVENED IN WEST BERLIN FROM
15 TO 18 AUGUST 1982.

"The congress approved the report"

Dear Guests,

Fellow Students.

Allow me to welcome you on behalf of the General Executive Committee of our society, the KSSE, to our 20th congress. We wish you success in your efforts to assist the progressive interests of our Kurdish nation and the occupational interests of the Kurdish students in Europe, above all unity.

Our congress was an urgent necessity after the long period since the 19th congress held in August 1978. The delay, on the one hand, was due to the political situation in our country (Kurdistan) and, on the other, the Kurdistani students' conditions abroad.

Current developments in the Middle Eastern region and the conditions generally in Kurdistan necessitate, first, the intensification of our activities; favourable to the emancipatory movement of our nation and the whole progressive liberation movement in the region. Second to discuss the prerequisite condition supportive to the multiplication of our capabilities and choose the best methods to achieve our goals, primarily the desirable unity of the Kurdistani students movement.

The politics of the time, at which our congress is convened are circumscribed by dialectically interconnected characteristics. The inseparability of the following three factors must always be considered; firstly when we study the Kurdish liberation movement and the conditions of our nation, secondly when the general outlines of the policies and activities of our society are drawn and lastly when we delineate our urgent mission, -being an enlightened wing of our nations

liberation movement - as a whole.

INTERNATIONAL CONDITIONS

This epoch is characterised by a fundamental contradiction between the interests of the world capitalist forces, on the one hand, and socialism and progressive forces, on the other. These are comprised of three essential elements; the socialist countries led by the USSR, worker's parties and movements in the capitalist countries and national liberation movements in the world. The current developments- a shift in the balance of forces unfavourable to imperialism and reaction, the steady increase of the socialist countries influence and power and the remarkable victories achieved by revolutionary liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America provide our people with more hope, power and confidence in the possibility of emerging victorious from its continuing revolutionary struggle.

The intensification of world tension is the direct consequence of the brutal and hostile policies of world imperialism led by the USA, and the intensification of its conspiratorial activities in the world. It is evident now that the total imperialist design aims at the reconsolidation of its declining positions, world market monopolism and its aggressive military interests in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin-America. The vicious imperialist's implementation of its overall plan and the component parts is indicative of its critical situation and of the escalation of the world revolutionary movements. Firstly there is the arms race, the concentration of nuclear armaments in Western-Europe, the US-Zionist intrigues against the Palestinian Arab people through the Camp David agreement followed by the reactionary US-Zionist assault on Lebanon aimed at the annihilation of the Palestinian people and its armed revolution. Secondly there is the liquidation of the progressive national movement of Lebanon the fascist military coup in Turkey, the encirclement of the Gulf area by the

American fleet and its nuclear destroyer supporting the Iraqi fascist Baath regime in the aggressive war against Iran to setback and crush the victorious revolution of Iranian peoples, the direct US support of all fascist and reactionary dictatorships in Latin America against the national democratic movements in these countries, the intensification of propoganda campaigns and distortions against the accomplishments of the socialist countries, the peoples' liberation movements, working class parties and the rising world peace movement and the imperialist block's choice of democratic Afghanistan as a battle field and operation ground in its extensive organized attack on détente and peaceful coexistence. These all are essential components in the imperialist overall world plan directed against world peace and peoples' revolutionary and progressive forces.

In contrast to what imperialist plans aim at there is the great victory of the heroic Vietnamese people; the victory of the liberation movements of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau; the victory of democracy over fascism in Portugal, Greece and Spain. The victory of the progressive national movements in Ethiopia and Afghanistan, and the great revolution of the Iranian peoples which eliminated the Shah's regime - the mainstay of imperialists in the Middle East region.

All this indicates the fact that people can gain victory in their just and progressive struggle in this century, the century of peoples' liberation and the transformation from capitalism to socialism in the world.

M I D D L E E A S T R E G I O N

The Middle East is one of the most sensitive regions in the world because of strategic and economic considerations. The region is a bridge that combines Europe, Asia and Africa. It has more than 60 percent of world oil reserves which are plundered by world imperialism and its chief the USA. On their leavings live a bunch of fascist and capitalist agents each of whom is surrounded by reactionary cliques who decide upon the fate of the peoples in the region and exploit all its resources and capabilities. The region has a host of other problems in addition to these: the Kurdish nation, divided and deprived of national and democratic rights; the question of the Palestinian people; the occupation of Arab territories by Zionists - the appendage of imperialism-9, the aggressive Iraqi war on its neighbour Iran which has so far lasted for more than 23 months; The Lebanese question - the unity of its people and the Israeli assault on West Beirut which contravenes all accepted international laws; the Omani revolution and the Cyprus question where Turkey occupies 40 percent of its territories ... etc.

The imperialists have taken revenge for their shameful defeat in Southeast Asia in the mid Seventies by a coordinated intensive campaign in the Middle Eastern region. In this campaign it has employed, conspiracy, terrorism, bribery and the arrangement of set roles among its agents.

The September revolution in Kurdistan- Iraq was one of the first victims of the American imperialist attack exploiting the national hatred characterizes the ruling fascist clique in Iraq and its reactionary agent the Shah - the ruling autocracy in Iran at that time. The start of the concentration of its attack on the Middle East was through the suppression of the September revolution which the leaders of Imperialism percieved as first; a threat to its interests as well as to its allies Turkey and the Shah's Iran, second;

a direct threat to its strategic plans in the region, third; that it was a potential friend of the socialist countries due to its nature and position. The campaign was complemented by the conspiracy to liquidate Palestinian resistance, a manufactured war in Lebanon, the encirclement of the Oman revolution, the plots against the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen and the attempts to establish imperialist hostile pacts in the region e.g. Gulf and Red Sea pact, the revival of the (dead) Baghdad pact and Camp David. The reaction of the peoples of the region against these acts were direct and fundamental. The progressive national forces in Afghanistan were victorious. It did not take long before the oppressed peoples of Iran initiated a blow against one of the strongest fortresses of imperialism (the autocracy of the client Shah) in the region. The Iranian revolution directed its blow against vital imperialist interests, thus shaking its bases and totally disrupting its plans.

The aggression of imperialism in countering developments in the region and its resort to the exposure of its agents are new indications of the strength of the blows directed to its vital interests. The imperialist reaction began with the fascist military coup in Turkey in order to sustain the security of the North Eastern wing and to counterbalance the development in Iran and then abet the fascist Baath regime in Iraq in initiating war against Iran. In addition to this there were various plots to subvert the revolution from within.

The heroic resistance of the peoples of the region forced Imperialism and Zionism to ignore all international conventions and laws. They started the aggressive assault on Lebanon in order to liquidate the Palestinian resistance and the national Lebanese movement, to demolish the capabilities of Syria, foremost front line opposition Arabic state and to pave the way to saving Saddam from the debacle of his war against Iran and push other plots through.

The present conditions in the region create the urgent

necessity of forming stable and strategic alliances between all liberation movements and all conscious progressive forces to block the overall imperialist plans, which are supported by the dominating bourgeois and reactionary forces, who fully appreciate the contradiction between their own interests and those of the liberation forces and the rest of world revolutionary forces as a whole. The revolutionary forces have the right and the duty to invite the friendly forces and the natural allies to concentrate on forming alliances with the peoples of the region instead of the governments which have wrongly occupied that position.

KURDISTAN AND THE DIVIDED KURDISH NATION :

In spite of the demands for self-determination of our nation along with other nations of the Ottoman empire after the first World War, the imperialist states divided our homeland KURDISTAN according to the Saix Peco (1916) between four states. The Kurdish nation today lives in its divided homeland Kurdistan, in Turkey Iran, Iraq and Syria. In addition to this there are Kurdish minorities in Lebanon and the Soviet Union. Each of those four states, particularly during the last quarter of the ~~twentieth~~ twentieth Century, is trying to eliminate Kurdish nationalities in its own particular way. In Iran, in spite of the victory of the anti-imperialist Iranian revolution, the Kurdish people are still deprived of their legitimate national rights, and any manifestations of Kurdish national feelings or culture are met with all possible brutal means.

In Turkey the junta stubornly dénies the existence of the Kurdish people. Not only social institutions (education,

mass media) are employed in the assimilation process but also terrorism, economic and political discrimination. Continuous punitive detainment and extermination campaigns against Kurdish activists are also normal instruments of the junta.

In Syria; the racist project (the Arabic Belt) is still in existence; those deprived of citizenship are not given back that right. The very existence of Kurds is denied, not to mention their cultural and political rights.

In Iraq the Kurdish people throughout the half century of its national struggle since the establishment of the Iraqi state, have gained a recognition of their existence.

At the same time, policies of deportation, Arabization, suppression, imprisonment and destruction are practiced in such a horrific fashion that is reminiscent of life in the dark ages. Added to that a brutal unjust war is waged against our Kurdish people in Kurdistan-Iraq.

Concerning the Kurdish minority living in Lebanon, most of them are deprived of Lebanese citizenship rights and the necessary documents. Their economic, educational and living conditions are simply miserable.

A tiny minority of our people, compared to our nation as a whole, enjoy their rights in the First Socialist country in the world. There, their social life is equivalent to that of other members of the Soviet Socialist family.

The Kurdish population ranges from between 18 to 20 million people. The population increases by nearly half a million people per year. It is the third nation in the

Middle East in terms of population and the largest nation without national rights in our time. The present tragic conditions of our Kurdish nation and its divided territory Kurdistan is a direct consequence of the interests of imperialism and benefits its reactionary agents in the region. Any change of the present situation is a serious blow against fundamental imperialist interests in the region.

