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# SURVIVAL

# VEJIN

A MAGAZINE FOR ECOLOGY, CULTURE AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN KURDISTAN



A SOCIATION FOR ECOLOGY, PROTECTION AND  
**Keepk**  
KURDISH  
KURDISTAN

# TÜRKİYE'DE İŞKENCE



**ai** amnesty international — Sektion der BR Deutschland

## "THE WIND OF DEATH"

The article relates about on 24 years old Iraqi Kurdish woman Miriam Hassan and the experienced by her during the air-raids with chemical weapons over the Iraqi town of Hala bja.

"I was trying to inhale... I was feeling a sholing pain in the throat; my eyes were burning and watering, my nose ran. After that I've got a rash over the whole body. Two hours after the raid I couldn't see anymore." One of her four children also died then. The flourishing Halabja with 70 000 population now is transformed into a ghost town.

Jabar Mustafa, 32 years old, a guerilla (fighter) from the Left Patriotic Union of Kurdistana. He also was affected by the raid. "We were firing at the airplanes, but we were wide of the mark. We saw how missiles were taking fire and a red smoke was covering the land to a certain height of one meter. Three of us died immediately and 200 were wounded."

**The Times,  
1990, Feb. 16  
Leukaemia Link  
to Atom Plant Fathers**

The men working in the nuclear plants may conceive children with leukaemia.

It's known that the children from Seascale, a town nearby Sellafield Plant in West Cumbria were ten times more likely to suffer from the disease than children in the general population. The radiation in Sellafield could have affected the sperm of men working there, possibly introducing a gene mutation.

Dr. Adam Lawson (a chief medical officer), take the opposite view: "The report covers a period

of 36 years, when there were 74 cases of leukaemia in West Cumbria. Of that 74 only 10 involved parents of children who worked at Sellafield, showing that radiation in itself cannot be the cause of leukaemia and there must be some other factors."

**FINANCIAL TIMES;  
Sat. March 24, 1990**

**EC approves new rules on  
environment information**

New rules guaranteeing freedom of access to information on the environment held by public authorities have been approved by the European Community. EC Environment ministers reached a "political" agreement to ensure freedom of access to information in the possession of any public authority subject to specific restriction, public safety, business and company secrets, and national security.

Any person will have the right to ask for information without having to prove their interests.

Number of states have to put until the end of 1992 the requirements into national law.

**"THE TIMES",  
Febr. 12, Mon. 1990**

**"Environmental concern may  
damage Conservative vote"**

More people are becoming environmentally active in their personal lives, according to a study

by Mr. Robert Worcester, chairman of MORI polls. In his opinion the number of the people belonging to one or more environmental groups has increased from two to four million. Those who believe have given money to environmental charity have doubled to more than half a population. Those using lead-free petrol have increased nearly fivefold. It's very probably the environmental issues to affect the outcome of the next general elections. Those who believe that Tory government is not doing a good job in protecting the environment outnumber those believing she is by 61 % to 27 %.

*Newsweek — Jan. 16/1989*

## **Showdown with Libya**

The article covers two problems. The first is the reaction of Libya on the occasion of the destroying of two amateur MIG 23 fighter jets by two F-14 fighters from the US aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy. Libya claims that this was "premeditated aggression" and "murder in cold blood." The Reaction of Kadaffi was: "Libya will never surrender", "America will be defeated."

The second problem is the finding by means of satellite photographs on the asterian satellite plant for chemical weapon near Rabta. Parallel with this Washington declared that German pharmaceutical company Imhausen Chemicals is the participant in the building of the plant in Rabta. Imhausen strongly denied. One of the main aims of USA in this case is to try, on the conference in Paris about the chemical armament Multinational Paris conference on chemical warfare to persuade the rest participants to restrict their expropriations of chemical warfare mater: als of technology.

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Quarterly

Volume 1

Issue 1

March-May 1990

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*The magazine  
is Published  
in Kurdish  
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Address of Survival

Bl. 4, r. 227

Boul. Lenin 125

Sofia

Bulgaria

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Dear Readers,

You have the possibility to meet with the first number of the magazine of the Association of the Ecological Protection of Kurdistan. We hope that this problem is important not only for Kurdistan's people, but it deals also with international humanitarian organizations and movements, individuals. The problems which we will discuss are problems of total human race. In this century we, the Kurdish people, have been an object of poisoning with chemical weapons. According to an investigation of international organizations and experts our lands turned into desert are no more suitable for real life. Besides the direct damages on our population and our land, the consequences of these crimes will remain in the future decades to remind us of this poisonous nightmare.

By this new magazine we want to inform the international societies about the problems and suffering of the thousands of refugees in the camps

of Iran and Turkey who lack the simplest conditions of human life.

They are people with all human rights according to international agreements and ones especially for refugees. We will try to discuss mainly the ecological problems of Kurdistan, but welcome other points of human life, civil rights, education, culture, as well.

We are ready to create a tribune for all Friends who defend us and are interested in our cause and in our problems, sending letters and articles to our magazine. Our great hope is to succeed and to involve the Kurdish intellectuals to take part in this magazine, giving new information and papers. We are devoted to the humane cause of Kurdish people.

We hope that the reader will be tolerant to our errors because every beginning is difficult and the future will bring us maturity and professionalism.

**SURVIVAL!**

## **CAN THE KURDISH PROBLEM TURN INTO AN INTERNATIONAL ONE AND HOW?**

The appearance of the Kurdish problem on the world political stage (as far as contemporary international relations are concerned) dates back to the years of the First World War. After the Lozanna Treaty of 1923 was signed, it became a problem not only for the countries which are of Kurdish territory. A historical survey would show that, after that date the Kurdish problem has appeared several times on the world political stage but there has never been found a solution to it favourable for the Kurds. The reasons for this are as follows:

1. The wrong strategy of the Kurdish National Liberty Movement and the wrong idea of the value of the struggle and the way it should be carried.

2. The lack of clear and united program for action. "Internal autonomy" has been pointed out as the main target, not the determination of the Kurds' own status as people and the equality between the Kurdish population and the people of the dominating over them nations. This accounts for the present — day failure of the struggle.

3. The isolation of the Kurdish problem and National Liberty Movement from the world politi-

cal life. The big states consider the Kurds backward in their economic, political and cultural development and look at their problems as "part of the domestic affairs of the respective countries. In this way every attempt of interference on their part would be considered an intervention in the home affairs of sovereign countries which is contradictory to the principles of international law.

And here comes the question: can the Kurdish problem turn into an international one and how? According to us the answer is "yes".

The new political thinking, the democratization of the political, social and international life call for the real guarantee for human rights by the national legislation of all countries. All men regardless of their race, nationality and religion should have equal rights within the boundaries of a given country.

Therefore, the mere declaration of human rights and liberties, which has been the practice in many countries up till now, is already incompatible with the new political thinking which insists on their actual usage and guarantee. Equal rights and liberties for every individual — that's the obligatory

condition for the existence of a civic society and a state of law. The democratic principles, fundamental for the constitutional law, were declared some centuries ago and are now very much.

The absolute equality between the nations living within the boundaries of a multinational state, is the essence of the civil democracy.

According to the new realities there are legal and political opportunities for the Kurdish problem to be put on the international political stage. But at the present moment the Kurdish problem could find a better solution if it is considered a part of the world wide human rights' problems. And if the necessary prerequisites are present it could be solved on a regional scale too.

Here we can present facts which speak not only of violation of basic human rights but of severe discrimination, assimilation and genocide of the Kurdish people. The recent unhuman actions of the Iraqi regime towards the Kurds again proves this. The mass massacres took the life of about 11 000 people, about 20 000 people came out with destroyed health, about 120 000 left their homes. All these are genocides made against the Kurdish people.

All these crimes go against all international norms — the UNO charter, the Geneva protocol of 1925 which banished the usage of suffocating and poisonous gases and bacteriological weapons. On March, 25<sup>th</sup> 1975 a convention was signed forbidding the creation, production and accumulation of biological weapons.

There were made mass massacres, and 110 000 people were killed, over 20 000 were injured and over 120 thousand became refugees. All those facts should be qualified as a genocide against the Kurdish people. These crimes called the protests of the whole world.

That is why the Kurdish problem was discussed in the light of the problem of human rights. Many international forums, including the General Assembly of the UNO (on the 43-rd session) seized the general Secretary for the underestimation and violation of the rights of Kurdish population.

Several countries proposed to create a special commission of the UNO for discussion of those crimes of the aggressor who signed the UN — charter and ratified the international documents on human rights. Unfortunately however, no concrete results or actions came out of that initiative, to be transformed to a political and juridical support. It was only done a humanitarian support.

In connection with those events, in the UNO and on an international level it was brought to discussions the question of the contradictions to the principle of nonintruding to the domestic affairs of a country-member in the UNO and the level of intruding.

We consider these crimes not only an act of underestimation of human rights, but a genocide against the Kurdish people, because the Convention Against Genocide (9, December, 1948), the Art. 2 of which reads: "As a genocide are to be understood the next acts, done in order to be destructed wholly or partially a national, racial or a religious group as a group:

a) killing of members of the Group or partial physical destruction of them.

An analysis of this text comes to the conclusion that there is a factually qualified genocide as an international crime, and in that case there can't be discussed any intruding to the domestic affairs of a state, but the intruding in such cases is necessary for avoiding of the genocide.

We, the Kurds, have been, an object of these inhuman deeds, which turned our lands into free-fire zones of chemical gases, as a result of which our children and olds became homeless and our future generation-poisoned by chemical weapons. For the next 20 years, we suppose that these lands are not suitable for life and cultivation.

Such acts shouldn't be examined as a completely inner problem of the Iraqi state, because of the relationship between the people's right to self-determination from one side, and the keeping of stability of peace and security of the world-from the other, as the norms of the international law prescribed it. This is had in mind in the Art. 1 of the above listed Convention, according to which

the member-countries of the Convention should take measures of avoiding and punishing against such crimes and in Art. 6 — to take measures in accordance to this Convention. The International Court is competent to discuss and take decisions on such problems.

In conclusion we can state that the Kurdish people has the right to use all political and juridical means for the achievement of its national aims and for the security of its national and human rights: this includes international humanitarian forums, organizations movements for a support and for putting the Kurdish problem on an international level. Led by such a position, we-the writers, the jurists, the physicians and other intellectuals of Kurdistan, consider necessary our participation in these international movements, forums and organizations, which have as their main task the proposals of positive measures for improvement of the surrounding environment and avoiding any eventual ecological catastrophe.

