

2.17 Property{x "PROPERTY"} Claims Commission controlled by the Kurds

In April 2004, the Americans created the Iraqi Property{x "Property"} Claims Commission to rule on restitution. By the end of 2004, the commission had received 10,044 claims from the Kirkuk{x "Kirkuk"} province but the Commission's statistics showed that judges had come to a decision on only 25 cases. Only two judges were working on the cases in Kirkuk and both were Kurds. The commission was not able to assign more judges because of the Kurdish political parties insisting that only Kurds review the claims, which limited the number of qualified people considerably.

{PRIVATE }Both Kurdish parties confiscated Turkmen lands, and these lands distributed to the Kurds were bought by both Kurdish parties despite the fact that the Turkmen owned the deeds and registry certificates of these lands. The new Kurdish arrivals to Kirkuk built on and confiscated the land of the Turkmen and decisions were made by the Kurdish judges in regards to illegal building on the Turkmen land. The Kurdish concluded that the Kurds squatting on Turkmen land could not be removed and the judge recommended that the Turkmen landowners should be compensated.

The court compensation was very small and this law was only applied to the Turkmen. In other words, the Kurdish judge appointed by the Kurdish militia offered some compensation that the Turkmen landowner with only with one choice; take or leave it.

This land originally belonged to the Turkmen and should not have been confiscated and occupied by the Kurds and Arabs in the first place. The financial settlements that were given to the Turkmen did not represent an adequate and true value for their land.

In addition, the Iraqi Property{x "Property"} Claims Commission, established by the American Administration, spent millions of dollars on the salaries and expenses of its members. The Turkmen asked the Property{x "Property"} Claims Commission the following questions. How many cases were resolved? How many Turkmen citizens were successfully financially compensated? How many Turkmen got his/her confiscated land back?

Turkmen land was occupied by the Kurds and the court did nothing to eject them from Turkmen land.

Ministry of Justice
The Land Registry General Department
The Land Registry Section in

Emblem of
Republic of Iraq

Form No (25) Estate Registry

The Original Estate Registry

AL - TAMIM

Description of the present original registry			Province	District	Area	Street	Floor Number	Flat Number	
Number	Date	Volume Number	AL - TAMIM						
49	Jan/74	16							
Description of the original estate registry copied from			Estate Serial No	Locality Name	Door Number	Plot Number	County Number	County Name	
10	Jan/74	16				162	67	Beglar Shaterts	
The owner & partners or bodies in charge Total of (15) Shares to be considered as: 3 Shares for Hadi Ebrahim Mohamed REZA. 3 Shares for each of Hamid SAQI ALI & Hamed Hasan Abed REZA MOHAMED. 2 Shares for each of Muhamed Ezzet Muhamed, Hamid Ahmad Arif, and Adnan Said KADIR.							Type of estate Farming LAND		
The borders As stated in Al-Kadissia's Map. Stated COUNTY Number 67 / KARKUK							Status of estate PRIVATE OWNERSHIP Right of easement and charge		
Area	Square Metre	Auk	Donam	Doods	Description of the original estate registry copied from				
	—	1	16		Number	Date	Volume Number		
Reason for registration SELLING					Insurance in kind, restraint of prevention of registration				
Value		Fees		Chargeable amount		This is an exact copy as in our register, and is issued as requested by Hamid Saqi. Fees paid totalling 400 fils on 30/8/1995 Signature A signature Director Aziz Yousef Estate Registry Department Date 30/8/1995			
Dinar	Fils	Dinar	Fils	Dinar	Fils				
4170	400	1100	—	1112	107				
Official stamp	An octagonal stamp								

جمهورية العراق

نموذج رقم ١٥ من تسجيل عقاري

استمارة صورة السجل العقاري النهائي



وزارة العدل

مديرية التسجيل العقاري العامة
بأثر التسجيل العقاري في النسخ

رقم السجل العقاري النهائي للثاني		المحافظة	القضاء	الناحية	الشارع	رقم الطابق	رقم الشقة
العدد	التاريخ	رقم الجلد	١٦	٧٧	١٦	٧٧	١٦
رقم السجل العقاري النهائي للثاني		تسلسل المقار	اسم الحرفة	رقم الباب	رقم القطعة	رقم لقاطعة	اسم لقاطعة
العدد	التاريخ	رقم الجلد	١٦	٧٧	٢٢	٦٧	بكر حرم
<p>البيانات والتصريفات:</p> <p>بالعلم من عتق لها من مائة اسم لكل واحد من حادى وأبراص محمد رضا وحميد ساجي و محمد عبد الرحمن محمد وسلمان لكل واحد من محمد علي محمد وعبد الحميد كارت وديوات صيد حادى</p>							
<p>العمود:</p> <p>البيانات من القطعة ١٦٢ و ٢٢٦ ٥ ابراص من مائة اكنة لثمانون هـ م الخروج ر / قطعه رقم ١٥٥ و ١٦٢ د اشرف القطعة ٣٤ و شمس باقر الميرزا طيار قطعه ١٢٤</p>							
رقم السجل العقاري النهائي للثاني		رقم الجلد	التاريخ	العدد	رقم السند	دوم	ارلك
للثاني		١٦	٧٧	١١	١٨	٥٧	١٨
<p>إشارة التلميحات العينية والحيز ومواقع التسجيل:-</p>				<p>ماهية التسجيل وستلته:-</p>			
<p>أه عنه الصفة مطابقة لمبدأ رقم استخرجت بنا وعلى طلب</p> <p>رقم السند ١٢٧</p> <p>رقم الجلد ١٥٠</p> <p>التاريخ :-</p> <p>اسم الموقوف :-</p> <p>التاريخ :-</p>		<p>القيمة</p> <p>دينار</p> <p>٢٠٥٢</p>		<p>البدل</p> <p>دينار</p> <p>٨٠</p>		<p>البلغ التابع للرسم</p> <p>دينار</p> <p>٤٠</p>	
<p>موقع الرسم</p>							

Doc. Arabic (4)

Ministry of Justice
The Land Registry General Department
The Land Registry Section in

Emblem of
Republic
of Iraq

Form No (25) Estate Registry

The Original Estate Registry

AL-TAMIM

Description of the present original registry			Province	District	Area	Street	Floor Number	Flat Number
Number	Date	Volume Number						
51	Jan/74	16						
Description of the original estate registry copied from			Estate Serial No	Locality Name	Door Number	Plot Number	County Number	County Name
21	Jan/74	16				2134 3	67	BEGLAR SHATELO
The owner & partners or bodies in charge Total of (15) Shares. 3 shares for each of Hadi Ebrahim Muhamed Reza, Hamid. SAQI, and Mohamed Hasan Abdu Reza. 2 Shares for each Mohamed Ezet Mohamed, Hamid Ahmed Arif, and said Kadir							Type of estate Farming Land Contents	
The borders North East / Plot 5, 162, finishes with 436. North West / River Khasa South / Plot No 155, finish with 163 South East / Plot 434/2, finish with round about, and Plot No 164.							Status of estate Private Ownership Right of easement and charge	
Area	Square Metre	Aulk	Donam	Deeds		Description of the original estate registry copied from		
	57	18	11			Number	Date	Volume Number
Reason for registration SELLING						Insurance in kind, restraint of prevention of registration /		
Value		Fees		Chargeable amount		This is an exact copy as in our register, and is issued as requested by Hamid Saqi. Fees paid totalling fils on 30/8/1995 Signature A signature Director Aziz Yousef Estate Registry Department Date 30/8/1995		
Dinar	Fils	Dinar	Fils	Dinar	Fils			
3053	128	810		814	400			
Official stamp	An octagonal stamp							

Doc. English (4)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

العقد / ٥٠٠٥٠٠٠٠
الموعدة لها معها الدعوى
٥٠٣٥٠
التاريخ / ٢٠٠٦/٣/٨



جمهورية العراق
هيئة دعاوى الملكية العراقية
الهيئة القضائية الإقليمية الأولى
في محافظة كركوك

تشكلت الهيئة القضائية الأولى في محافظة كركوك بتاريخ ٢٠٠٦/٣/٨ برئاسة القاضي السيد وهبي قنبر محمد المأذون بالفضاء وعضوية ممثل التسجيل العقاري الحقوقي السيد وجدي عمر رؤوف وممثل عقارات الدولة الحقوقي السيد محمد احمد دھام . وأصدرت الهيئة قرارها الاتي :-