Regardless of the discriminatory policies, division, exploitation and suppression experienced by our people in Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Syria, political awareness and national consciousness within the Kurdish population is increasing. The struggle of our people for equality, democracy and national rights is escalating in each part of Kurdistan. We believe that in developing and co-ordinating this struggle lies the means to ruin attempted racist projects at assimilation and destroy the dreams of the reactionary rulers which are aimed at diminishing manifestations of Kurdish nationalism. Our Society expresses its absolute belief in the unity of the Kurdish nation and its equal right to self-determination along with all peoples of the world.

Dear guests and comrades

The coexistence of Kurdish people with the peoples of Iran, Turkey and the Arab people in Iraq and Syria, the historical ties that preceded this era and the concomitant evolution of interrelated common interests and objectives render the common struggle with the peoples of Iran, Turkey and Arab states one of the most urgent questions confronting

any progressive Kurdish movement. We must not forget that this intrinsic interconnection and the different circumstances that our divided nation lives under necessitates the independent analysis of the conditions and circumstances in each part.

K U R D I S T A N I N T U R K E Y

Recalling the post Adnan Menderes military coup (of 1960) helps in comprehending the miserable conditions in which our people lived in Turkey and consequently in accepting its just struggle in all its forms. Under pressure of the chronically difficult socio-economic and cultural problems of the peoples in Turkey the reformist Turkish bourgeois elements were able to pass relatively liberal constitution (ANAYASA) that gave some sort of opportunity to the progressive democratic forces in Turkey for overt political functioning. These forces started to define for the people the difficult crises facing the country and their classridden causes. A far reaching process of enlightening the vast oppressed and deprived forces had already begun. Many democratic and progressive parties, student and youth organisations were publicly founded and took their role in leading the liberation movement of the peoples of Turkey against imperialism and its aggressive pacts. The solution of the national problems in Turkey was the principle goal of those organisations.

One of the characteristic and fundamental points in any

change in Turkey depends on the way Kurdish nationalism develops. The so called "Justice Party" of Demirel - the heir of the so called Democratic Party of Menderes - was not in any way expected to introduce any development or change in the policy of persecution and subjugation exercised against the 9 million Kurds in Kurdistan-Turkey, which was practiced by all the governments preceding that of Demirel.

The successive Turkish ruling systems intensified policies of terror tribunals and prosecutions against the Kurds. All attempts to develop Kurdish culture were prohibited and destroyed. The denial of the existence of the Kurds was, and still is, the formal policy of Turkish regimes. Kurdistan's share of economic development in Turkish plans is still marginal, notwithstanding the aggravation of social problems and the deteriorations of educational and economical conditions in the region. Schooling conditions and the practiced educational and health policies are clear indications of the imperialistic racist characteristics of the Turkish bourgeoisie in Kurdistan. The undoubted extent of the region's backwardness in those fields, added to a clear discrimination in the courts and public institutions against the Kurds, is evident to eye witness. The Kurds are even ruled contrary to the Turkish constitution and by laws dependant upon the arbitrary proceeding of the central police offices. Another obvious ^{Kurdish} indication of the exploitative nature of the Kurdish people by the Turkish ruling class is the location of productive institutions in the western part of Turkey even though Kurdistan is the region where

most of the raw material is extracted. On the other hand the campaigns of suppression and terror executed against our people by well trained heavily armed commandoes and the maltreatment of children, women and aged people in Kurdistan is part of the ruling Turkish regime's fascist terrorist method to strangle the just aspiration of our people and to kill their will to struggle. Due to the forementioned factors the Kurdish progressive forces in Turkey who resisted the suppression and the imperialist policy of the Turkish regime, stepped up their activities. The Kurdish intelligentsia and the peasantry hand in hand with the Turkish progressive forces contested the puppet regime ruled by Washington's mercenary Demirel. That was the only time in history when Kurdish and Turkish progressive forces fought together to liberate both from imperialist and comprador forces, through Turkey as a whole. Through that it was possible to explain the perspective and the nature of Kurdistan liberation forces' combat, which was labelled separatist by Turkish chauvinist propaganda. The just rights of the Kurdish people's national liberation, were the principle goal of the demonstrations that pervaded a number of cities in Turkey in 1967. These were called "demonstrations from the East" by which is meant Kurdistan. There the Kurds categorically condemned their national exploitation and suppression emphasizing the fight for Kurdish national liberation rights within the Republic of Turkey. What became equally clear was the purpose and nature of Turkey's bourgeois propaganda which is fundamentally a pretext for

their repressive and repugnant exploitation of the Kurdish people as well as a justification of their racist attitude and practice in strangling the justifiable aspirations of our people.

Undoubtedly the common struggle of all progressive forces of Turkey defines the way to the liberation of all peoples in Turkey against the forces of imperialism and reaction. The Turkish bourgeoisie and its masters-the capitalists in North America and Western Europe- perceive their interests threatened when all opposition forces are united to demonstrate on behalf of the oppressed toiling masses. It is not only in the interests of the bourgeoisie to find the progressive forces continuously disunited, but also to create trivial disputes among the different progressive factions in order to divide and divert their attention and ultimately impair their capacity for struggle. This is because the division of the Kurdish and the Turkish progressive forces, besides being antagonistic, naturally weakens them and facilitates the tight control of racist and reactionary forces to suck their power and consequently deprive the masses of the fruits of their hard labour. The rapprochement of progressive Kurdish and Turkish forces and their initiation of common combat escalated revolutionary popularity in Turkey, which compelled the imperialists and their agents- the Turkish bourgeoisie and comprador- to withdraw the limited democracy which was allowed for, at that time in Turkey. In particular it bolstered the terrorist policy of repression and containment of our

people in Kurdistan in Turkey.

By a decree from the new government on 27.4.1970 the commando forces started their organized operations. They shunted thousands of Kurdish and Turkish patriots into prisons. Neither did Kurds in those districts excluded by martial law escape the consequence of the abolition of democracy. All Kurdish cultural activities were prohibited, even correspondence in Kurdish and Kurdish records. This, plus sudden commando attacks were to become part of every day life and resulted in further deterioration of economic, social and cultural conditions in Kurdistan to the lowest level.

All that was taking place on our small planet while world public opinion was inattentive and ignorant. Primarily this was a consequence of the extreme secrecy pursued in order to conceal what the Turkish regime did with such great care and effectiveness in Kurdistan-Turkey. Added to the distance of the region and its deliberate isolation there were some other internal and external factors which contributed to the silence surrounding the events there. Under normal conditions journalists and foreign communication media are not allowed to enter the region and the Kurds lack their own communication institutions specific to themselves in Kurdistan-Turkey.

Even so the iron communication block-out could not defy the reality and the dreadful disasters which the region experienced. Racist Turkish policies and practices principally exacerbated the deterioration of living and

health conditions in Kurdistan, added to which earthquakes pervaded the area in 1976. Only the distressing scandal of 1976 concerning corrupt misuse of the international relief aid to the victims of the earthquakes in Kurdistan exposed the infamous Turkish regime. According to the reports of specialists, doctors and international mass communication media correspondents, it was not only the horrific natural disaster rather the inattentive attitude and the deliberate neglect of the Turkish authorities in distributing the aid, which aggravated the catastrophe. This is highlighted by the fact that the majority of the thousands of victims died because of the severe cold weather that pervaded the area after the earthquake had destroyed their shelters. What buttresses one's perception of the deliberate neglect of the victims to these harsh natural conditions by the Turkish authorities, was the presence of divisions of commando forces in the region who could have moved to aid the victims at once if they had so desired. It must be remembered that those forces are capable of rapid movement to destroy and eliminate any Kurdish town or village within a few minutes when it's a question of punishing or subjugating the Kurds, "the mountain Turks", (the Turkish chauvinist bourgeois term for the Kurds). In addition to all this they plundered the produce of Kurdish peasants exploiting their desperate need for clothes and food, by the large-scale purchase of their livestock and other goods at trivial prices. In other words the deterioration of the living standard of Kurdish peasants and the backwardness of the region was forced down to a still

lower level, even though it was lower than other regions at the outset. The consequence of these actions are hard to predict but it is certain that they are worse than the earthquake itself.

As a consequence of this scandal the Turkish regime tried to appear democratic for a while. Before long however, not only had no tangible development taken place as far the Kurds are concerned but Turkey misled world public opinion into thinking that the alleged separatist movement in Kurdistan was the cause of Turkey's economical deterioration and that it is a threat to Turkey's territorial integrity. Kurdistan was turned into a field for military manouvres employing forces of all types and sizes.

Since 12th September 1980 when the military junta took over power in Turkey, it has aimed at terrorizing the Kurds and persecuting their young organizations. Martial law, the withholding of democratic rights and rule by force are characteristics of present daily life in Turkey. All this is done through collaboration with the most recalcitrant imperialist military circles. World imperialism wants Turkey to be on its side in fact, to serve as a front line reactionary post to defend its interests by fighting against world revolutionary forces. That is the prime task of which USA's Defence Secretary, Weinberger was careful to remind the generals in Turkey during his visit there at the beginning of 1982 when he pronounced the readiness of USA and NATO to extend 600 million dollars worth of

military aid to the generals for that year.

The point we want to add in this context is that the long history of the people's experiences have taught us that the imperialist's goal - behind all these plans, projects, pacts and intrigues which vary according to their interests, the extent of their penetration and domination in the regions and their strategic positions in the world - is to appropriate and exploit the resources of peoples and countries in the world, and wherever possible prevent independent peoples' regimes and progressive liberation movements from emancipation and progression towards living peacefully governed by good will. Consequently the maintenance of imperialist domination is linked to the survival or the elimination of racist, reactionary puppet regimes, such as the present racist military fascist junta ruling Turkey.

