

اسرار رژیم عراق

نویسنده: خالدہ عبدالقہار

مترجم: م. ن. سلطان

ترجمہ از عربی بہ انگلیسی



صندوق پستی : ۲۹۸۷ - ۱۴۱۵۵
تهران - جمهوری اسلامی ایران

DOCUMENT

Decrees Passed by the Revolutionary
Command Council.

Law No.840

Based upon the clause set No.(1)
of the 42nd article of the constitution,
the revolutionary Command Council has decided
in its meeting held on 4/11/86 the following:-

First: To modify article No.225 of the penal code -
law No.(111)for the year 1969 as follows:-
1) The sentence of life imprisonment and con-
fiscation of fixed and current assets shall
be the punishment for anyone openly slanders
or insults the President,the Revolutionary -
Command Council,Al-Ba'ath party,the National
Assembly or the government.
The death penalty shall be the punishment for
anyone who deliberately slanders or insults
the above with intent to mobilize public opi-
nion against the government .
2) Imprisonment for not more than seven years
or a fine shall be the sentence passed on any-
one who slanders or insults judiciary, system,
the Armed forces,any such general government
bodies or any government offices and institu-
tions.

Second: Article 226 to be cancelled from the penalty
law .

Third : This law shall be enforced from the date of
its publication in the official newspaper.

announcement

Saddam Husain
Head of the Revolutionary
Command Council

Iraq Chronicals-No. 3124 695
17/11/1986

وهوون الثورة الإيدام الا
الاجاعة او اتتم بتسك سائر وشهد الثورة
تروي انعام هذه السلطة .
٢ - ويأجب بالنسبة مدة لا تزيد على سبع
سنوات او بالنسبة او التروية من اعدام
بأحدى طريق التلاية المدام او التروية
السلطة او غير ذلك من السلطات المداية او
المدائر او الإرسات الحكومية .
ثانياً : نص المادة ٢٢٦ من قانون العقوبات .
ثالثاً : ينال هذه التروية من التروية لشوهه في الجريدة
الروسية .

صدام حسين
رئيس مجلس قيادة الثورة

٦٩٥ ٢٢٢٤ الوفاق العراقية - العدد

1986/11/17

قرارات مجلس قيادة الثورة

رقم ٨٤٠

استناداً الى احكام المادة (١١) من المادة الثانية
والاربع من الدستور .
نصر مجلس قيادة الثورة بجلسته المشقة بتاريخ
١٨٨٦/١١/١٤ ساعدي تمة
٧٩ - بتدليس المادة ٢٢٥ من قانون العقوبات رقم (١١١٤)
لسنة ١٩٦٦ على الوجه الآتي تمة
الثقة ٢٢٥

١ - ويأجب بالنسبة الإيد وعضارة الاسواق
القترة وهو القولة من اعدام بأحدى طرق
التلاية ورئيس الجمهورية او من يترو مشقة
او مجلس قيادة الثورة او حزب الشعب
أخرى الاشتراكي او المجلس الوطني او
الحكومة .

Document No.
Decree No. 120

Having regard to Item I Article 42 of the Constitution, the Revolutionary Command Council in its meeting on 29.1.1986 has decided the following:

1. Death penalty or life imprisonment shall be the punishment for a false - passport issued at any other state and for a forged document issued through an Iraqi especial administration deliberately to get financial gains that damage the country economic.
2. This decree be implemented from date of circulation in the official news paper.

Saddam Hissaom
Head of RCC

Al-Waqa'e No. 3085 on 17 .2.1986

Al-Deira Police Station

22 May 1981

Ref. 24-1-1279

To: The Reverent Jurist of Dubai Court

Sub: Belongings of a victim-Sahil

Muhamad Al-Salman-Iraqi Nationality

On 19-5-1981 at 7.30p.m. the Police centre was informed of a crime committed in Al-Deira District, Abdul Nasser Square, in front of Al-Gharair Mosque .

The police hurried to the spot for information, the victim is called : Sahil Muhamad Salman, Iraqi Nationality, 34 year old.

He was shot in the head and immediately carried to Kuwait hospital.

At the spot, a policeman No. 4087, Haei Ahmad Numan was near by. He saw the criminal, chased him and got him. He claimed his name :? Naidar Muhamad Ali, Iraqi Nationality, 25 year old. He entered the country via Abu Dhabi airport (coming from Iraq) on 15-5-1981 .

He carried a diplomat passport with his real name Abdul Hussain Hamid Al-Attia, he was detained in the headquarter for further investigation .

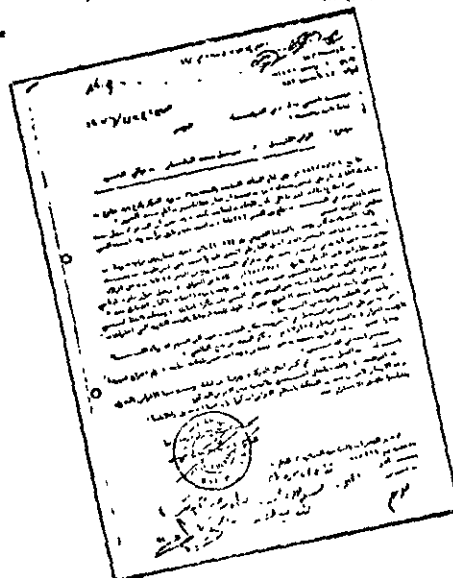
At 10 p.m. the same night the victim died result of serious injury, his body was kept in Al-Reed Hospital for lab test which proved death result of bullet through the head.

The pistol used in the crime was found near by where the criminal threw it while running away, it is Al-banian made 05/7mm, with still five bullets load of which the fired bullet is same, the pistol is kept for evidence . In regard to the victim's belongings we broke open the locks of the victim's company and branches to check property then new locks are used. The keys are included in the belongings enclosed list.

Please inform the court authority to receive the mentioned belongings .

The Deira Station Police

Muhamad Muharrk Essa



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الجمهورية العراقية
المديرية العامة للتربية محافظة كربلاء

التسمية: ذاتية الإدارة
العدد: ٢٦٢١٢/١/١١
التاريخ: ١٩٧٩/١٢/١٩
(العلم لمنى والجهل
لنفس)

التي : ادارات المدارس في المحافظة كافة .
م : فعل مدرسات .

ستل لكم اعلاه نص الامر الوزارى الصادر من
المديرية العامة للتعليم الثانوي - الشؤون الادارية
- داسية الشاوي - المرحوم (٢٢٢١٢) في ١٩٧٩/١٢/٨ م
المضمن فعل مدرسات بسبب ريباتين لمدرسة في
المدرسة نفسها للقيام بحرسها بعد اتمام ولديها
القائمين بأعمال حرسه عد أمن الدولة راجيس
أفلاح مستهكم على مضمونه لهذا.

عبد الكريم احمد حسن
ع / المدرس المساعد

نسخه منه :
ع / المدرس المساعد
ع / لانس الغرض اعلاه لطفا .

تمديد القرارين
المؤرخ في ١٩٧٩/١٢/٢٤ م تقدر فعل المدرسات المدرسية
مستتين اعتباراً من تاريخه اعلاه .
الاسم :
(١) رضية احمد علي
(٢) نجية خفر جديع
(٣) فوزية عبد المرز انجس

العنوان :
مدرسة اعد اديبة السامون للبنات /
المديرية العامة للتربية محافظة
بغداد / الكرخ .
مدرسة اعد اديبة السامون للبنات /
المديرية العامة للتربية محافظة بغداد
بغداد / الكرخ .
مدرسة اعد اديبة السامون للبنات /
المديرية العامة للتربية محافظة
بغداد / الكرخ .

(Turn over for English Trans.)

Ministerial Decree

Having regard to Revolutionary Command Council's decree No.1664, dated 2-12-1979, the following schoolteachers dismissed from the service for 2 years from the date of the decree.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>
1- Radhiyya Ahmad Ali	Al-Ma'moon Secondary-School Al-Karkh/Baghdad
2- Nadjiyya Khudhr Jaddoo	Al-Ma'moon Secondary-School Al-Karkh Baghdad
3- Fauziyya Abdul-Razzaq	Al-Ma'moon Secondary-School -Al-Karkh/Baghdad

Republic of Iraq General Directorate of Education
Kerbala Province
Personal Office
Ref: 11/0136313
date: 19-12-1979

To/ All the School offices all over the country.

We convey the above ministerial decree passed by the General Directorate of secondary Schoolsadministrative affairs No. 73212 dated 8-12-1979 which is about the expulsion of schoolteachers because of their visit to their mate who works in the same school, offering her their condolence on the occasion of the execution of her two sons who carried out destructive works against the security of the country .

Abdul- Karim Ahmad Hassan
Assistant Director

بحسب هذا القرار فتح مكتب
رواجها وهجرها دون وليدها

نص القرار رقم ٤٧٤ في ١٥/٤/١٩٨١

استنادا الى احكام الفقرة (١) من المادة الثانية
والاربعين من الدستور المؤقت قرر مجلس قيادة الثورة
بجلسه المنعقدة بتاريخ ١٩٨١/٤/١٥ مايلي :-
١- يصرف للزوج العراقي المتزوج من امرأة مسر
الشمعية الايرانية مبلغ قدره اربعة آلاف دينار اذ
كان مكرها والنساء وحماة دينارا اذا كان عدس
من حالة طلاق زوجته أو في حالة تسيرها الى حصار
البلد.

٢- تسرد في صح المبلغ المشار اليه في الفقرة ١
من هذا القرار في حالة الطلاق أو التسير تأنسا
من الحيات الرسمية والنسب واخرى معد رواج حذسة
من الوثائق.

Decree 474

According to Item (A) in the Article 42
of the Temporary Constitution, the RCC, in
the meeting held on 15th April 1981, has
decided the following :-

1. An Iraqi husband whose wife is of
Iranian origin, is offered four thousands ID
(if military) and two thousands five hundred
(if civil) in case of divorce and deportation
of his wife.
2. The above mentioned money is offered
on condition of producing authenticated
papers of divorce and deportation as well
as of new marriage to Iraqi women.



Saddam Hussein
Head of RCC

With reference to the up mentioned decree . Zahra Abid Fattah was divorced,
deprived of her only child and expelled to Iran.

She said, " I am an Iraqi citizen, born in Baghdad in 1966, married and have
one child. I lived with my husband in Baghdad, Al-Murza city, Dour Al-Sheon,
District 418, Alley 55, House No.66.

Last summer the Regime's security men attacked my house and arrested me, wit-
hout any charges, in the security prison : Khalif Al-Sadda, near the Olympic
Stadium, Al-Rassafa - Baghdad.

On 6th Dec. 1987 I was informed of my being unfavoured and had to be expelled.
On the same day a car came and carried me with other citizens to Panjwin border
area. We were left at war Zone and were ordered to walk across the mine - fields



EXCEPTIONS:

First: Army personnels whatever their ranks, should be handed over to the M.P.s in Baghdad, as they would be treated according to already sent instructions.

Second: The Iranian women married to Iraqis. Lists of their names should be sent to the Ministry.

Third: Youths covered by despatching (instructions), who are dwelling in the country, may not be despatched. Lists including their full identities and occupations are to be sent to this Ministry.

Fourth: Youths of 18-28 years old, covered by despatching (instructions), may not be despatched, but detained in the provinces until further instructions.

Fifth: Exempted from despatching are the Iranian Armenians dwelling in the country. The Ministry is to be furnished with lists of their names, identities and occupations.

Sixth: The Iranian refugees are not covered by despatching (instructions).

Seventh: The Arabs of Arabistan staying in the country are exempted from despatching.

Eighth: The sons who have no I.N.C. but whose fathers have, and are not covered by despatching, are exempted from despatching (instructions).

Ninth: In case of any situation not stated above, it should be phoned to us before taking any decision.

We confirm our instructions concerning shooting anyone of the despatched trying to return to the Iraqi territory. The end.

Please acknowledge and act accordingly.

No. 2884 of
10.4.80, issued by the Ministry of Interior,
is a self-explanatory evidence:

A SECRET GABLE

(...) A number of errors and disorders have been noticed to be committed by your organs in respect to the despatchings. To explain the former orders, the following information are to be followed:
1- All the Iranians found in the country who do not carry the Iraqi Nationality, and those who had applied for the Iraqi Nationality, whose cases have not yet been finalized, are to be despatched (Expelled).

2- If it happened that some of the members of a family carry the I.N.C. and are not covered by the despatching regulations, while some others are, the principle of "the whole of the family to be beyond the borders" should be followed, taking from them the documents, that is, the I.N.C. — if they have got them and keeping them so as to be sent to the Ministry, together with the lists of those who had been covered by this decision in order to have them stripped from Nationality.

3- Some are to be despatched especially families through the commissioner. In case he did not accept them, their despatch may be carried out by normal frontier passes.

No. /12/248

Date: 16.12.1981

T.S/2

To: List B... 1/66

Sub: Destruction of Books

Referece to Brig. Leadership service, Arbiel, BS/8/8460. The political Orient officer should destroy the banned books written by criminal Muhamad Baqir Al-Sadir.