المدعى :-
١- جنكيز حميد أحمد - عن ورثة حميد احمد في الدعوى ٥٠٥٠٠
٢- كمال محمد حسن - عن ورثة محمد حسن عبد الرضا في الدعوى ٥٠٣٥٠
المدعى عليه :-
١- مدير بلدية كركوك إضافة لوظيفته - وعمله الموظف الحقوقي علي مهدي صالح
٢- وزير المالية إضافة لوظيفته - وعمله الموظف الحقوقي مثنى جواد محمد

القرار :- كانت هذه اللجنة قد أصدرت بتاريخ ٢٠٠٤/١٢/٢٩ في الدعوى المرخصة (٥٠٥٠٠) مكتب كركوك المقامة من قبل المدعى جنكيز حميد احمد أصالة عن نفسه ووكيلة عن بقية ورثة مورثه حميد احمد قراراً يقضي برد دعوى المدعين التي طلبوا فيها تملكهم العقار بتسلسل ٤٣٤ / ٣ م ٦٧ بكلر ولعدم قناعة المدعين بالقرار المذكور فقد ميزوه لدى هيئة الطعن التي قررت بقرارها التمييزي المرقم ٨٩٦ / تمييز / ٢٠٠٥ والمؤرخ ٢٠٠٥/٦/٧ نقض القرار المعيز وإعادة اضبارة الدعوى الى هذه اللجنة لإعادة تقدير التعويض الذي يستحقه المدعون نظراً للغبخ الفاحش الذي أصابهم فوق فنهج الذي رسمه القرار التمييزي المذكور وبعد استئناف النظر في هذه اللجنة فقد حدد يوم ٢٠٠٥/٧/١٠ موعداً لأجراء المرافعة مجدداً في القضية وبعد استئناف النظر في الدعوى ثافية وفي الجلسة المؤرخة ٢٠٠٥/١٢/٢٨ قدمت الي اللجنة اضبارة الدعوى المرخصة (٥٠٣٥٠) المسجلة لدى مكتب استلام الدعاوي في كركوك والخاصة بالمدعى كمال مجيد حسن عبد الرضا أصالة عن نفسه ووكيلة عن ورثة لشريك المتوفى محمد حسن عبد الرضا والتي تخص نفس العقار موضوع الدعوى (٥٠٥٠٠) وينفس الأسباب وتنصب على طلب التعويض أيضاً فقرر توحيدها مع الدعوى (٥٠٥٠٠) ورؤيتها معا تحت عدد الدعوى (٥٠٥٠٠) الموحدة ولعدم اتفاق الطرفين وأتباعاً للقرار التمييزي أنتخت اللجنة الي ثلاثة خبراء قضائيين لتقدير قيمة العقار بتاريخ استملاكه في عام ٢٠٠٠ وأجرت اللجنة المعاينة والكشف الموقعي على العقار وتبين بأن العقار موضوع الدعوين (٥٠٥٠٠) و(٥٠٣٥٠) يبلغ مساحته (١١) دوئم و ١٨ أوك و ٥٧ متر مربع ولواعة ملك صرف وباعتبار (١٥) سهماً منها (٣) أسهم لكل من هادي ابراهيم محمد رضا وحميد سافي علي ومحمد حسن عبد الرضا محمد (مورث المدعين في الدعوى ٥٠٣٥٠) ومنهمان لكل من محمد عزت محمد وحميد أحمد عارف (مورث المدعين في الدعوى ٥٠٥٠٠) وعدنان سعيد قادر وأن العقار شيد عليه أبنية حكومية وقسم آخر منها أبنية لخاصها بعض للمواطنين تجاوزاً إضافة الي مرور طريق منه وتم تنظيم مرتمم بكل ذلك من قبل الموظف الفني السماح ولوحظ بأن قطعة ٤٣٤ / ٣ م ٦٧ بكلر شاطرلو قد أقرزت الي قطعتين الأولى هي ٤/٤٣٤ سجلت باسم وزارة المالية والبقية ٥/٤٣٤ سجلت باسم مديرية بلدية كركوك بعد أن تم استملاكها استناداً الي كتاب محافظة أتلسم / لجنة تنفيذ قرار مجلس قيادة الثورة المرقم ١١٧ في ٢٠٠٠/٨/٥ وكتب مديرية عقارات الدولة المرقم ١٣٥٣ في ٢٠٠٢/٧/٢٠ ولأن الخبراء القضائيين الذين قاموا بأعادة تقدير قيمة العقار ثدروا قيمة العقار بتاريخ استملاكه في عام ٢٠٠٠ بمبلغ (٤٤٠٠٣٥٠٠٠) أربعمائة وأربعون مليون وثلاثمئة وخمسون الف دينار وبعد ان أعمدوا تاريخ الاستملاك أساساً للتقدير وبعد طرح ليدل المقدر من قبل لجنة القرار ١١٧ لسنة ٢٠٠٠ في محافظة كركوك وحسب المحضر المؤرخ ٢٠٠٠/٨/١٨ والمرقم (١) والبالغ مقداره (١.١٨١.٥٧٠) مليون ومائة وواحد وثماتون الف وخمسمئة وسبعون دينار منه يصبح التعويض الذي يستحقه المالكين للعقار المستملاك بمبلغاً مقداره

القاضي

Municipality of Kirkuk
Properties Department
To Kirkuk Governorate:
Office of his Excellency the Governor

Subject: Illegal Seizures

As you are aware, many of Kirkuk municipality's lands have been seized which has caused big financial losses to our directorate. This resulted in the delay of many projects because of the lack of income, as we are one of the self-financed authorities. These seizures were not limited to the domestic residential lands but also to commerce, agriculture, services, parks and the general affairs building among others. These actions are a huge burden, which act as an obstacle in the development of our beloved city. The municipality has made all efforts to prevent these seizures from taking place and has acted alone from the initial days. Unfortunately, the authorities did not support the municipality seriously. Many individuals rushed to place their hands on state properties ignoring the law, which was indubitable in the absence of proper security. Some of these individuals started to sell these lands on the account of the state with support from various political parties. Many people started this commerce under the name of deportees with papers and slips stamped by these parties. These citizens and the parties have become more powerful than the authority and have started to threaten our employees, and in some cases this has reached to threats by weapons whenever they dared to confront the perpetrators. Despite our many attempts to get the support of the police, they did not show any support to us. On the contrary, they have been supporters of the individuals who are responsible for these illegal seizures. Moreover, some of the police members and those responsible act illegally themselves, which leaves the ordinary citizens alone in their struggle for a just society.

As you are aware, your Excellency is directly responsible over the city, to protect it from these illegal seizures. The lack of urgent steps against this subject shall harm the reputation of your executive authority. These seizures are increasing daily and after performing all of these seizures inside the city, these individuals have started, like hungry locusts, to swarm over intercity roads like the highways of Erbil to Arafah and Suleymaniyah. These actions are to be stopped immediately. Therefore, we request your Excellency to act immediately and justly about this matter because you are, according to the municipality's law and Act 154 of the year 2001 that is still valid and has been enforced by the ministry, responsible to protect the city from these actions.

Signature, Chief Engineer Mohammed Sukur
Kirkuk Municipality Directory 2005
CC: Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works – The Ministers Office
The Council of Kirkuk Governorate
Directorate of Kirkuk Municipalities
General Investigation Authority, the office of the mayor
Legal Department, Illegal Actions Committee, the Properties

Doc. English (7)

Republic of Iraq{x "Iraq"}
Kirkuk{x "Kerkuk"} Governate Police Headquarter
Issue 1797
Date 2/5/2005
Subject/ Administrative Order

According to the document of the Ministry of Internal Affairs Suleymaniyah, Special Office number 4944 dated 19/4/2005, which was sent to Baghdad{x "Baghdad"} for the Ministry of Internal Affairs in regard of the transfer of the following Officers from Governate of Suleymaniyah to Governate of Kirkuk{x "Kerkuk"}.

The names of the officers are shown accordingly in the following list commencing with Lieutenant Colonel Shewan Kerim Hassan as number (1) in the list and ending with Lieutenant Junior Grade, Sabah Kaka Juwamir Derweh as number (15) in the list.

The above officers have been transferred from the property{x "property"} of the Ministry Internal Affairs of Kurdistan{x "Kurdistan"} Region to the property of Baghdad{x "Baghdad"} Ministry of Internal Affairs / Headquarter of the Kirkuk{x "Kerkuk"} Governate.

The above officers started work commencing from 30/4/2005 and they have been allocated to different police stations.