What the US imperialism and the regime of the generals did not comprehend; is the reality of the region and of the international situation. Particularly in Turkey where there is the increasing glorious struggle of the peoples of Turkey against the rule of the generals. It is obvious that the clash of interests between the ruling military junta in Turkey and the peoples there provides profitable commerce for imperialism, a fact they are very well aware of. It provides a good market for the imperialist surplus of armaments and destructive weapons, reaping more new profits for which the Kurdish people pay in blood

and the backwardness of its sons as do the Turkish people in general.

Here it is imperative for the combatants in Turkey, regardless of their nationalities and political affiliations, to display more awareness and caution in eliminating their divisions and secondary disputes in order to establish a national front which will cognitively defy imperialism and the client regime of the Turkish junta. They must avoid wasting their national combative energies on secondary quarrels, or to play into the hands of the reactionary autocratic Turkish military and world imperialism. They must also avoid the attraction of revolutionary confused emotions and the illusory attractions of some forces in the region.

Our association (KSSE) strongly condemns the racist inhuman and chauvinist policies practiced against our people in Kurdistan. We also protest against the non-democratic behaviour of the military junta.

At the same time we appeal to all internal progressive forces and international institutions, such as the UN and Human Right's League, to strongly condemn these policies and practices, and ask them to support the legitimate liberation struggle of our people in Kurdistan-Turkey. We also urge them to back the just struggle of the progressive and democratic forces in Turkey for liberation, democracy and progress against world imperialism and aggressive pacts.

K U R D I S T A N I N I R A N

Our Kurdish people lived for centuries in Kurdistan-Iran along with other peoples, contributing to the enrichment of Iranian civilization and have sacrificed for the liberation and independence of Iran. History is a good witness of that active participation in the liberation struggle of the peoples in the area and its leading role in defending freedom and independence.

As a consequence of imperialist domination and despotism the repression of Iranian peoples including our Kurdish people increased tremendously.

It lived deprived of all its political, national and cultural rights. It suffered from different terrorist practices and treatment and all kinds of forced assimilation and educational, propagandistic and economico-political discrimination. To put it briefly, our people lived under the most awful kinds of repression and exploitation. These are the elements of the realities of every day life in Kurdistan, that same country to which the overthrown Shah had hypocritically boasted his attachment; claiming it to have been the "cradle of Arian civilization". Due to these realities, life in Kurdistan was an eventual hell, and stayed like that until the peoples' glorious revolution of Iran.

Our people put all their capabilities into this revolution regarding it as the symbol of their emancipation and happiness.

Our people expected, equally with all the peoples there, that the Islamic Republic regime in Iran would exterminate

all despotic policies, and relationships and replace them with freedom and justice by eliminating the chains of repression and coercion, and by ensuring just Kurdish national rights. This is in the interests of all nationalities in Iran. The Kurdish question is not a case of a few months, years or even decades, it is an historically deep-rooted, fundamental problem whose resources are the objective needs of the toiling masses of the Kurdish people. It is deeper than simply explaining it as a consequence of counter-revolutionary agitation. Definitely those factions which caused the present political and military confrontation were hostile to Iran's revolution and the interests of all peoples in Iran. The advocates of this development were and still are imperialists in general the USA, the vanquished remnants of Pahlawi's regime and in particular the regimes which oppress the Kurdish people in other parts of Kurdistan. However, the existence of intrigues and counter revolutionary activities can not, and should not be able to conceal the basic fact of the existence of the oppressed Kurdish people and their legitimate aspirations. The denial of these under the pretext of combating anti revolutionism, is by no means warranted. The words and feelings of Kurdistani masses well illustrate their standpoint:

"We are Iranian Kurds and reject the disintegration of our territory. We demand no more than our legitimate national rights. We expect from our glorious revolution, the revolution of all Iranian peoples,

for which we gave precious sacrifices, to realize our just and legitimate by eliminating poverty, ignorance and deprivation, to get respect for human rights and not violation of them. We demand the right to enjoy our natural and legitimate rights within the national framework and national sovereignty.

We want AUTONOMY! "

Our association, KSSE, which includes young progressive educated elements in Europe from different parts of Kurdistan supported the just struggle of the Iranian peoples, pronounced its solidarity with the revolution since its outset. pronounced its belief in the organic unity of all liberation movements in the area and the unity of the international revolutionary movement. KSSE believes absolutely in the self-determination of the divided Kurdish nation. It supports and is in solidarity with the toiling masses in Kurdistan and its just aspirations. If these demands are realized: it would constitute the principle firm foundation for national integrity, progress and total victory of the brave Iranian revolution. It would increase its immunity against the world imperialist, zionist and local reactionary intrigues and overcome the aggressive fascist Iraqi regime in the war waged against Iran. Our association announces its delight and support for the national progressive forces' attitude, primarily the one pronounced by TUDE Party (Iranian's working class party) and the KDP-Iran-Fourth Congress' Method - concerning the peaceful just resolution of the Kurdish question.

Our people's experience demonstrates the validity and the significance of a peaceful solution, through the integration of progressive national forces and independence from forces which are principally hostile to our people's ambitions and aspirations. We remind you of the experience of our Kurdish people's revolution in Kurdistan-Iraq and its collapse as a consequence of the treacherous agreement of March, 11th 1975. Now in spite of the persistence of some official Iranian factions in continuing military suppression and terrorism, there is a considerable popular feeling, through out Iran, which guarantees the necessary conditions for reaching a just and peaceful solution to the Kurdish question in Iran.

Our association, taking its responsibility and its obligations towards the liberation movement of our Kurdish people as well as the progressive liberation movements in the region (Primarily the two outstanding Arabic and Iranian revolutionary movements) and springing from its realization of the complexity of national questions; pronounces its support for any tangible proposals put forward in Iran which aim at breaking the deadlock to put the Kurdish question back on its original path towards peace and unity.

The Iranian government must accept unhesitatingly the following fact: - The Kurdish case is not a military question to be solved violently. It is political, economical, social and cultural and therefore it is imperative to base policy concerning Kurdistan on peaceful socio-politico-economical grounds to uproot US imperialist

intrigues, the fascist Iraqi Baath regime and their collaborators.

It is imperative for the masses of Kurdistan and their national political forces too, to be aware and translate their consciousness into persistent action, perceiving the fact that the destiny of the Kurdish people and its freedom are bound to those of other Iranian peoples. Kurdish people's emancipation from national and social chains secures the ultimate victory of the Iranian revolution. To search for other approaches to solving the the legitimate K u r d i s h national rights outside this tight and clear framework is impossible and can have nothing other than illusory obscure and disastrous repercussions. Therefore we propose that the masses of the Kurdish people and its conscious progressive national forces, firstly, avoid - with all their power, revolutionary creativity and cultural bravery - frictions with government forces and revolutionary guards, this defusing the tense explosive atmosphere, secondly; create peaceful and stable conditions for negotiations and a peaceful political solution to the Kurdish question, and thirdly; find a common language of understanding with the Iranian Islamic Republic to realize the just and legitimate ambitions of the Kurdish people. We appeal to our Kurdish people in Iran to exploit all peaceful means and opportunities and possibilities to utilize them. The Kurdish question and the ambitions of our Kurdish people in Iran along with the longings of other oppressed Iranian peoples is a humanitarian case, a case of just

and legitimate rights that the counter revolutionaries, imperialists, chauvinists and the fascist Baath regime in Iraq exploit at the cost of the progress and victory of the revolutionary movement of all Iranian peoples and those of the region. On the other hand there is nothing to prevent revolution in Iran from capitalizing on this question particularly by responding positively to the just and legitimate rights of the Kurdish people, expressed in AUTONOMY within the framework of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to protect the revolution and contribute to its progress and total success.

O U R K U R D I S H P E O P L E I N S Y R I A

Our Kurdish people suffers from repressive chauvinist policies and measures of past regimes; such policies as "Arabic belt" and "exceptional census" in addition to the national prejudice and the withholding of political and cultural rights. The Syrian Arabic resistance state does play an outstanding role in confronting imperialist intrigues and Israeli aggression and is exposed to various reactionary conspiracies, instigated by different reactionary and clientele regimes in the region.

However we notice that the Kurdish people, part of the Syrian people and an historically true friend of the Arabic people suffers from: -

- The continued enforcement of the "Arabic Belt"-project planned by chauvinism and reaction since 1961, which aims at evacuating Kurdish peasants and other Kurdish citizens from the border area and replacing them with Arab peasants and citizens. This continues despite the fact the racist

reality behind the project was revealed to general Syrian public opinion and its progressive forces and it confronted a strong protest from the toiling Kurdish masses and the friends of our people, of progressive liberation forces in the region.

- Altering the national reality of the "Cezire"-district and "Cebel Al-Akrad" (mountain of the Kurds), and opposing Kurdish national historical and social manifestations.
 - Discrimination against Kurdish peasants in the areas of forced national change, by extending water and electricity supply to the villages inhabited by Arabs and facilitating means of communication, constructing clinics and schools for them, while the surrounding Kurdish villages lack health services and schools. All this definitely provokes a sense of division between Kurds and Arabs.
 - Random practices and unjust treatment as a result of different laws, primarily the so called "Exceptional Census" inequality withholding rights, the prejudicial policies and bias against our people in Syria (e.g. dismissing Kurdish teachers and officials from educational institutions alleging that they are foreigners although those are the very people who are deprived of civil documents.)
 - The non-existence of Kurdish language schools and institutions.
 - The non-existence of legalised Kurdish political parties.
- All this happens while the Kurdish people is willingly and actively involved in supporting their Arab brothers against imperialism and zionism and directly participating in the just struggle of the Arab liberation movement.