Lien. Masha'al Rashid
Nasir

Com. of Brig. 47



Layla Tahir, born in 1957 in Kufa, Najaf Province, is married and has four children. She said, " I am married with four children. My house in Iraq is opposite Al-Kufa Grand Mosque (Masjid Al-Kufa Al-Kabeer). My husband : Hussain Muhamad Hamza. was taken from home by security men in Sept,1980. Since then I have got no information about his fate. When ever I contact the Iraqi security office, they tell me : " We know nothing about him. "

Finally I resorted to the local media and announced his missing and begged whoever knew any thing about him to contact me. Soon after the announcement, the Iraqi security men arrested me (early 1987) with my four children :

1. Ala' Hussain, born in 1977,
2. Safa' Hussain, born in 1978,
3. Dhia Hussain, born in 1979,
4. Zann Hussain, born in 1980.

We were kept in jail till 16.10.1987, when we were deported with other families by the Iraqi Regime on 17.10.1987.

We were carried to Iraq-Iran borders and were ordered to walk towards Iran since the Iraqi Regime considered us unfavoured persons.

We walked across rough mountainous area and war zone till we reached the Islamic Republic border center. We were received by the Islamic Officials and the Red Crescent offered us all necessary help. Today I dwell with my children and other families in Zarian Refugee Camp, near the Iranian City of Khey. "

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الحمد لله الذي جعل القرآن كتاباً مبيناً
والصلاة والسلام على من لا نبي بعده
والله اعلم بالصواب

الحمد لله الذي جعل القرآن كتاباً مبيناً
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والله اعلم بالصواب

In The Name Of Allah
Top Secret & Confid.

Location
Brig. 4, Troop 99
No. Q 1/2/113
Date : 25/10/1987

To : All Squads (52) & Administration
Sub : Execution

Ref. to Brig.7, Leadership Top Secret & Confid. Letter No. M D Q / Q 5 /149 dated 11.10.1981 Via top secret & confid. Letter No. 123 dated 19.10.1981.

1. At 10 a.m., on 12.10.1981 the criminals: Colonel Lieu. Akram Ibrahim Awad and his group (seven lieuts and 18 corporals) who are sentenced to death by the permanent Military Court No.11 are to be executed by firing squads according to article : 49/2, 55/A, 48/1 of the Military penal code, due to their cowardness and retreat in the battle No.1150 dated 2.9.1981.
2. The convicted should be brought under heavy guard at 9.30 a.m. to execution spot in the military school-yard.
3. The medical center of Baquba Military Hospital should provide a religious man at 10 a.m. to carry out his duty.
4. The convicted should be stripped of all military links and the sentence should be read to them by the military public prosecutor.
5. The convicted should be blind-folded and tied firmly to a post or a cylinder, with a rope, by your corporals.
6. Thirty privates of your unit should fire on hearing the order of one of your officers. Each private should carry four bullet-cases and 120 bullets. The officer should carry a 130-bullet-postol. Bullets should not be given to the privates only at the time of execution and under supervision of the executive committee.
7. The executive committee should be present. It comprises :
Colonel Abdul Wahid Jasim Hussain (head), Lieut. Muhamad Abdul Wahab Al-Hecho (member of the permanent military court) , Lieut. Lawyer

Top Secret & Confid.

The 428 Brig.
Admin. & Logistic
No. A/1/679
Date . 23.6.1983

To : Regiment 1,2,3,4, & Location
Sub : Execution

Reference to top secret & Confid. Letter No. 183 dated 5 June 1983 via top & Confid Letter No. 374 dated 13 Jun 1983.

In presence of the leader of 4th Brig., secretary of (Ba'ath) Party - Misan branch and Misan governor as well as many of the branch members, lieut.s and corporals, on 22nd May 1983 the following criminals were executed by firing squades. They have taken their punishment due to their offences against the nation and the homeland.

For information and to warn who ever thinks of fleeing the military services and co-operates with the Persian enemy at any way, they will have these criminals fate.

Lieu.
Zaki Muhammad Hussain

enclosed . Lists of 254 names of the executed

Iraqi Republic
Iraqi Al-Said Club
No. 624
Date: 4.6.1982

Top Secret

To: The Iraqi women Union/Secretariat
Sub: An Entertainment Soiree

Best Greeting

In commemoration of the 17th July great revolution, there will be an entertainment soiree (in this club) in which number of artists (singers of both sexes) participate. A number of the Iraq brave militaries at the war front, will attend this party, hence would you inform us if several members of your union wish to attend the party to entertain our brave soldiers? The girls should not object to stay until a late hour at night and should not accompany members of their families. Tell us the numbers of girls ready for this party in order to make necessary arrangements. Tempting rewards will be offered to them. Date of the party will be fixed later.

Vice-Chairman of the
Club Board
Feetto Al-Tikrite

Copy to

- 1- Secretariat of IWU in the province of Najaf for the same purpose.
- 2- Committee in charge of Celebration.
- 3- The Directorate general of T.V. Administration- The Video Division

امداد ٤٠٢٠
التاريخ ١٤/٦/٨٢

سوربة العسكرة الحرة
لجنة الامانة العامة للعسكرة الحرة

السيد / الكريهة الامانة العامة للعسكرة الحرة
// عطفاً لرقبتيه // ساهمة

سيد بكم التحية والتحيات .
سوف يتم عمل ترتيبات ساهمة على ان يدعى العسكرة الحرة في يوم ١٧ تموز المقبل
بمشاركة عدد من الفنانين والمغنيين وبمشاركة عدد من ضباط الجيشين الاماراتيين والكويتيين
من اعلانها فيما اذا كان عدد من اعضاء اللجنة الامانة العامة للعسكرة الحرة لهذا العمل اكثر من
سألتها ان شاء الله ولا يخفى من البقية التي قد سألتم من قبل بديهي صراحة و...
لنتمنى اعداد بالمشقة الطويلة وسوف نتبع كما نشاء بطريقه جدا الجيد وسوف نلتزم بالموعد
المنصوص عليه في التكملة والتفصيل .

سوربة العسكرة الحرة
لجنة الامانة العامة للعسكرة الحرة

السيد / الكريهة الامانة العامة للعسكرة الحرة
// عطفاً لرقبتيه // ساهمة

سوربة العسكرة الحرة
لجنة الامانة العامة للعسكرة الحرة

Amnesty International
 International Secretariat, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, England

EXTERNAL (for
 general distribution)

Amnesty International is a non-governmental organization
 and a function of certain penalties and torture or other cruel, inhuman or
 degrading treatment or punishment of persons arrested or detained or
 restricted persons whether or not they have been convicted of any offence.
 (Amnesty International Statute, Article 1(1))
 Index: MDE 14/15/80
 Discc: DA

NOT FOR ACTION BY THE ISRAELI SECTION

UA 150/80

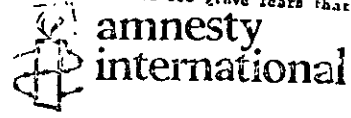
Legal Concern/Year of Torture

17 July 1980

IPAO: Bakhsan ABDULLAH
 Laith YOUSUF
 Rajia Najid WASHID

Uta Thair (wife of Abdul Sattar ZUBAIR)
 Hanihal Jadir AL-SUMARI
 Mubassat AL-HAJJARI

AI has received reports that the six people named above were arrested during the
 months of May and June 1980 on suspicion of opposition to the government of Iraq.
 They are reportedly being held in incommunicado detention by members of the Iraqi security
 forces and there are grave fears that they are being tortured.



International Secretariat, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, England
 Telephone: 01-836 7788 Telegrams: Amnesty London Telex: 26502

NR 52/80

AI INDEX: MDE 14/15/80
 DISTR: 15/20/80

EMBARGOED FOR: 2001 hrs GMT MONDAY

29 SEPTEMBER 1980

AMNESTY-INTERNATIONAL URGES INQUIRY INTO REPORTS THAT
POLITICAL SUSPECTS WERE POISONED IN IRAQ

Amnesty International said today (Monday 29 September 1980) that it had
 urged Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to open an inquiry into reports
 that political suspects had been given slow-acting poison while in custody
 in Iraq.

The organization said it made the appeal after receiving detailed
 evidence on three cases. Two of these cases involved people who were
 examined by doctors in Britain after they left Iraq: one died in Britain,
 and the other was said by medical sources to be recovering. The third
 case was of a woman reported to have died in Iraq.

8. Ministry of Education refers to RCC letter No. 1664 dated 12/2/1979m dismissing three school teachers due to their feelings of sympathy and condolences.

9. Dubai, Al-Deira police station-letter No. 24/1/1279 dated 5/22/1981. explains assassination of an Iraqi citizen: Sahil Al-Salman, a Muslim activist by an Iraqi diplomat: Abdul Hussain H. Al-Attia. The Iraqi diplomats carry out assassination of Iraqi opposition activist. A fresh assassination has been performed this year in Sudan. Sayed Mahdi Al-Hakim was murdered on Jan. 17, 1988.

10. Official decrees: No. 120 and 840, impose death penalty for the **slightest offence.**

Appendix

Evidence of the tyrannical Regime is shown in the following documents

- | <u>No.</u> | <u>Details</u> |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | AI letters No. MDE 14/15/80 /UA15Q / 80 No. MDE 14/18/80 |
| 2. | Iraqi Al-Said Club, letter No. 624 dated 6/4/1982. The Iraqi Women's Union is a means of spreading corruption. |
| 3. | Military letter No. 12/249 dated 12/16/1981, orders destruction of religious books. |
| 4. | Layla Tahir, Iraqi citizen relates her story. |
| 5. | Military letters:No. A/1/679 and No. Q/1/2/113, prove mass execution of Iraqi soldiers. |
| 6. | Secret letter No. 2884 dated 10/4/1980, issued by Ministry of Interior explains the mass deportation includes pictures of innocent victims. |
| 7. | The unjust Law 474 that orders divorce of wives of Iranian origion(descent). Zahra Abid Faltah relates her story. |

punishment)."

We, the oppressed Iraqi people who opposed Saddam, are sure of the Islamic Republic's good intentions towards the Iraqis. Such intentions have been shown in its stance at international conferences and meetings. The authorities and Imam Khomeini have announced repeatedly that they have no desire to take Iraqi land. The Islamic Republic demands the trial and punishment of the aggressor. It has harbored thousands of Iraqi refugees, immigrants and deportees, who all have been deprived of their rights by the Iraqi regime. This regime has resorted to using chemical weapons in order to compensate for its defeat at the war fronts. International organizations and human rights defenders have closed their eyes to such inhumane practices and violations of international recognized accords.

In accordance with humanitarian and Islamic norms, the Islamic Republic has not resorted to the deployment of chemical weapons, and has accepted the U.N. Resolution 598, agreeing with the U.N. Secretary General's efforts to settle the issue. The Islamic Republic's stance has disclosed Iraq's false desire for peace. Now it is quite clear to the entire world that Iraq is obstructing peace efforts and stability in the region.

With or without a peace settlement, the oppressed Iraqi people will continue their struggle until they bring down the oppressive regime of Saddam in the near future Allah willing.

"Those who deliver the messages of Allah and fear Him and do not fear any one but Allah; and Allah is sufficient to take account." (80:39)

Muslim world and the expulsion of the western presence from the area.” In his own words, “...to dominate the Persian Gulf in the late 20th century is to be able to bring the international economy to its knees...When, in early 1987, Iran made a strategic gain in the Faw Peninsula, we tilted blantly in favor of Iraq as we had on similar occasions.” He also confessed that support for Iraq “had little to do with defending ‘freedom over seas’ or ‘neutrality’”.

The war has destroyed Iraqi agriculture, industry and commerce. Bribery and other social corruption are widespread. Livestock prices are at their highest level ever and the Iraqi people are suffering from many aspects. Iraq’s bright life has changed into dull sadness. The missing-in-action, the crippled and those killed are so numerous that not a single family has been spared. Executions are carried out openly and secretly. Had these great sources of manpower, military potential, oil wealth and extensive propaganda been used against the Zionist entity, the Arabs and the Muslims deadly enemy, then the Iraqi regime would have gained the pleasure of Allah, Palestine would have been liberated and the Palestinians would have returned to their homeland. Then glorious pages of history would have been recorded. It would have been a glorious war, had it been waged against the Zionist entity. Saddam has killed Iranian and Iraqi Muslims in order to please America and the arrogant states; hence he is damned and cursed until Doomsday. The wounds of the unjust war cannot be healed easily. Every immigrant, every martyr and every deprived individual will seek revenge from Saddam and his gang and those who assisted him. Imam Al-Sadiq (A S) says:

“The oppressor, the one who helps him and the one who approves of his deeds are three partners (deserving

yet the world media distorts the news and undermines Iranian victories. Facts are falsified and Saddam's claims are supported by this media.