S. TAWFIQ



# THE MOVEMENT "ECOFORUM FOR PEACE" — HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

From 25 to 28 of August, 1986 in Varna, Bulgaria an international conference "Ecology and Peace" was held on which the International Movement „Ecoforum for Peace“ was created. How it comes to that?

During 1980 an International Extra-mural Theoretical Conference "Man and Nature" was opened on the pages of the Bulgarian magazine "Protection of Nature". It is going on even in the moment. The conference was estimated on the International Ecological Meeting in Mez, France (6—8 Oct.) on the initiative of the European Ecological Institute as an original and perspective international manifestation. An international leadership of the following was established: Prof. Dr. Vensan labeiri, Dr. Ivan Erolov, Carl Ameri, Prof. Nansen Behar, Dr. Ulrich Ljotning and Prof. Arthur Westing.

From 7 to 9 of June 1983 in Varna, Bulgaria was held the first meeting of the Bulgarian and the international leadership. Six main directions for its future development were established:

Civilization-Man-Nature;  
Peace and Ecological Problem;  
Ecology and culture and education;  
Economy and Ecology;  
Ecological problem and the developing countries;  
Public movements and organizations in solving the ecological problem.

A decision was accepted for an International Conference on a

subject "The conservation of the environment and the protection of the world peace" to be held from 25 to 28 of August, 1986 in Bulgaria.

On the second meeting of the international and Bulgarian leadership of the International Extra-mural Theoretical conference "Man and Nature" with the participation of representatives from 12 countries (18 — 20. Sept. 1984) an appeal was accepted to the ecologists and all the others taking part in the problems of the environmental protection. It was published in many periodical newspapers and magazines all over the world. The Conference got in touch with the World Federation of the Scientific Workers, UNER, UNESCO, SIPRI and other international and national organizations and institutes.

"Ecoforum for Peace" was held as it was decided before from 25 to 28 of August, 1986 in Varna. An International movement "Ecoforum for Peace" was created and it was proclaimed in the accepted by the Conference Declaration. It was decided the Secretariate of the Movement to be in Sofia. 88 outstanding scientists-ecologists from 32 states and representatives of 12 international organizations were present at the Conference. The most dignified delegations at the Conference were these from USA, USSR and the rest European countries. The developing countries were represented by Nigeria, Tansania, Egypt, Cypris and others. Eminent scientists from every corner of the globe were present.

Many international organizations were represented at the

Conference: UNEP, UNESCO, the World Federation of the Scientific Workers and others.

The importance of the Conference is in the achieving of general conclusions on the two lump problems of our contemporaneity — The World Ecological problem and the World Peace".

In the managing committee of the movement "Ecoforum for Peace" the following people were elected: Arthur Westing (USA), Vensan Labeiri (France), Ulrich Ljotning (Great Britain), Johannes Opshol (Holland), Nansen Behar (Bulgaria), Ivan Frolov (USSR) and Joshi Fakushina (Japan).

It was decided the Movement to have its own publication, bulletin or magazine.

Thus the beginning was inaugurated; the beginning of one initiative which is gaining more and more prestige and adherents with each step on the way of its development and fortification. This is eloquent testimony to the fact that during the Lump Forum for the Environment and development held in Moscow in January this year a diploma of an honorary member and a golden sign of the movement "Ecoforum for Peace" was delivered to the Secretary-General of Javier Peres de Cueljar. "I'm very honoured to be a member of "Ecoforum for Peace" and to be given this honoured diploma", he wrote expressing his respect and thankfulness for the shown great honour.

We also have become members of the International Movement "Ecoforum for Peace" and are proud of this fact.

S. TAWFIQ

# DECLARATION

## OF THE KURDISH ASSOCIATION FOR ECOLOGICAL PROTECTION OF KURDISTAN

We the writers jurists, physicians and other intellectuals of Kurdistan, led by the idea that the European ecological movements, organization and forums have the main task to propose positive measures for improvement of the natural environment of the old Continent, and to prevent an eventual world ecological catastrophe making this appeal to the world for understanding and moral support towards the long-suffered Kurdish people. All of us understand perfectly that Nature should not be European Asian or African — it is a possession, a home belonging to humanity as a whole, of all peoples. Devastation of any kind of organic life on any part of the Planet should not remain unpunished for the mankind as a whole.

In 1988 thousands of Kurds-civil population, were gased to death by Iraqi chemical weapons. Much of the Kurdish lands has been made a “free-fire“ zone, a man-made desert in which all humans, livestock and cultivable fertile have been devastated. Let us all remember this day — 16 March 1988, as a mournful celebration of the memory of the thousands guiltless victims. Our Association proposes this date as an international Day of memory for all victims of chemical and other kinds of mass-killing weapons and a day of support for the justful fight against all infringements of the international documents on human rights and banning of chemical and all other kinds of masskilling weapons.

And in order to be heard this appeal by the widest possible part of the world society, and to unite our efforts in the name of protection of life on the Earth, the Association encorporates itself as a member of the world-movement “Ecoforum for Peace”, the headquarters of Which is situated in Bulgaria.

We believe that the humanity should live in peace and brotherhood, for our Earth belongs to everyone of us!

*March, 16, 1990*

*FROM THE GOVERNING BOARD  
OF KAEPK IN EUROPE*



# FROM OXFORD

At the end of January, this year, the global forum on the environmental problems, the progress and survival of the human race, was held. Around a 1000 religions and political leaders from 83 countries took part in it. During the last day of his work in the debates, M. C. Gorbachov also participated.

The emblem of the international meeting was made of the cosmos, a picture of the globe and two human figures, holding the planet on their hands. At these discussions, the initiator was the new nongovernmental organization — the Global Forum of the clerical and parliamentary leaders about the problems of the survival of the human race. The second congress was convened in Moscow with a wide range of international participation (the first took place in 1988 at Oxford).

The religious activists, parliamentarists, scientists, businessmen, representatives of the prominent international and social organisations, centred their attention on the subjects of the safety of ecology and its connection with the progress, disarmament and the other global problems facing mankind on the eve of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

The authoritative specialists reported in their speeches about ominous facts, indeed. An acre (4046,86 m<sup>2</sup>) is destroyed every second. The observed Global Thaw is unprecedented for the last 150 thousand years. The world is penetrating into the future, connected with enormous risks. The danger, which we have already spotted, and those of which we don't know yet, represent a real trap for man, as a biological specie. And these are

traps, created from... people for... themselves. But man is only one of the 30 million species on earth. Species which are still destroyed by our activities.

The sober, constructive approach in searching for a method of retrieval — there lies the typical feature of their speeches. This, was a successive contamination of the process of forming an ecological self-awareness. In Moscow, at such a considerable scale, for the first time as a rule, two forces, a little connected to each other, were united — the spiritual guide of the basic world religions and of the naturalists. The famous American astronomer, Carl Sagan, delivered an appeal towards common actions from the side of the representatives of science and religion — „To love and protect earth“.

This appeal, signed during the 3<sup>rd</sup> of January, this year from 23 famous scientists from the U.S.A, F.R.G, Japan and Italy, was supported by over 100 eminent clerical leaders. It underlies, that the global ecological crisis at our world, demands an urgent, adequate, global answer, including the side of the leaders of the different religions. The appeal of the scientists was signed by the muslims, protestants and the Judaic (Israelitish) clergymen.

The participants at the Global Forum talked about, "Progress based on Ecology", about the connection between poverty and the contamination of the vital medium, about "Surmounting of the alienation", in which Europe had lived during the last 40 years. And of course, of the changes, happening in the depth of the stratum of the human thoughts, and finally about the international "Political Thaw".

The basic ideas, stated by the visitors and by M. C. Gorbachov, at the time of the Kremlin meeting were: the necessity of ecologicalization of politics, the urgent production of an international currency at the sphere of ecology, created at an international code for ecological ethics, compulsory for all countries.

At his demand, M. C. Gorbachov proposed for the international organization to discuss the global programme for actions of preserving the environment, and a rational usage of the resources, an internationally — legal regime to be created for protecting the unique natural zones, such as the Antarctic zone, to construct an international mechanism of a technological collaboration for protecting nature. The Soviet nation calls upon all countries to give a public account of the ecological problems facing the international society, and to support the idea of forming European committees for preserving the vital medium, discussed within the frame work of the European Economic Community (E.E.C.). As a conclusion, M. C. Gorbachov, again expressed the readiness of the U.S.S.R. for a full termination of the nuclear attempts at the same time with the U.S.A.

In 10 years time, our children, will welcome the third millenium. Is it possible in the time being that they would have to find solutions for our old and, indeed, unsolved questions? Shall we succeed in leaving a vital planet for the future generations? All of us, stand in front of those hard questions. And we are all responsible for solving them.

— The Editor.

# TO MOSCOW

# OUR COMMON FUTURE

"The most important document of the decade for the future of the world" — that was the definition of the International Committee for Defence of Environment (ICDE), founded in UNO in 1983 and concluded his proceedings at the end of 1986. The reader knows well how many were the political events since that time and the number of papers also. The humanity is oppressed by many documents, but the situation of suffering people doesn't change. The good intentions are more than actions. There is desire for change, but the help is more in word than in deed. One is sceptic about, but what are the facts?

Almost 60 millions of persons died from dysentery and diarrhoea, due to polluted water and hunger while ICDE prepared his conclusions since October 1984 till April 1987. Most of them were children. At that time the ecological crisis led Africa to unknown drought, created critical situation for 35 millions of habitants and almost one million died. At the same period was a catastrophe in chemical factories of Bhopal (India) — the result was 20 000 dead and 200 000 blinded and maimed people. Similar explosion in Mexico City of tank with condensed gas caused the death of more than 1100 persons. We now see the hard consequences of the explosion of the atomic reactor in Chernobil — it's impossible to understand all the truth for the damages of biological life and environment. Some governments did make systematical investigations or at least they keep the results secret from their own people.

These are only the facts that appeared incidentally in the course of the investigation of ICDE. But there is a great number of obscure facts and prognoses for the world's future until the group began his work. It is known for example that every year — 6 millions hectares of fertile land turn and become desert, 11 millions hectares of forests disappear. Europe is overflowed by a deluge of acid rains. Uncontrolled use of liquid and solid fuels leads to increasing quantity of carbon dioxide

in the atmosphere and leads to so-called "hothouse effect". Thus the heat exchange of our planet is disturbed. This in turn rises the middle annual temperature of the Earth and the climate changes dramatically. If the process become deeper, it is possible that the water of melting ice will be so abundant that any of sea side towns become under-water.