Our association invites and appeals to all progressive liberation movements in the world to demand from the Syrian government the abandonment of the project - "Arab Belt", the return of civil documents to the Kurdish citizens from whom they were withdrawn the, "Exceptional Census", the recognition of the political, social and cultural rights of our Kurdish people and the re-employment of the dismissed workers. The recognition of the political social and cultural rights of our Kurdish people, definitely buttresses national unity and the active participation in resisting imperialist, zionist and reactionary intrigues.

K U R D I S T A N I N I R A Q

The Kurdish people in Iraq has chosen to share in the common Kurdish-Arabic struggle on an equal basis with mutual respect and recognition of rights and responsibilities, in order to gain democracy for Iraq and autonomy for Kurdistan within the framework of the Iraqi Republic. This practical and scientific slogan was the outcome of the experience of Kurdish national liberation. The Kurdish people was in a permanent state of revolution from 1961 until the agreement of March, 11th 1970 between the Kurdish liberation movement, led by Barzani, and the ruling Baath Party in Iraq. The agreement contained the recognition of autonomy for Kurdistan in Iraq.

The agreement was a source of hope for all, to buttress ^{solidify} the fraternity of struggle of Kurds and Arabs, to realize

Kurdish people's national ambitions and democratic rights for Iraqi people. Soon many negative manifestations started to rear their ugly heads. Some of the causes were: - The ruling Baath Party in Iraq initiated racist measures against the Kurdish people e.g. altering the demography of many Kurdistani areas, particularly oil-rich areas like, Kirkuk, Khanaqin and Sinjar, the deportation from Iraq of thousands of Iraqi "Feilies" (Kurds of the Luristan district) many conspiratorial attempts to ^{Dhakar, 1954} assassinate the Kurdish liberation movement's leader Mustafa Barzani and other outstanding leaders. Many significant points in the agreement remained unfulfilled and obvious sluggishness was displayed in implementing other parts. These actions put the intentions of the ruling Baath Party in serious doubt including their aim behind the agreement. It did not take long to reaffirm the doubts about the aims of the ruling racist clique. The Iraqi government waged a total extermination war on the whole Kurdish area, by the beginning of Spring, 1974. The racist war lasted for a whole year. It burned no less than 2000 Kurdish villages where tens of thousands of Kurdish inhabitants were killed, mostly women, children and unarmed aged. Despite the unequal military balance between the two sides, to the obvious superior advantage of the government, it could not sustain any significant military victory. This fact impelled the regime to sign the well known Algiers Accord of March, 6, 1975, with the then Shah of Iran. The collaboration of both states was the decisive external

factor in the collapse of our people's movement in Kurdistan-Iraq.

The reactionary accord of Iran's Shah and the Iraqi fascists is not such a strange event in the contemporary history of our nation. As it is known, our homeland Kurdistan is divided among four neighbouring states, each of them desirous of strangling the Kurdish liberation movement within its borders. Notwithstanding their disputes and differences of systems; these regimes always collaborated in containing the Kurdish liberation movement. The Sadabad, Baghdad pacts and the Algiers Accord, are glaring indications of what we have said already. What was strange, however, is "how this accord led to the collapse of the great September Revolution?", "What caused the waste of blood and the sacrifices of thousands of the best of our Kurdish people's youth?" "what were the factors which rendered the conspiratory accord successful?" Isn't it always internal factors that make external intrigues successful? Aren't there internal illnesses and errors and defective diagnoses which carry the seeds of collapse?!!

The most significant lessons which ought to be learned from the horrible collapse of the great September Revolution, spring fundamentally from pinpointing the basic errors, deficiencies and negative aspects of the revolution and the persistent efforts to avoid them and acquire immunity against them.

The Baath in Iraq made immense concessions that the

rotten ex-royal dared not make concerning Iraqi interests, (though he was on obvious puppet of imperialism). The Baathist concessions were to contain the September Revolution and terminate the just liberation movement of our people in Kurdistan-Iraq. The Baath did make many other promises of co-ordination concerning its internal, external, economical policies and policies on Arab national level with the US's plans and with imperialist and reactionary forces' interests in the region. The Iraqi policies since March, 6, 1975 provide good evidences of this fact. The events and facts subsequent to the Algiers' Accord exposed the suspicious tribal leadership of the ruling Iraqi Baath Party and its dictatorial nature.

- Concession of legitimate Iraqi rights in Shat-Al-Arab,
- The concession of a number of Kurdish areas on the North Western border to the Shah of Iran.
- The acceptance of the occupation by the Shah of Iran of the three islands in the Gulf.
- Iraqi conspiracies against the Peoples's Democratic Republic of Yemen.
- Supporting Shah's military aggression against the toiling people of Dhufar and its liberation movement.
- Recognizing the regime of the puppet Qabus.
- The agreement in principle on the reactionary imperialist Gulf's Security Pact.
- Bilateral agreements between Iraqi-Turkey, Iraq-Iran concerning border security.
- The containment of liberation movements and progressive forces in the area and the formation of joint intelligence committees to realize the above mentioned aims.

- The secret clauses of the imperialist Accord of March 6th, that were gradually disclosed. Particularly when Imperialism needs the help of some of the regimes in the region to complement its plans, like the open material and military collaboration of the fascist Iraqi clique with the reactionary mobilization in the Horn of Africa against the progressive liberation movements there.

On the other hand it is gratifying to point out the extent of the progress of national liberation in East Africa. This is in spite of the continuous imperialist and reactionary intrigues and the de facto support of Sadat through the preparation of a hostile atmosphere at the Geneva Conference; doubting the friendship of the USSR on the pages of Al-Thawra (the organ of the ruling Baath Party) and through attempts to disintegrate Arab unity in such summit meetings as that of Tripoli and Algiers, by proposing alternative conferences in collaboration with Saudi Arabia.

- High level Turkish, Shah and other chauvinist and reactionary Arabic and African e.g. Saudi, Sudan and even Qabus-military commissions' visit to Baghdad, more over praising them highly in the official newspaper of Baghdad.

- Other fascist Iraqi action at the level of national Arab politics which serve only imperialist and reaction, notably Iraq's attitude towards Lebanon and its direct contribution to the tensions that jeopardised and hindered just and peaceful solutions, and the dirty terrorist war waged extensively against the PLO using vile means. These were the foreign and Arab politics

of Iraq until the Victory of the Iranian peoples' revolution stripped away the rest of the masks that had prevented a definite identification of its ugly face.

The Shah's overthrow horrified the criminal dictator Saddam Hussain and compelled him this time to collaborate openly within the reactionary imperialist plan against the interests of the peoples of the region. Iraq became the refuge of the Shah regime's murderers, criminals, the leaders of SAVAK and the Shah's generals. It spent a tremendous amount of money financing the remnants of the Shah's regime to sabotage the Iranian revolution, thus executing the plans of his USA masters and his reactionary cousins and the agents like King Hussein and oil Arabs of the Gulf and Saudi Arabia. Ultimately incited by the USA he waged the aggressive war against Iran on behalf of USA to protect the interests of the rotten reactionary regimes.

Internally, the Tekriti clique, since its military coup "via The Anglo-American train" - to use their own terms - in July 1968; adopted a policy of bloodshed, terrorism, persecution and elimination of all sorts of democratic and lawful institutions. Immediately after the collapse the September revolution the fascist campaign against the Kurdish people escalated.

More than 300.000 Kurds were deported to the saline deserts of Southern Iraq. All Kurdish, social, educational and vocational institutions were abolished or suspended. Kurdish studies were replaced by Arabic language in

Kurdistan. The national demography of Kurdistan was changed in many areas of Kurdistan. like Kirkuk, Khanaqin, Sinjar, Zumar, even Arbil and Suleymania. Kurds were deported from border areas to a depth of 20 kms. As if all this were not enough the fascist regime started a genocidal war against our people, burning and destroying Kurdish villages and murdering hundreds of defenceless Kurds. To mention just one example during the last two years, 500 Kurds were executed on non-proven or groundless charges: on charges for which there is, at any rate, absolutely no justification for the death penalty, or at least undeserving of the death sentence. The way to solve the Kurdish question is by recognizing its just national right as for other minorities such as Turkmans and Assyrians. Also by realizing the progressive demands of our people, which confirm national integrity and progress for the whole of Iraq and direct hard blows against the interests of imperialism and reaction and threaten their interests in Turkey and Iran too. Instead of that rightists have penetrated the regime's institutions and political machine, the Tikriti family, who are well known for their increasing reaction. The members of this family have occupied the highest civil and military posts overnight and the persecution of progressive national Iraqi forces has become more vehement. Open criticism of the honest aid of the friendly socialist countries has started to gain a foothold. According to even official Iraq statistics published by the

Central Statistical Institution, trade exchange with socialist countries has declined steadily since the Algiers Accord of March 1975. while trade exchange with America and Western Europe has multiplied. All these are clear evidences of the revitalization of the ruling fascist Iraqi bureaucratic bourgeoisie, demonstrating their complete willingness to follow in the footsteps of the reactionary states hopelessly involved with world imperialism. The regime apparently chose the infamous "Nuri Said's" path and is determined to implement its entrusted role. In this critical era of the history of our people and the peoples of the region, our people in Kurdistan had no alternative but to resort to arms once again defending its existence and integrity in order to materialize our legitimate national ambitions by resisting the tyrannical fascist campaign. The break out of the May 26, 1976 brave revolution was a shock for all the enemies of our people, fascists, reactionary and imperialist agents.