Conclusion

Iraq has lost the war, a fact clear to observers, correspondents and military experts. The great number of Iraqi POWs captured during the battles is a good indication of the Iraqi failure not to mention the large number of Iraqi casualties, and that country's huge debts. The Iraqi army's low morale and its confusion and disorder, are confessed to by the captured soldiers who confirm that the war has brought destruction and loss. Yet the Arab reactionary states support the aggressor and offer him aid. Pilots of downed Iraqi warplanes confessed to the participation of foreign troops, of whom some have been captured. Arab states allotted great sums from their budgets to support the aggressor. Some still sell millions of barrels of oil to support Baghdad. They even procure weapons and solicit donations for Iraq's survival. They provided experts, military experience and information to help Saddam in his shameful war. They hold conferences and meetings and openly call on the Superpowers to invade the region and help their agent. A recent testimony to this fact has appeared in the western media, which states that the U.S. armada in the Persian Gulf was there to assist Iraq's war efforts. Robert McFarlane, Reagan's former national security adviser, justifying U.S. intervention on behalf of Iraq, said in an article in *The Guardian*, July 29, 1988, that the U.S. considered the Islamic Revolution to be one of the most dangerous and intractable threats facing the western world in the late 20th century. He said, "Khomeini's goals included the gradual subversion of the existing order, the installation of fundamentalists throughout the

2. They plundered personal households, furniture, jewels and ornaments.
3. Innocent citizens were killed savagely without the least regard for human life.
4. Women were kidnapped, raped and then buried alive. An Iraqi POW confessed to this dreadful crime.
5. Innocent civilians were taken as POWs.
6. Innocent citizens were kidnapped and taken to hospitals, where their blood was removed, causing their deaths.
7. Saddam ordered that the wounded POWs of the Iranian soldiers be killed.
8. Iranian cities were shelled by ground-to-ground missiles banned internationally. The city of Dezful alone was hit with 152 missiles.
9. On capturing families, children were killed by the Ba'ath mercenaries.
10. Some Ba'athists built their houses with material they stole from the invaded area. They stole doors, windows and even bricks and cement.
11. Saddam ordered his mercenaries to rob the shops and stores of all goods. He claimed such goods were spoils of war for the regime and its followers.
12. He used banned chemical weapons, which were supplied to him by the global arrogant states.
13. He attacked oil tankers and commercial ships in the Gulf.

However, one is bewildered at the silence and indifference of the world's international organizations with regard to Iran's demands that the aggressor be tried in to achieve peace and justice in the region. Iran has managed to defend itself and liberate most of its territory. Thousands of Saddam's troops have been taken POWs,

sophisticated weapons, poisonous bombs, accurate information concerning the war and propaganda, all offered freely to Saddam, we notice the arrogant states' great concern due to the defeated Iraqi army and its failure at the battlefields where Islamic forces usually achieve victory.

As for Russia, it has often announced neutrality in the war while, in fact, its relations with Baghdad have improved. Saddam made a trip to Moscow on the pretext of increasing friendship with a Superpower. Izzat Al-Douri has often travelled to Moscow to sign agreements and get arms and experts. Russia, according to its secret agreement with America, has got a foothold in the Gulf's warm waters.

In this aggressive war a mighty force (14 Divisions) of land, air and sea troops participated besides, the Popular Army, police and security forces and some mercenaries. An order to attack the Iranian border cities and towns was given. The Iraqi forces penetrated 80 kms. into Iranian territory at a length of 1200 kms. from the north (Kurdistan) to Shat Al-Arab river in the south. More than 1300 Iranian villages were destroyed as well as the towns of Muhamarah (Khorramshahr), Bsaitan, Khafajia (Susingerd), Dahleran, Mehran, Somar, Qasir Sheerin, Sarpol Zihab and Merwan.

In league with Qassimlo's sabotage group (anti-Iranian Kurds) the Iraqi forces invaded Mehad, Sanandej and other towns. Saddam ordered his forces to commit every kind of atrocity and crime against the innocent Iranian Muslims. The army carried out the orders in details and the army's leaders committed the following crimes:

1. They destroyed all government buildings, schools, mosques and Hussainia centers.

At the orders of his American masters, Saddam attacked Kharq Island to damage the Iranian economy and to widen the war zone. Iraqi attacks on oil tankers were for the same reason.

Saddam decided to draw the Gulf States into the war in order to:

1. Engage the Islamic Republic in a war of attrition and be at war with the arrogant states, whose aim is to interfere in Gulf affairs and to dominate the Gulf's wealth.

2. Cover up the military failure of his forces at the war fronts. This failure is clear in their disability to fight the Islamic forces at the warfronts, hence the world's attention was drawn to the Gulf.

3. Give America a reason for interference. The American warships cannot get involved in the war directly. It interferes, however, on the pretext of protecting interests of friendly states in the region. While the real reason is to keep the promise made to Saddam previously. This fact is clear in some Arab leaders' statements as follows:

- A. In Morocco, King Hassan, following a meeting with the American Secretary of Defence, Caspar Weinberger, announced an offer of military facilities to the American forces to carry out emergency operations when necessary in the Persian Gulf.

- B. Through its Commander-in-Chief, Zaid Bin Shakir, the Jordanian government announced in Washington that Jordan and the Gulf States are afraid of this war, hence the government will take steps to form military forces to confront Iran in the Gulf.

- C. The American authorities: Reagan, Schultz, and others often elaborated that their mighty forces are in the service of friendly states in times of need.

In any case, in spite of the huge supply of

they were faithful servants to their arrogant masters. They explicitly defend American interests in the Gulf and invite American warships to invade the Gulf waters. A secret deal has been made between America and the Soviets. The latter is to bring its warships to the region also, in case Iran achieves a final victory. Hence the Gulf States rejoice as long as their thrones are protected by their arrogant masters.

The imperialists' covetousness in the Gulf has been clear in these states' plots from the beginning. Saddam's sudden war has been to weaken the Islamic Republic. His failure to achieve his goal led him to involve other states and intensify the situation to pave the way for American interference in a bid to curb growing Islamic awareness in the region.

The Arab Summit at Fez was an American designation to speed up and widen the war zone by involving international states. The aim is to dominate the region and halt the spread of Islamic awareness, besides causing economic pressure on Iran, which enjoys self-sufficiency and exports its products. The Gulf War is to damage Iran's economy and to lead to impossible management and the end of Islamic awareness.

5. In case of failure of efforts to bring Syria and Iraq, via Jordan, to a conciliation, the arrogant states will attack Syria through Israel at Golan.

6. The Gulf Co-operative Council was formed at the imperialists' advice following the establishment of the Islamic Republic and the increase of Islamic awareness, which threatens and can defeat all secular and anti-religious ideologies.

The Gulf States are supplied with every sophisticated weapon and espionage apparatus. AWACS have been offered because of this confused situation.

“Have you not seen those who have changed Allah’s favour for ungratefulness and made their people alight into abode of perdition, hell?”

(Ibrahim 28)

It is such a great humiliation for the people of the region to have the agent ruler, Saddam, and his like serving their imperialist and Zionist masters, challenging all Islamic values and humanitarian principles and suppressing the Muslim masses.

However, in order to understand the close links between Saddam and the Superpowers and the encouragement and influence of these powers over him to start the war, we should know how these relations started and developed in the service of the arrogants’ interests in the Gulf. They have designed and planned this war in order to inflict a blow on the Islamic Revolution.

We can recall here some of the Arab rulers’ statements and public announcements:

1. The Oman ruler, Qabbos, said, “When American interests are at stake in the Gulf, no one can prevent American interference. It is in their interests and the Gulf States’ interests.”
2. Bahrain’s foreign minister said, “The American President Reagan has declared that he will interfere to keep the Strait (of Hormuz) open.”
3. Issmat Kittani, the Iraqi representative in the U.N. permanent mission, said, “The war in the Gulf is on the verge of exploding. This will endanger America’s vital interests, eventually leading the U.S. to act.”
4. The Kuwaiti foreign minister said, “The U.S. won’t allow Hormuz Strait to be closed. It will secure navigation by force.”

Shamelessly, the arrogant lackeys articulated that

The war range widened despite peace efforts and conferences. Saddam hopefully called for help. The Iraqi army suffered low morale and the citizens are helpless and they hate the regime. Several states and committees of good intentions made efforts for a so-called peace agreement, while in fact, they aimed to make Iran compromise and accept Saddam's condition dictated by the arrogant states.

It is worth remembering that Saddam, from the beginning of the aggressive war, has called it the "Gulf War" due to his masters' interests in the Gulf and their plots in the region. He justified the aggressive war on the pretext of bringing peace and stability to the Gulf States. While actually he dragged these states into a great dilemma which they can't escape from unless they harken to their conscience. The Gulf States should confess their faults and know that Saddam's adventures have caused them great damage. They should stop their support for Saddam. Their claimed neutrality is a mere lie. Their continual support of Saddam may lead to greater complexity and deepen the wounds and increase hatred. The best religious and humanitarian stance is for all to speak the truth and condemn Saddam and identify him as the aggressor in this unjust war. He must be punished in full and pay for all his crimes against both the people of Iraq and Iran. The Arab leaders must stop their support of him and must take a neutral stance and disregard agreements with him in order to achieve peace and stability in the region. Those who helped Saddam are quite aware of war tragedies and destruction. They are concerned with nothing but their stay in power and the survival of their thrones in the service of their masters whom they desire to please. Can't they recall the Qur'anic verse:

regain the sovereignty of the Arab nation on the three islands: Greater and Smaller Tombs and Abu Mosa, which the Shah seized in 1971.”

Thus the war started and went on. America, the arrogant states, Saudi and the Gulf States have all kept their promise of supporting the Iraqi regime militarily, economically and politically.

Saddam recruited citizens, even old men, for his aggressive war. He imposed donations for the war by various means; compulsory contributions, taxes and bank checking. He blackmailed businessmen and merchants and exploited all sources of money.

In the early days of the war, Saddam, at the orders of his masters, tried to calm down the people by promising them victory and a swift end to the war. He encouraged the armed forces and overwhelmed them with gifts and privileges. He applied every wicked and satanic method to fool the people and mislead them. He applied the arrogant states' methods of exploiting the citizens. He used up the country's natural source of wealth and changed the citizens' lives into a hell.

All the enormous destruction and countless death casualties have been performed for the sake of the great Satan, the U.S., who aims to dominate the area as it did in the past. The White House and ex-president Carter's hatred of the Iranian people is the result of the U.S.'s lost interests in Iran when the American influence there came to an end. During the Embassy espionage affair, the Iranians refused the Americans at all levels of relations and at all costs.

The aim of the war has been to topple the newly established Islamic Republic and to halt the spread of the Islamic Revolution's principles that can affect the Muslim people and the Islamic world in general.

an American newspaper, *The Christian Science Monitor*, referred to the visit as being of special importance regarding Iraqi and Saudi ties.

B. On his return to Iraq, Saddam made several telephone calls to King Hussein of Jordan, who in turn made a trip to Saudi on August 20, 1980. It was a secret visit to discuss the issue of war.

C. On August 25, 1980, Adnan Tulfah, the Iraqi Minister of Defence, visited Riyadh and met the Saudi Minister of Defence, Sultan Abdul Azziz. When Adnan returned, he expressed great joy and told Saddam, "They immediately agreed to our demands."

D. On August 28th the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq met and secretly discussed international affairs.

E. On August 30th, the Saudi army was put on alert and all military leaves were cancelled.

Such activities preceded the war. The involved parties were all optimistic, thinking Iran would suffer a thorough defeat within a few days, a sudden quick blow.

F. On September 22, 1980, the Iraqi government announced the following statement: "The magis decendants, who greatly hate Iraq and the Arab nation, and who carry out suspicious plans, have continued their enmity; therefore the Revolutionary Command Council has ordered our brave military forces to inflict punitive blows on the Iranian military targets to thwart their and their masters' plots against the security of Great Iraq."

On the same day, Saddam appeared on television and proclaimed that he was a man of his word and he must defend Iraqi land and regain Iraqi sovereignty in the Gulf waters and Shat Al-Arab, which he gave up in the Algerian Accords of 1975. He impudently nullified the treaty he, himself, signed years before. He said, "We must

executed, many others arrested and some managed to flee the country. Great terror spread throughout Iraq and the citizens dared not raise a voice or defend themselves.

Due to such great suppression, annihilation, imprisonment and deportation, the intellectuals decreased to a minimum. No one can criticize the fascist regime for fear of brutal reprisal. Today, those who support the regime include Saddam's relatives and near friends who benefit from the regime. The oppressed masses understand nothing of the war plots. No one toasts Saddam why he launched the war. The people, out of fear, stupidly applaud Saddam and hail him.

10. According to the Ba'ath Party and the imperialists' plans, the Mustansiria incident was followed by Saddam's wicked speech. He addressed the Iraqi people, "...I will launch a war against Iran."

11. Border provocations by the Iraqi regime and attacks on Iranian villages and towns were designed in advance. The attack on the border city of Mehran, in April 1979, was a source of pleasure for the regime. Idham, Saddam's brother, said happily, "We gained a good herd of sheep from them."

12. From 1979 to September 22, 1980, many border attacks took place at the orders of the Iraqi leadership.

Then the decision of the Revolutionary Command Council declaring war followed.

13. We previously mentioned that visits were made and agreements between Saddam and other states were signed prior to the war and in preparation for it. The following indications are worth mentioning:

A. On August 5, 1980, 48 days prior to the war, Saddam travelled to Saudi Arabia on the pretext of performing Umra (a religious ritual of Hajj). Tariq Hanna Aziz (the Christian minister) accompanied him. Seven days later

the U.S. and the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces.

2. The on-going visits of Arab leaders and foreign ministers of the Gulf States to Iraq played a major role in igniting the war and increased tension between the two states and provoked Iran and pro-Iranian states.