And this is only a little part of the facts that ICDE summarized. It is clear that the sum of all facts gave the idea for creating ICDE. The main purpose is not to collect and analyse facts, but to prepare a global plan for changes. The opinion of the UNO is similar. The basic problem is to prepare strategy for the defence of the nature and environment, from and for the human beings and to ensure stable development until 2000 year and thereafter. It is necessary to recommend principal trends for mutual collaboration between all countries, regardless of their economical state. The global menace from ecological catastrophe might lead in practice to ecologization of politics and to domination of principles of the collaboration and understanding over the political life. The ecological thinking in the real condition for equivalent basis for all countries. The political thinking of the past was exclusively directed to take care of one's own interests. Besides all possible formulation the truth is that some countries became rich on the account of the poor and undeveloped countries. Today when the world is faced with danger of total ecological destruction, it is clear that the local crises in different countries might have global consequences. Thus the hunger is combination with furious pursuit of profit, lead cutting down the tropic and equatorial forests in latin America and Asia. Destroying the jungles — the lungs of the Earth results in increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which is very dangerous for the biological life of the Planet. These were the conclusions of the ICDE.

ICDE searched the firm way for global development toward XXI century. There are about

5000 days till the beginning of a new millenium and from publishing of the results of ICDE. What kind of ecological crises are possible for this period?

The disasters, due to mismanagement of the environment and development, the droughts and the inundations touched many people and showed in terms of the figures that they were hit hard. During the sixties years 18,5 millions persons suffered annually from drought, but during the seventies — 24,4 millions, 5,2 millions and 5,4 millions respectively endured inundations. The number of people who died from cyclones and earthquakes dramatically and especially among poor population, who raised their frame-built houses on dangerous basis. ICDE have not yet full data for years 1970—1990. It seems however, that the prognosis became reality:

"At present this catastrophic tendency is a factor who will be transmitted at the next decade also". What will be our fate in the next years? Does new political thinking succeed and lead to new political acts? Do we survive?

The official report of ICDE was titled "Towards our common future". There is a hope in these words. That is the beginning of historical change in political thinking.

The question is-which are the forces of the humanity to materialize these ideas.

Ivan Metodof  
Poet



## (HOW DO KURDISH CHILDREN SPEND 1, JUNE?)



An endless train of killed children is filling away from the bottoms of our human memory. They are moving slowly through the history, going in an unknown direction and their rows are increasing unceasingly. On the 16th of March 1988 another offsprings of the human madness joined to them the poisoned with chemical weapon Kurdish children.

The crusade of children killed throughout the centuries is the cross on which we crucify day-to-day our hopes and faith in that concept with which we evidently out of hand honoured ourselves — HOMO SAPIENS.

Is the man wise on the verge of XXI century? Man — the only living earth species, consequently selfdestructing and without flinching. However he is doing this not only directly, but in a mediocre way — poisoning and destroying the surrounding world — the land, the air, the water.

I'm an atheist and for being such a conviction is helping me: that the violent death of only one child is a good enough reason for all the Christian: Islamic, Indian and etc. Gods to knock out the bottoms of the Heavens. But it doesn't happen and my hopes (it makes little difference if I want it) can be associated only with my brother-in-sense, with the man called himself a sensible one. The man daily destroying himself and at the same time, proudly and with an air of importance he is taking up with an activity which in his opinion is the top of his sensibility — politics. And in his selfblindness he went so far as to term politics „an art of achieving the Possible.

The Possible? If speaking of the disappearing of one nationality from the face of the earth — for example the Kurdish one, then actually we are not far from this possibility; or else the chance to destroy our lands, to poison our seas and rivers, to fill up the air with death. . . Constantly they are such possibilities from which we are separated by just a little — only one final strain of the civilized inhumanity. The same that barbarity, which sent its children to look for its grave in the name of civilization and its God; that barbarity, which uses the progress of the human scientific genius for

destruction; the barbarity which uses chemical weapon against women and children in their proud blindness.

Some people called the Kurdish genocide animal. Why animal? What is the role of the animals here? If they killed for political reasons, then our species wouldn't have any chance to survive in its evolution. There is no animal which destroys to such an extent — to menace the balance of the place it lives. Even the reckless creature follows blood's laws which requires killing only for food. . .

And what about man? The sensible man goes in for politics and the laws of "the art of achieving the possible" allows him to destroy his likes. And if the children of the same man die in this self-destruction, he calls the destroyer an animal and that's all. He has an easy conscience, and he can sleep peacefully. He is not an animal, he is civilized. And the fact that three fourths of his likes die through ignorance and misery, that every day children perish only because of their belonging to one nationality, race or idea — this is already politics.

What did all the prematurely dead children mean for the mankind? Isn't every killed child one unrealized possibility which entails hundreds, millions unrealized possibilities after itself, so as each killed animal breaks one endless in time ecological chain, so each killed child is an interrupted realization of the human gene. Can we be sure that in the memory of the gene of one poisoned by chemical weapons during March 1988 Kurdish child didn't leave an information for a future birth of one human genius? Can we be sure that the actual child or the children of this child wouldn't bring to mankind as a whole something we really need? Something which is fatefully important for all of us? DO WE REALIZE THAT THE MEMORY OF ONE KILLED KURDISH CHILD IS THE INTERRUPTED MEMORY OF ONE WHOLE MANKIND? Are we aware of how much the children's crusade made us poor? And that this incessant run will find not the God's but our — universal grave?

Our children had already shouldered the cross — this one which we bequeath them with our daily madness; the cross on which we had doomed them together with the prejudice, the religious intolerance, our ideological hysterics and the supreme interests of the most insane among all the mad inventions of homo-sapiens- the money; the cross we bashfully dress in the notions of politics, state interests, spheres of influence, an economical order and etc., the cross which will give up everything for lost. And nevertheless there is a hope- that one which we will rise not the politics but ecology into an art of achieving the possible. And there are a few politicians in the moment who cherish illusions for a success without enlisting the ecological

demands into their programmes.

But the more ecology and politics penetrate into each other the more the necessity ecology to turn into ecology increases; ecology — a science for our own survival, a science for ourselves. Because for the politicians the ecology is more a term, than consecutive exchange coin in one of the oldest human games than concrete actions for saving the mankind. . .

What gives a right to me, an ordinary Bulgarian student to write these lines? First of all the age-old fate of my own country to be on the borderline between the Christian and the Islamic worlds; also the seven-century attempts my nation to be assimilated and obliterated from the face of the world earth. The art of surviving, which has been deeply underlain in my blood and was sent to me with my forefathers' memory. The right is given to me also by the living together of Christians and Muslims in my country which showed her most clearly and particularly during the last decades that there is something above the religious distinctions: which unites us, something which must be defied above our different gods.

Only one altar- Nature and one God — Man to whom science, politics and all the rest created by the human mind and made by the human hand must serve. And when in the end of the XX century the human scientific genius products were again used for destroying of another people, my will for survival which lives in the genes of my country nation makes me cry out to the civilized world: „Stop the madness. Stop it because not only the children are killed in Kurdistan; not only the nature dies there. In Kurdistan they impose on the essence of things.

Today in the end of the XX century we can't permit the destruction of people, land, air and water. We can't leave such added unnoticed means to sit peacefully in our big house believing that the burning fire in some of the rooms will not catch us. But the fire is more frightful than we can imagine. together with the land and the air it reduces to ashes the souls of the yet unborn children. They may not know what politics means, but they can distinguish the died from the living fish, the mountain air from the warfare.

The fire which dooms to yet not born children of ours to be one of the many joining the last crusade — a campaign against ourselves.

Here they are, already forming up, carrying on their shoulders the whole madness which is left by their parents. They — the smallest representatives of the species HOMO SAPIENS — are forming up for their last crusade. And to be the last representatives of that man proudly calling himself a reasonable one does not depends on them.

One endless train of killed children rises from the bottoms of our human memory. They are moving slowly throughout the history, going in an unknown direction and their rows are increasing unceasingly. Where are they going? Our memory has become weak to grasp what happens. It's weak because each killed child is the interrupted memory of the mankind. Kurdistan is one of the places where children die; one of the places where the human memory ceases. This one from the bottoms. . .

LYUBO DILOF

# THE KURDISH HIROSSIMA — HOW WAS IT POSSIBLE

an interview with Md. Dr. Z. Berwar



Dr. Berwar, the meeting of the Kurdish students in Bulgaria, connected with the second anniversary of the Iraqi chemical aggression in the Kurdish lands has already been at its end. Your speech to the meeting touched me too much and that is the reason to address you with several questions.

1. How can you define as a medical doctor and as a Kurd that antihuman military act, crossing all international political, moral and ethical laws?

Z.B. — From my professional point of view as a medical doctor I reject all kinds of acts, carried out against mankind, without exceptions. And as a Kurd, I can say that, the 16-th of March is one of the most tragical days in my life. Our modern history is aware of other such crimes, which has been done before. But in our modern times, when the Scientific and Technical revolution is destined to be in favor of the human beings, unfortunately it turned to be a means of destruction of humanity, animals and Nature as a whole. I think that the bloody tragical date of Iraqi aggression should be written together with the names of its makers, who are barbarians, in the history of the mankind, as an authentic document of the political and mental compromising of a barbarian dictator, as well as a warning memory for the future generations. I cannot give the number of victims and injured people with absolute preciseness, nor can I define the dimensions of the ecological catastrophe which

came as a result of the criminal experiment done in the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but town of Halabja for 48 hours in the 16-th, 17-th and 18-th of March 1988, which gives me the right to call Halabja — our Kurdish Hiroshima.

2. You named the Kurdish Hiroshima the results of the Iraqi aggression. Would you be so kind to enlarge our information about physical, psychological and material damages of the suffering population?

Z.B. In the town of Halabja there lived over 70 thousand people. At present however this town is turned into "the town of ghosts" as it was called by a Spanish journal. The Iraqi chemical aggression spread over the whole territory of Iraqi Kurdistan, liberated by the Kurdish National liberating movement. Because of the fact that the barbarian regime tried in vain to deprive our revolutionary movement of a social ground, it turned to the use of the method of chemical aggression against peaceful civil population to interrupt this lively link between the people and its revolutionary movement. As a result of the chemical aggression 15 thousand people were poisoned to death and over 20 thousand were injured, among which 5 thousand dead and over 7 thousand injured only in the town of Halabja. The victims were mainly innocent children, old people and women! Over 300 thousand people were forced by the circumstances to leave their homeland and to choose the hard ways of the emigration. Among those over 200 thousand escape through the border of Iran, and over 60 thousand to Turkey. At the present moment they live in camps, deprived of any, even elementary conditions of life. If we make the simplest statistics of the facts mentioned above, I think everyone can understand me when I call this tragedy the Kurdish Hiroshima. When one sees the decay of a flower, poisoned by the hand of a criminal, the soul of the observer fills up with pain and sad feelings. And imagine, please, how many Kurdish flowers have

been murdered even before they could ever bloom. This was one of the ways of negative influence over the psychology of the Kurdish people in 2 directions — a positive and a negative one. Because the psychological stress has 2 sides of effect — hindering, but stimulating the consciousness as well.