Subsequently the struggle of the Kurdish people culminated in the Iraqi National Democratic Front, composed of Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), Iraqi Communist Party (ICP) and Kurdistan Socialist Party (KSP), which in 1980, paved the ground for a common Kurdish-Arabic democratic struggle for a democratic coalition government through which a genuine autonomy for Kurdistan would materialize. The tyrannical regime's crises become more aggravated with every new day, its isolation intensifies increasingly internally and internationally and its defeats, in its war with the

neighbouring Iran, are ever increasing. In the face of repressive methods the massive revolutionary struggle is escalating and developing to bring about the downfall of the regime of terror, fascism, destruction and national treason. The heroic uprising, demonstrations, strikes resistance and protest activities that lately pervaded most Kurdistan cities and other areas in Iraq, the development of national armed opposition particularly of the national partisan groups in Kurdistan, indicate that the regime's days are numbered. From this platform we send thousands of salutes to the brave masses of Suleymania. Arbil, Kirkuk, Dihok, Koysinceq, Qeladize and other cities of Kurdistan in Iraq and to all the parties and Kurdistan and Iraqi progressive national forces who strive for a wide national front as a democratic alternative to the collapsing regime in Iraq. The reality of the situation in Kurdistan and Iraq clearly points up the urgent need for all progressive and national forces in the region and the world to support the legitimate democratic struggle of Iraqi people, Kurds, Arabs and other ethnic minorities.

From the preceding report the mission and responsibilities of our association become obvious. As a Kurdistan organization it is imperative to work for the benefit of our progressive national liberation movement.

C O N C L U S I O N S

1. From the consideration of our century one of the fundamental tasks of our association becomes clear. Since alliance with the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries is a basic condition for the triumph of any national liberation movement; we must strive to achieve and consolidate that alliance. The forces of friendship in their turn will support the just liberation movement of our people.
2. The conditions and current politics in the Middle East region confirm the urgent necessity of establishing a stable alliance between all liberation movements and progressive forces there, and urging the forces of friendship to concentrate on alliance with the peoples of the region instead of the governments that time and time again have exposed their real nature.
3. Co-ordination among progressive democratic parties and organizations representative of the divided parts of the Kurdish nation is no more a theoretical issue, it is an urgent contemporary demand. Thus our association as a Kurdistan organization including members from all parts of Kurdistan must strive persistently to support and aid all talks, co-ordination and co-operation to broach the subject of the rights and problems of Kurds as a nation at world level and at international occasions and institutions. It is not a secret that our association could go a long way forwards on that road through its striving path. Our association must carry

on its endeavour to maintain and consolidate co-ordination and co-operation between all progressive Kurdistan liberation organization.

4. It is a fact that no solution to the Kurdish question can be found in isolation from the fundamental problems of Iran, Turkey, Syria and Iraq - especially the problem of confronting world imperialism and its local reactionary agents in order to achieve democracy and social progress. It is also true that attempts to solve these fundamental problems without a peaceful solution at the roots of the Kurdish problems will be useless. This discloses the nature of another task for us KSSE which is, the persistent endeavour to consolidate the unity of the struggle of our people and the Iranian, Turkish and Arab progressive liberation forces.

5. We absolutely have to keep in mind that the outcome of any explosion or movement in one part of Kurdistan whether it is positive or negative has its parallel repercussions in other parts of Kurdistan and is consequently a source of worry for the regimes of those countries. The ancient history of our people and particularly the present century is full of examples of collaboration between those regimes and also the imperialists affecting the conditions in those states. That is why association repeatedly warns all Kurdish liberation forces and factions against depending on any of those states between which Kurdistan is divided, because when it comes to the question of Kurdish liberation all those states are members of the same

orchestra.

6. From the sharp contradictions between the Kurdish liberation movement and the US imperialist interests and its clientele in the region, we conclude that one of our association's political tasks - if not the most important - is the emphasizing of the role of imperialism led by the USA. The role of imperialism is, at the outset, contradictory to the roles of all the peoples of the region.

It is the task of our society to persistently expose the real intentions of imperialism and its traps, and to bear this in mind in all aspects of our work and activities. The Kurdish reactionary forces exploit every opportunity to divert our people's movement into serving its own interests and those of imperialism simultaneously. The infiltration of the Kurdish reactionaries leads us towards isolation and the collapse of our movement. Our people's experience in this field is well known enough. There is no need to repeat them here in detail.

7. Any attempt to defuse Kurdish unity, conscious or not only serves the suspicious circles always waiting to defeat the Kurdish liberation movement. Therefore our association calls for the unity of all Kurdish progressive forces and welcomes and assists all attempts in that direction.

8. It is the task of our society to transfer the voice of our Kurdish nation to all progressive liberation movements in the world. Provide them with the facts about Kurdistan, the facts that they might be aware of. We are confident that those forces have to play their role

in supporting a people threatened by the danger of genocide.

9. The conditions in Iraq confront our association with an immense historic and national task, which is to do all it can to transmit the voice of the Kurdish people embroiled in its tragedy, to the consciousness of world public opinion.

The forces of good, liberation and peace must stop the genocide and deportation campaigns waged against our people in Kurdistan-Iraq; furthermore to support the glorious May revolution and the Iraqi National Democratic Front's parties and forces in their struggle for a "free democratic Iraq and genuine autonomy for Kurdistan in Iraq".

KSSE

Kurdish Student Society in Europe

The General Executive Committee

August, 15, 1982

THE POLITICAL DECISIONS OF THE
KSSE'S 20TH CONGRESS.

W. BERLIN, FROM 15 TO 18 AUGUST
1982.

1. The congress declares its absolute belief in the self-determination of our Kurdish nation equally with other peoples of the world. The participants emphasise, also, the dialectical interconnection and the significance of combining the struggle of the Kurdish people and those with which the Kurds coexist within the framework of progressive national fronts that believe in national rights and democracy for all peoples.
2. Derived from our belief that the Kurdish people's liberation movement is an integral part of world national liberation movements and constitutes a source of world revolution. We appeal to all progressive and national parties in the Middle Eastern region and the world progressive socialist forces to support the struggle of our divided nation, expose and condemn the repressive racist measures implemented by the reactionaries, chauvinists and tyrants against the Kurdish people.
3. The congress declares its support and solidarity with the Kurdish national struggle in Kurdistan in Turkey. Protests the fascist military regime's chauvinist and inhuman practices against the Kurdish people and Turkish progressive forces. The congress calls upon all progressive national forces, Kurds and Turks, to consolidate the relationships of their common struggle for a democratic regime where the Kurdish people can enjoy its legitimate rights, against the client military junta along with its imperialist patrons and the aggressive military pacts.

- 4- The congress declares its solidarity with our Kurdish people in Kurdistan in Iran in its struggle to gain their legitimate national rights by peaceful means and calls on the Islamic Republic's government to respond positively to the just demands of our people there, in order to cut short the imperialist intrigues and the ruling Iraqi Baathist plans and tricks.
- 5- The congress praises the Peshmarga and the brave partisan groups of all progressive revolutionary forces in the mountains of Kurdistan in Iraq and lauds the spirit of self negation and sacrifice for the glorious victories achieved by our people over the fascist Baath regime. It declares its readiness to channel all its capabilities into assisting the armed struggle.
- 6- The congress applauds the Iraqi National Democratic Front and calls upon the establishment of a broad national front which includes all the progressive national, Iraqi and Kurdistan, parties and forces to replace the fascist Iraqi regime with a democratic coalition and achieve a genuine autonomy for Kurdistan in Iraq.
- 7- We support our people in Syria in achieving political, social and cultural rights and call upon the Syrian government to eliminate all remaining vestiges of the previous regime's repressive and chauvinist policies; such as the "Arab Belt" and the so called "Exceptional Census", in order to facilitate equality among all citizens and consolidate the Kurdish-Arabic fraternal relationship. Furthermore we demand the expansion of the Progressive National Front in the country to include the progressive Kurdish forces.
- 8- We demand the freedom of all Kurdish and other political prisoners from the horrific fascist prisons in Turkey and Iraq and call on political and humanitarian organisations to intervene to rescue them. We also demand the release of all political

prisoners from racist, dictatorship and fascist prisons everywhere in the world.

- 9- We support the Palestinian Arab people's struggle led by their only legitimate representative, the PLO, for self-determination and the establishment of a sovereign state in their homeland. We protest all imperialist, zionist and reactionary attempts aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance movement in order to impose the imperialist-zionist Camp David agreement and the submissive plans on the Palestinians. We also demand that Israel withdraw from all occupied Arab territories.
- 10- The congress applauds the heroic resistance of the Palestinians and the Lebanese national progressive forces against the aggressive imperialist, zionist and reactionary assault on them and strongly condemns those barbaric actions.
- 11- Our Society, through its 20th congress, pronounces its strong protest and condemnation of the aggressive war waged by the Iraqi ruling dictatorship on the Iranian peoples and express our belief that the essential task of the progressive Iraqi national forces is to overthrow the Iraqi fascist regime and stop the war against the neighbour Iran. We maintain principally, too, the absolute right of the Iraqi people's progressive national democratic forces to choose their own political system.
- 12- We applaud and laud the great victories of the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Angola, Nicaragua, Guinea Bissau, Ethiopia and Afghanistan against US imperialism and the local reactionaries. We declare our solidarity with the struggle of Polisario, Dhufar, Oman and all the oppressed people in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The congress advocates the rights of all minorities for national democratic rights.
- 13- We condemn racial discrimination in South Africa, Namibia and America.