Lieutenant Colonel, Shewan Kerim Hassan/ Al-Mukdak Police Station
Lieutenant Colonel, Najat Hassan Abdurrahman Ahmed/ Aluroba Police Station
Lieutenant Commander, Abdul Kadir Fakhredin Sulyman/ Al-Adala Police Station
Lieutenant Commander, Abdulbasit Hama Salih Sulyman / Debis Police Station
Lieutenant Commander, Nazar Akram Merdan/ Al-tawari Police Station
Lieutenant, Akram Omer Rahim Kadir/ Al_Mekdad Police Station
Lieutenant, Jalil Abu Bakir Mohammed Ismail/Kara Enjer Police Station
Lieutenant, Mazin Ghareeb Abdurrahman/ Kara Enjer Police Station
Lieutenant Senior, Nowzad Refat Towfeek/ Rahimawa Police Station
Lieutenant Senior, Nasu Khalid Kadir Karim/ Altawari Police Station
Lieutenant Senior, Abdullah Ibrahim Niema Hawas/ Dubis Police Station
Lieutenant Senior, Ahmed Ali Othman Sherif/ Al_Dala Police Station
Lieutenant Senior Junior Grade, Delir Aziz Rasheed Aziz/Kara Enjer Police Station
Lieutenant Junior Grade, Saman Ismail Karim Hassan/Aluroba Police Station
Lieutenant Junior Grade, Sabah Kaka Juwamir Derweh /Al_Dala Police Station
Police Brigadier
Sherko Shakir Hakim
Head of the Police Commission in Kirkuk{x "Kerkuk"}, April 2005

Doc. English (8)

Doc. Arabic (8)



أمر اداري

بناءً على ما جاء بكتاب مجلس الوزراء - وزارة الداخلية - السليمانية المكتتب الخاص المرقم ٤٩٤٤ في ٢٠٠٥/٤/١٩ الموجه الى وزارة الداخلية في بغداد و المتضمن نقل خدمات الضباط المدرجة اسمائهم لانهاء و الذي تبدأ بالتسلسل (١) المقدم شوان كريم حسن و تنتهي بالتسلسل (١٥) باسم الملازم صباح كاكه جوامير درويش من ميلاك وزارة الداخلية اقليم كوردستان السليمانية الى ملاك وزارة الداخلية بغداد - قيادة قوفك شرطة محافظة كركوك و بتاريخ ٢٠٠٥/٤/٣٠ التحق للضباط المذكورين رسم تسبيهم كما يلي :

- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ١ . | المقدم شوان كريم حسن | مساعداً للدوريات - مركز المقداد |
| ٢ . | المقدم نجاة حسن عبدالرحمن احمد | مركز العروبة |
| ٣ . | الرائد عبدالقادر فخر الدين سليمان | مركز العدالة |
| ٤ . | الرائد عبدالباسط حمه صالح سليمان | مركز نوس |
| ٥ . | الرائد نزار اكرم مردان | مديرية الطولوي |
| ٦ . | نقيب اكرم عمر رحيم قلندر | مركز المقداد ضابط تحقيق |
| ٧ . | نقيب جليل لوبكر محمد اسماعيل | مركز قره هنجير |
| ٨ . | نقيب مازن غريب عبدالرحمن | مركز قره هنجير |
| ٩ . | م.أول نوزاد زفعت توفيق | مركز رحيم اوه |
| ١٠ = = | تسوا خالد فادر كريم | مديرية الطولوي |
| ١١ = = | عبدالله ابراهيم نعمة هوس | مركز لاديس |
| ١٢ = = | لحمد علي عثمان شريف | مركز العدالة |
| ١٣ . | ملازم دليز عزيز رشيد عزيز | مركز قره هنجير |
| ١٤ = = | سامان لسماعل كريم حسن | مركز العروبة |
| ١٥ = = | صباح كاكه جوامير درويش | مركز العدالة |

لواء الشرطة
شريكو شاكور حكيم
قائد شرطة محافظة كركوك
١ نيسان ٢٠٠٥

نسخة منه الى :

وزارة الداخلية - مكتب الرقيب لشؤون الشرطة // كتاب مجلس الوزراء - وزارة الداخلية سليمانية اعلاه للعلم
رجاء ...

مديرية خزينة كركوك

الصممات // لاجراءه اللازم

مديرية شرطة الاقضية والدواحي -

مديرية شرطة الهلسنة -

مديرية شرطة طوارى كركوك

لاجراءه واعلانا بتاريخ التوافقهم رجاء

2.18 MRG report on the 26 Feb.2007

working to secure the rights of
minorities and indigenous peoples



According to the report from Minority Rights Group International. In a major survey of the plight of Iraq's minorities, the report finds that religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq are facing unprecedented levels of violence, and in some cases, risk being eradicated completely from their ancient homeland.

Sunni, Shi'aa and Kurdish groups as they battle for power are targeting these groups - some of whom have lived in Iraq for over two millennia - and territory in Iraq intensifies.

The report titled, 'Assimilation, Exodus, Eradication: Iraq's Minority Communities since 2003' outlines the precarious position of the country's minorities – Turkmens, Chaldo-Assyrian Christians, Bahá'ís, Fails Kurds, Jews, Mandaeans, Palestinians, Shabaks, and Yazidis - who make up ten per cent of Iraq's population.

The Director of MRG, Mr. Mark Lattimer, had stated in his report that, 'Every day we hear news about the carnage in Iraq, yet the desperate situation of minority communities is barely reported. Subject to a barrage of attacks, kidnappings and threats from all sides, some communities, which have lived in Iraq for two thousand years, now face extinction.

Religious communities are being targeted because of their faith. Christians are attacked often because they are believed to be associated with the West, while the Mandaean and Yazidi religions have been dubbed "impure" by Islamic extremists.

The flight of minority groups is immense - it is estimated that they make up a third of the 1.8m Iraqi refugees now seeking sanctuary across the globe. Lattimer also had stated that, 'Despite the fact that many Iraqi Christians fled because they were accused of association with the American or British forces, hardly any Iraqis have been offered refuge in the US or the UK.' MRG is calling on the international community, especially the UK and US, to share the refugee burden and not leave it to fall disproportionately on neighbouring states.

In oil-rich Kirkuk, Turkmens and Chaldo-Assyrian Christians also found themselves under pressure, prior to the referendum that was to be carried out before 2007, whether Kirkuk should become part of Iraq's semi-autonomous Kurdish region. Turkmens and Chaldo-Assyrian Christians representatives reported that they were pressured to support Kurdish political parties or to state their identity as Kurdish, which will strengthen Kurdish claims to land.

Preti Taneja, author of the report, stated, 'MRG is calling on the international community and the Iraqi government to recognise the special vulnerability of the country's minorities. This should be the basic starting point, if Iraq's minority groups are to survive the current onslaught. [1]

2.19 Kurdish terrorisation

The U.S. authorities have been giving their full support to the Kurds who are seeking to control Iraq's oil wealth at any cost in order to establish their so-called 'Great Kurdistan'. To realise their goal, the Kurdish militias continuously terrorise the other Iraqi communities in the north of Iraq. The Turkmen have been facing increasing threats in their region, Turkmeneli. Because they have refused the Kurdish control in their region, the Turkmen continue to be the victims of intimidations, detentions, kidnappings and assassinations and their cities.

In order to terrify the Turkmen inhabitants in the Turkmen populated area, the Kurdish militias carried out a series of attacks on the Turkmen villages. On 4th March 2007, at 4:30 am about twenty masked Kurdish militants belonging to the KDP party, (called Asayish) raided the sub-district of Daquq, 45 Km south of Kirkuk City. These masked Kurds were heavily armed and were firing in the air to scare the people as they broke randomly into several Turkmen houses.

The same thing was been repeated at midnight on February 25th 2007 when the Kurdish Asayish militants supported by American troops entered the Turkmen city of Taze Khurmato, located 15 Km south of Kirkuk.

Several houses were raided and their doors were broken, the furniture scattered and the houses ransacked. The children were extremely frightened and mobile phones were confiscated. The oil tanker belonging to one individual was destroyed.

Fathers and sons were tied up and brutally beaten and kicked in front of their families. The fathers were threatened and weapons were pointed against their heads in front of their terrified children. Several young, peaceful Turkmen intellectuals from the al-Al_Asriya quarter in Daquq and three other youths from Taze Khurmato were arrested and taken to an unknown location.