3. Due to many factors and reasons the information about the Kurdish Hiroshima—one of the most reactionary acts of genocide in our contemporary world, didn't reach Bulgaria. Do you think that now 2 years after March, 16-th, 1988, it is not too late for the Bulgarian people to be informed precisely about that crime?

Z.B. — I'd like to begin my answer to this question with a well know Bulgarian proverb — "It's better late than never". However I've never stopped to believe that the day, when the Bulgarian people should be informed about this problem of all mankind, would come.



Thanks to the active radical reforms after November, 10-th, 1989, there have been given good possibilities for a partial information of the Bulgarians about many problems, including the problems of the Kurds in Iraqi Kurdistan the democratic changes in Bulgaria brought to the first plan the ecological circle of problems. And the military poisoning of the surrounding environment as a result of chemical and bacteriological Armament, is even much more dangerous than the traditional industrial poisoning. If you ask me about the main reason for the

lack of information for the Bulgarian people about the crime in Iraqi Kurdistan, I think that the commercial interests at that period were, according to the totalitarian regime, much more important than the humanitarian ones. How a regime which hid from its own people the circumstances of Chernobyl could inform it about other ecological catastrophes? The tragedy and the genocide should not be forgotten or forgiven because the memory about them is passed from one to another generation. Is it possible for instance for the Bulgarian people to forget the massacre in Batak?

4. According to you how was it possible the Kurdish Hiroshima, anyway?

Z.B. — The Kurdish Hiroshima was possible because of several reasons. First I'd like to mention the fact that the Kurdish people became a victim of the economical and commercial interests of some countries, and those interests "Shut up their mouths" and made them keep silent about that tragedy. You cannot expect from those who build factories for any kind of armament, including the chemical ones, to sell or give flowers as presents. They produce armament for devastation. The only destination of any kind of military armament is to destroy life.

On the second place I can mention the passive position of the world community, with little exceptions.

And on the third place I can put the character of the Iraqi antihuman, dictatory regime. What can expect other enslaved peoples from a dictator whom enslaves and kills his own people and liquidates his own ministers?

Finally I'd like to give an example. In the same year, 1988, the world community found abilities and methods to save the whales endangered by icebergs in the North Ocean. The same community however "didn't see" and "didn't hear" the tragedy in Iraqi Kurdistan. Is it possible that the life of thousands of Children, women and old people should cost less than the life of whales?!

5. What methods and ways, according to you, should the international ecological and humanitarian organizations use to prevent such ecological catastrophes and to help the suffered out of those catastrophes?

Z.B. — From my point of view the ecological movement all over the world is been activated lately. This fact gives me a hope that if a competent international commission of experts of the UNO will be organized, it will examine the circumstances on the very places of aggression and it can propose as an international law the forbiddance of any use of chemical armaments as a principle. It can impose several ways of punishments by the International Court. Those are some of the measures which can prevent and solve the problem to some extent. As for the help for the suffering people is considered, first of all they should be helped to return to their homelands. At this period of time our Kurdish people should be given a statute of emigrants, because they are emigrants in Iran and Turkey after they escaped there from the Iraqi chemical aggression. They should be put under the aegis of the UNO.

The mass-media is an important factor for the contacts between people of the different continents, as well as for organization of the world community in solving of such sharp problems. Your magazine deals with the same problems and that is why I'd like to use the ability given to me by this interview to appeal all conscious human beings for a help for the long-suffered Kurdish people and for a protest against all the criminal acts of one of the most blood thirsty dictatorial regimes of the XX century—the Iraqi regime, as well as to protest against the enslavement of Kurdistan as a whole. I'd like to use that interview to express my respect and my best wishes for success for the humane mission of your magazine.

Interviewed by  
Juan Azari

# AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL M. HARBOTTLE AND Mrs. HARDBATTLE

*From 16 of October till 3<sup>rd</sup> of November there took place in Sofia a very important event — the Europea Ecoforum'89. As a journalist I have the ability to observe the meeting. My impressions from those meetings are that besides the ecological problems the forum examined the problems of human rights as well. We used this opportunity to address to the Forum and appeal about violation of the human rights of the Kurdish people and the use of Chemical weapons by Iraq against Kurdish civil population and Kurdish lands, which turned uncultivable for decades in future. The same appeal has been made as well to the representatives of TASS, BBC, ROITER, CBS and others. With the permission of the Bulgarian colleagues I had the opportunity to make interviews with three delegates — representatives of 3 international organizations.*

By  
Sarbast Tawfiq

*GENERAL HARDBOTTLE, you are the chief of a unique international organization — "GENERALS FOR PEACE". Would you be so kind as to answer a few questions of a Kurdish journalist like me. I am a correspondent of the Kurdish journal "DEMOCRAT".*

*1. As a director of the Center of International Building of Peace you have the highly human task — peace-building in the world-wide aspect. You have gone as well through all the horrors of the Second World War. Do you think that peace-building is possible, while a lot of nations, as my people, are subjected to genocide, including chemical and bacteriological weapons as ways of providing that genocide?*

*2. You participated in that European Ecological Forum, and nature is property of the whole mankind. Do you think that any devastating of the organic life on each part of the Planet should remain unpunished? In that line I would like to ask you about your opinion on the problem of the using of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime against civil Kurdish population and the poisoning of Kurdish lands, making those lands dead, dead for ages in future.*

*3. The problem of human rights is one of the main themes of all European peace — forums, including this one. Turkey is a participant in the Helsinki process, but contrary to all Helsinki norms, the Turkish government has a very vague and double-faced position — from one side it pretends for democratization and demands for other states to respect human rights, but practically it subjected the 12-million Kurdish population to discrimination, genocide and assimilation. What measures should be done, according to you, against this politics of the Turkish government?*

*4. What kind of appeal can you address from the name of your organization to the states with Kurdish population, for respecting the human rights and the rights of self-determination of the Kurdish nation?*

1. I think it is very difficult. Peace-building is a process, when a third party can contribute by bringing the two protagonists or the two sides in a conflict or a dispute together. In the case with the Kurdish people, once they had a historical background which is I think highly unique. The fact is that the Kurdish people were in the past centuries a nation of their own and they were culturally and in many ways leaders of their time. That consolidated state way disunited by the First world war and so the Kurdish national conflict was created. And now, we not only have the problem with Iran and Iraq, but also with Turkey hailing in ransom of the Kurdish people. And you are quite right — how can this one peacebuild, without creating for the Kurdish people their standard — living and freedom, self-determination, that they have denied to save.

I think there is another factor in the present situation of the Kurdish people's peace-building. The Kurdish people themselves have to unite. And I think you'd agree with me — there are different fractions, who are rivals. And as long as this desintegration exists, as long there is no centralized single Kurdish unity, the peace — building process would be very difficult. So, my first thought on it, in the first case that Kurdish people have got to account as united people, then they are established people without internal conflicts. And then one can start talking about how that can be established. That I think is the first step. Then I think it is an aim for the UN, because it is the UN, where this problem must be settled. And it is then the UN, that must act in order to see how this self-determination of the Kurdish people is to be kept. They have their aim to save the minorities in different countries.

2. Well, I think that the answer to the question about the use of chemical weapons is quite clear. It is a problem, it is uncivilized, it is beyond the whole Consideration of humanity. And anybody who used that weapons, against people should be subjected to international isolation. In other words embargos and whatever actions of the kind should be

taken by the International Court or the UN. These weapons should be condemned for ever, because I think that these weapons and the people who use them could hardly be called human. Such weapons should be totally abolished. They shouldn't be used in any form. I am not quite sure if that is the whole answer of the question. May be my wife would add something. . .

**Mrs. H:** Surely, it is a sin against land, that God's territory could be contaminated. And I would have thought that there is a religious angle of this also. I cannot believe that hatred for land would tolerate the use of some terrible weapons like that, which would damage the land. The land is what God has created — whoever God we believe in — Christian God, Allah, Jehova or whoever. I think this is very important. Sacredness of the land should be part of your message about the inhumanity of the treatment of the Kurdish people. It is a crime against land. And the land is sometimes more important than the humans, because humans may die in this generation, but the land continues and it is a sin against the land to contaminate it like that.

3. It's really a highly political question. It's not a question that I would in a way wish to answer in specific, because one should make one's judgement as wide as possible. One condemns any action and in any aspect. The major thing is that one, in the cases when there is any violation on human rights. The rights of many people, even in my country, are violated by the system and every man should struggle against that. And if the Kurdish people wasn't so disunited, the different groups would have been united on this question. I have not any political rang to speak about that, but I think that the peace — building proceses should develop and this development should follow the direction of improvement of the interpolitical relations. Regionally, these relations should be a part of the world peace-building process. As far as the demand for the human rihts is considered and exists, it is regulated by the Declaration on the Human Rights which should be obeyed. The

direction of our work is saving our land. This is connected with ecology, and the Earth is ecology and people who live on it. We should struggle for security — political or military — it doesnt matter. I have not any political rang to make such statements, because words are words, and you are asking me about concrete actions. I daren't say that we have already found the concrete way — this is a very, very difficult question and solving of this task is going to be the result of many, many years, whatever decision we take. . .

**Mrs. H:** Personally, I think that we do not examine the problem of human rights as a wholeness. I am a member of the Network for human rights in England and I represent this organization at present. We had a lot of meetings, in which spoke Chillians, Palestinians, Kurds as you are — everyone of them wanted to speak about the terrible things that are happening to their people.