- 14- We strongly condemn the imperialist- particularly the USA's- open intervention in the internal affairs of the people's Republic of Poland.
- 15- We pronounce our total solidarity with the forces of good, peace and progress in the world primarily the Soviet Union in its efforts to put an end to the arms race and to eliminate nuclear and neutron weapons. We also advocate détente and the principle of international peaceful coexistence.
- 16- We condemn the world imperialist policies led by USA, of increasing tension and protest the arms race and the concentration of nuclear missiles in Western Europe.
- 17- The congress salutes the (IUS) International Union of Students, the legitimate representative of world students and calls for the consolidation of friendship and cooperative relationships between our society and the IUS and the International Union of Democratic Youth (IUDY) and all progressive student organisations supporting international peace, friendship and solidarity in the world. At the same time we condemn all attempts at segregation implemented by some suspicious organisations particularly the so called "International Students' League".
- 18- The congress praises the just struggle of Kurdistani women, students and youth for the former's equality and their joint persistent support of the Pêshmarga.
- 19- We salute the Kurdistani Students' society in the USA and Canada and disclose our readiness for cooperation between our fraternal associations.
- 20- The congress calls upon all Kurdish students in Europe to fulfil their responsibilities as ambassadors of the Kurdish nation in Europe. We ask them to cooperate within the framework of our society by progressive democratic organisational means to

intensify the society's effort to publicise the conditions of the Kurdish nation and gain more support and friends for the national liberation movement of our divided Kurdish nation.

- 21- We call upon the progressive democratic Kurdish students' movement to rise above the abnormal reality in which it lives in Europe, to achieve the unity of the Kurdish students' movement, since that is to the advantages of our nation. The congress reveals its readiness to unite the society without any preconditions and to immediately set about forming bilateral and/or multilateral coordination committees to convene the congress of unity.
- 22- We applaud the decision of the non-aligned countries not to convene in Baghdad.
- 23- The congress delegated the new General Executive Committee to send messages of greeting and solidarity on behalf of the congress to:

- KDP-Iraq,
- ICP "Iraqi Communist Party",
- KSP-Iraq "Kurdistani Socialist Party",
- KDP -Syria (the Party),
- KDP-Turkey,
- KDP-Iran- The Fourth Congress' Method,
- PKK "Kurdistan Workers' Party",
- PASOK "Kurdish Socialist Party",
- Yasir Arafat,
- President Hafith AL-Assad,
- and Colonel Muammer AL- Gathafi.

KSSE

Kurdish Students' Society in Europe
The General Executive Committee

15 to 18 August 1982.

KURDISH STUDENTS' SOCIETY
IN EUROPE
BERLIN, AUGUST. 16, 1982

The Central Committee of
Kurdistan Democratic Party-Iraq,

It is the pleasure of the members of the 20th congress of the Kurdish Students' Society in Europe (KSSE), to present comradely regards to the Central Committee of the Kurdistan Democratic Party-Iraq (KDP-I), and its popular Chairman, comrade M. Barzani, as well as to all Your members and the heroic Peshmarga in Kurdistan, on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the KDP.

The international and national conditions, along with the incapacity of the traditional Kurdistan organisations to lead the Kurdistan Liberation Movement, in the post World War II era; were the preconditions for the emergence of Your Party. The KDP became the leading force of the Kurdish people in Kurdistan in Iraq to begin the revolution of September the 11th, 1961.

Not only did the KDP never compromise the rights of the Kurdish people, in spite of the imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and the defeats, but it could reestablish itself on progressive revolutionary foundations, set out the progressive revolution of May 26th, 1976, and enrich the Kurdistan revolutionary army with creative national democratic content.

The 36th anniversary of KDP is dear to our Kurdish people. We greet You and the Kurdistan revolutionary army while it defends the honour and the pride of our Kurdish people by struggling against world imperialism and the fascist "Iraqi Baath" for a popular democracy for Iraq and genuine autonomy for Kurdistan.

Let the 36th anniversary of KDP become an incentive to escalate the struggle.

Down with world imperialism led by the USA.

Long live international solidarity for democracy, liberation, socialism and peace.

The General Executive Committee
of the KSSE

THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE OF THE 20th CONGRESS OF THE

KSSE

The Kurdish Students' Society in Europe (KSSE) held its congress under national and occupational slogans from 15 to 18 August in Berlin. Representatives of fourteen branches of European countries were present. There were many guests representing Kurdish and non-Kurdish student organizations and parties and the foreign press. The number of the attendants was about " 150 " persons. The representatives of some branches were not present for reasons beyond their control. The congress received many greetings telegrams and messages of goodwill.

On the morning of 15th August the members of the congress began their session with a minute's silence for the martyrs of the National Liberation Movement of our divided nation. After the ceremonial greeting of the General Executive Committee to the participants the guests took the floor, during the intervals the greetings telegrams and messages were read. The next day the General Executive Committee proposed the agenda and after the approval of it the Secretary-General of the society read the political report, prepared by the General Executive Committee.

In the course of reviewing the international situation, the report emphasised the essential contradiction between the interests of the world capitalist forces and the progressive socialist forces with its major three sources. It contended that the increased tension in international relations are direct consequences of the aggressive policies of world imperialism headed by The USA imperialism, as well as, the escalation of its conspiratorial activities on a world scale and the apparent imperialist plan to reconsolidate its positions, monopolistic and aggressive decaying military interests in Europe,

Asia, Africa and Latin America. The report pointed out the increase in the forces and influence of the socialist countries and the victories gained by peoples in their progressive legitimate struggle in this era; the century of peoples' liberation and transformation to socialism.

The report included a review of the situation in the Middle East. There it referred to its economic and strategic importance since it contains more than sixty percent of world oil reserves, that the imperialists and its agents are plundering.

The report reiterated various questions in the Middle East; the divided Kurdish nation, the Palestinian people, the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, the hostile war waged by Iraq on Iran and the Israeli assault on Lebanon and the unity of its people. The September 1961 revolution in Kurdistan-Iraq was the first victim of the imperialist counter action but it was complemented by the liquidation of the Palestinian resistance forces, civil war in Lebanon, intrigues woven for the people's Democratic Republic of Yemen, retaliation to Oman's revolution and the attempts to create hostile imperialist military pacts.

At the same time the report referred to the victories gained by the peoples in the region. The victory of the democratic forces in Afghanistan and the destruction of the imperialist fortress in Iran, i.e. the regime of the Shah- that weakened the imperialist position as well as its interests and disturbed its total plan in the region. The report moved on to demonstrate the imperialist aggression in opposing the developments in the region, e.g. the military coup in Turkey, the inducement of the fascist Iraqi Baath to wage a war against Iran and the invasion of Lebanon to

liquidate the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese movement which is aimed at paralysing Syria's capabilities because the latter is the first frontline opposition Arab state to Israel and to pave the way to rescuing Saddam Hussein's regime.

In order to counter the imperialist plan, the report emphasised the necessity of forming stable strategic alliances between liberation movements and the progressive forces in the world. Concerning Kurdistan and the divided Kurdish nation, the report discussed in detail the circumstances and conditions the Kurds experience under exploitation and national suppression. It stressed the connection between Kurdish people's struggle and those of the peoples' progressive forces in the region for democracy, liberation and progress against world imperialism, Zionists and the racist reactionary regimes' hostile policies and military pacts. It emphasised that alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries is a main condition for the victory of any national liberation movement. The report condemned all instances of chauvinist, racist and inhuman policies practiced against our Kurdish people. It pleaded to all progressive forces in the world, the UN and the League for Human Rights to protest against these kind of policies and practices and asked them to support the legitimate struggle of the Kurdish people.

After the presentation of the report the congress elected a committee to steer its sessions. Then the political, organizational and the financial reports were put under discussion for final approval. The representatives of the branches read their reports of their activities. After that the congress discussed the constitution and necessary amendments were introduced. All questions forwarded were

discussed in a spirit of friendship.

The congress came up with political resolutions and recommendations congruent with the general progressive line of our association as a Kurdistanian student, democratic, progressive and anti imperialist organization.

The congress stressed the necessity of the unity of our student movement. It called on the Kurdish students in Europe to reject the abnormal conditions in which the Kurdish student movement is living and declared the complete readiness of our association, without preconditions, to initiate, immediately, the formation of co-ordination committees with other progressive Kurdish student groups to prepare a congress of unity.

In the evening of 18th August, in a responsible democratic atmosphere a new General Executive Committee was elected. The congress terminated with the national anthem, " EY REQIB".

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE

KSSE

20th August 1982.

PARTY AND ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES
THAT DELIVERED SPEECHES IN THE 20TH
CONGRESS OF THE KSSE

- KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY - IRAQ
- KURDISTAN SOCIALIST PARTY - IRAQ
- NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF PALESTINE "FATAH"
- SYMPATHIZERS OF TUDEH-PARTEI AND FIDAJIN-KHALQ(MAJORITY)
AND THE ORGANISATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH AND STUDENTS
OF IRAN(ODYSI)
- KURDISTAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY - TURKEY
- IRAQI STUDENT ASSOCIATION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC
AND WEST BERLIN/THE BRANCH OF GENERAL STUDENT
UNION IN IRAQI REPUBLIC
- THE KURDISTANI STUDENTS'SOCIETY IN USA AND KANADA
- THE UNION OF DEMOCRATIC IRAQIES
- THE SOCIALIST ORGANISATION OF KURDISH STUDENTS
IN EUROPE "SOKSE"
- THE UNION OF ARAB STUDENTS IN WEST BERLIN

THE ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONALITIES THAT SENT
TELEGRAMS AND MESSAGES OF GREETING TO THE
CONGRESS

- + THE POLIT-BUREAU OF THE KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN SYRIA
"PARTY"
- THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF KURDISTAN
"PKK"
- THE POLITBUREAU OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY - IRAQ.
- THE VOICE OF KURDISTAN
- KURDISTAN STUDENT UNION.
- KURDISTAN YOUTH UNION
- KSSE "PRAG"
- THE GENERAL STUDENT UNION IN IRAQI REPUBLIC
"COORDINATION COMMITTEE"
- THE EIGHTH BRANCH OF KDP-IRAQ
- THE AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST STUDENTS
- DR, FISHER, THE CHAIRMAN OF PARLIAMENT GROUP IN AUSTRALIA
- AUSTRIAN-KURDISH FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION
- DR, ISMAT S, WANLY
- THE AUSTRIAN JOURNALIST FRAU DANNINGER
- DR, NURADDIN ZAZA.
- KURDISTANI FINE ART ASSOCIATION IN AMERICA
- THE MUSICAL BAND "DENGI ŠORIŠ"

Journalists from Germany, France and England were present to cover the events of the congress.