3. Iraq was encouraged, for several reasons, to buy weapons from Russia, the Socialist states, Brazil and France, whether secretly or publicly, directly or indirectly, via international arms dealers or the black market. Anyone who wished to sell Iraq weapons via the U.S. and some Arab states, such as Egypt and Jordan, did so at once.

4. The Tikriti family and Saddam's Bureau held many meetings to discuss the best way to escalate the aggressive war and how to convince the Iraqis to support it.

5. Many leadership meetings were held, especially between Saddam, Tulfah, the military leader Saddeq Mustafa, Abdul Jabbar Shanshil and other elements, such as Jazzrawi, Mahir Rashid, Saed Hamo and Michel Aflaq. They met to prepare a formula with wicked enmity to initiate the war.

6. King Hussein of Jordan moved actively and visited Saddam often. He made contacts with their arrogant allies and received plans for action. The Islamic Republic and Islam became their first enemy; they plotted to subjugate its people to the international arrogants' plots.

7. Within these plots was the deportation camp against the Shias and anyone who had relations with Iran.

8. The regime murdered religious leaders, intellectuals and the elite who could argue, discuss and analyse matters.

9. The regime increased pressure on the opposition parties. Families were harassed. Thousands were

Iraqi regime, the shuttle visits of delegations from America, Russia, France and Britain are worth noting. One should recall the news and the news agencies' stances, the forced deportation of thousands, the annihilation of religious scholars and intellectuals and, finally investigate the aggressive war and the arrogants' plots, especially America's.

Saddam, at the behest of his satanic masters, is now trying to free himself from the war he ignited. Saddam and his gang claim that the Islamic Republic aims to dominate Iraq and have the land between the two rivers under its control. This is a blatant lie and a groundless claim. The Islamic Republic, a nascent state, has never had such an intention. In fact, the Islamic Republic does not seek rewards in its struggle for the sake of Islam and in support of the oppressed Iraqis.

Being so near to the core of events, I can review and display those events as follows:

1. In the wake of the victory achieved by the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the arrogant states suffered a blow inflicted on their interests. They felt the then Iraqi President, Al-Bakir, was unable to carry out their plots. Hence Saddam, their obedient agent, was put in power through a comedy that caused mockery and bewilderment. Al-Bakir was called too sick to carry on his presidential duties, hence he appointed Saddam to be the new president, without a legal election or the least consultation with the people. Thus Iraq started an odd era of oppression, division and dispersion.

In early 1979, negotiations, secret letters and visits started between Iraq and the U.S. Secretary of State. Adnan Tulfah, Taha Ramadhan, Tariq Hanna and Sadoun Hamadi had contacts with their counterparts in

CHAPTER XII

The Ba'ath Imposed War on the Islamic Republic of Iran

More than eight years have passed since the aggressive war on the Islamic Republic began. It has greatly and profoundly affected the people of the two countries. Its negative effect and the enormous devastation it has caused can hardly be made up for. Hundreds of thousands of both countries' Muslim people have been killed.

Iraq launched its war in the view of all international organizations and institutions that claim to defend humanity. None, whether Arabs or non-Arabs, denounced his aggression.

With its many dimensions and events, this war was launched for a host of reasons and many have played their roles and fanned the flames. Details and accurate information are necessary to help us get ready for sudden actions and not be lost amid on-going incidents. The plots and the many arrangements that produced the aggressive war need serious studies and sound research. Light must be shed on details taking place prior to Saddam's grip on power. Agreements, secret telephone contacts, official letters, personal meetings of Saddam's Bureau and his consultation with his relatives, such as Tulfah, are all connected with this destructive war.

The reactionary Arab states immense help to the

imperialists' targets. The operation took place during the Iraq-Iran war. Saddam's aim had been a political one. He wanted to tell the world that Israel, in order to help Iran, had attacked Iraq and that he himself was not a Zionist agent.

was a nuclear power plant in Iraq constructed by France on the condition that Zionist elements with French passports would supervise the plant.

In order to maintain and strengthen his power base, Saddam ignored the interests of the country. He mortgaged the whole country to the western states.

Tariq Hanna Aziz has a cousin called Munir Rufa. During Abdul Salam Araf's rule, Rufa managed to steal a MIG 21 and fly it to Israel, where he took refuge and handed the Russian fighter to the Israeli and CIA experts who were anxious to know the secrets of that warplane.

With the help of Tariq Aziz, the present foreign minister, Rufa has become the secret Ambassador for Iraq in Israel. Via Rufa, contacts took place and Israel exploded Iraq's nuclear reactor. Israeli fighters flew through Jordan and Saudi Arabia's airspace to reach Iraq and carry out the mission successfully. Iraqi authorities ordered that anti-aircraft missiles not be fired on that day on the pretext of having a military air maneuver. The Israeli warplanes attacked the plant at a weekend, when the French experts were not at work at the power plant.

The distance between Baghdad and the Jordanian border is 150 km. One wonders why Iraqi radar alert did not warn of the enemy's attack and did not show Israeli fighters in Iraqi skies. Why did Saudis' AWACS and their other sophisticated apparatus not tell of Israeli warplanes entering Iraqi airspace? Why didn't Jordanian radar warn the Iraqis? No doubt this is a secret well-known to Tariq Aziz and other agents, like Munir Rufa and Saddam. The attack was a joint operation of the Israelis and the Ba'athists, serving none but the Israelis and the

CHAPTER XI

The Gimmick of Exploding the Iraqi Nuclear Reactor Ba'athist-Israeli Cooperation

Before discussing the Zionist raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, whether it was really a raid or not, the following point is worth mentioning here. The Ba'athist Party was formed under mysterious circumstances in the late 1940s by the Zionist agent, Michel Aflaq, in the French capital of Paris. Salah Al-Bittar helped Aflaq according to the colonizers' plan. Aflaq and the then Israeli prime minister, Golda Mier, were on friendly terms. She often met Aflaq and instructed him (Aflaq's mother and his wife are Jews) to co-operate with French Zionist elements. Aflaq was quite ready to become a CIA agent. Due to his activity in the service of the American and Zionist authorities, Aflaq married Golda Mier's daughter. His activity in Iraq increased with the help of other agents, such as Tulfah, Al-Nyif, Al-Daoud, Saddam, Amash and others. His party, as we have previously mentioned, seized power in Iraq in the semi-coup d'etat of 1968. Aflaq's party managed to topple Qassim and dominate Iraq. The party inflicted blows on the patriotic and Islamic movements. Hence Iraq became an easy prey for imperialist domination. Foreign investments flourished and countless weapons were bought. One of the foreign projects begun at that time

businessmen, doctors, engineers, military personnel and pro-regime ministers have disappeared and nothing is known about their fates. Women and children are not spared. They suffer imprisonment and oppression due to their relatives' opposition. Al-Qala ' prison in Arbil is clear evidence of this.

However, there are many political parties and patriotic groups who are all actively confronting the regime. The Kurdistan Patriotic Union, Kurdistan Democratic Party, Kurdistan Socialist Party, Kurdistan Democratic People's Party and Hisbuallah have all come into existence in the wake of the death of the Kurdish movement's leader, Mullah Mustafa Al-Barazani.

cancelled.

6. The Kurdish Scientific Council was closed.
7. Springs in Kurdistan were poisoned and closed.
8. The Ministry of Northern Affairs was cancelled.
9. Kurdish schools at all levels were closed.

Such fascist measures were adopted to eradicate the Kurdish people. The Kurd issue, in fact, concerns an oppressed people who ask for their human rights. It is not a matter of a group or a minority, but of over 4 million Kurds inhabiting Iraq. They have their own existence and historical identity with literature and a civilization of their own.

Saddam, the present Pharaoh, does not recognise the least rights of the Iraqis, whether Kurd, Turk or even Arab. He considers the Tikritis and Al-Auja villagers to be the only Iraqis who can enjoy all kinds of freedom and rights. Through his fascist measures, Saddam has aimed at dispersing the Kurds and annihilating them. Shelling villages and burning them is a feature of his brutal fascism. It is a source of great pity that the Kurdish people have often appealed and complained to international organizations and human rights committees to help them attain their freedom and set free their jailed youth and women, but in vain. They ask to be able to return to their homes but they have received no assistance.

There is not enough space here to mention the list of the executed or jailed Kurds. It is a well-known fact that Saddam jails in groups. At one of the compounds where the Kurds were forced to settle and obey the regime's orders, 8,000 Kurds were taken within a few days. Nothing is known about their fate. Another 4,000 villagers also were taken from their homes and nothing has been heard about them to date. Civil workers,

their lackeys inside Iraq. Al-Barazani seriously threatened the colonizers, hence they managed to trap him with the help of Turks who betrayed him and handed him over to the British imperialists in Iraq. They executed him in the city of Mosul

For decades, many Kurdish uprisings took place at various times. The recent Kurdish movement led by Mustafa Al-Barazani came into existence more than 25 years ago. He sowed freedom and liberation deep into the souls of the Kurds.

The imperialists, with the help of their lackeys in the Middle East (the defunct Shah and Saddam), managed to keep their puppets in power. The Algerian Accord was signed in 1975 between Iraq and Iran in the Republic of Algeria to settle their border dispute. A meeting took place between the two countries' foreign ministers, Abbas Ali Khala'at Beri and Murtadha Saed Al-Hadithi, to plan the eradication of the Kurdish movement. Thus the Kurdish people suffered genocide planned by Americans and the Zionist Aflaq rule. The armed struggle of the Kurds came under pressure and the tyrant regime in Iraq inflicted serious blows to the Kurd's movement as the following facts show:

1. The Kurds were forced to leave their homeland in the north to settle in southern Iraq.
2. Their homes were razed and their villages were mercilessly set ablaze.
3. Their property was confiscated.
4. Kurdish official employees and workers in government offices and in the business sector were transferred from their jobs. Egyptians, Moroccans and Jordanians took their places.
5. The Directorate General for Kurdish Studies was

their mosques. Despite the fact that Kurdistan is largely undeveloped, we can see that all villages have their own mosques, prominent religious leaders and religious students. The Kurds are a generous and hospitable people. Their land used to be a paradise with summer resorts, springs, waterfalls, trees and orchards. Nature there was beautiful and rich with its resources.

The Ba'athist party has burned much of Kurdistan, destroyed everything, and executed countless inhabitants. It is a pity that such a beautiful area has become a ruins today.

Some famous Kurdish poets are: Peira Mard, Qanie, Baba Tahir, Goran, Muhammad Al-Badri and Beix. Many famous Kurdish leaders will always be remembered for their struggles against the colonizers and the unjust regimes. Of these leaders, we mention: Sheikh Mahmood Al-Haffeid, Sheikh Abdul Salam Al-Barazani, the late Mullah Mustafa Al-Barazani, Sheikh Ahmad Al-Barazani and Sheikh Norri Al-Breifkani.

Being suppressed by the successive Iraqi regimes, the Kurds have often rebelled, demanding their national and human rights. The oppressive regimes have always considered the Kurds as a minority not worthy of any rights and fit for labour only.

The Kurdish movement, led by prominent Kurdish leaders, is not some new event. It goes back to the early movement of Kawa Haddad, who confronted and destroyed the tyrant Al-Dhahak, who suppressed the Kurdish people. Since then the Kurds have continued to struggle against tyrannical regimes. Many Kurdish liberation movements have been formed and led by religious leaders who shaped their political ideology. Such men as Muhamad Al-Haffeid and Sheikh Abdul Salam Al-Barazani struggled against the colonizers and

CHAPTER X

The Kurdish Issue and Ba'athist Racism

Arabs, Kurds, Turks, and other minorities have lived for centuries as brothers in one homeland. The Kurds inhabit the northern and northeastern area of Iraq and make up 35% of the Iraqi population. They live in Dihok, Arbil and Sulaimania provinces. The majority of Kirkuk, Khaniqeen, Mandili, Zurbatia, and Badra are also of Kurdish decent. Most Kurds subsist mainly by farming and live a rural life. Many are educated and are engineers, doctors, lawyers and teachers. There are also many poets, men of literature and intellectuals. The Kurds main feature is their intellectual quickness. They love their homeland, Kurdistan, very much and are ready to shed their blood for its sake. They have self-dignity and are a patient people. If we glance at their history, we see that the Kurdish people have suffered from oppression and poverty more than any other nation. The Kurds are kind-hearted, yet they are strong and ready to fight. They suffer from ignorance due to the imperialists policies. Hence feudalism, triblism, and sheikdom dominate the community. This fact has seriously affected the Kurdish political movement and has delayed achievement of their legal humanitarian goals.

The Kurds became Muslims in the early centuries of Islam. They are committed to Islam and take good care of

Al-Shaubia, The Enemy of Arabs. In this book, Aflaq anti-Islamic beliefs and ideals are clearly demonstrated and the Tikriti tribe's beliefs towards the Shias is reflected. In this book, Tulfah calls for the annihilation of this religious sector and for a thorough purge of all Shi'ites.

There is a very serious, important fact that is clear—the crusader Aflaq's (founder of the Ba'ath Party) hatred towards the Shias. His main plan is to decrease their population in Iraq and other Arab countries. He is actively plotting to suppress them and expel them.

The unrestricted flow of Egyptian immigrants to Iraq is evidence of Aflaq's plot of changing the demography of the population in Iraq and eradicating the Shi'ites.