For me, listening to all that, it is clear that this is an all-humanity problem, but we do not examine it as a whole. When one gets ill, we do not examine separately his ear, his nose, or his foot, but the whole body. In the same way the world is ill for human rights and we should examine it as a whole, because there is a great parrallel between Ireland and Cyprus. It is much more easy examining the different cases, to find the common thing between them. One of the bad-factors is that majority doesn't respect the problems of minority. And this is very foolish of them, because this creates big problems for them — if they were more sensitive, towards the needs of minority. They fight, throw a lot of money, people die. In Iraq's Kurdistan for example the Kurds want autonomy. They even don't want to leave Iraq. They say: "O.K. we shall be Iraq's citizens, but leave us to arrange our own problems. But the BAATH party says it gave them autonomy and this is not true, it is not real autonomy. Because they put certain Kurds in charge, but they do as Iraqi BAATH wants them to do. That is why I think that there is a great need for us to examine the problem in it's wholeness, every where. Minority cannot dictate over majority, because this is

not democratic too. And this is the problem. But people cannot solve this problem by hating or fighting. This is a philosophy which we are still not in the state of understanding. It is natural to get nervous when our cousin has been killed or someone has been put to prison. And this becomes the main thing for us. When we look into the future generation we should turn to our grandsons. What are we going to leave to our grandchildren — only hatred? If only hatred — this is not good. We should try to show much more understanding and love. This is the only way and it is not sentimental, but quite natural.

## AN INTERVIEW WITH Mr. ENGLENDER

interviewed by S. Tawfiq

A few days ago I was by chance present at your interview for the Bulgarian TV. As a journalist and as kurdishman I have been touched by your final words in that interview:

“Liberty is the most precious property of each nation. . .”

That became the reason for my interest and intention to make an interview with you as a President of the international organization “World Congress — Alternatives and Surrounding Environment”.

I believe in your kindness to answer my questions:

1. What is your attitude towards the contemporary use of chemical and bacteriological weapons against civil population?

2. I would like to say in addition to what I've said in the Tv-interview that liberty is not only the most valuable thing for nations, it is the most valuable thing for the single person. Liberty is the most variable feeling for every man on the Earth. And that's the reason for all the difficulties we have on the Earth. As your question is concerned about atomical and chemical weapons against the civilian population, I would like to say it is a crime — weapon against the

4. This a question, which I should answer very carefully.

**Mrs. H:** In a certain way I've already answered this question. We should try to look at the problem in its wholeness, in all its aspects. Our message is — for God's sake, let us be a united people, and not divided people.

**Mr. H:** As I've already said in the beginning, to fulfill their aims as a whole, the Kurdish people must unite. And our message to the Kurdish people is to get united, in order to make easier the actions of the international organizations for saving its human rights and security. ■

our government and other governments to interseat with Iraq not to use such destructive weapons as this in future and identify the people who suffered. Of course, you cannot identify the people who died in the conflict by such unhuman killing. But at least you arose the consciousness of the world to the context of what Iraq has done.

**Tawfik:** But you can make some resolutions to sanction the Iraqi regime. . .

**Englander:** As I've said before, we are not a Parliament, we cannot impose any sanctions. We can only ask the government and the United Nations to impose sanctions. That is what we can do.

4. Do you believe that the measures of the international organizations, dealing with ecological problems are sufficient? Do you believe that those measures should become much more radical? I mean the need of some new juridical and political documents, which should make restrictions towards governments and states, practicing chemical and bacteriological war?

5. It is known that the harm done by Iraqi chemical and bacteriological weapons influenced some neighbouring districts of Turkey. The Turkish Government however hasn't taken up till now any radical measures against that poisoning of its own natural environment. What is more — it prevented some international organizations from checking up the situation in those districts. Turkey is a member of the Helsinki movement.

What do you think about this double position of the Turkish government?

6. The Helsinki movement is an agreement between states. And each state-member of this Convention of the European Corporation or Security and Development in Europe, each member — state has the right to bring before this organization any case, when a member of the CSDE has not provided for the treaty, they call it. So, any member-state would have the right to ask Turkey to obey the Convention. The use of chemical weapons is forbidden by the UN and is absolutely contraventional to the international unions. ■



# BULGARIA — ECOFORUM'89

(january — february, 1990)

After London and Paris, the „baton“ of the ELSE for, as agreed in Vienna, was passed on to Sofia. From 14 Oct. to 3 Nov. the Bulgarian capital played host to a general European environmental meeting the first of its kind.

Participants: European states, USA, Canada. Delegation from 35 states, represented in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, took part in the meeting also three international

blem were discussed on the plenary meetings. They discussed also the responsibility and liquidation of the ecoproblems' consequences; a system for warning; consultations among countries about different problems, an evaluation of the existing dangers and etc.

All the participants shared the idea that it's necessary ecology to be put before economy and new ethics to be created in the attitude towards the environment.



General M. Harbottle  
and Mrs. M. Harbottle



Mr. Englender

organizations: the Economic Commission for Europe, the UN Program for Environmental Protection and, the International Union for Protecting the Environment and the Natural Resources.

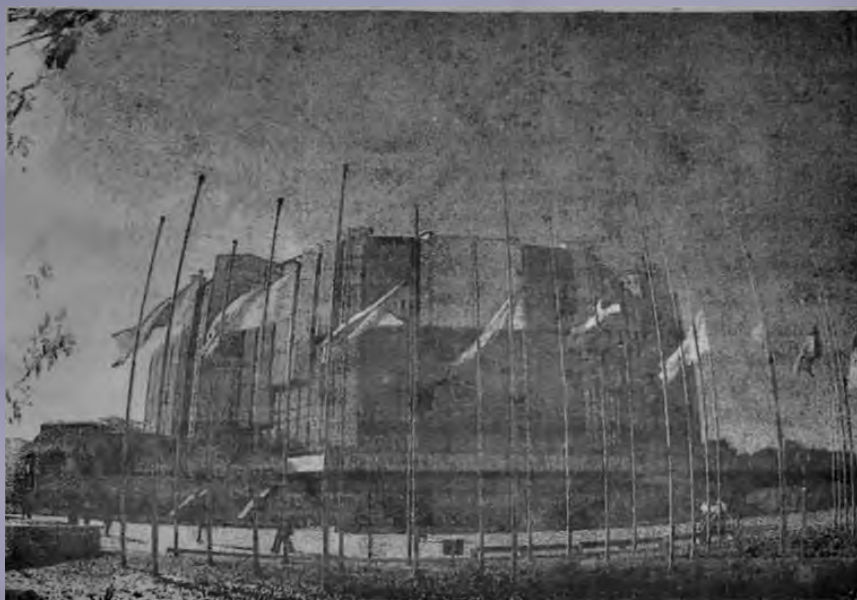
Concluding document, the Sofia forum had to lay down the strategy of the CSCE process in aspects not debated so far: security on the continent and environmental safety. The participants were to focus their attention on three main subjects: transboundary pollution from industrial accidents, pollution of transboundary rivers and lakes and measures for handling potentially hazardous chemical substances.

Law, practical, technical and technological aspects of the pro-

An offer was made for formation of an European agency for ecological emergency and likewise the forum officially appealed to the represented countries to bring their legislations fully in line with their commitments in environmental protection.

Parallel with the increasing awareness of the need for a wider and freer transfer of the needed environment — friendly technologies, the discussion revealed yet more clearly some Western states' reluctance to offer such technologies under cooperation agreements.

**EDITOR**



# WHEN THE FACTS ARE TALKING . . .

The beginning of our century tried to confirm new "gods". The last 2 decades—to make them less ideological and nearer to the earth. The prize? Making the democratic processes much more mass ones, but making the devastation of mass as well. The other side of the „medal"? The scientific revolution brought us to thousands of poisoned acres of lands, to „moon landscapes" and mass criminal experiments with thousands of people. Is the coming XXI-st century going to become much more ecological? The answer is not and can not be one-sided. Some would say that the main factor for that is the ecological bringing up and education of the mankind. But what would be the starting point of this education, when the dangerous form of the frightening ecological catastrophe is the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons? And those weapons—as a production, as

trading and as use as well, is kept, in the hands, of a few political leaders, having nothing in common neither with humanity, nor with humanism.

When there are publically stated facts, cases of genocide with chemical and bacteriological weapons, it is a real crime for them to be hidden from the mankind on the account of any political or economical ambitions of the interested and dependent countries. There shouldn't be any legal prescription for the genocide — neither juridical nor by consciousness. For the ecological genocide there shouldn't be and it is a crime to exist the so called legal prescription of **mind**. In this field there can't exist "little" or "big" peoples, "local" or "total" conflicts, important or less important problems.

How for example can be explained the informative isolation of one of the most mass and criminal

according to the international juridical norms, acts of chemical genocide — the Iraqi invasion against peaceful Kurdish villages in Iraqi Kurdistan, which began on 16 of March. After that sauctions were formulated and carried out consequently. The American representatives in all kinds of international financial institutions were unanimous in their voting against any commercial deliveries for or from Iraq. Any military deliveries for that country were forbidden, as well as any credits or guarantees for it. The USA seized the whole export for Iraq, as well as the import of petroleum and oil, made in Iraq.

After publication of the Declaration the US — State Secretary put it on discussion in the Security Council of the UNO, the main subjects being the Iraqi regime's use of military chemical substances against their own citizens, which was peaceful and civil population. And what is more — the US Secretary of State insisted on juridical measures against Iraq for its secondary use of Chemical weapons, measures being included in the Resolution from 1988, when in the town of Halabja only in few



minutes there were poisoned to death, over 5000 children, women and old people, and over 7000 injured? It is evident that a passive political position in such cases cannot be explained with one principle, which has been put to our minds in the course of decades — “rich, and strong countries are passive because they are rich and strong, and the others are protesting actively because they have nothing to loose”.

The new political realities in the modern world have created new, much more complicated inter-state relations in which white is not completely white and black is not completely black.

A good example of that is the Declaration of the US Congress of 13, September 1988, entitled “Prevention of Genocide Act of 1988”.

The trade interests of the USA did not make any hindrances to the government of this country, which made strong economical and political sanctions against Iraq, the economical 620 of the Security Council of the UNO. Why has the voice of a super-strong state like the USA remained a voice in a desert? It is true that some other governments criticized the Iraqi genocide on the Kurdish population, but their critics were undecisive and the most categorical and strongest was the word of the non-governmental organizations.

“Gods” — in the so called “capitalist” as well as in the “socialist” countries remained. . . “gods”. And it was not the tragical facts of the genocide in Iraqi Kurdistan but the commercial and political partnership of Iraq, that shut up their mouths.

What was left for the thousands of poisoned and suffocated to death Kurdish children, for the thousands of homeless refugees, for the fertile Kurdish land turned into a desert? The “pacifying effect” of a verbal international solidarity, or the old, the ancient proverb “God is high, king is far away”? Because in our modern times both “gods” and “kings” are equally silent — not towards the facts but towards their own interests. Even when these facts are not talking, but crying SOS. . .