KURDISH STUDENTS' SOCIETY
IN EUROPE

BERLIN AUGUST 19, 1982

His Excellency General Haviith AL-Assad
President of the Syrian Arab Republic,
Damascus.

Your Excellency,

On the basis of the fraternity of Kurds and Arabs in the struggle for our common goals and against our common enemy, we convey our comradely regards on behalf of the 20th congress of the Kurdish Student' Society in Europe (KSSE), and express our deep distress and anger about the imperialist zionist and criminal reactionary aggression and their provocation and intrigues against Syria, the leading country of resistance and confrontation. We add our voice to those of all liberation and progressive forces iin the world, and maintain our support for the fraternal Arab nation in its struggle against imperialism, zionism and the reactionaries in the region.

We are confident that the Arab National Liberation movement possesses stupendous capabilities to confront imperialism, zionism and reaction despite the immensity of the difficulties and dangers which are a consequence of the intensity of their aggression and its comprehensiveness.

Friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries is the fundamental insurance of success in the struggle of peoples for liberation and social development.

We appreciate Your correct stand concerning liberation movements and Your support for the national opposition forces of Iraq`Arabic and Kurdish; aiming to overthrow the fascist regime in Baghdad and to establish a Democratic Iraq, where our Kurdish people would enjoy a genuine autonomy in Kurdistan-Iraq.

Long live the solidarity between Arab and Kurdish nations, on behalf of legitimate rights and against imperialism, zionism and reaction.

The General Executive Committee
of the KSSE

KURDISH STUDENTS' SOCIETY
IN EUROPE
BERLIN AUGUST 19. 1982

His Excellency Colonel Mouammer AL-Qadhafi
General Secretary of the People's General
Congress,
The Socialist People's Arabic Republic of
Libya.

Your Excellency,

We have the honour to present You our comradely regards on behalf of the 20th congress of the Kurdish Students' Society in Europe (KSSE), to express our distress at the imperialist and zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and to pronounce our firm support for the fraternal Arab people in their struggle against imperialism, zionism and reaction and their treasonous intrigues that aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian revolution that has been backed justifiably by Your Excellency.

The recurrent intrigues, the sabotage conducted by the imperialists, zionists and reactionaries against defiantly resisting countries in order to impair and cripple their capabilities to resist, the threats and provocations are all part of the USA's tactics in the region. These tactics are part of a total plan by the imperialist USA and its allies the aim of which is the strangulation of our freedom and independence-loving peoples, the plunder of the region's wealth, the control of the region's destiny and the dragging of it into the aggressive imperialist plans.

We join the forces of liberation and progress in the world, stand for the prime Arabic cause "the cause of Palestinian Arabic people" and support its just struggle.

We praise highly Your principles and attitudes towards our divided Kurdish nation in its right to self-determination.

Long live Kurdish-Arabic fraternity
Long live Your wise leadership.

The General Executive Committee
of the KSSE

KURDISH STUDENTS' SOCIETY
IN EUROPE
BERLIN, AUGUST 19, 1982

Yasir Arafat, the Leader of the
PLO

Dear Comrade,

Our best militant and revolutionary regards.

While Your fighters are showing the highest form of sacrifice in the struggle to repulse the neo-Nazi enemy exemplified in the barbaric zionist attack backed by its master the imperialist USA. Our congress stands speechless to express our feelings of respect and honour for every PLO fighter, for the Lebanese National Movement, as well as for all Palestinian and Lebanese people.

Allow us on behalf of the 20th congress of the Kurdish Students' society in Europe (KSSE), to renew our support for the Palestinian people's struggle, based on a common goal and destiny, for self-determination and the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state in Your own homeland, led by its only legitimate representative the PLO.

The people will always win.

The General Executive Committee
of the KSSE

PACES IN STUDENTS' COOPERATION
FOR THE
UNIFICATION OF KURDISTANI STUDENTS' MOVEMENT
IN EUROPE

- First.** All Kurdish students in Europe, political parties, forces and individuals share the responsibility- in cooperation with our Society- the KSSE- to realise the unity of the Kurdistan students' movement on sound principles and democratic foundations. They should facilitate the possibilities to hold the General Congress of Unification.
- Second.** It has been agreed upon the establishment of a consultative Coordination Committee to work for the establishment of a Preparatory Committee to convene the General Congress of Unification.
- The decisions of the Coordination Committee through agreement with the General Executive Committee, are collective and liable.
- Third.** The Coordination Committee recognises all branches established before the date of the Coordination Committee's meeting in December 1982, and have more than five members.
- The Committee calls upon all Kurdish students in their respective countries to combine their struggling endeavours, democratically, within one branch or the formation of coordination committees when it is feasible.
- Fourth.** The leadership of the Coordination Committee is to alternate.
- Fifth.** The student forces that agree on the decisions of the Coordination Committee should send their letters, formally, to their respective centres and a copy to the Coordination Committee.
- This enhances the optimal form of cooperation and centralization.

The centres are responsible to the Coordination Committee for the positive and negative attitude of their branches.

Sixth. The branches of the Society have the duty to develop cooperative functions and common activities to assist the realisation of the aspired unification.

seventh. The Coordination Committee set up the March 1983 as the latest date for the establishment of the Preparatory Committee. For the later to initiate its task of convening the General Congress of Unification in Summer 1983 according to agreement. It takes into consideration the safety and successfulness of the Works of the congress.

KURDISH STUDENTS' SOCIETY IN EUROPE

KSSE

Centre of Berlin

Centre of Prague

13.12.1982

Monday, November 29, 1982

Iraq Opens New Doors For Women

War With Iran Helps Climate for Equality

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Foreign Service

BAGHDAD, Iraq—Women wearing the floor-length black robe of the devout Moslem female make bricks at a rural kiln, taking the place of men who have left to fight Iran.

Government offices have hired hundreds of women for administrative as well as secretarial jobs.

The Air Force Academy has graduated several women as fighter pilots, although they apparently have not flown any combat missions yet.

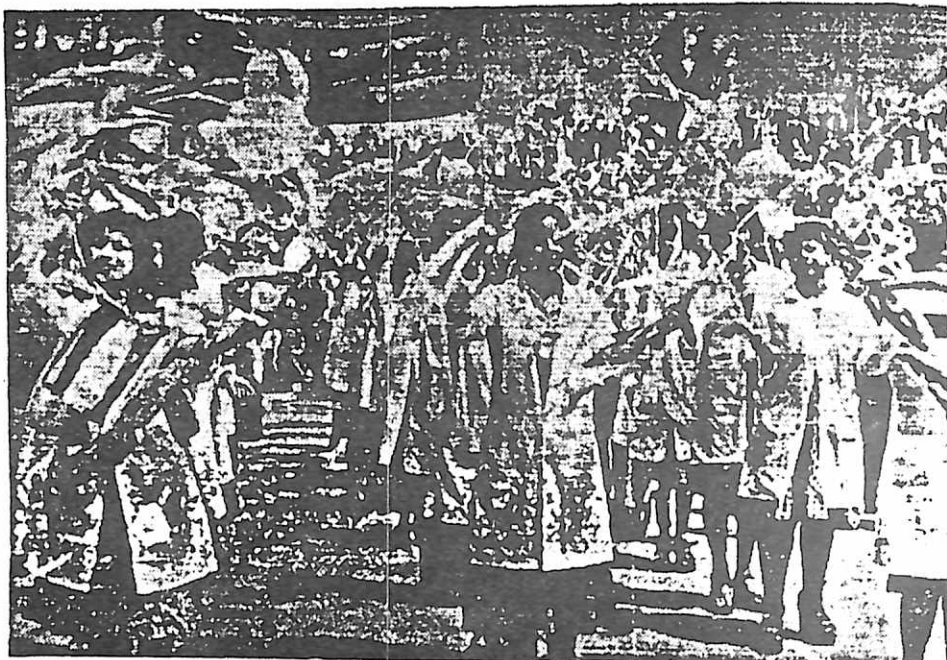
With a generation of men at the front, new doors are opening for women in wartime Iraq. A severe labor shortage in a country that already is underpopulated has pulled women into the work force and accelerated their emancipation from traditional roles.

The experience of Iraqi women is similar to that of American women during World War II, when "Rosie the Riveter" became the nickname for the woman war industry worker. Women here enjoy the support of their secular government, which is publicly committed to female liberation.

The situation is distinctly different on the other side of the 26-month-old Persian Gulf war. In Iran, the Islamic revolutionary government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini urges women to stay at home and to accept a subordinate position generally.

"There is nothing in the Koran that says that women should not work," insisted a member of the executive council of the state-backed General Federation of Iraqi Women. "The war has pushed us out more into society, because so many jobs have been left open."