The local police in Daquq were never informed about the raid by the authorities. It is worth noting that. No violent incidents had taken place in the neighbourhoods that were raided by the Kurds and, with the exception of a few licensed weapons, no weapons were found in the raided houses. The next day, the arrested men from Taze Khurmato were shown on Kirkuk Television, which is entirely controlled by the Kurds, and they were presented as 'terrorists.' [2] [3]

¹ Support Iraq Study Group Report, *Iraq has ignored minorities face extinction - new MRG report*, working to secure the rights of the minorities and indigenous peoples.

² Assyrian International News Agency <http://www.aina.org/maillinglist.html>, GMT 3-17-2007 20:48:22.

³ Iraqi Turkmen Human Rights Research Foundation, 16th of March 2007, Pre: 16-C1607

2.20 Kidnapping of the Arabs and Turkmens by the Kurdish Militia

Parts of confidential State Department documents circulated to the White House, the Pentagon and the U.S Embassy in Baghdad about the abduction of the minority Arabs and Turkmens in Kirkuk and their transfer to the Kurdish north. [Doc.9]

SUBJECT: EXTRA-JUDICIAL PRACTICES OF IRAQI SECURITY FORCES IN KURDISH-LEAD PROVINCES SOUTH OF THE GREEN LINE: PART I

1. (U) This is an REO Kirkuk, REO Mosul, Embassy Baghdad, Embassy Ankara coordinated cable.

2. (C-REL/MNF-I) SUMMARY: Over the past two months, REO Kirkuk and Kirkuk's 116th BCT have received dozens of complaints from non-Kurdish communities about unorthodox procedures of Iraqi Security Forces. There have been similar problems in Ninewah, and at the borders between Kurdistan provinces and Turkey. Kirkuk contacts have provided credible evidence that the Iraqi Police and the Iraqi Army in provinces with Kurdish

6. (C/REL MNF-I) On May 18, a senior Turkmen police official told RC Kirkuk that the problem was rampant among Iraqi army and police, but mostly the latter. Our contact said that both the KDP and PUK had ordered Kirkuk police to detain and transfer approximately 150-180 suspects to Sulimaniyah, Erbil and Dohuk provinces over the past three months. Turhan said the practice had increased since the arrival of the 116th BCT, which had given Iraqi security forces increased independence of operation.

Parts of a confidential State Department memo circulated last week to the White House, the Pentagon and the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad about the abduction of minority Arabs and Turkmens in Kirkuk and their transfer to Iraq's Kurdish north.

Doc. English (9)

2.21 American Forces and Iraqi Police Demolish Turkmen Villages

US armed forces, backed by local police forces in Telafer, completely demolished two Turkmen villages, *Kaja Kaj* and *Hanesh*, which are situated on the road to *Sin jar* – Telafer. The residents of the two villages were left in the open without shelter. The demolishing of the Turkmen villages were a repeat and mirror image of a previous attack on Telafer by both of US occupation and government forces, of which Kurdish militias constituted the majority of the force.



Figure 32A. The Turkmen refugees in Tel Afar



Figure 32B. The Turkmen refugees in Tel Afar

International, local and media operations totally disregarded the demolition of the Turkmen villages and the displacement of people in and around Telafer.

After the demolishing the two Turkmen villages Kaja Kaj, the Turkmen Justice Party in Kirkuk issued a statement (No. 53) which was released by the political bureau of the Iraqi Turkmen Justice Party, that stated as follows: [⁴][Fig.27]

“In an unprecedented phenomenon and part of the series of attacks by targeting the Turkmen, people in the city of Telafer have been wounded by the American occupation forces together with police forces. The two Turkmen villages, Kaja Kaj and Hanesh, and situated on the road to Sinjar - Telafer, leaving its people efenseless. The Turkmen have denounced and condemned these tragic acts and we plead with the United Nations and human rights organisations to intervne and protect Turkmen in Telafer and put the end to the inhumane tragedy that the Turkmen have been experiencing for the last three years and to the present time.”
Political bureau of the Iraqi Turkmen Justice Party, 29/5/2007

⁴ Press release by Turkmen Justice Party in Kirkuk, (No. 53), 29/5/2007, Kirkuk



Figure 33. Press release by the Turkmen Justice Party (Iraq Turkmen Adalet Partesi) {xe "Governor"}

2.22 Abuses and Atrocities{xe "Atrocities"} Committed by the Kurdish Rebels

Because of Kirkuk's oil{xe "oil"} resources and its strategic importance, the fight over the control of the province proved to be one of the focal points of the conflict in northern Iraq{xe "Iraq"}. The two main Kurdish parties, the KDP{xe "KDP"} and the PUK, have long considered Kirkuk to be an integral part of a future Kurdish federal region.



Figure 34. Deserted Arab village

In contrast, the Turkmen of Iraq vigorously oppose the idea of Kirkuk being a part of the Kurdish region. Moreover, Turkey{xe "Turkey"} has repeatedly expressed concern about Kurdish aspirations over Kirkuk, stating that Kurdish control over Kirkuk could fuel Kurdish nationalism in the region and undermine the rights of Turkmen residents in Kirkuk. This could lead to instability in the region and, possibly, civil war. Kirkuk itself has become almost synonymous with the abusive Arabisation{xe "Arabisation"} campaign{xe "campaign"}, and thus the Kurdish determination to reverse the process of Arabisation in Kirkuk has been particularly fierce.

The city of Kirkuk fell to Kurdish occupation{xe "occupation"} on 10th April 2003. For almost a week, Kirkuk{xe "Kirkuk"} was under the control of PUK forces. These Kurdish forces entered the city in defiance of a prior agreement with the U.S.,{xe "U.S."} stating that the Peshmerga{xe "Peshmerga"} forces would remain outside the city. The Peshmerga presence in Kirkuk led to widespread looting by civilians. The Peshmerga did little to stop this from happening, but they did succeed in protecting some of the non-Ba'ath Party buildings, including the city's hospitals. The U.S. helped the PUK forces to occupy and consolidate control over the city of Kirkuk. The PUK then brought in civilian defense units, traffic police and medical staff for the hospitals in order to fill the vacuum left behind when the Iraqi government forces and officials fled Kirkuk. Kurdish rebels killed several dozen people in the first days after the fall of Kirkuk, including some former Ba'ath officials who were executed.

2.23 Provocation of Turkmen Citizens

During my last two visits to Kirkuk after the fall of the Saddam Hussein regime{xe "Kirkuk"}, I noticed a very peculiar situation at the governmental offices: at the main entrance of all government offices, Kurdish paramilitaries were being used as personal security.

The majority of the members of the Kurdish paramilitary are uneducated teenagers without proper uniforms. They are stationed at the entrance of every government building, carrying an automatic weapon; an AK47. It should be noted that the Iraqi Secret Service, the Iraqi Intelligence forces and the Iraqi army have been dissolved and that all their apparatus has been dismantled.

The Iraqi citizens in the north, and especially in Kirkuk, {xe "Kirkuk"} are wondering who these people are. It is obvious that the Kurdish militia {xe "militia"} is being used with the permission of the U.S. {xe "U.S"} forces to deprive the Iraqi citizens of their rights. I wondered why only the Kurdish militias are allowed to carry weapons while the others are forbidden from doing so.



Photo by Mofak Salman {xe "Salman"} bazaar, Kirkuk {xe "Kirkuk"}, Turkmeneli {xe "Turkmeneli"}.

2.24 Transfer of the Kurds to Kirkuk {xe "Kirkuk"}

In order to change the demography of Kirkuk {xe "Kirkuk"}, the Kurdish parties are using a new policy to control all the positions in Governmental offices. After the toppling of the Saddam Hussein regime, both Kurdish parties transferred a large number of Kurdish employees and police officers from the north of Iraq {xe "Iraq"} to appointments in Kirkuk.

These employees were paid by the Kurdish parties and also provided with false service profiles before transferring them to Kirkuk where they were appointed as heads of departments based on their "long and outstanding services," as mentioned in their fabricated curricula vitae.

This problem was clearly stated in 2005 when the Internal Defense Minister in Baghdad {xe "Baghdad"} requested the two Kurdish parties to pull out three thousand Kurdish police and return them to their original places of residence in Erbil {xe "Erbil"} and Suleymaniyah. Unfortunately, this request from the Iraqi central government was completely ignored.