**Juan AZARY**

*Below is the text of the US Congress resolution on the Iraqi regime after its use of chemical weapons and poison*

“100 CONGRESS  
2 D Session  
S. 2763

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

September 13, 1988

*Referred jointly to the Committees on Banking,  
Finance and Urban Affairs,  
Foreign Affairs, and Ways and Means*

**AN ACT**

*Entitled the “Prevention of Genocide Act of 1988”*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*

*Section 1. Short Title. — This Act may be cited as the “Prevention of Genocide Act of 1988”.*

*Section 2. Finding. — The Congress finds —*

*(ii) three to four million Kurds are citizens of Iraq, residing in the northern part of that country;*

*(iii) the Iraqi army has undertaken a campaign to depopulate the Kurdish regions of Iraq by destroying all Kurdish villages in a large part of northern Iraq and by killing the civilian population;*

*(iv) conclusive evidence exists that the Iraqi army has been and is continuing to use chemical weapons against Kurdish insurgents and unarmed Kurdish civilians;*

*(v) tens of thousands of Kurdish survivors of the Iraqi army assaults have taken refuge in Turkey;*

*(vi) Iraq's use of chemical weapons is a gross violation of international law; and*

*(vii) Iraq's campaign against the Kurdish people appears to constitute an act of genocide, a crime abhorred by civilized people everywhere and banned under international law.*

*Section P. (a) SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ.*

*The United States Executive Director or representative at all international financial institutions of which the United States is a member instructed to vote against all loans to Iraq.*

*(b) The United States shall provide no assistance, shall make no sale of any kind of military equipment, shall provide no credits, and shall provide no quarantees of any credits to Iraq.*

*(c) No item subject to export controls by any agency of the United States shall be sold or otherwise transferred to Iraq.*

*(d) No oil or petroleum products produced in Iraq shall be imported into the United States.*

*Section 4. WAIVERS. — The President may waive the sanctions contained in section 3 if he determines and so certify writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate that —*

*(i) Iraq not committing genocide against the Kurdish population of Iraq; and*

*(ii) Iraq is not using chemical weapons banned by the 1925 Geneva Convention and has provided reliable assurances that it will not use such weapons.*

*Section 5. COMMENDATION OF TURKEY. — The Congress commends the Government of Turkey for its humanitarian decision to host thousands of Kurdish people fleeing extermination in Iraq. The President is requested to convey to the Government of Turkey this commendation.*

*Section 6. ASSISRANCE KURDISH REFUGES: — It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should provide assistance to Kurdish refugees in need of medical treatment and other humanitarian aid.*

*Section 7. UNITED NATIONS: — The Secretary of State is requested to immediately Bring before the Security Council of the United Nations the matter of Iraq's use of poison gas against its own nationals, most of whom are defenseless civilinans, and demand that, in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 620, appropriate and effective measures be taken against Iraq for its repeated use of Chemical weapons.*

*Section 8. EFFECTIVE DATE. — This Act shall take effect on enactment.*

*Passed the Senate September 9 (legislative day, September 7), 1988.*

*Attest:*

*Walter J. Stewart,  
Secretary“.*

# IS THE CHEMICAL WEAPON GOING TO BE LIQUIDATED?

Chemical weapon is the most wide-spread weapon for mass liquidation. According to its damaging abilities it's equal to nuclear weapon, but having impressive advantages: it's cheaper, its production, depository and transportation are easier. For the first time in history chemical weapon is used on April 22, 1915, by the army of Kaiser's Germany against ugrian divisions. During world War I 100 000 men died because of poison gases and nearly 1 milion were badly damaged.

In Geneva, 1925, a convention prohibiting the use of asphyxial gases and bacteriological means was signed. 112 nations have joined it since 1925. In the Geneva convention were not provided measures, controlling the assumed obediences and since 1925 there are many cases of using chemical weapon.

Till now a great part of the convention is co-ordinated at the Geneva disarmament conference. Specifying the questions of the control and the order of elimination of the reserves of chemical

weapon as well as working out an effective system of international control are between the difficulties, accompanying the liquidation of this class of weapons.

The Paris conference, initiated by the president Francois Mitterrand, aimed at confirming the Geneva convention of 1925 as well as the adherence to its main principles of the nations, who had signed it. Simultaneously with this, it helped the successful ending of the Geneva conference for full prohibition of this type of weapon and liquidation of its reserves. In this meaning the Paris forum had rather diplomatic character, while the 40 members of the talks in Geneva had to work out a general convention for full prohibition of chemical weapon and liquidation of its reserves.

Still at the conference was distributed the message about the new peaceful initiative of the USSR — the impending extermination of the reserves of chemical weapon in the Soviet Union before the signing of the International

conference in Geneva. The Soviet foreign minister Eduard Schevardnadze made a statement that "there is no better way for stopping the usage of a weapon whatever it is — than its extermination". ("Rabotnitchesko delo", 9.01.1989). The Soviet Union laid out its intention for becoming one of the first members in concluding the convention and in the same time it has a strong interest in creating an effective international control over the obeying the prohibition of the use of chemical weapon and its liquidation. The USSR proposed the making of an international experiment, trying the procedures of control over keeping the obedience not to produce chemical weapon.

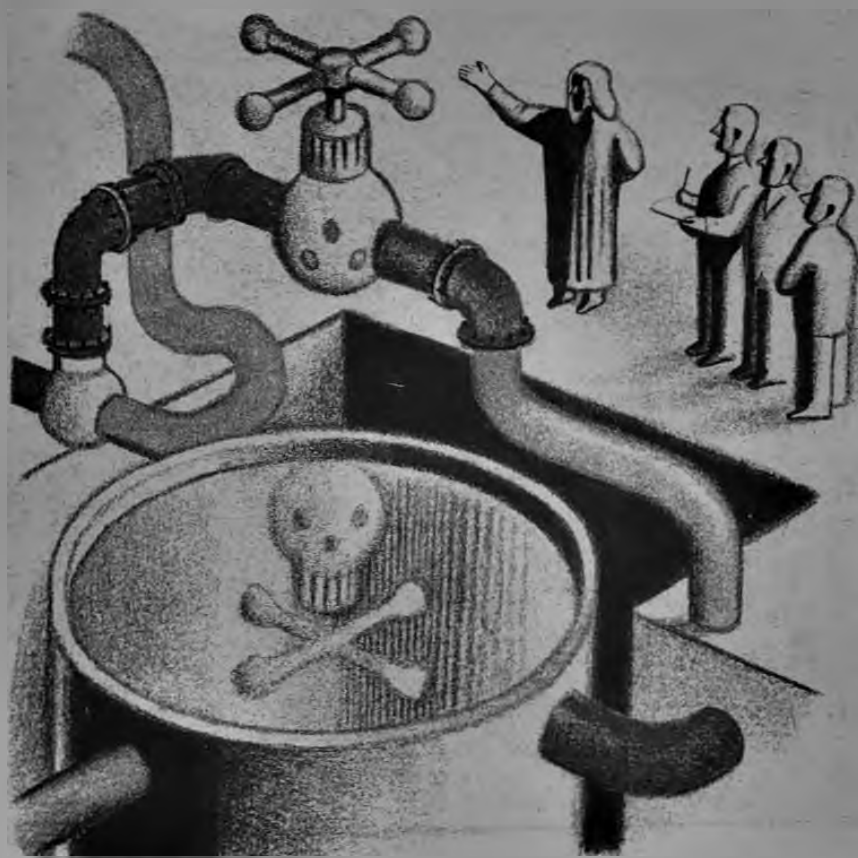
According to that, the Soviet Union supported the idea of the general secretary of the UN about detecting the cases of usage of chemical weapon wherever it was. And none has the right to deny such a detection on one's territory.

The USSR made a proposal to summon a session of the Geneva disarmament conference on the level of foreign ministers about the final co-ordinating of the convention in the last part of its preparation.

People's Republic of Bulgaria holds for immediate steps towards chemical disarmament too, underlining that until the problem of the full prohibition of chemical weapon and its reserves is solved, the problem of preventing its use will go on existing. Bulgaria stated its readiness for signing the convention for prohibition and liquidation of chemical weapon right after it's opened for signing and appealed to all other nations to do so.

The Democratic Republic of Germany expressed its readiness to start immediate negotiations with Chechoslovakia and West Germany about the transforming Central Europe into a zone, free of chemical weapon. The foreign minister of West Germany underlined that with the existence of political will a convention for full prohibition and liquidation of the reserves of chemical weapon may be co-ordinated even this same year.

Some of the Arabic nations kept a special position. Their



representatives stated that the negotiations about the chemical disarmament should be linked narrowly with the efforts for liquidating nuclear weapon. They think that after Israel possesses nuclear weapon and refuses joining the international convention against its distribution, the countries in the Near East and the Mediterranean would be unprotected if they don't have the means for a defensive mass attack.

On the occasion of the positions of the Arabic countries the Soviet Union, in the person of Mikhail Gorbachev, made it clear that the socialist countries have always held on the liquidation of chemical weapons, as well as of nuclear ones. But the historic chance of exterminating a whole category of deadly weapons must not be missed, so the signing of the convention shouldn't depend on the progress in the nuclear sphere.

The conference was ended by the acceptance of a final declaration, expressing the will of the broad public opinion that the menace of chemical warfare should be eliminated forever. All these things show once more the realizing of the threat which chemical weapon is for humanity and the desire of the greater part of the nations to give their contribution to the liquidation of one of the most dangerous means for mass extermination.

After this conference of international value the meetings of the superpowers continued, preparing the general meeting for liquidating and reducing of chemical weapon. Several meetings between James Baker and Edward Shevardnadze were held and they prepared some material for the summit between Gorbachev and Bush in June. One of the principle questions will be the signing of an agreement for liquidation of this dangerous weapon, agreement which humanity longs for.

It has to be emphasized that president Bush proposed acceptable laws and punitive measures for individuals and enterprises, who produce and sell chemical weapon. Mankind hopes that such a step will be made by all the nations in the world.

By  
S. TAWFIQ

## TURKEY — THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND THE HUMAN RIGHTS

The idea of human rights and freedom has always been an object of investigations for all the epochs — ancient and modern. When a particular society perceives some idea, this idea always finds forms of manifestation, Because ideas are not as transient as people are. Ideas cannot be put to institution, they remain as a permanent inheritance to humanity. The idea of human rights comes into being under certain social circumstances and its further development is determined by the objective factors, determinant for the content and tends of development of social relations. The idea has passed through different stages of its own development—from its formal declaration through its Utopian understanding, till the last stage of its practical realization and the transformation of it to obligatory juridical norms of the contemporary international law.