In addition, the Iraqi regime has placed trained spies among the deportees. These spies are trained to carry out sabotage operations, assassinations and espionage activity in the Islamic Republic. The deportation campaign has been threatening anyone who opposes the regime or sympathizes with the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

grandparents were born in Iraq. They spent decades in that country. Some even had documents from the time of the Ottomans.

By this deportation, Saddam has mocked all laws and violated international accords. He violated the simple rights of human beings and deported ten of thousands of Iraqi citizens on the pretext that they or their grandfathers were Iranian.

The deportations have led to:

1. Serious manpower shortage;
2. Significant economic problems;
3. Serious loss of qualified intellectuals and technicians, which has led to inferior products in factories and workshops as well as trade damage.

The deportation campaign has degraded man. One wonders why human rights organizations have remained silent in denouncing the regime's action. Where are those who claim to defend human rights? Can't they see Saddam's brutal action and his indifference towards humanity and human beings in Iraq?

In any case, the deportation campaign had its beginnings embodied in Saddam and his masters' plots. It has been a conspiracy against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In fact they aimed to:

1. Inflict a blow on Islam and Muslim activists in order to halt Islamic victories in other places and in order to create confusion inside Iran.
2. Inflict a blow to Iranian merchants due to the regime's belief that they helped Iran and encouraged the Iranian trade market.
3. To create economic difficulties in Iran.

Moreover, Aflaq and the Tikritis feel hatred towards the Muslim Shi'ites. This fact is clear in Tulfah's book,

“It has been noticed...the following restrictions should be considered:

1. All Iranians without Iraqi nationality and those with uncompleted applications for citizenship should be deported.

2. Those who hold Iraqi nationality but are not exempted by a Presidential decree should be stripped of their documents and taken to the borders. As for the military personnel, they should be imprisoned in military detention centers.

3. Young men should be stripped of their identity cards and be detained.

4. Iranian Armenians are exempted from deportation, as are Iranian political refugees.”

Thus, the reason for the inhuman deportations is political, aimed at maintaining colonial influence in Iraq. The regime and its masters feel great hatred towards the Muslim Shi'ites, hence the majority of the deportees are from this group. Though the deportees were the opposition force against the regime, the Aflaq followers are a source of sectarian fanatics and hatred.

By expelling the Shi'ites and confiscating their property, the regime hoped to teach a lesson to anyone who thought to confront the ruling gang.

The Outcome of Deportation

The illegal deportations have seriously damaged Iraqi social life. It has produced psychological wounds that are difficult to heal. It is an odd phenomena and wicked practice that produces malice and hatred.

Throughout the world, a person has the right to citizenship where he is born, yet the expelled Iraqi

than that of the arrest, interrogation and torture of families harassed by the regime. The deported families were humiliated and insulted. Like herds of animals, they were loaded in trucks on hot summer days or cold winter nights. They were thrown out at the borders and were ordered to walk for long hours to reach the Islamic Republic of Iran. (See page 123-125)

The Hideous Methods of Deportation

1. The savage security men rounded up the citizens, without warning, at their work centers, colleges, schools and homes. They were all arrested for interrogation despite a lack of charges or any accusation. Women, children and old men were all interrogated.
2. The deportees were forced to sign official papers concerning their property which was confiscated by the oppressive regime.
3. They were not only deprived of their possessions, but were not even allowed to take extra children's clothing. Before departure, the citizens were searched again. Belongings, such as watches, gold rings or hand luggage were taken by the security forces.
4. The most inhuman aspect of the regime's conspiracy was the deportation of the elderly and children while the youth were taken to detention centers.
5. Another inhuman act of the oppressors is embodied in forcing a man to divorce his wife, who was usually detained for several months before being deported. Iraqi prisons today are filled with these unfortunate women. (See page 122)
6. The Revolutionary Command Council issued the following letter, No. 2884, on April 10, 1980, via the Ministry of Interior concerning deportation and states:

Actually, such incidents did happen, such as that of Al-Mustansirria University, after which Saddam gave a speech on the same day. He said, "I swear I will take revenge upon them, I'll deport them all." He was referring to the Shi'ites and those of Iraqi citizens of Iranian origin. A few days prior to the commencement of the deportation campaign, two important decisions were made.

1. An order was circulated among merchants, businessmen and members of the Chamber of Commerce calling on them to attend a special meeting at the leadership command. At this meeting all merchants and those disliked by the regime were arrested.

2. A secret letter addressed to Iraqi banks was issued from the Presidential Palace demanding that a thorough list of accounts and trade investments be compiled in order to confiscate the property of those who were to be deported. Deportation immediately began following the execution of these orders.

Foreword

In fact, the Ba'athist Party, in order to carry out the imperialists' plots in 1970, expelled thousands of theological students studying in the holy city of Najaf. The party's aim has always been to weaken Islam in Iraq and to eradicate religious belief.

On achieving victory, the Islamic Revolution in Iran seriously upset the arrogants' bases and their expansionist plans in the Middle East. Eventually, the Ba'athists resorted to various methods to halt Islamic awareness in Iraq. They adopted terror, suppression and forced deportations in order to achieve their wicked aims. The inhuman method of deportation was no less horrible

CHAPTER IX

The Deportation Campaign and Its Outcome

“They desire to deceive Allah and those who believe, and they deceive only themselves and they do not perceive. There is a disease in their hearts, so Allah added to their disease and they shall have a painful chastisement because they lied.”

(Al-Baqarah 9-10)

The aggressive war launched by Saddam was plotted long before September 22, 1980. It was militarily and politically planned and was not a sudden decision.

Due to my position, I knew of many secret meetings held by Saddam and his Bureau members to discuss the matter. Tulfah and Barazan usually attended these meetings in which Saddam discussed serious matters and asked the others for their opinions. The issue of mass deportations was argued long before the war. Saddam discussed the outcome of expelling Iraqis of Iranian origin and the fact that it could cause a great uproar. Tulfah, Saddam’s uncle and father-in-law, used to tell him, “Nothing will happen if an intensive propaganda campaign is launched and one or two incidents are engineered before the deportations actually begin. The television and print media will report sabotage as being of Iranian origin.”

all employed by the army. The army has lost its Iraqi identity. The army elements are free to practice indecency, immorality, murder and suppression. Possession of sophisticated weapons has led to Superpower interference to manipulate the army and direct its activities towards their goals. The aggressive Iraqi war against the Islamic Republic is clear evidence of this fact.

It is difficult to detail the great havoc done to the army up to now. Good leaders, doctors and engineers have all been killed.

It is a pity that such a well-equipped army (pre-war) has not been employed against the Zionist entity. It is even more pitiful that the Arab states rulers are nothing but puppets misleading their Arab peoples and they are in the service of the interests of world arrogance, hence, they strongly support the aggressor Saddam.

Iraq's great wealth has been wasted on weapons, killing Muslims and depriving the Iraqis of normal lives.

Though data and statistics are not yet available, the on-going war points to a real breakdown of the army. Iraq, today, must beg others to finance its aggressive war. Due to Iraq's ever-increasing debts, Iraq land and raw materials are mortgaged. Iraq has lost a lot. There is no other way but revolt against and get revenge on the ruling gang to save the oppressed people and regain the army's good reputation. Iraqi troops should confront the tyrant with the powerful phrase of faith: ***Allah is the Greatest!*** This phrase can achieve miracles and destroy tyrants.

related matters.

11. A special unit for “political orientation” has been set up to spread Aflaq ideals and suppress every other ideology.

12. The regime interferes in the family life of the military personnel. A military captain or a pilot is not free to marry the girl he chooses unless he gets military approval for his choice and confirms that his intended wife is a Ba’athist party member.

13. Saddam’s dictatorial manner is clearly illustrated by his appointment of his cousin and brother-in-law, Adnan Tulfah, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

14. Indecency, immorality and drinking are encouraged in the army. Morals, piety and religious rituals are brutally suppressed. Aflaq ideals are constantly lectured in a bid to brainwash troops.

15. The military personnel used to be courageous and brave. With the Aflaq domination, today they are cowards without morals. Hence, Saddam, with the help of his masters, the imperialists, has managed to destroy the Iraqi Army and has turned it into a meek entity serving and protecting the gang’s interests and the gangsters’ families. The Army has become a dagger in the hand of Aflaq to stop Islamic beliefs and ideals. The troops today are the wood fueling the Aflaq-American aggressive war. Had there been an effective, brave leadership in Iraq, such a gang would not have survived up to the present time; indecency and violations of the people’s rights would have been rejected and women would not have remained in the dark dungeons of the tyrants.

The Iraqi Army, today, is varied: Egyptians, Moroccans and Sudanese, Jordanians and Bedouins are

propaganda campaign articulating great concern for the protection of the Arab nation, Arab ideals, unity and Iraq's dignity through fake slogans that captured the imagination of Iraq's youth and prompted many to volunteer for military service.

The regime encourages new recruits in the army with tempting offers and assures them no qualifications are needed. The recruits usually receive high salaries that exceed the salaries of similar civil ranks. Cars, property and other privileges are offered to military personnel while the most qualified civilian does not have access to these things. Hence, all the young men's dreams are focused on joining the armed forces.

5. Military missions are sent abroad to receive training with sophisticated weapons. Military institutes and colleges, including Al-Bakir Academic Institute, Military College, Air Force and Navy have begun training students.

6. Large amounts of sophisticated weapons are purchased and experts are brought in to improve the army. Warplanes, such as Sokhoi and MIG are purchased from the U.S.S.R. and the Mirage and other weapons and missiles are bought from France.

7. Special courses are started to train cadres of certain qualifications, such as the commandos and guerillas. Those who attend these courses usually get special privileges.

8. The army's medical committee is formed of Tikriti elements to carry out medical tests and decide who is fit for serving in the army.

9. Those who disobey the party orders or join opposition parties are publicly executed. (See Ref. No. 5)

10. Tikriti elements are appointed in army divisions and units to spy and write secret reports about the army and

CHAPTER VIII

The Military Situation

It is a well-known fact that the Iraqi Army has always been in defence of the people's freedom despite the hardships encountered during the preceding regimes. The army's strength and coherence are its main features.

The Aflaq Party is well aware that the army has brought it to power, hence, it is a constant threat to the Aflaq gang. A priority in the party's programs, since its ascension, has been to rearrange the army so that it may serve the Ba'ath Party and the Aflaq gang. In order to weaken the army, the gang has adopted these measures:

1. The army was purged of its qualified leadership and all opposing elements. Non-qualified Aflaq mercenaries are appointed to serve and protect the ruling gange.
2. All high-ranking officers are Tikritis, many of whom are related to Saddam.
3. The regime started short-term training courses of two or three months for the Tikritis and Al-Auja villagers in order to place them in high offices and give them responsibility for various army divisions and units. The army's entire management is now under their control.
4. The regime has changed the army's old barracks to new, remote places.

The government has also launched a satanic

reservior. Today Iraq is drowned in debts and begs for credit and donations to help move its war machine. People are forced to donate and contribute, otherwise they suffer severe punishment, sometimes even death.

The Saddam-Aflaq rule has done great favours for the imperialists. Iraq is mortgaged for debts, credits, loans and companies high interest rates, resulting in delayed payments. (According to world news agencies, Iraq is listed as one of the most indebted countries in the world to the tune of over \$60 billion. Tr.)

prompted the regime to beg from the Saudis and Persian Gulf sheikhs.

There are other reasons for the deteriorated economy, such as the extravagant offers and gifts Saddam makes to ensure his personal praise. Other reasons are:

1. The Tikriti family's huge expenditures on personal parties and private celebrations.
2. Singers, dancers and so-called artists receive high salaries for their praise and cheap flattery to the ruler. Writers, poets and militarymen who are favored by the regime gain much as well.
3. Saddam's yacht, built in Denmark, cost over 100 million Dutch Krona.
4. Saddam bought King Hussain's sister, Basma, a wedding gift worth more than \$4 million.
5. Saddam offered King Hussain \$500 million for facilities at Al-Aqaba port in order to bring cargo to Iraq.
6. \$17 million was given to Jordan to build a technology university.
7. Saddam spends huge amounts of money on propaganda. For example one million Iraqi dinars was given to the Royal Science Society in Jordan.
8. He offered millions to the Christian Maronites in Lebanon to confront the Islamic movement there.

Despite the deteriorated economy, the Tikritis are still actively pursuing various means of robbery to steal the people's wealth. Huge sums are spent on propaganda and espionage networks which carry out assassinations and bombings in many countries.

Iraq's military budget is used for military expenditures and it has also drained the hard currency

According to economic statistics, there is a great deficit in Iraq's commerce balance. Vast oil revenues have dried up. The nationalization of oil designed by the Aflaq Party proved disastrous to the Iraqis. It has been cleverly engineered to oust unfavoured parties and to assign their shares to the Tikriti family.

Saddam has replaced Mr. Coelbankian known as "Mr. 5%" for his cooperation with British oil companies to develop the oil fields of Iraq prior to Saddam's takeover, and his holdings have been assumed by Saddam who has them tucked away in Swiss banks. Saddam is now considered to be among the richest men in the world.

Had the oil revenues, which add up to billions, been invested in industry, agricultural projects and the like, Iraq would have achieved a high standard of living, progress and self-sufficiency similar to many other countries.