2.25 The Attack on Shifa Hospital

The newly established Shifa hospital, located adjacent to the Kirkuk {xe "Kirkuk"} mosque and the Governor {xe "Governor"}'s office, was attacked on the night of 24th March 2004. The Shifa

hospital was established with the help of a Turkmen charity called the Turkmeneli{"Turkmeneli"} Foundation. The main objective of this hospital is to provide free medical services for all Iraqi communities. Armed militia{"militia"} attacked the hospital with machine guns, and in response to the attackers the hospital guards immediately returned fire. The attackers fled the scene in a pick-up truck. Later, the police found the truck used by the attackers in the neighborhood of Rahimawa, which is a Kurdish suburb located in the north of Kirkuk city. The abandoned truck had bullet holes, was stained with blood and contained the empty AK-47 cartridges. The only militia allowed by the U.S{"U.S"} forces to carry and utilize such weapons are the Kurds; however, no one was arrested. The attack on the civil hospital had no significant military impact, but the fact remains that such attacks are designed to terrorize the Turkmen.

2.26 The Assassination of Brigadier Sabah Bahlul Kara Altun

The Kurdish Paramilitary utilized various methods to marginalize the Turkmen and made several desperate attempts to stop the Turkmen's struggle for their rights in the new Iraq. Amongst these methods were threatening letters, kidnapping and assassinations.



Figure 36. Brigadier Sabah Bahlul Kara Altun, Kirkuk{"Kerkuk"}, Turkmeneli{"Turkmeneli"}, 2005

To illustrate this point, on 3rd June, 2005 a prominent Turkmen military brigadier, Mr. *Sabah Bahlul Kara Altun*, was gunned down while he was leaving the *Husamadin Mosque* in *Jamahiriyah Street, Kirkuk* after Friday prayers. The perpetrators who carried out this despicable act escaped using a getaway car. *Brigadier Sabah Bahlul Kara Altun* was a member of the Iraqi Turkmen Front and the Kirkuk City Council, and a deputy for internal affairs for the Kirkuk Governorate.

2.27 Kurds Harassed Turkish Peacekeeping Force

The Turkish army kept a contingent of a few hundred soldiers in a region of northern Iraq, close to the Turkish border, to monitor the activities of Turkish Kurdish terrorist rebels holed up in bases in the mountainous regions. These Turkish troops also were used as a peacekeeping force between the Kurdish militia, KDP and PUK who fought each other fiercely in the nineties.

However, on 6th April, 2007 Turkish soldiers travelling in civilian clothes in northern Iraq were stopped at a checkpoint in Suleymaniyah at noon where local Kurdish forces verbally abused, harassed and pointed their guns at them.

The incident ended when Turkish soldiers introduced themselves as a peacekeeping force. The episode was described by the Kurds as a “misunderstanding,” after which the Turkish soldiers returned to their bases safely.

The incident caused outrage with the Turks and the General Staff of the Turkish army issued a warning statement on 6th April, 2007, as follows:

“Everybody should know and understand that our elements on duty in this area are sons of the Turkish nation and the heroic Turkish army, and the slightest unethical act or behaviour towards them will be taken as one against the entire Turkish Republic and the Turkish armed forces, and will face a response at the highest necessary level,” [5]

This despicable act that was carried out by the Kurdish militia toward the unarmed Turkish civilians in northern Iraq, and showed the degree of abuse and unfair treatment of the peacekeeping forces.

There are still thousands of terrorists from the outlawed Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) stationed in the north of Iraq who have found safe refuge in the mountainous regions.

The Iraqi Kurds who control the security of the north of Iraq are tolerating the PKK terrorist movement and even assist PKK terrorists by providing them with free movement, weapons and explosives to carry attacks across the Turkish border. The PKK terrorist organization has been listed in the USA, EU and other countries as a recognized terrorist group. The presence of the PKK in the north of Iraq is a threat to the stability of the region and to the Iraqi people; however, central government in Baghdad and the Kurdish Regional Government still tolerate it.

2.28 Kirkuk and Kurdish Election Fraud

According to the Ministry of Commerce, the number of Kurds who were deported from Kirkuk under the Arabisation policy by the previous regime was 11,685. However, after the occupation of Kirkuk by the Kurdish militia, the number of Kurds brought by both Kurdish parties from outside of Kirkuk city and surrounding areas exceeded 300,000. [Doc.10]

⁵<http://www.turkishpress.com/news.asp?id=179267,Afp.01-06-2007,22h41>, ANKARA (AFP)



Figure 37. Kurdish frauds report to the voting centre in the Turkmen City of Altun Kopri, Iraq, where Kurds from northern Iraq are casting their votes. The ink that was used could easily be washed off with some chlorine (bleach). The above photos show Kurdish voters caught red handed in Altun Kopri, Iraq.



Figure 38. Kurdish frauds report to the voting centre in the Turkmen City of Altun Kopri, Iraq, where Kurds from northern Iraq are casting their votes. The ink that was used could easily be washed off with some chlorine (bleach). The above photos show Kurdish voters caught red handed in Altun Kopri, Iraq.



Figure 39. Kurdish frauds report to the voting centre in the Turkmen City of Altun Kopri, Iraq, where Kurds from northern Iraq are casting their votes. The ink that was used could easily be washed off with some chlorine (bleach). The above photos show Kurdish voters caught red handed in Altun Kopri, Iraq.



Figure 40. Kurdish frauds have been reported at the voting center in Turkmen City of Altun Kopri, Iraq, where Kurds from North of Iraq were casting their votes. The ink that was used could easily be washed off with some chlorine (bleach). The above photos show Kurdish voters were caught red handed in Altun Kopri, Iraq.

During the election in January 2005, the Independent Electoral Commission in Iraq received an objection from Mr. Yahiya Alasi regarding the participation of the 72,000 illegitimate Kurds who were illegally added to the list of the eligible voters by both Kurdish parties. Instead of the

fulfilment of his request for the removal of the 72,000 illegitimate Kurds, the commission removed Mr. Yahya Alasi from his position, forcibly on the insistence of both Kurdish parties.

Iraqi Turkmen were further outraged when, during the visit of the Deputy US Foreign Minister, A. Richard, the green light was to both Kurdish parties to add the names of 108,000 illegitimate Kurdish voters' names to the voting list.



Figure 41. Kurdish police were waving a Kurdish flag during the election to provoke the Turkmen, in Kirkuk, Turkmeneli



Figure 42. Kurdish police were waving a Kurdish flag to provoke the Turkmen again, in Kirkuk, Turkmeneli

In the meantime, the Independent Electoral Commission for monitoring the election for the Iraqi parliament members from 13th to 15th December, 2005 discovered a wide range of irregularities carried out by both Kurdish parties who added 81,000 illegitimate Kurdish names to the voting list in Kirkuk and surrounding areas by providing them with forged documents in order to qualify them for the election.

The Turkmen called upon the U.S. Ambassador in Baghdad, Zalmay Khalilzad, and the UN Representative for Iraq, Mr. Ishraf Kazi, to enforce this removal of these illegal voters through the Independent Electoral Commission.

Document numbers 614/617, dated 9/12/2005 and 10/12/2005 respectively, stipulated that these illegal Kurds should not be allowed to vote because their involvement in the election would be a blow against democracy, and a breach of election rules.

It was therefore shocking to see that the Independent Electoral Commission for monitoring the election for the Iraqi parliament members deviated from its decision and allowed the illegitimate Kurdish voters to vote. It is utterly unacceptable to see that the Commission bowed to Kurdish pressure and indicates that the Independent Commission was incapable of fulfilling its duty. In addition, the Turkmen of Iraq completely lost trust in the above Commission and called a UN representative in Iraq to urgently address the situation. The UN representative took no action.

بيانات إحصائية مأخوذة من الحاسبة الإلكترونية التابعة لوزارة التجارة عبر الانترنت توضح عدد البطاقات التموينية المنقولة من وإلى كركوك لفترة من ٢٠٠٣/٣/١٩ لغاية ٢٠٠٤/٩/٣٠

.....

أولاً / عدد المسجلين في البطاقات التموينية في محافظة التأميم (كركوك) لغاية ٢٠٠٣/٣/١٩
٨٣٤٩٧٣ فرد

ثانياً / آخر بطاقة تموينية تم نقلها إلى خارج كركوك قبل ٢٠٠٣/٣/٢٠ باسم دلير حسن ابراهيم
رقم البطاقة ١٣٦٥١٢

ثالثاً / آخر بطاقة تموينية تم نقلها إلى كركوك قبل ٢٠٠٣/٣/٢٠ باسم آزاد قادر جابر
رقم البطاقة (١٧٩٨٩٨)

رابعاً / عدد البطاقات التموينية المنقولة إلى كركوك لغاية ٢٠٠٤/٩/٣٠
بطاقة (٤٣٣٨٦)

خامساً / عدد الأفراد المنقولين بموجب البطاقات المنقولة إلى كركوك الواردة في الفقرة رابعا
٣٤٧٨١٨ نسمة
جميعهم من محافظات اربيل و السليمانية و دهوك

سادساً / عدد المرشحين النشطين من كركوك وحسب البطاقات التموينية للمرحطين ومن مختلف القوميات ولغاية ٢٠٠٣/٣/٣٠ (١١٨٦٥) نسمة

Doc.Arabic (10)

Statically data that were taken from the Ministry of Commence, showing the number of people who have been transferred to/out of Kirkuk according to ration cards.

