

Iraqi Kurdistan Front
Political Leadership

Kurdistan, Iraq
15th. October, 1988

Memorandum to :

His Excellency, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary general
of the United Nations,
Their Excellencies Representatives of the Members of the Security Council .

Subject : Further chemical warfare against the Kurdish people
by the Iraqi government.

Dear Sirs ,

Since our memorandum addressed to your Excellencies on 15th.
August, 1988, the Iraqi government has intensified its attacks
on the population in Kurdistan especially in the countryside of
the provinces of Dahok and Ninewe.

In this short period of time the Iraqi military forces have done
many atrocities which include the following:

- a - Bombing of (77) villages and hamlets by chemical weapons
in the two above mentioned provinces between 25 August and beginning
of September. At the same time the army using all kinds of
traditional arms attacked the villagers.
- b - Thousands of people were killed or injured , a terrible massacre
was carried on in the valley of Baze in Amadia district where
over 200 families were totally annihilated by poison gases dropped
on them from military airplanes on 29th. August : As it is known
the Iraqi regime refused the request of U.N. to send a fact finding
mission to investigate the use of chemical weapons in Kurdistan,
which amounts to an acknowledgement of committing these crimes .
- c - The Iraqi armed forces destroyed, indeed razed to the grounds
more than (450) villages in the two provinces, cattle were slaughtered,
crops were burnt and water springs were closed by concrete .
- d - The population of these villages had to flee the poison gas
attacks coupled with an unprecedented army campaign. Over (100)
thousands of people have fled to Turkey and Iran up to now. Another
30 thousands citizens were put in heavily guarded camps near

Arbil, where they are living in appalling conditions. They are subjected to very harsh treatment despite a government "amnesty" which the I.C.R.C. considered not providing enough guarantees. These wretched people have done nothing to be pardoned for, they are the victims of the war of genocide. They are covered by the (I.C.R.C.) Geneva Agreements even if they were not Iraqi citizens and had fallen in the hands of an enemy in a war.

e - The Iraqi authorities are continuing their policy of changing the historical and national character of Kurdistan by displacing more Kurds and violating their basic human rights. A Kurdish citizen, in Iraq of today, has no guarantees whatsoever about his land, home, work, liberty, future and even his life. He is generally treated as a second or third class citizen, the discrimination against him is on the increase in every aspect of life.

Mr. Secretary General.

Messrs. Representatives of the Members of the Security Council, The protest campaign on the official and popular levels against the Iraqi regime for its use of chemical weapons against the Kurdish people have had an obvious positive effect in deterring that regime from committing more terrible crimes, at the same time it gave our people a hope; that is another reason for us to ask for intensification of the solidarity campaign with our people in its ordeal, taking into consideration that the basic causes of the ordeal are still there.

We appeal to your Excellencies :

- 1 - To continue the pressure on the Iraqi government by condemning its use of chemical weapons and other forms of genocide against the Kurdish people, to intervene with it to safeguard human rights, civil liberties, Kurdish national legitimate rights and cultural rights of the Assirian and Turkoman in Iraq.
- 2 - To insist on sending the U.N. fact finding mission to Kurdistan to probe the use of chemical weapons and other forms of genocide against our people.
(Kurdistan Front) is prepared to give every possible help to make the fact finding mission achieve its duties.
- 3 - To involve the office of U.N.H.C.R. in taking care of the Kurdish refugees in Turkey and Iran, and make sure that aid donated by charity organisations and governments is sent to them.

5 - To take measures to hold the proposed international conference on banning and destroying chemical weapons. We propose that 17th. of March, the day when Halabja was bombed by poison gases, be declared the international day for struggle against chemical weapons .

6 - We ask that a delegation from (Kurdistan Front) be invited to the proposed international conference on chemical weapons so that all the terrible facts about chemical weapons be put in front of the conference, we propose that the crimes committed against the Kurdish people by the Iraqi regime using chemical weapons become an item of the agenda of the conference.

7 - To include the Kurdish problem in the agenda of the present session of the General Assembly of the U.N. like other acute liberation problems which are on the agenda. We ask that U.N. intervene to find a just , democratic and peacefull solution for the Kurdish problem in Iraq.

Please accept our deep respect and consideration .

Yours Sincerely

Masoud Barzani
On behalf of the Political
Leadership of the Iraqi
Kurdistan Front.

Enclosed :

- 1 - A list of villages and hamlets bombed by Iraqi authorities in wich they used chemical weapons in the last week of August, 1988.
- 2 - Numbers of villages destroyed by Iraqi forces during the military campaign (25/8 - 15/9) 1988 .

A list of villages and hamlets bombed by Iraqi airoplanes in wich they used chemical weapons in the last week of August 1988 .

Date of bombardment	Name of the village and district	Number of people killed	Number of people injured	Observations
25/8/988	Amadia district			

25/8/988	Warmele, Bapeere	I	50	
29/8/988	Baze vally,			Over 200 famillies were annihilated ,
=	Banka			dozens were Killed .
25/8/988	Garago, Chaqala ,			
=	Haise, Aikmala ,			
=	Asehe, Baze village			
=	Moska, Toshabeak			
=	Merga Chia			
=	Kani Balar			
=	Aikamala, Barigara			
=	Kaire, Baleeta			
=	Bawerka Kavre, Girka			
=	Koflink, Redenia			
=	Sarke, Zewka, Sherane			
=	Sware, Spindare			
=	Kani Kabaska, Aroke			
=	Bimnanish			
26/8/988	Sari Amedi, Sebeer			
=	Sina, Nerwa, Kharkol			
=	Koharazka Kharab			
=	Zewa, Baie, Kane, dere			
=	Darkine, sere, Sgeeve			
=	Sarkale,			
=	Vicinity of Amadia Town			
=	Chia Rashk			
28/8/988	Shefie, Hetoot, Kanipinek			
=	Bashe, Sarne, Kara, Karow.			
=	Bawanke, Zewa, Nerwa			
=	Kali Kotaki			
25/8/988	Akra district			
=	Brisa, Jizkera, Chamchala			
=	Chamsharte, Chamrabatke			
=	Meroke, Balembas			

25/8/988	Zakho District	
=	<hr/>	
25/8/988	Toika, Blejan, Zrhawa	
	Dahok District	
	<hr/>	
25/8/988	Barjin, Dagala Shekha	Many people were killed
=	Zinava, Dabanke	or injured.
25/8/988	Mergasoor District	
	<hr/>	
	Area of Baroj	
	Area of Mizooripala	
=	Riverside of Rosheen	Dozens of people were
		killed and a big number
		were injured
=	Rawandooz District	
	<hr/>	
=	Khate, Warte	

N.B. This table does not include the names of all the villages or places which were bombed in this campaign .

Appendix Number (2)

Number of villages destroyed by Iraqi forces during the military campaign (25/8 -15/9)/1988 .

The Iraqi authorities destroyed (448) villages totally , in the provinces of Dahok and Mosul during their military campaign on the countryside of the two provinces which lasted from 25th.August till mid September, 1988 .

Very few villages are left in the province of Dahok, its population is now concentrated in (18) centres only which includes the city of Dahok, a few townships and about a dozen shanty towns .

Name of the district	Number of villages destroyed
Shaikhan	19
Dahok	62
Amadia	232
Zakho	100
Akra	35
Total	448