The first stage of this idea's realization is the Great French Revolution (1789) which declared as its principles Freedom, Equality and Fraternity. In the Manifesto, written by himself, the great revolutionary Sylvvan Marchell says: "We declare that we live and die equal. Having been born we need real equality of rights or death. The only thing we need is to create the republic of all men's equality of rights". This is the way this idea was born without any real conditions for its realization.

The normative order of the problems of human rights, including the defence of the individual rights as well, is a comparatively new phenomenon in the international law. The first attempts in this field have been carried out after the World War I in the Community of Nation's Charter which included some general principles of defence of human rights. However they, contain neither any concrete juridical obligations for the countries, nor their guaranteeing. Under the influence of the democratic countries it was accepted in 1948 an Universal Declaration on Human Rights. For the first time the main elements of the man's status were classified in that Declaration and in this way this matter was proclaimed for the first time as an international law's act, although it was not committed juridically, i.e. it had a declarative character. Leading in importance are the mutually bound main human rights and freedoms, the universal respect of them being a commonly accepted principle in the contemporary international law. They are contained as well in another two sources of the international law of Treaties, which are the international covenants, on human rights accepted by the General Assembly of the UNO in 1966.

The greater majority of states declared acceptance of the UNO's Charter of human rights as obligatory norms of the international law.

An important place in this united complex of mutually linked human rights, the universal respect and development of them being generally accepted principles of the contemporary international law and one of the main aims of UNO, is occupied by the civil and political rights. As far as their historical origin is concerned these are classically traditional rights and freedoms. The idea of those rights was strongly influenced by the too much popular at that time theories of the natural rights, and nowadays became a subject of the internal juridical system of many countries or in the

international law as well.

The normative stabilization of those rights and freedoms is a progressive achievement of the whole humanity in its hard way of development and the transforming of the formal and Utopian ideas into a real practical fulfilment. The main international Act to determine those rights and freedoms is the International Pact on the civil and political rights. Together with the General Declaration on the Human Rights and the International Pact for Economical, Social and Cultural Rights, this Pact is a constituent part of the so called International Charter on the Human Rights.

That Pact was accepted in 1966 and operated in March, 22, 1976.

On that occasion in 1970 the International Court already states that in the contemporary international law are obligatory those norms which include principles and norms on the main personal rights of the man and particularly those, considering the defence from slavery and racial discrimination.

The Declaration on the Principles of the International Law endorses the principles of equal rights and self-determination as a separate subject of defence. That principle became one of the main principles of the contemporary international law. It won recognition and was Stabilized by many international documents, including the Concluding Act from Helsinki, signed in 1975, as political will of the European countries for the defence of the main rights and freedoms of the man. This Act of a political will was confirmed in the Madrid's and Vienna's meetings.

A special matter of interest is the question about the ways those international documents on human rights influence the internal legislation of the UNO's member-countries, which has not ratified those treaties. They should inevitably influence the international legislation on the basis of their principle international juridical recognition. M. S. Gorbachev says in front of the 49-th session of the UNO: "We Consider that the jurisdiction of the International Court in Hague about the interpreting and applying of the agreements on the human rights should be obligatory for all countries".

The new political thought applied a new era in the development of international relations, including the sphere of practical realization of Human rights. In conformity with that new situation many countries' legislation system underwent certain basic changes, connected with the guaranteeing and realization of the internationally conformed and ratified rights and freedoms of the man. The democratization of the social and political life in these countries, including their legislative system, is subjected to the humanity. In contradiction to this democratic line these are many countries in which the primary human rights and freedoms, are been continuously breached. In many of these countries international norms on human rights are all the time breached like concretely in Turkey, Republic of South Africa and Iraq, which became a target of condemnation for the international public.

According to some international organizations as: the International Amnesties, the UNO's Committee for Human Rights, and the European Parliament, the Turkish authorities are breaching systematically and brutally the most elementary human rights in contradiction to all international



treaties and conventions on that question, in contrast with the official announcements of the Turkish government about some keeping of democratic principles. The most frequent is the breaching of the article N 7 of the Pact on the Political and Civil Rights, obliging defence of the physical and mental entity of man, the forbiddance of torture and inquisitions. That is systematically been breached by the Turkish authorities in the prison-like places, as well as in populated places. In connection with that, the following examples can be given: according to the International organization "Amnesty International".

„Worse, much more cruel and shameful, than the physical one, was the psychological torture I had been put on. They threatened me like the following: "If you refuse talking, we are going to torture your daughter". And it was said in the presence of my 2-years old daughter in the torture-cell. I had to go through the whole horror, to listen to the cries of her mother, tortured in the neighbour-cell. . I don't know how many times I was hung with my head down with tied hands, without any ability to breath, with tingled crusts“.

Another tragical example, which has nothing to do with any moral law and human norms is the following: four children, needing medical treatment, were put instead of that to electrical chock. Those children are from a vilage in South-Western Turkey, where the Kurdish independance-movement is particularly strong. In appril 1987 Turkish police arrested all its villagers, killed most of them in the vilage school and the children were treated by electrochocking and interrogated: "Where are the bandites?" their lips, turned blue by the electro Choks“.

A story retold by the theater director Elmaz Oney, Arrested in December, 1986 by the Turkish Authorities:

"The military regime to which Turkish Kurdistan is subjected, gives any Turkish soldier, the right to exercise repressive acts and torture over Kurds. The mass internation of Kurdish population is a usual practice in the Turkish reality. The anti-human politics of Turkey is officially supported by the criminal Code of Turkey in the articles N 141, 142 and 263, which give the rights to be sentenced each member of any political party or organization, opposing the government or making propaganda against it. Those norms were introduced ever since 1936 and taken the model of the fascist Criminal Code of Italy from the period of Moussolini. They contradict to the principles of democracy and pluralism, declared by the Turkish government.

For a long time Turkey has the ambition to become a member of the Common Market. All conferences of this organization discuss this candidature, but up till now the membership of Turkey has been refused.

Many European countries' representatives underline as a motive of that refusal that Turkey systematically breaks, all the pacts on civil and political rights paying particular attention to the fact that the Criminal Code of the Turkish Republic still, preserves the death penalty, which is imposed in the most cruel manner.

The death penalty in Turkey exists long before the creation of the Turkish Republic in 1929 and is still existing uptill now. According to the article N 12 of the Turkish Criminal Code the death penalty is performed after the confirmation of the verdict by the Supreme Court of Appeal and after a confirmation act of the Turkish Parliament. This Parliament act should be ratified by the President, but the whole procedure explained is too much formal. At many times death penalty is carried out without having in mind Parliament's opinion and not through the methods of hanging or shooting execution but as a most cruel taking the law into o.'s own hands.

The right of defence is one of the main human rights this right is declared as a holy right ever since the Great French Revolution, 200 years ago, and later was guarranteed by the UNO's Charter and by other international documents, ratified by Turkey as well and taken the obidience by this country to follow them. The Kurdish prisoners and in particular the suspected members of the Kurdish political parties and organizations, which are fighting for the freedom of their, people, are deprived from the right of defence not because of the Turkish lanol, but because their defence-lawyers are always punished later. In the halls of the court all contacts with the lawyers are forbidden.

The written notes of the defence are taken by the court, but are not examined by it. When a defensive lawyer reminds the court that it breaks the rule of law, this lawyer is threatened by prisoning too.

During the process against 93 Kurds, suspected as oppositioners, the 3 advocates of the defence were sentenced to 32 years in prison.

Who can run the risk of defending Kurdish prisoners under such circumstances?

In another process against 2000 members of the Kurdish Workers' Party there was only one lawyer of defence.

Because of these reasons there is a small number of lawyers who share the opinion that there is any sence in the defence.

In that way the Turkish authorities, break one of the fundamental articles of the Pact on the Political and Civil Rights — the right to be defended, the article N 14 of the same Pact saying that the right to a just process and supporting the accused with a defensive lawyer is one of the fundamental human rights.

The discriminative politics of the Turkish authorities towards the Kurdish people is expressed and confirmed by the legislative acts of the Turkish governments and is being in power untill nowadays. Besides the Constitutional texts which ommit the existance of a Kurdish nation, there has been accepted a number of laws, connected with a forbidance of Kurdish language, culture and existance of any Kurdish organizations.

After the coup d'etat in May, the 26, 1960, there began practicing legislative measures against Kurds as well. In addition to the Law N 2510 from 1934 the Committee of the National Unity rassed the Law N 105, according to which the unhandy to the regime Kurdish families are being interned to the remotest regions of Turkey. This measure is formulated as "making subversive ellements harmless".

After the coup d'etat in 1980 the new government made much more active the anti-Kurdish politics, which received the character of a genocide-mass arrests, verdicts, active military operations under the cover of "manoeuvres". For a juridical of those acts it was passed the Law of the Political Parties which contradicted to all human rights, freedoms and democratical principles. That is what the article 1 from the Law N 2820 provides towards the political parties and organizations:

"a) On the territory of the Turkish Republic there cannot exist any national minorities, regardless of their nationality, religion, language or culture, except the Turkish language and the Turkish culture. It is aimed not to breach the national unity in Turkey and that is why any parties or movements, opposing such a politics, are forbidden.

b) According to the Penalty Code any person, opposing those rigours, is sentenced to 5—12 years prison, and any political party, opposing those rigours, closed down by the Constitutional Court".

The discriminative politics of the Turkish government, expossed in those lanes against national minorities, particularly the Kurdish one, exposes the continuing tendency of the Turkish governing circles to an assimilation of the Kurdish population. Actually this is the real and the juridical situation of the Kurdish people in Turkey.

That politics of the Turkish government is condemned by all humanitarian forums—the European Parliament, the Amnesty International, the Committee for Human Rights the Vienna Conference etc. It was appealed to the Turkish authorities to stop their anti-Kurdish politics and to obey the elementary human rights and freedoms.

**S. Aram, Kurdish Jurist**

# Dear Mr. Carter,

I am addressing you as to a person, who has manifested a great wish and ambition in solving the regional conflicts and in defence of the human rights, exerting a lot of efforts in that direction.

The problem I dare bring your notice to is the Kurdish question in the Middle East, its status and perspectives.

In your article in the Middle East Journal (vol. 42, No 2, 1988) you give a statement that the peace in the Middle East is a problem you are interested in, and your wish is to see the complete solving of that problem. From another point of view, according to you that problem is one of the most difficult (you've used the definitions "complex", "difficult" . . .). What is more, you consider that problem as one of the elements of confrontation between the USA and the USSR, which is able to become one of the reasons for an eventual third world war.