- 1- The number of people registered in Kirkuk according to the ration cards up to 19/3/2003 was 834,973 persons.
- 2- The last ration card number that was transferred to outside of Kirkuk is 136512 and was issued under the name of Delir Hassan Ibrahim.
- 3- The last ration card number that was transferred to Kirkuk before 20/3/2007 is 179898 and was issued to Azad Kadir Jaber.
- 4- The number of ration cards transferred to Kirkuk up to 30/9/2004 was 43,386.
- 5- The number of people transferred to Kirkuk according to the ration cards is 347,818 persons, all of whom originate from Suleymaniyah, Erbil and Duhok towns.
- 6- The actual numbers of the deportees from all ethnic groups in Kirkuk according to the ration cards until 30/3/2003 was 11,568 people.

Doc. English (10)

2.29 The Abduction of Turkmen Journalist Qasim Sari Kahya

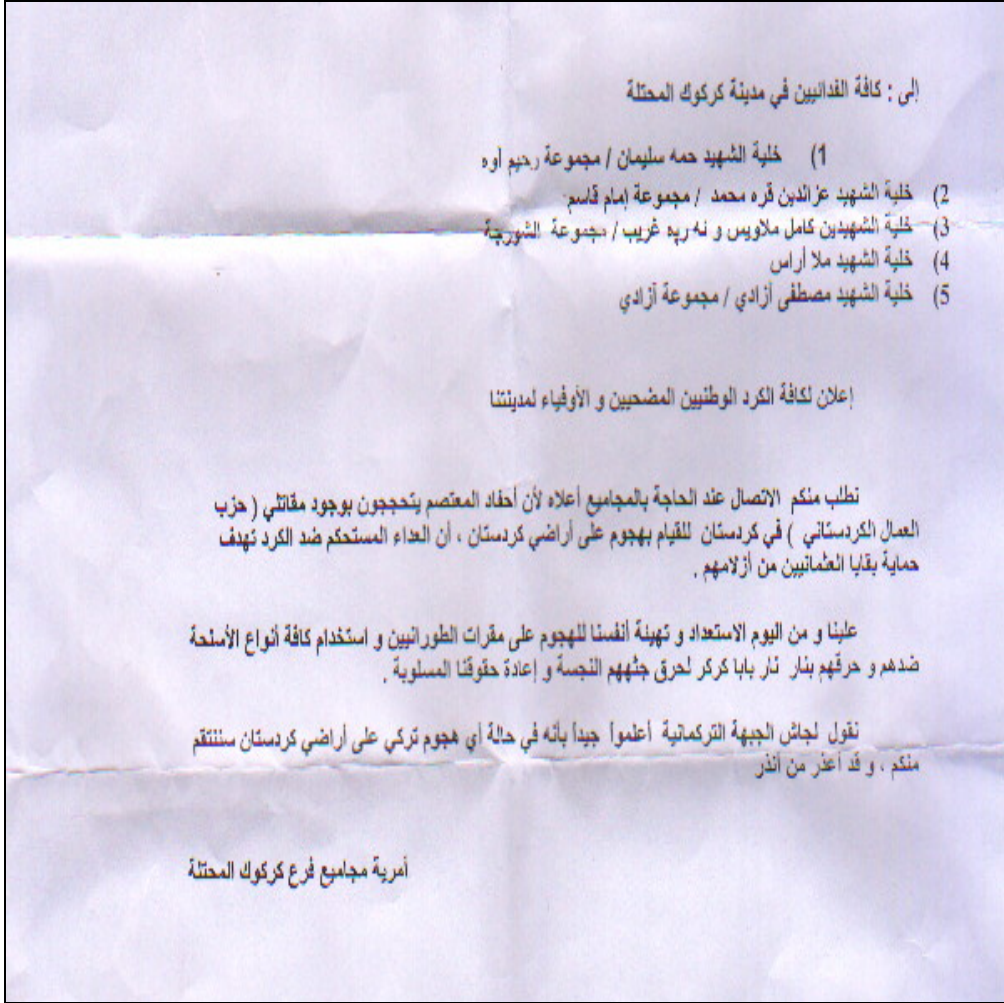


At approximately 3pm on Saturday 27th October, 2007 Qasim Sari Kahya, the Turkmen writer, journalist and Secretary Editor for the Fraternity Club of Kardeslik in Baghdad, was abducted along with another three Turkmen citizens near the Kirkuk General Hospital by a Kurdish security force known as Asayish. Although, several hours later, three of the detainees were released, Mr. Qasim was kept for further interrogation. According to the information from the released captives, they were tortured physically, but they had no news about the fate of Mr. Sari Kahya. However, on 28th October, 2007 Mr. Qasim Sari Kahya was transferred from the city of Kirkuk to a prison in the city of Erbil for further investigation. Because of the public, political, and journalistic outrage and due to the public appeal on TV and radio, he was released on 29th October, 2007.

The Asayish is an unrecognized and illegitimate force that is utilized by both Kurdish parties to terrorize innocent civilian people. They are used to kidnap and kill people who defy the Kurdish aspiration for establishing a Kurdish state.

2.30 Kurdish Threatening Letter

Following Turkey's threat in 2008 to enter the north of Iraq to chase and attack the military camps of the Kurdish-backed terrorist organization PKK, the Turkmen people received numerous numbers of abusive threats from both Kurdish militias. [Doc.11]



Doc. Arabic (11)

To: All the patriots of the occupied Kirkuk City

1. Cell (Team) of the martyr Hama Suleiman/Rahim Awa Neighborhood Group.
2. Cell (Team) of the martyr Izzeddin Kara Mohammed/Imam Kasim Neighborhood.
3. Cell (Team) of the martyrs Kamil Molla Weyis and Narpa Garip /al-Shorja neighborhood Group.
4. Cell (Team) of the martyr Molla Aras.
5. Cell (Team) of the martyr Mustafa Azadi /Azadi Neighborhood Group.

Announcement to all Kurdish patriots, warriors and lovers of our city, Kirkuk.

We ask you to contact the above-mentioned groups for any urgent need, because the generations of the al-Muatasim [6] are using the presence of the fighters of the Kurdish Workers Party (PKK) at Kurdistan as an excuse to attack Kurdistan territory. The animosity against the Kurds aims to protect the remnants of the Ottoman Empire.

From now on, we should prepare ourselves to attack all the organisations of Turanians, [7] by all types of weapons, and burn these centers with the eternal fire of Baba Gurgur [8] and burn their dirty corpses to return our usurped rights.

We say to the Jash [9] of the Turkmen Front, you should know that for any attack by the Turks to the Kurdistan region we will take revenge upon you.

This is a warning, and you have no more excuses.

Commandership-
Groups of the occupied Kirkuk Division

Doc. English (11)

2.31 The Arrest of the Kirkuk Governing Council Member

On the 25th November, 2007 Mr. Hassan Turan, a member of the governing council of Kirkuk, was arrested by the Kurdish Asayish at Erbil airport in northern Iraq following his return from participation in the international conference that was held in Istanbul in Turkey under the name of Kudus and International Conjunction.

He was arrested under the pretext that there were irregularities with his passport and interrogated at the airport by security forces and then badly treated during his ordeal by the Asayish terrorist group.

Mr. Hassan Turin's arrest was a clear message of intimidation to the Turkmen politicians and intellectuals whom were struggling to have the same rights as the Kurds in northern Iraq. It was also one of the methods that have been used by the Asayish to scare and intimidate the Turkmen from demanding their political, cultural and economical right in the north of Iraq.