Iraq's reservoir of hard currency has greatly decreased, due to the surge in imports, creating a consumer crisis. The only winner is imperialism, besides the local agents and dealers who are all Tikriti robbers. The ruling gang has confined important licenses to a few Tikriti individuals, such as Tulfah, Saddam, Kamil Hussain Al-Majed, Barazan and others. For instance, Barazan monopolizes the jewelry trade.

The serious impact on Iraq's economy stems from the imposed war on Iran. The war has damaged Iraq's economy and has led to extensive purchases of armaments and consumer commodities, even foodstuff. The Tikriti brokers have increased in number and their lust for wealth increased accordingly. They have managed to smuggle this wealth abroad. The Iraqi reservoir has decreased to the minimum, which has

The Tikriti family is granted privileges. Licenses for various projects and establishment of factories and workshops are confined to illiterate, ignorant individuals who lack a minimum of scientific knowledge to manage and run such factories. Such a situation has led to a decrease in production and poor quality.

Promising engineers and technicians have been deprived of their right to work in their particular fields of knowledge.

The Aflaq Party and the notorious Tikriti figures ruthlessly confiscated private, professional sector factories. They imported sophisticated workshops with no regard for the necessary technical and scientific requirements. Hence, these workshops soon fell into disrepair and were ruined.

This is further proof that the ruling gang has no concern for the people's welfare. They have considered only their personal interests and wealth. Their plans not only failed, but caused serious setbacks to Iraqi industry.

Commerce

Throughout Aflaq domination, commerce can be safely branded the Al-Auja and Tikrit Commercial Corporation. The form and content of commerce changed completely. Acts of usury with high rates of interest and confiscation of properties which later were sold for the ruling gang became common. Patriot merchants are deprived of their possessions on the pretext of socialism and war donations. Blackmail and bribes flourish at all official levels. High taxes imposed on merchants led to an increase in their debts. Delays in the reimbursement of checks led many to declare bankruptcy, face imprisonment or flee the country.

crafts, flourished in Iraq. Later on some state and private workshops produced industrial tools. As soon as the Aflaq party seized power, industry suffered a series of setbacks. The gang justifies such backwardness as a result of shortages in manpower and raw materials, yet studies and research show a poor level and deterioration in the state socialist sectors, including textiles and foodstuff factories. Deterioration at the level of quality and quantity indicates a lack of qualified workers and technicians. The production level of these factories have decreased and cement and textiles are now imported, causing damage to the economy, which wastes Iraq's hard currency. This is a natural result of the regime's incorrect policies.

The reasons behind such deteriorations are negligence and lack of technical studies and technical guidance; a lack of motivation to encourage good work performance; wages, fair treatment of workers without favouring or discriminating due to political, tribal or party relations also are to blame.

The regime's negligence of the private sector's industry and productive industry on which the country's production can be set up has also contributed to industrial collapse.

The constant imperialist plan has been to keep Iraq short of industry, suffering self-insufficiency, hence, the regime does not encourage investment projects and resorts to importing of whatever the country needs. Billions are spent on unproductive projects which drain the country's natural wealth.

The regime neglected road communications inside towns while millions are spent on highways joining Iraq with foreign countries to facilitate foreign investment and foreign transportation.

the police stations to encourage farmers to abandon their land and enroll in the armed forces and intelligence service. The farmers were turned into servants for the ruling gang. Today, large areas of fertile land have become salty wastelands as a result of the regime's conspiracy against the Iraqi people.

The ruling gang created several party centers and assigned party cadres to brainwash the simple, illiterate farmers and tempt them to join the party's various organizations. The regime encouraged farmers to sell their farms and herds and become party followers and carry out intelligence and espionage activity. They were encouraged to follow an immoral, corrupted lifestyle. Many lost their property due to gambling.

Due to the regime's wicked methods, the owners of fertile lands and orchards sold their property at cheap prices to the government and party elements.

The Tikriti family sought such valuable lands and confiscated them on various pretexts. Such fertile areas as Al-Rashidia and Al-Fahama, on the banks of the Tigris in Baghdad were seized by party leaders.

The regime's propaganda boasted about agriculture progress while, in fact, farming has suffered serious setbacks, to the extent that Iraq today even imports onions and animal feed. The regime imported manpower from Egypt and Morocco to improve agriculture in Iraq through projects such as Al-Khalisa, near Baghdad. Yet the Iraqi farmers were forced to fight in Iraq's war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Industry

It is a well-known fact that real industry no longer exists in Iraq. Manual skills, such as jewelry and textile

than 65 private farms. Grains, fertilizers and machines were given to farmers. Yet we see that the number of agricultural products decreased to a frighteningly low level compared to other Arab countries at that time. A well-known incident which occurred in those years was the distribution of poisoned wheat in 1973. Due to many farmers' lack of necessary information and the Iraqi government's deliberate negligence in instructing the simple villagers, nearly 82 thousand villagers died, victims of a dirty plot.

Another reason for the deterioration in the country's products is a lack of qualified specialists and the total domination of party leadership in the farming sector. Izzat Al-Douri, who lacks the least agricultural knowledge, assumed the highest office, which is Minister of Agriculture. He spent millions on state farms, all of which ended in total failure.

Another important point was the wicked intentions, through the Algerian Accords (1975), to co-operate with the defunct Shah and the CIA to annihilate the Kurdish opposition in northern Iraq. The Kurdish inhabitants were forced to leave their villages and fertile land to settle in the dry southern region of Iraq. The regime destroyed all property, burnt the trees and closed all springs and poisoned the waters in a similar fashion to the Zionist methods in Occupied Palestine. Thus a large area of Iraq was destroyed, which had been a rich source of living for the Kurdish population as well as other Iraqi citizens. Even after a hundred years, this land will not be fertile. Yet another major reason for Iraq's decline is embodied in the Aflaq Party's wicked plan of separating land-loving farmers from their land who were encouraged by the government to leave their villages.

In 1976, the regime circulated instructions among

CHAPTER VII

The Economic Situation

Agriculture

A glance at Iraq's economy since the Aflaq Party assumed power, shows the great deterioration at the agriculture level. Farm products decreased to the level of no products. Iraq has long been a fertile land for farming due to its two great rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, as well as its fertile soil. Nearly 23% of central and southern Iraq is rich with the rivers' subsided clay, while northern Iraq receives sufficient rainwaters for growing plants and fruit trees. Iraq used to be called the "land of the black" due to its agriculture products which covered much of Iraq, and comprised three-fourths of Iraq's total exports.

Since Saddam assumed power, agriculture has completely deteriorated.

A glance at the government's five-year plan gives a clear idea of the many setbacks and losses they have suffered. This is due to government mismanagement and a lack of scientific studies. According to the plan, at the end of five years, that is, 1979, Iraq would begin to export its products. Since 1968, when the present regime came to power, it has controlled all the fertile land and set up nearly 20 state farms, over 90 co-operatives and more

chief figure, Hassan Kamil.

The gangs are responsible for the protection of Saddam and his family in addition to other duties, such as:

1. Assassinating ministers and party leaders who oppose Saddam's policies. They also adopt various means of assassination. For instance, they kill a person and leave his body near a night club, to be found the next day. This happened to Muhi Al-Hirki, one of their victims.
2. They kill women who do not give in to them. After killing the women they leave their naked bodies near empty bottles of wine and alcohol. Thus the families are disgraced and cannot complain to anyone.
3. They kill religious figures by giving them poisons in coffee or milk.

The gangsters operate throughout the country. They can be found among sportsmen, businessmen, barbers and the like.

A barber's shop at Bab-Al-Sheikh (Baghdad center) is one of the places where crimes are planned. The members meet to prepare for their murderous actions.

Women are also used to help these gangsters. They have the role of spies and they co-operate with the Intelligence service. The Women's Association Union cadres are active in these gangs.

28. Jalawila Prison (Diala).
29. Toz Kharmato Prison.
30. Arbil Central Prison.
31. Arbil Security Prison.
32. Dihok Security Prison.
33. Ramadi Security Prison.

Moreover, the regime has formed terrorist gangs led by Saddam, his cousins, his half-brothers and their mercenaries. The two chief gangs are Al-Rafah and Al-Jabal. Both are secret and are managed by Saddam, Barazan and Sa'doun Shakir. They comprise the most savage criminals trained by a foreign expert names James Thony. The members of the gangs are:

1. Ibrahim Al-Aswad (an Arab from Zimmar village.) He is tall and dark, with a thick moustache. He has no morals of human feelings. He is well trained in assassinations and terrorism.

2. Mullah Muhamad Ibrahim Al-Jihaishi and his brother, Abdul Azziz, and three others from the town of Hammam Al-Aleel and several from Tikrit. Colonel Najib Al-Khairo is a member of such gangs, but he carries out operations abroad. He is always on trips of murdering missions.

Al-Jabal is a gang led by Saddam's cousins, Hussain Kamil and Ali Hassan Majid, as well as mercenaries.

The members of the two gangs number over 2,500. Sabah Mirza and his brother, Muhamad Mirza are in these gangs. They have special homes near Tikriti family members houses. They are supplied with every kind of device to carry out their crimes. They receive assassination orders directly from Saddam's Bureau's

2. Intelligence Detention.
3. Al-Aishi Prison.
4. Ain Tamir Prison.
5. Al-Akhaidhir Prison.

Other Iraqi Prisons

1. Naqrat Al-Salman (at the Saudi borders).
2. Baquiba Prison.
3. Al-Kufa Security Prison.
4. Al-Najaf Security Prison.
5. Al-Kut Security Prison.
6. Al-Nimania Security Prison.
7. Badra.
8. Kut Central Prison.
9. Hilla Security Prison.
10. Ilmarah Security Prison.
11. Umarah Central Prison.
12. Baiji Prison-Tikrit.
13. Tikrit Security Prison.
14. Samarra Security Prison.
15. Balad Security Prison.
16. Dokan Security Prison (Sulaimania).
17. Jimjamal Security Prison.
18. Sosa Security Prison.
19. Sulaimania Security Prison.
20. Nassiria Prison.
21. Nassiria Security Prison.
22. Souq Al-Sheukh Prison (Nassiria).
23. Samawa Security Prison.
24. Rumaitha Detention (Samawa).
25. Al-Diwania Security Prison.
26. Al-Shamia Security Prison.
27. Khaniqeen Security Prison (Diala).

term imprisonment as well as a special section for executions.

2. Qasir Al-Nihia and Qasir Al-Malih.
3. The Security Headquarters Prison with many sections.
4. Al-Rashid Military Prison Camp I.
5. Al-Za' farania Prison Camp for both men and women.
6. The 4th Division Prison-Military of Defence.
7. Al-Harithia Prison.
8. Al-Faydhaylia Prison.
9. Khalif Al-Sadda Prison.
10. Al-Karantina Prison.
11. Al-Alaifia Prison.
12. Al-Thawra Prison.

Mosul:

1. Al-Mosil Central Prison.
2. Al-Ghizlani Prison.
3. Ain Zala Prison.
4. Sinjar Prison.
5. The Security Prison.

Basrah:

1. Al-Basrah Central Prison.
2. Al-Basrah Security Prison.
3. Al-Basrah Military Prison.
4. Al-Basrah Intelligence Prison.
5. Al-Zubair and Al-Ashar Prison.
6. Al-Shaiba Prison (Military).

Karbala:

1. Al-Abassia Prison.

devilish policy that has never been implemented previously in Iraq's entire history. Anyone caught fleeing the war fronts is immediately executed. Interrogations sometimes take place first, in order to get information about a friend or one who assisted the deserter.

The following methods are used to kill the innocent people of Iraq:

1. An individual is thrown into huge basins filled with chemicals and acid.
2. A detainee is chopped up with an axe or a saw.
3. Thalium poison is used to get rid of dissidents.
4. Some are hanged, others are shot and their bodies are put in sacks and thrown into the Tigris river.

We hear Saddam boast, through the state media, of great achievements which are, in fact, nothing but razing villages to the ground, burning farms and orchards, deporting innocent Iraqi citizens, destroying homes while their inhabitants are inside, executing youths in front of their families, raping women, plundering property and smuggling the wealth of Iraq to foreign banks.

Instead of establishing schools, hospitals and institutions, reconstructing villages and improving communications, the regime has opened countless prisons and detention centers supplied with the most sophisticated torture devices.

Following is a list of the overcrowded, dreadful prisons:

Baghdad:

1. Abu Graib Prison is a large building with various sections for detention, interrogations, short- and long-

11. A person is left naked near a gas heater. He is burnt with hot iron rods, gas cylinders and cigars.
12. Victims are left for days in dirty sewers.
13. Prisoners are ordered to torture each other.
14. Prisoners are raped, beaten and their beards and moustaches are burnt.
15. The victims are beaten on sensitive organs.

These torture methods are familiar to the people. The regime considers such methods to be quite normal. Yet, there are still other sophisticated devices of torture which are unknown to outsiders. They are used only by Saddam, Barazan, Sadoun Shakir and Ali Hassan Majid (Saddam's cousin). They torture the leading opposition figures and those who attempt *coups* and the like.

Women suffer the same torture as men. They are stripped and savagely raped by many mercenaries in front of fathers and family members. The regime intentionally injures and cripples them. A nose, a breast or a hand is usually cut off. They are blinded with poisonous eye drops.