I completely agree with those conclusions of yours. You would be however so kind as to allow me to put under discussion some of them. I think that you pass over in silence the Kurdish problem. In spite of the fact it has not turned to a conflict centre of tension in the region, that should not be excluded from future abilities. Together with the peaceful forms of struggle we shall continue the military resistance movement, which we consider necessary for the contemporary period, having in mind that it can lead us to the final success. The only successful and complete solving of the problem is the political dialogue, but the circumstances of our existence compel us to resort to the use of force.

Our people, consisting in about 25 million inhabitants on a compact area of about 5 000 000 sq. km, is dispersed and lives in four different states, which have put us to a status of a total economical, political, social and cultural discrimination. We are being interned, terrorized and even destroyed physically. We live in a state of an unofficial, but factual civil war. It is quite sufficient only to remind you the established martial law in the Kurdish regions of Turkey and the use of chemical weapons in

the Iraqi Kurdistan.

In that situation the military struggle is the only means, helping us to keep ourselves as a nation.

It is surprising that inspite of those facts, the world pays us nearly no attention.

The last acception of the Kurdish rights found place in the Sevre Treaty (1921), but two years later that treaty was cancelled by the Lozana Treaty. For more than seventy years the Kurdish question has not been discussed on a world level.

Inspite of all those problems the Kurdish National Liberation Movement should continue the struggle. A process of integration of Kurdish parties and movements is beginning. The activity in Europe grows. It is being looking for new ways and methods of a peaceful solving of the problem.

Inspite of their unconvincingness, the opponents of the Kurdish national ideal possess certain arguments when opposing the right to self-determination of the Kurds. It is true that we have not created any strong economy or highly developed technical culture yet. Our towns and villages are poor, a part of our people lives in forests and mountain caves. But this has been the only way of us to differentiate ourselves as a people through the centuries and to survive and exist up till now, in difference from the highly developed peoples, which had lived besides us in the past, but unexisting now. We exist as a people for millenia, although we don't have (excluding a short period of time). I consider this fact as our own state a proof of our right for national independence, self-determination and human rights.

I completely understand that this problem is very much complicated. We insist for vast territories — 5 000 000 sq. km. What is more, those territories we live in are very rich in natural resources and are the major, raw-materials' base for the states, which reign us. That means that the solving of this problem is very difficult and the eventual conflicts — very sharp. That is why I think that the problem can be solved only on a world level and with participation of all highly developed and civilized states, including the par-

ticipation of the interested countries and parties, on the basis of a vast political dialogue. Consideration of the Kurdish problem as one of the basic Middle East problems, and the regional Middle East problem — as a world problem, as well as discussing it on a world level, is according to me the only way for a rightful and complete decision to be reached.

I think it necessary to make a revision of the unjust Lozana Treaty, which deprived the Kurds of any possibility to fulfil their national independence. That Treaty contradicts the main principles of the contemporary international law (especially the principle of self-determination) and on the basis of Art. N 71 of the Vienna Convention of 1969 for the international treaties it should be annulled.

On the basis of above mentioned facts, I would make a proposal for the Kurdish problem to find its place in the scientific research activity of the Carter Center. You deal with regional problems in many spots of the world — Ethiopia, Panama, Middle East etc. The contemporary development of the Kurdish problem is directed to an ensharpenment of the relations in the region, directed to making a new fire-place of tension. Having in mind this situation, I think should be created of a strategy variants of solving the problem. It should be useful an international conference, to be summoned organized by Carter Center, which should discuss and inform the world public about all questions, considering the Kurdish national problem and perspectives for its eventual solving.

In conclusion, Mr. Carter, I would like to underline the fact that, although I am addressing You personally, the majority of the long-suffering 25-million Kurdish people would sign this appeal. Your personal contribution to our just cause would not remain unmentioned by world's history, particularly by the only deprived of its own state people at the end of XXth century — the Kurdish people.

I dare ask you, Mr. Carter, to respond this appeal with your inherent honesty and nobleness of mind!

In trully respect,  
I remain:  
J. D. Sarhast Tawfiq



**"LONDON CALLING"  
"THE  
CREED DEBATES"  
LL WINDS  
WITHOUT PASSPORTS**

*Sir Crispin Tickell*

The article reflects the author's anxiety about the increase of the so-called green-house gases — carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons and methane — in the atmosphere could lead to a rise in average global temperature with incalculable consequences for the human society.

Let's count up only some of them:

A warmer world with wide variations of temperature in different places and latitudes would involve major changes in the character of the earth surface and the life on it. There would be shifts in patterns of rainfall so that, what is now fertile could become arid, unmanageable rainfall.

There would be a climatic instability with storms, hurricanes, floods, droughts. There would be raises in the sea level which could affect low-lying areas and the large proportion of the world's population now living in them.

NW: 9 Apr./1990

**WILL IRAQ HAVE  
NUCLEAR WEAPONS?**

The magazine of "Newsweek" in one of its articles on the problem calls the Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein — a public enemy No. 1 and at that entirely with reason. It's known that he won't stick at absolutely nothing to achieve his purposes. He was resolute to humiliate with poison gas 6000 innocent Kurds. Probably he will be resolute to use nuclear weapon if he considers it necessary. And if he has it.

Many experts consider that after not more than 5 years Iraq will have nuclear weapon. Representatives of the Pentagon think however that this time limit can be shorter. Having in mind the fact that the air-raid over the nuclear reactor near Baghdad by Israel's airplanes slowed down the process of creation of an A-bomb by Iraq, it is possible to consider that it is not so far when Iraq will try to solve the problem of the East from a position of strength. Although a non-proliferation treaty was signed Iraq has begun and developed its own programme for nuclear weapon, it produces enriched uranium and tries to buy electronic components for nuclear detonators.

Saddam's purchasing agents were entrapped by joint operation of US and Gr. Britain services in their attempts to buy underground electronic capacitors, which can be used for triggering the uranium core of the A-bomb. Different Iraqi firms, for example Euromac which has an office in London and at first sight is concerned with the frozen French fries, are used for buying. All these facts clearly show the firm will of Iraq to possess nuclear weapon and to pretend to be the decisive factor in solving the Near East problems. The question has however another side. If Iraq becomes a nuclear force that will be not only a regional problem, but a problem with a world wide importance.

**"NO BORDERS FOR  
THE DESTROYING  
OF THE  
ENVIRONMENT"**

President Bush said in his speech, BRD in May, 1989: "The states must collaborate for suspending and turning in the opposite direction the tendency to change for the worse of the environment."

"We all got a terrible lesson: the destroying of the environment

denies borders. I offer we to unite our efforts for solving these ecological problems with US West Europe to hold a hand to the East. In view of the fact that a great deal of work to do lies ahead both for the East and the west, we call on East Europe to join us in this common fight. We can offer the following:

First: a technical schooling for specialists;

Second: an assistance in the preparation of the relevant laws and rules;

Third: new technical means for the realization of these imposing tasks

I invite the Nature protectors and the engineers from the East to visit the west countries with the purpose of exchanging knowledges and experience for the successive coping with these great problems.

'We are going to make the nineties an era of the clear air.' President Bush said offering a number of measures for stabilizing of the National Legislation for a struggle against the air pollution. The aims of this fight are: elimination of the acid rains; purifying of the city air from the smog; decreasing of the toxic chemical admixtures in the air.

Speaking in June 1989 in front of the private nature protective organization "Ducks Unlimited" President Bush laid down in five items his nature protective philosophy, including also the international collaboration.

1. The pollution of the environment isn't a unpreventable consequence of the economic progress. The environment and the economy are interdependent and market mechanisms must be used for the realization of the programmes against the pollution.

2. The local authorities and the business circles must be involved in the fight against the pollution.

3. First of all the nature protecting strategy must set itself the task of averting the pollution. "Too long we were chiefly interested in removal of already caused damages and imposing a fine for them. It's time already to reorientate ourselves using technologies and processes which allow the pollution to become smaller or to avert it — that's to say (i.e.) it must be stopped before it begins."

4. the international collaboration is necessary, because the pollution of the environment denies both geographical and state borders.

5. the laws for preservation of the environment must be strictly enforced.

The realization of the assigned by the President tasks is a provocation, requiring a creative approach, William Nitce says 8 an vicetate secretary about the nature resourses. "Everybody wants to have a cleaner environment. The question is — how to achieve this in the most economical way?"

One of the economical ways is most of the East- European ecologists and specialists to be acquainted with the most modern technology in USA. Another offer is — special staffs of American specialists to be sent in these countries in order to identify the ecological problems and to work out "plans for restoration activities."

May be it's possible in the near future the American experts to establish business connections in that spheres with some of the East European countries or to set up joint enterprises for the same purposes.

Even though the agreements for scientific and technological coll-

aboration with the countries from East Europe are prepared by the State Department, their realization is entrusted mainly to AOOC- this organization is already into practice an active teamwork with East Europe.

*NW, Jan. 16/1989*

### *The Winds of Death*

The main purpose of this article is that the elimination of the poison gas could be haraer than controlling nuclear weapons. The reasons are: first, there is no guarantee that one eventual ban on the production of chemical weapon would be guaranteed with certainty because it is difficult to put into practice a control over the same production. The chemical compounds which are in the root of this weapon are produced simply and cheap and the production can be easily hidden.

And that may be only the begining. The next generation of

terror weapons could come from the laboratories of the biologists. Souped up by genetic engineering, bacteria, viruses and toxins could be used to spread cure-resistant forms of such diseases as antrax or cholera. These facts make more and more imperative the necessity of global ban on chemical weapon But any global ban on chemical weapons can not be fully verified. The verification problem causes to hesitate to a certain degree the firm line of USA for a complete ban on this possession and use of chemical weapon. USA officials are convinced that abolition can never be airtight. "No country in the world has offered a system which has a reasonable chance of verification." (General Burns). "You can rise your level of confidence, but you cannot verify."

Because of this it's considered that nuclear style deterrence — the possession of chemical weapon by both sides and the ability to retaliate in kind — might be safer bet then abolition. May be this is the reason for the representatives of USA in Paris to stress sanctions against the use of chemical weapons, rather than the elimention of them.

By  
Rose Babani

## INFORMATION

*Dear Readers, you will be able to read the following information in the next number of our Journal:*

- 1. The Answer of the Ex-President of the USA Mr. J. Carter.*
- 2. An interview with Dr. Ugo Janeso — Secretary General of the International Institute of Humanitarian Law.*
- 3. An Information about the participation of our representation in a seminar of the IIHL, and other intresting materials.*

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