⁶ *Al_Muattasam is a Khalifa who ruled Baghdad in the Abbasid era and his mother was Turkish.*

⁷ *Al_Turani is a name given to the Turks who are struggling to all Turks under one umbrella and the Kurds accusing the Turkmen of Iraq as a Turani.*

⁸ *Baba Gergur Fire that burns continuously in Kirkuk oil field.*

⁹ *Jash A Kurdish militia that was established by the previous Iraq regime of Saddam Hussein and they were used by the Iraqi regime to quell the internal uprising and they were mainly Kurds and they were named as a Fursan by the government but they were called as Jash by the Kurds which means donkey.*

Mr. Hassan Turan was released after approximately twenty-four hours in the Kurdish jail and his release came from the efforts of the Iraqi Government, politicians and Turkmen members of the governing council of Kirkuk.



Figure 43. Turkmen participate in the international in Istanbul



conference

2.32 Jalal Talabani's visit to Kirkuk

On 2nd January, 2008, the President of Iraq, Jalal Talabani, visited the city of Kirkuk and was accompanied by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Kurdistan region, Mr. Khusrat Rasul, and the President of the territory of the Kurdish parliament, Mr. Adnan Mufti.

During his visit to the city, Jalal Talabani held a meeting with members of his political party, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), in the Arafa neighbourhood in Kirkuk. He then met the Kirkuk governor, Mustafa Abdurrahman, and in addition to that met with only the Kurdish members of the Kirkuk governing council.

Jalal Talabani totally ignored and disregarded the Turkmen, Arabs and Assyrians. His decision to not see the Turkmen, Assyrian and Arab members of the governing council in Kirkuk clearly indicate and show his bad intentions and, furthermore, reveal that he lacks experience and is incompetent in his running of the country.

When Jalal Talabani was appointed as President of Iraq, he automatically swore that he would not be biased toward, or discriminates against, any Iraqi on the basis of their ethnic origin or colour. Unfortunately, Jalal Talabani openly exploited his position when he approached and met only the Kurdish groups, totally disregarding and ignoring the indigenous people of the city of Kirkuk; the Turkmen of Iraq. His action was deliberate, biased and designed to eliminate, assimilate and give more power to the Kurdish militia in the city of Kirkuk. He acted more as a PUK party leader than the President of Iraq.

2.33 Iraqi Demonstration against the Kurdish Ambassador in Sweden

At the major central square in Stockholm, and in front of the Kurdish Ambassador, Ahmad Bamarni, the Kurdish militia known as 'Peshmerga' assaulted the Iraqi poet, painter and political analyst Miss Hana Jawad, because she raised the Iraqi flag next to the Kurdish flag during the celebration of Cultural Day.

Thus, on 21st December, 2007 a protest was held against the Iraqi Embassy in Sweden. Following this, a delegation from the Iraqi community in Sweden visited the Swedish Foreign Ministry in Stockholm and complained about the Iraqi Embassy staff failing in the implementation their duties towards Iraqi citizens. Their complaint centered on the Iraqi Embassy becoming an office for Kurdish political party, run by Kurdish militants.

The bad attitudes and the unacceptable behavior of the Kurdish staff within the Iraqi Embassy toward the Iraqi citizens, was engendered by delaying the issuing and renewing of passports and other governmental paperwork for Iraqi citizens.

The representative of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Mr. Anders Nyström, and the Director of Protocols for the Middle East Ministry received an Iraqi delegation. The Iraqi delegation informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Iraqi Embassy was harshly treating Iraqi citizens and that it was totally controlled by the Kurdish militia.

The delegation also sent a copy of their press protest statement to Mr. Kala Arashwn, a member of the Swedish Parliament, and to the European Union and the Turkish, Syrian, Iranian, Lebanese and Afghan Embassies.

The Iraqi delegation that visited the Swedish Foreign Ministry consisted of Dr. Hussein Musawi, D. Azad, journalist Fikret Yildiz, writer George Dnkha, Dr. Omar Alanni, and the poet Nur Abdulzahrh Ku'bi.

2.34 Kurds Squatting on Turkmen Land in Tuz Khormatu

On the early morning of 10th February, 2008 the Turkmen citizens of Tuz Khormatu were woken by the sound of bulldozers and the activities of dozens of Kurds supported by the Kurdish militia who were putting down the foundations for the preparation of new Kurdish settlements on Turkmen land.

The Kurdish citizens' construction on the Turkmen land was a clear violation of the *Land Registration Law*. However, when the Turkmen citizens complained to the police, who were mainly Kurds, no action was taken to stop the squatters. Furthermore, on the second day of

construction the Turkmen in Tuz Khormatu complained to the councillor and the deputy councillor for district of Tuz Khormatu, Mr. Ali Hashim Alhuseini, about the Kurdish confiscation of Turkmen land. Once again, no action was taken to stop the Kurdish squatters. [¹⁰]



Figure 44. Kurds squatting on Turkmen land in Tuz Khormatu



Figure 45. Kurds squatting on Turkmen land in Tuz Khormatu

¹⁰http://www.turkmentimes.net/Default/wesima_articles/news-20080210-9844.html. Sunday, 10/02/2008 , Ahmed Hashim Mokhtaroglu



Figure 46 Kurds squatting on Turkmen land in Tuz Khormatu

2.35 Expelling the Turkmen from the North Gas Company's Compound

On 23rd February, 2008 the security authorities for the North Gas Company in Kirkuk threatened to expel Turkmen retirees who lived in North Gas Company houses. The Turkmen had worked for the North Gas Company for over 35 years and had lived in these houses over 25 years.

Some of the 600,000 Kurds that had been brought into the area following the toppling of Saddam Hussein had already been housed by the North Gas Company but this was just the beginning.

To this end, on 23rd February, 2008 the security authorities for the North Gas Company in Kirkuk sent a warning letter to all Turkmen retirees who lived in these houses, instructing them to leave within fifteen days, otherwise a proper legal action and proper force would be used to evict them without the need for a court order [Doc.12]. These letters were only sent to Turkmen residents. [¹¹]

¹¹ <http://www.tanis-turkmen.nl/index.php?sub=news&oi=6032&lang=ar&page=15>



Figure 47. Shows the Kurdish party HQ and Kurdish squatters on the North Gas Company compound

Kurdish squatters who settled in these houses came from outside Kirkuk and inhabited part of the same compound by expelling some of its original inhabitants at gunpoint. They subsequently built the headquarters of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, as is evident in the picture, and Kurdish squatters were welcomed by the Director of the North Gas Company, Haner Najib Hassan, a Kurdish member of the National Kurdistan Democratic Party. The most striking thing was that no letters were sent to the Kurdish squatters from the security authorities in the North Gas Company and they were protected by the Kurdish militia. The Kurdish militia warned the security authorities in the North Gas Company not to approach these Kurdish squatters who came from outside of Kirkuk and never worked for the North Gas Company.



Doc.Arabic (12)

North Gas Company
Issue:
Date: 17/2/2008

To Mr. XXXXX
SUBJECT/ Warning

Herewith to comply with the request of the Minister of the Oil that is dated on the 27/12/2007. Since you have violated, you have been warned to evacuate the XXXXX number XXX and return it back to the North Gas Company, and you have been given a warning of 15 days to comply with the decision from the above date. Otherwise, legal action will be taken against of you and force used to eject you from the above property without having a court order.

Deputy of the Director of Oil
Meshal Hammed Aljuburri
Director of legislation

Doc. English (12)

2.37 The Kurdish Parties Harboursing PKK Terrorist Organisations

The PKK terrorist group, which has Marxist-Leninist roots, was formed in the late 1970s and launched an armed struggle against the Turkish government in 1984, calling for an independent Kurdish state within Turkey. Since then, more than 37,000 people have died. During the conflict, which reached a peak in the mid-1990s, hundreds of villages were attacked and destroyed by the PKK terrorist organisation in the largely Kurdish south-east and east of Turkey, and hundreds of thousands of innocent people fled to cities in other parts of the country.

After the fall of the Ba'ath regime in 2003, with the help of the KDP and PUK, the PKK terrorist organisation utilised northern of Iraq as a safe haven area and it was here that they built their training camps, hospital, and party offices.

The Kurdish militias that are led by both Barzani and Talabani supported the PKK terrorist organisation with arms, logistical support, and transportation. The injured PKK terrorists who fought the Turkish army were transported and treated in Erbil hospitals, which were under control the KDP militia. They were provided with passports, identity cards and given the right to vote during the Iraqi election, and have since opened several party offices in Kirkuk, Erbil and Duhok.

Instead of the PKK terrorist members being arrested by the US forces in conjunction with Kurdish police in north of Iraq but unfortunately they were provided with radio station by the Kurdish parties in North of Iraq.