Saddam's Style of Murder:

We have mentioned how the suspected suffer under various methods of torture. The majority of the accused are innocent, their only guilt being that they are related to political activists or to a dissident abroad, out of the Intelligence's reach. Such a family relation is not a crime anywhere else in the world, but to Saddam it is a serious offence. If a son, a brother or a husband opposes Saddam's policies, then his family members, friends and relatives are rounded up, tortured and suppressed until the wanted person surrenders or is caught. It is a Zionist

usually naive and blind regarding the regime's crimes. They are faithful to Saddam and party ideals.

NSA is in charge of cultural teaching and has students from Arab countries such as Egypt, Morocco and Jordan. Those students usually get high salaries and have special privileges.

All of these groups are engaged in the regime's savage methods of torture and inhuman practices in its dark dungeons. However, the regime brazenly denies torture and claims to have regard for human rights and dignity, which is a big lie. The regime arrests, tortures and executes citizens for the slightest offence. We list some of these methods below.

Methods of Torture:

1. A suspected citizen is arrested at his office or home by intelligence agents. He is at once insulted and humiliated, then taken, blindfolded and handcuffed, to an intelligence center. He is beaten with wooden sticks and rubber truncheons.
2. Electrical devices are applied to sensitive parts of the body.
3. An electric drill is used to make holes in the body.
4. The head is shaved and nails are hammered into it.
5. Citizens are stripped and left naked in a place full of insects.
6. Fingernails are pulled out.
7. Air is pumped into a victim's body.
8. Hot water is injected into the body.
9. Victims are forced to run over broken glass.
10. The prisoner is suspended from a ceiling fan for many days.

Another branch under the name "Ordinance" has been established to spy on the military. The Tikriti mercenaries are in control of this branch also. There are Border Centers and Border Intelligence to carry out illegal operations.

There is a branch called "Military Interrogation". It has elements from the "Political Orientation" section. Its duty is to interrogate military men of all ranks. It has been enlarged with various espionage branches, as a precautionary step by Saddam and his cousin, the Minister of Defence, Adnan Tulfah.

During the aggressive war, the administration has resorted to the brutal punishment and oppression of the families of war deserters. Without trials, executions are performed publicly by this administration.

IV. The National Security Administration (NSA) began during Saddam's domination and it functions at the instructions of DGI. It includes men and women and has various branches, institutes and a "College of National Security". This college accepts the undergraduates of the Ba'athist members and the party's advanced cadres, especially relatives of the authorities. It is Saddam's clever method to exploit the intellectuals and non-Tikriti elements, as well as to mislead others that he (Saddam) looks for qualified persons to serve the party. Actually, Saddam wickedly strives to keep under his control the advanced elements in this college instead of having them in various institutes or abroad. He aims to keep the youth in his prison circle. His other intention is to keep the advanced cadres out of the Tikriti intelligence's dirty operations. Hence nothing is known about their terroristic secrets. The graduates of this college are appointed to State offices and establishments. They are

ministries is the low tone and a mere whispering which is heard; even when one utters a word of welcome one should do it quietly. There are listening devices that record every utterance.

4. One is employed, transferred or promoted, whether at official or non-official jobs, at the approval of DGI which has more than 150,000 employees. According to the salary list, they are all paid by the Presidential budget. DGI, itself, has its own unlimited allocation. At Saddam's orders, huge sums are sent abroad to its agents to carry out operations. Great sums are spent at gambling tables to get special information from certain individuals.

The Directorate General of Intelligence has various branches under false names, such as, Al-Hassan Ibn Al-Haytham Institute at Al-Massbah and Al-Karaddah Al-Sharqia. Here interrogations take place and hundreds of experts are employed.

There are DGI branches under the name of trade companies, such as, Engineering Investment Company, Taiseer and Khaizaran, Al-Jazzira, Al-Bayda, Technic Project Board and the Nursing Home for Nuns. All "general relations" offices are DGI centers.

III. Military Intelligence (MI) is a sub-branch of the Ministry of Defence, with various minor branches found throughout the Army's divisions and units. Tikriti tribal elements are in control of this administration. When Saddam seized control of the country's affairs, this administration developed significantly. MI is instructed directly by DGI. It has committed many crimes. High-ranking military men are secretly murdered because they disapprove of Saddam's actions. A new section under the name of "Political Orientation" has been formed to spy on all military personnel. Tikritis alone are in control of this section.

reader, yet these are the true facts and it is only a drop in the ocean of the Intelligence Service activities. (The French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, gave his own view in regard to the Iraqi intelligence, to the *Washington Post* in 1986. He said: "Today the Israelis are good. So are the South Africans and the Iraqis." [*Middle East*, No. 146, Dec. 1986])

The Iraqi Intelligence and Security depend on the French, the Americans and the Zionists, who all work under Western identities. Masonic leaders are always near at hand to suppress our oppressed people. They have a special section for their activities.

It is worth mentioning here that those who constructed the intelligence buildings were killed in order not to reveal the secrets of this oppressive device and the floor plans of its offices.

DGI has the following activities:

1. The network of spies throughout the country includes officials and non-officials, military and armed forces units (police and Popular Army), workers in factories, storekeepers and even families. The spies gather information for the administration to be studied and arranged and dangerous spots to be checked. Reports are delivered to Barazan who, in turn, informs Saddam of the major issues via the Secret Executive Bureau.
2. Espionage reports are constantly prepared concerning ministers, high-ranking officials, party leaders and diplomats, in order to know the real intentions of such individuals and check on them and kill them, if necessary.
3. Security in this establishment is very strict and dreadful. Each person knows he is under surveillance. A clear phenomena in the Presidential Palace, in the party centers, the Revolutionary Command Council and the

Presidential Palace and arranges protection procedures for Saddam.

5. A special branch is in charge of various electronic devices and computers.

Secret underground passages extend from the main office near the palace to various hiding places where there are labs and American experts in addition to experts from socialist states. Some of the underground centers are used for torture and interrogation.

It is worth mentioning that this establishment, with its present system, has come into existence during the Aglaq party's domination. It does not comply with any constitutional law. Its elements are Tikritis, as well as Masons and CIA agents.

6. There is a special plant for manufacturing chemical poisons. Special institutes and colleges exist to train students for the intelligence service. Other subjects, such as flight training, are taught to the Tikriti boys at these colleges.

7. The administration has a special branch for terrorist operations in Europe. A special section is related to the Arab countries. The kidnapping and assassinations of dissidents belongs to this branch.

8. The system has branches in the North (Mosil), central and south of Iraq. It has sophisticated electronic devices in a secret room under Saddam's room in the Presidential Palace. There is also a passage leading to the River Tigris. The administration has a television network for espionage purposes, and all official centers are strictly watched by this network. Movie-like apparatus convey satellited pictures and expose the war front and the battlefields directly. Hence, Saddam can clearly observe the performance of the army.

What is written here may not be believed by the

brother, is its head. DGI is attached to Saddam's Secret Executive Bureau. It has branches and sections well acquainted with secret methods of torture and interrogation.

This administration resorts to every evil means to get information about opposing elements and organizations. It has chemical and poisonous material stored and it sends its employees to annual courses in the U.S. where they learn savage means of torture and crime. The main restriction for anyone who works in this office is never to mention the address or telephone number of his office to anyone, even his own family. If it happens that someone mentions such information, he is sure to be arrested and finished.

This Directorate is divided into sections:

1. **The main office is comprised of high-ranking elements near Bazaran, who have the privileges of militarymen.**
2. A second group is attached to the Intelligence but is outside the main office. They are found in many government offices and they have ordinary jobs, while their real duties are top secret. They work at schools, universities, and military and civil offices. They are planted throughout government establishments even at law courts and various party organizations.
3. A group whose elements are directly attached to the main office, is assigned the task of recruiting and training mercenaries if they are suitable for the intelligence service. Most of the students' unions are connected with this establishment. Saddam's three half-brothers, Barazan, Wattban and Saba'wi are in charge of this administration. They inhabit the main building next to the Presidential Palace.
4. A special branch watches all the inhabitants of the

3. To recruit women for the job of espionage. Women are greatly exploited by blackmail and threats.

4. To suppress the people. Zionist measures are adopted to achieve the regime's goals. Families are arrested, women raped and college students and scholars are summoned on various pretexts to be humiliated and degraded.

The security elements terrify people in order to confiscate their properties and wealth. Whoever does not bribe the mercenaries disappears into the regime's dungeons. Zionist methods are used in interrogation of innocent citizens. The regime has razed many towns and villages, including Jizzan Al-Joul in Diala Province and Kurdish villages in Sulamania.

Sadoun Shakir, Saddam's kin in crimes, the Minister of Interior Affairs, has been in charge of the center until recently. His orders to his henchmen were to apply all means of torture and to spread terror among the people.

II. The Directorate General of Intelligence (DGI) began as a small office under the name of General Relations Bureau, which is directly connected with the Revolutionary Command Council, with its very secret mission and none can tell its real identity or role. With the help of the CIA it developed into DGI. It is located at the entrance of the Presidential Palace on Al-Karada Street near the Parliament (National Assembly) building. As a result of its expanded activities, it has been enlarged to include nine huge buildings, protected by Saddam's Special Forces.

This administration's secret mission concerns the elements of the fascist regime. When Saddam seized power he changed it to the highest espionage and oppressive tool in the country. Barazan, Saddam's half

at all. Since the Ba'athists seized power, this administration has been used to break down the society by humiliating prominent intellectuals and religious leaders. Nadhim Gazar is well remembered for his criminal role as the head of the administration. At the guidance of the Ba'ath regional leadership, Gazar, who was a member of the High Security Committee, improved the intelligence service and its branches with various means and measures. Terror and cruelty reached its peak in Qasir Al-Nihia, Gazar's main prison of torture. The prison is considered to be a sort of Zionist entity.

After Gazar, Fadhil Al-Barrak became the head of the administration. Al-Barrak is a Tikriti and a near relative of Saddam. He and Saddam follow the same school of torture and murdering. Hence, the administration comprises all indecent criminals of Tikrit.

With Saddam's grip of full power, this center reached the apex of criminal actions. He attached more responsibilities to it and enlarged its range of dirty operations. Its employees are trained and taught modern methods of torture and terrorism. Many are sent abroad for this aim. Huge budgets are allocated for this center. Sophisticated torture devices are brought into Iraq from abroad. High salaries and tempting grants are offered to its employees, who are free to track down, arrest and torture anyone at any office or place and at anytime. Their duties are:

1. To arrest the citizens at their jobs, offices, schools or homes for the slightest offence or even for no offence at all.
2. To watch the citizens and write daily reports of espionage. A security officer is appointed in every school, office, college and institute for such a duty.

religious ideals are erased. Anyone who accepts the party's ideals and reads its literature is offered the highest office and is considered to be a learned person even if he lacks credentials.

Theological centers and scientific research institutions have been closed. When one says: Iraq is a big prison, they mean it is a BIG prison. When we refer to terror in Iraq we mention the regime's administration and means of terrorism to inform our readers of these aspects. These centers are:

I. The Directorate General of Security is affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior. During the monarchy era, it was a small establishment used for countering anti-monarchy activities. During the Ba'athist administration it has grown into a giant establishment with more than 12 branches, each of which is assigned to curb a specific activity, such as communism, Kurdish activity, or Islamic activity. The establishment is now a symbol for terror. Originally, the notorious British colonizer, Admon Dees, created this center. English imperialists, Americans and Zionist intelligence officers have continued to furnish it with the necessary means of modern development. It keeps records of its terror activities and suppression since its very inception and during the Ottomanian era as well. The administration employs in its service every wicked, devilish and deviated person who cannot be appointed unless he becomes a party member or supporter, except for the Tikritis, who are all considered fit for such dirty work.

Iraq has never before suffered such atrocities and injustices throughout the previous regimes. Today all the valid laws have been tossed aside. The regime produces new laws that violate human rights and suit its policy. The regime considers the people's lives to be of no value

Chapter VI

Terror in Iraq

The Ba'ath party has dominated the Iraqi people by means of terror and suppression, spreading fear among the citizens. Surely when arrogant powers intend to exploit any of the Third World nations, they engineer means and methods based on the thoughts, beliefs and ideologies of the target. The lackeys, who are murderers, are prepared for such missions with all the necessary propagation through hired writers and bribed journalists. In so doing, the imperialists need politicians who are subservient to them. This is the actual situation of the Aflaq party in Iraq.

The ruling gang is made up of thieves and murderers who are at the service of their masters. Whoever lives in Iraq for any length of time feels that Iraq is a huge prison for all the citizens, whether young, old, male or female, adult, child, Muslim, Christian, Arab, Kurd or Turk. Human rights are blatantly violated, the citizens are savagely suppressed and morals or ethics are non-existent. One is not free to leave the country except with the permission of the ruling gang. A writer, a poet or an artist is not free to express his belief. He must serve the gang and its head, the president. Iraqi schools' curriculums are dictated for spreading the Ba'ath party's ideals and for praising Saddam's position. All ethical and

blatant falsehood and is in contrast to the origin of the Tikriti tribe.

The famous Muslim military leader, Salah Al-Din-Al-Ayoubi, is a well-known figure in history and the facts regarding his birthplace and family are well-known. Yet the Ba'athists liars claim he was an Arab from Tikrit. In fact, he is a Kurd from the northern province of Arbil. The regime has intentionally changed the dates of birth and death of the Holy Imams (A.S.) in a bid to mislead the people who hold religious celebrations on such occasions.