No figures are available on how many women have taken jobs during the war, but residents say that the change has been dramatic. Women



Iraqi women's groups in Baghdad march in May Day parade this year. Unlike neighboring Iran, women wear Western clothes. General Federation of Iraqi Women

today make up about three-fourths of the workers in some government ministry offices in Baghdad, where previously they constituted only one-fourth of the employees. Women work on assembly lines making heavy vehicles, in textile factories and at tile-making plants.

"The women's jobs are not necessarily the low-ranking ones," said a West European businessman who lives in Baghdad. "At my bank, the male teller will ask me to get the approval of his female supervisor to change money."

Jobs have been plentiful in Iraq—the land that was ancient Mesopotamia—since the oil boom that began in 1973. With petroleum reserves second only to neighboring Saudi Arabia and fertile plains between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, the country has more resources than its 14 million citizens can handle. About 2 million foreigners, mainly from Egypt and other poor Islamic countries, are employed here.

The labor shortage became dire, however, with the wholesale conscription of men. Virtually all Iraqi men between the ages of 18 and 34 are in the armed forces or the nation's extensive security services.

The government has encouraged the hiring of women. The ruling Baath Party, which espouses an ide-

ology blending socialism and Arab nationalism, seeks to uproot many traditional Islamic practices that restrict women.

"Women make up one-half of society. Our society will remain backward and in chains unless its women are liberated, enlightened and educated," said President Saddam Hussein in a comment that frequently is quoted by Iraqi women's groups.

Despite women's gains, no woman belongs to the ruling, nine-member Revolutionary Command Council or heads a government ministry.

The women's federation, a mass organization funded by the government, operates more than 50 nurseries to care for children of working mothers. Since the start of the war, the nurseries have begun staying open until 7:30 p.m. instead of closing at 3 p.m. as before.

The government, committed to increasing the population, outlaws contraceptives and abortion. With the war, however, it has trimmed some maternity benefits to encourage women to stay at their jobs. Nursing mothers, who once received fully paid leaves for six months after the birth of a child, now receive only half pay for that period.

In Iran, women are punished for going outside their homes without covering themselves according to the

rules of orthodox Shiite Islam. Women in Iraq are permitted to wear the *abayah*, as the head-to-toe black robe is called in Arabic, but it is seen mostly in the countryside. Women in the capital tend to wear sleek, European fashions with high heels, jewelry and plenty of makeup.

In a landmark 1979 act, the Iraqi government liberalized laws on divorce and polygamy. Men—who previously had been able to dump their wives merely by saying, "I divorce you"—now must go to court. For the first time, women received the right to seek divorce from their husbands for cruelty or other grounds.

The law also made it necessary for men to obtain permission from their first wife or wives before taking additional ones. Under Moslem law, a man may have four wives at once.

The flood of women into the work force has raised some objections. Men in some small towns protested that their wives, daughters or sisters should not walk home alone in the evening after work.

Economic pressures have prevailed, however, and women regularly work both day and evening shifts. "If the war goes on, we're going to have to put them on overnight as well," said an undersecretary at the Economics Ministry.

HOW DID THE SHAH AND SADDAM HUSSEIN OF IRAQ LIBERATE WOMEN

There is hardly any need to argue that the world capitalist market is not a free market. Ricardo would have agreed fully on this fact if he had lived today. The Multinational Corporations repatriate super profits behind this falacy which the imperialists boast for.

Precapitalist man tried to obtain as much material as he needed. Capitalist man tries to obtain as much material as he can. His needs are simply endless.

Long time ago men in the third-world areas were put to work under miserable conditions to extract profits for capital owners. Capitalists not only did not think of mankind's liberation but resisted liberation attempts employing most crule methods. Slaves, forced labour, colonization.... etc. are glaring evidences of the imperialists' attempts to strungle any throat crying for liberation. In brief, men are not free under capitalism, the least in the so called underdeveloped areas dominated by imperialism. The irony, however, is in the term "WOMEN'S LIBERATION" in Iran, Turkey, Iraq, or in fact any place where imperialism holda firm control of the affairs in the country.

The magic behind the capitalist style of women's liberation is extremely simple: " If women join men in capitalist factories; profits would double. It means extra surplus value.

The Shah was obedient and liberated, partly, the ways to factories in order to provide his masters with more profits. Before he integrates Iranian society intirely within the world capitalist market, Iranian peoples sent him to spend his last days near his dear friend Sadat of Egypt.

The Iraqi Baath Party and their chief Saddam Hussein are clumsier than their old friend the Shah. They want to play the same old inconsistent melody to delude world public opinion. We refer to the article in " THE WASHINGTON POST" of monday, November 29, 1982. The article makes the claim that: " Women here [Baghdad] enjoy the support of their secular government, which is publicly commited to female liberation."

We quot from the same article to show how and why women are liberated there.

The article says:

" No figures are available on howmany women have taken jobs during THE WAR, but residents say that the change has been dramatic. Women today make up about three-fourths of the workers in some government ministry offices in Baghdad,... women work on assembly lines making heavy vehicles, in textile factories and at tile-making plants."

The article goes on to say:

" The labour shortage became dire, however, with the wholesale conscription of men. Virtually all Iraqi men between the ages of 18 and 34 are in the armed forces or the (nation's !) extensive security services."

When people protested the long hours of women's labour and the insecurity outside homes, an official at the Economics Ministry replied:

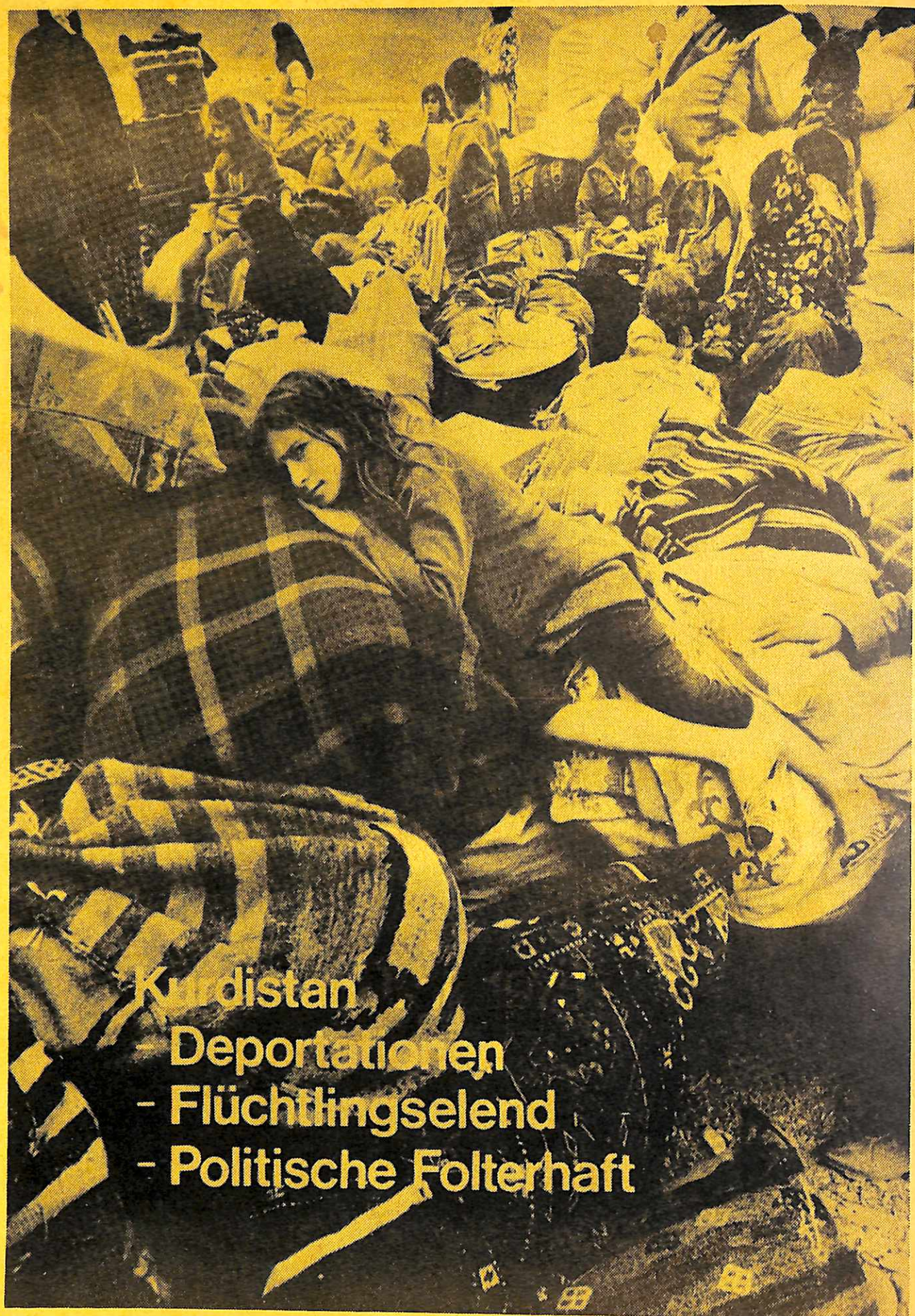
" If the war goes on, we're going to put them on overnight."

Definitely for the same reason;

" Air Force Academy has graduated several women as fighter pilots."

It is very difficult indeed to accuse the ruling Baath Party in Iraq and their chief of being less brutal than their departed friend, the Shah.

The ruling Baath in Iraq liberated women! What a liberation! If Mr. President! keeps insisting on staying in the country on the capacity of Iraq's dictator; women are needed to protect his palaces, since there would be no man left to be liberated from living!!!.



Kurdistan
- Deportationen
- Flüchtlingselend
- Politische Folterhaft