Although the PKK have been recognised as a terrorist organisation by the European, USA and other countries. They have been armed and supported by the both Kurdish parties in north of Iraq and the PKK terrorist members have been allowed to base in the Candil mountains of northern Iraq; and the Iraqi Kurdish parties have been unwilling, to take action against PKK terrorist bases in north of Iraqi and both Kurdish parties and Us forces have been allowing the PKK terrorist members to carry out attack on Turkey territory.



Figure 48. PKK terrorist organization broadcasting in Kirkuk



Figure 49. FM Radio Welat, provided by the Kurdish militia for the PKK terrorist organization in Kirkuk



Figure 50. A PKK terrorist organization broadcasting station in Kirkuk



Figure 51. A PKK terrorist organization broadcasting station in Kirkuk



Figure 52. A PKK broadcasting station in Kirkuk, provided by the Iraqi Kurdish militia

2.38 The Kurdish terror in north of Iraq



Mr. Lokman Nejam Ahmed was born in 1st July 1968 in the district of *Telkeef* that is linked to the city of city of *Mosul*. He was arrested on the 8th of July 2007 on the Iraqi/Turkish border *Ibrahim Alkhalil* by the Kurdish secret police that are known as *Asayish* while he was travelling from the city of Mosul to Turkey with a group of a *Turkmen* from the city of Erbil.

Mr. Lokman Nejam Ahmed was working as a deputy of the ITF (Iraqi Turkmen Front) in the city of Mosul and according to the witnesses who were with him at the time. They have confirmed that Mr. Lokman Nejam was forced out of his car by the Kurdish police at the Iraqi Turkish border

Ibrahim Alkhalil by the *Asayish*.

However, after months following his arrest his family with the help of Kurdish friends have managed to find out that he has been imprisoned in the city of Duhok by the Kurdish authorities. Only his immediate family has been allowed to visit him in prison. His family is allowed visit him once every two months. Mr. Lokman Nejam has been accused of various unfounded accusations and nevertheless the Kurdish police have totally failed to produce any evidence or proof of his illegal involvement against the Kurdish authorities.

Thus Mr. Lokman Nejam Ahmed’s family has approached the deputy governor of the city of Mosul for help and support but unfortunately no support was provided and he was released on the 4th of February 2009.

In my personal opinion the Turkmen people in *Turkmeneli* and especially the ITF members have been continuously arrested, imprisoned, tortured and treated inhumanely by the Kurdish police only for being Turkmen as this happened recently to a teacher called *Ganim Mahmud* who is 60 years old, he was tortured and insulted by the Kurdish authority in north of Iraq but later on Mr. Ganim Mahmud was released after a month of continuous torturing and was asked why his nephew is helping the Turkmen teachers in promoting Turkmen teaching. Mr. Lokman Nejam Ahmed has been kept in the Kurdish prison without formal charges and his case has not been submitted to the court.

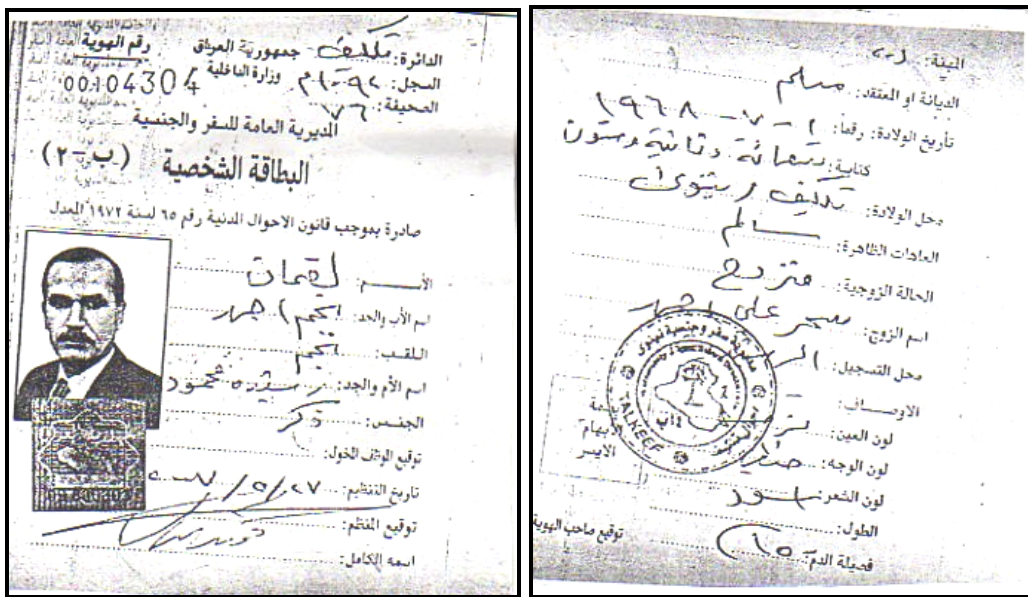


Figure 53. National Identity certificate of Mr. Lokman Nejam Ahmed

2.39 Abduction Turkmen News Reader by Kurdish police



Figure 54. Turkmeneli TV news reader Mr. Timor Beyatli

Mr. Timor Beyatli is a Turkmen citizen who is employed by the Turkmeneli TV as a news reader at the Arabic section that broadcast from Kerkuk in Iraq.

On 5th of November 2008, Mr. Timor Beyatli left the city of Kerkuk and drove to Erbil airport to catch his flight to Istanbul (Turkey) where he had been invited to participate in a conference about Media and Journalism. Before boarding the airplane he made a call to his family in Turkey informing them that he was on his way to Istanbul and that he would contact them upon his arrival at Istanbul airport. Unfortunately, when the plane landed in Istanbul Mr. Timor Beyatli was not among the passengers because he had been abducted just before he got on the plane (on the 8.15pm flight) at Erbil airport by the Kurdish security forces (known as the Asayish which belong to the Kurdish leader of the KDP party Massoud Barzani. Mr. Timor Beyatli was transferred from Erbil airport to a prison in the city of Erbil for further investigation.

Because of the public, political and journalistic outrage and due to the media appeal. Mr. Tamur Beyatli was released on 7th November 2008 and he was released without charges.

Index

Atrocities, 11, 19

A

Arabisation, 19

B

Baghdad, 12, 21

C	K	Property, 1
campaign, 19	KDP, 19	PROPERTY, 1
	Kerkuk, 12, 20, 22, 25, 26	S
E	Kirkuk, 1, 19, 20, 21	Salman, 20
Erbil, 21	Kurdistan, 12	T
	M	Turkey, 19
F	militia, 20, 21	Turkmeneli, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26
flag, 20, 25, 26	O	U
	occupation, 19	U.S., 19, 20, 21
G	oil, 19	
Governor, 19, 21	P	
I	Peshmerga, 19	
Iraq, 12, 19, 21	property, 12	



Mofak Salman Kerkuklu graduated in England with a BSc in Electrical and Electronic Engineering from Oxford Brookes University and completed an MSc in Medical Electronics and Physics at London University and an MSc in Computing Science and Information Technology at South Bank University. He is also a Chartered Engineer from the Institution of Engineers of Ireland.

Mr Mofak Salman is the author of Brief History of Iraqi Turkmen, Turkmen of Iraq, Turkmen city of Tuz Khormatu and A report on Kurdish Abuse in Turkmeneli. He is the Turkmeneli Party representative for both the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom. He has had a large number of articles published in various newspapers and websites.

This book was written with four clear purposes in mind: firstly, to make an assessment of the current position of the Turkmen of Iraq in Turkmeneli, Secondly, to highlight the oppression of the Turkmen after the topping of Saddam Hussein's regime; thirdly, to introduce a brief history of the Turkmen to the world and to draw the world's attention to the situation and oppression of the Turkmen after the occupation of Iraq. Finally to reveal the atrocities and abuse that has been carried out by both Iraqi Kurdish parties against the Iraqi Turkmen in Turkmeneli in general and particularly in the Turkmen city of Kirkuk.

Filename: Document2
Directory:
Template: C:\Users\salman\AppData\Roaming\Microsoft\Templates\Normal.dotm
Title:
Subject:
Author:
Keywords:
Comments:
Creation Date: 22/11/2009 13:37:00
Change Number: 1
Last Saved On:
Last Saved By:
Total Editing Time: 0 Minutes
Last Printed On: 22/11/2009 13:37:00
As of Last Complete Printing
Number of Pages: 44
Number of Words: 7,197 (approx.)
Number of Characters: 41,029 (approx.)