Saddam and Aflaq have done their best to destroy the Iraqi society. Saddam is a true lover of the loose life of the gypsies and often praises publicly such a life, hence he has changed the Iraqi society into a gypsy-like society.

their rights because they are non-Ba'athists.

5. Under the cover of literature and culture, many clubs and bureaus were set up to propagate Aflaq's ideals and to watch and suppress the opposing elements.

6. The Fine Arts are exploited to disgrace the society and not to deal with social topics. Fine Arts are used to deviate the young generation, to mock religion and to ruin all morals.

7. Poets and prose writers are bribed to praise Saddam, his mother and his family. Vast sums are spent for this reason.

8. Magazines and journals are under strict censorship. They are all in the service of the gang. The Kurd Scientific Center and the Turk Cultural Center are closed. Poets, writers and scientists are chased and murdered.

9. History has been deliberately falsified. The Ba'athists have toiled to turn the truth inside out to suit their devilish designs. For instance, the notorious Baghdad thief, Tulfah (Saddam's uncle and father-in-law) has called himself a historian, while in fact he lacks even the ability to write a simple, personal letter correctly. The hired pens have written some books and tagged his name to them which all aim to spread dispute among the religious sects of the Sunnis and Shi'ites. In such books, historical events are completely falsified. Tulfah also tried to portray himself as a military leader who participated in the 1920 Revolution. This thief is ready to change every fact to suit his purpose. The Ba'ath publications intentionally insist on illusionary, non-existent heroes, such as Al-Qa'qa' and Majid in Islamic history. Saddam even hired someone to draw his geneological tree and he dares to claim he is a descendent of Imam Ali (A.S.), God forbid! Such a hidious lie is a

years old, Abdul Hussain Al-Shahrestani and many other intellectuals of the family of the late Ayatullah Sayid Muhsin Al-Hakim (may Allah bless them all.)

Television and radio programs are exploited to serve Aflaq ideals and the party's instructions. Immoral, failed writers are hired and encouraged to spread their anti-Islamic and anti-religious publications in a bid to brainwash the people and deviate the nation towards non-political concerns.

In his book, *Democracy Source of Power for the Individual and the Community*, Saddam says: "In order to eradicate the parents' influence on children—many are out of our control for various reasons—we must wash the brains of those within our control (school children). We should teach the child and the student to reject his parents' orders."

In fact, Saddam has provoked the young generation to disobey their parents' guidance and advice.

The young are gathered in camps under various names, such as, the Scouts, Vanguard, etc. They are taught Aflaq and the crusaders' ideals. School curriculums are full of Western ideals and party principles. Saddam's wicked ideas are taught as well. Real education today is out of reach of the young generation.

3. The regime exploits and bribes some writers who are easily bought for cooperation due to the lack of Iraqi writers, who can lie and glorify the new Pharoah and the unique hero whom no one can defeat (in fact, he is well protected by the superpowers in order to destroy the Muslim people). The regime floods such writers with wealth and fortune.

4. Magazines and newspapers are under the strict control of the gang. Intellectuals and thinkers are deprived of

leaders have such anti-religious ideals, the result will naturally be the alienation of the entire community.

2. The Aflaq gang has flooded the nation with anti-Islamic, unethical publications of Zionist orientation. The agents have spread ethnic discrimination and have sowed dispute and hatred among the religious sects. The lackeys are faithful to their master's slogan, 'Divide and Rule'. The infidel regime has confiscated all Islamic books and valuable ancient manuscripts from mosques and religious centers. (See Appendix 3 page 122)

The regime has forced the religious men, thinkers and teachers to follow the party's instruction in their writing or lecturing. Anyone who rejects or refuses the regime's orders is suppressed. He is first put under house arrest and people are ordered to desert him and have no contact with him, even if one is his relative. Then such a person is jailed, tortured and executed. Not only he, but also his family suffers the regime's inhuman treatment. (See Appendix 4 page 122)

When the regime fails to gain the support of such men for its policies, it resorts to public harassment and humiliation. Activists are executed to silence them and frighten others. Promising writers and intellectuals gave up their careers or wrote secretly to avoid the regime's confiscation of their works. Most of the prominent religious leaders have been executed. Among them are the great Muslim thinker and religious leader, Sayid Muhammad Baqir Al-Sadr and his sister, the famous writer, Bint-Al-Huda. Sheikh Abdul Azziz Al-Badri, a Sunni religious leader who was the first to suffer death under torture at the early arrival of the gang to power in 1968, he was killed in 1969 for publicly opposing the Ba'ath infidel party. Sayid Qassim Shubbir, who was an elderly man of 90, and his grandson Riyadh, who was 20

Intellectuals are humiliated and deprived of all means of progress in Iraq. Disappointment is the dominating feature and the country is the intellectual's real prison, where all human rights are violated and freedom is suppressed. The basic foundations for normal life are ruined. It is Iraq's great tragedy that a pupil in the sixth grade of a primary school cannot read even the shortest of Surahs, such as Al-Ikhlās or Al-Kausar from the Qur'an.

The Aflaq party has toiled to leave the generation in cultural poverty and illiteracy. Some committed men have felt their duty and tried to warn the Muslim community. They have started to guide the people, but alas, they have been savagely butchered. The gang knows of their effective role, hence, they have suffered imprisonment, torture and executions in great numbers. Most members have been expelled from the country.

Iraq, today, is wrapped in darkness and justice has disappeared. People are degraded and humiliated. A selfish class of opportunists has come into existence. Today lying, bribery, cheating and deviation are the common norms in Iraq. Saddam is a devilish satan ready to fulfill Aflaq's and the imperialists' plots to destroy the people's faith in Islamic principles.

The anti-Islamic regime has planned to:

1. Uproot the people's culture and traditions. An evil oriented book written by Saddam called *Religion and Heritage*, shamelessly states that "The most effective and essential matters that influence our behaviour are religion and traditions." They know that religion and the Islamic culture are obstacles in their path. In this book Saddam says, "Religious jurisprudence confuses the right direction for equality." Therefore, when the Ba'ath agent

Chapter V

The Cultural Situation

A glance at the cultural life of Iraq under the yoke of Aflaq clearly shows that the social situation in that country has been turned upside down. Many indications prove the fact that the whole structure of the society has been ruined. Culture, education and other aspects of life have suffered major setbacks. A natural outcome of totalitarian rule is a society's thorough deterioration. Saddam's aggressive war has made things worse.

The first damaged aspect in Iraq society has been the cultural one. Since Saddam's arrival, a terroristic style of rule has been exercised. The citizen's rights to think, believe, write, etc., are savagely suppressed. The ruling gang has deprived the people of their ideals and traditions. Their chief aim has been to turn the individual into a mere tool to be manipulated by the regime. Culture is usually a mirror that reflects images of various social aspects since the dawn of civilization.

During the Islamic era, civilization achieved a powerful cultural construction in the 'Valley of the Two Rivers', where literature, poetry, prose and oration flourished in addition to sciences. History has kept a clear record of all aspects, yet this great heritage has suffered greatly at the hands of Allaq mercenaries. Today culture is at the bottom of the abyss; it has lost its real features.

money and other enticements in return for their favors.
(See Appendix 2 page116)

A needy woman looking for a job, may contact the IWU only to find herself surrounded by union members who all try to deviate her. Saddam has ordered men to marry women whose husbands are in prisons or are missing or have died in the shameful Qadissia war. Thus, women are tempted to leave their children, who suffer the loss of father as well as mother. By such measures, Saddam is trying to thoroughly destroy the society.

It is worth mentioning that the crowded prisons in Iraq are a clear indication of the shaky state of affairs in Iraq. Amnesty International has received several reports about Iraqi women arrested and tortured due to their husbands' or brothers' opposition activity. Women relatives of Muslim intellectuals and religious men are brought in front of the arrested individual and are severely tortured.

Hence, Iraqi women have lost their real identity and are drowned in corruption. Saddam and his Aflaq party should know that honest, decent women, the offspring of the 1920 Revolution, are still surviving. They won't die or yield to the tyrannical regime. Despite prison sentences and torture, Iraqi women will continue to struggle against the ruling gang. They reject injustice and oppression. Despite her tragic situation, the Iraqi woman frightens the tyrant. She suffers great pain for the innocent orphans and children who are severely tortured by the regime. The Iraqi woman has realized the truth about her situation and knows who her real enemies are; Aflaq and Western ideals. She will perform her role beside her brother to save her society from the clutches of the devil.

As a result, the society has changed into one of gypsies, singers, dancers and deviated women. (See Appendix No. page 115)

Most of the women believers are jailed because they refuse the inhuman orders of the Ba'athist regime. Currently, Iraqi prisons are full of female combatants. Many international organizations and human rights supporters have condemned the regime's suppressive measures. Women detainees and prisoners suffer all kinds of torture. They appeal to all human rights organizations and all freedom lovers to cooperate with the Iraqi opposition to break open the iron rods of the great prison of Iraq and set those women free to return to their children and homes, and a normal family life. I find it difficult to remember how many young women were killed by Saddam and his guardsmen because they refused to obey the tyrant's orders. Sabah Al-Dillaimi, Amal Majid and Muazzaz Al-Tawhida are only a few of the hundreds of female victims of the mercenaries. Some women have complained to Saddam concerning their unfair treatment by security men, including Lieutenant Muhamad Azziz. When those women went to pick up travel or nationality papers, this man and his like, took the opportunity to trap them by various means to degrade them. Saddam is never ready to listen to such complaints and such women are threatened in order to keep them silent. Many women searching for their brothers and husbands are exploited.

The IWU is run by Manal Al-Aluse, who arranges dates at special homes for the high-ranking authorities entertainment in the company of beautiful girls and ladies. Such girls are found in universities and high schools as well as at government offices. They receive

entertainment and indecency. According to Aflaq's wicked designs, the regime has changed the society into a swamp of corruption and deviation by exploiting women.

The Ba'athist woman has played a cooperative role in supporting the tyrannical regime. Women are made to corrupt the society by the following methods:

1. The Iraqi Women's Union (IWU) has been an effective axe used to destroy the society. A decent, honourable woman is encouraged to go semi-naked and to be indifferent towards her children, family relations and traditions.
2. IWU constantly encourages young girls to adopt loose, corrupted lives as singers and dancers. They are also deviated through their roles in the Ba'ath party's various organizations.
3. Indecent foreign magazines are distributed by the regime and can be found everywhere. Non-Islamic and Western fashions are also encouraged in a bid to corrupt Iraqi women.
4. Women are employed in the intelligence and security services. A woman in Iraq today has the role of spying against her husband, brother, cousins and her friends, in return for tempting rewards of money, cars and property.
5. Great numbers of Muslim believers are in prisons and thousands have already been executed.
6. The Aflaq regime has wickedly humiliated the Muslim women believers who are jailed, tortured and raped in front of their relatives. Large numbers of families have been ruined and the children are homeless orphans.
7. Educated, strong-minded women who do not surrender to the ruling gang are deprived of their jobs and careers, whether they are doctors, teachers or scholars.

Chapter IV

The Status of Iraqi Women

Women play a valuable role in every society. A good woman is an indispensable pillar, which supports a healthy community. Similar to a school, a mother is the first educational center the children attend. A woman committed to religious edicts can sow the seeds of faith in her children and can bring up a generation that exceeds her in faith and commitment. She can create a generation with a torch in hand to illuminate all of humanity. A man and woman, in Islam, present two halves which complete each other. Islam does not discriminate between male and female. Both are rewarded or punished for his or her good or bad actions. To Allah, the Almighty, the best person is the most pious one.

Woman, in Islam, enjoys special legislated rights, mentioned through particular Qur'anic verses and personal laws in most Muslim countries. Such laws are observed for the sake of a healthy society and the community welfare.

The Aflaq regime has dominated our oppressed people in Iraq and has turned upside down all Islamic ethics. It has changed the Islamic legislations into crusaders' laws. What is more tragic is that a mother, the first school in society, has turned into a barmaid for

drunk. The Iraqi community suffers from many diseases which have increased during Saddam's aggressive war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Surely, Allah has created man with enough brain and guided him to the right path through religion. Man cannot adhere to morals and ethics if he does not comprehend the source of such matters which lead a community to safety and security.

The Holy Qur'an is a book of guidance, ethics and civilization. It is full of lessons and is a source of inspiration for us to follow. If a regime or a ruling system follows the Book of Allah, people will also do this. An Islamic narration says, "People copy the style of their rulers."

Thus, due to the corrupted regime in Iraq, the majority of people under its control are vulnerable to corruption, deviation and indecency, which leads to society's downfall. We have the holy Book of Allah as a guidance. Man's inner instincts drive him towards perfection and he strives to reach a high level of progress if he sticks to Divine instructions. However, man is in need of a guidance or a teacher to direct him along the right path. This is indeed the task and duty of religious leaders and righteous reformers of societies. They should struggle and take responsibility of ridding the Iraqi people of the crusaders' regime which has destroyed many families and departed countless others. We must adhere to religious instructions and morals to tame this deviated society. We should carry out the difficult task of creating a normal, reformed society in Iraq.

immoral behaviour with no regard for society's traditions, morality or parental guidance.

Saddam himself states in a booklet entitled *Democracy* on page 22, "The first woman who rejected *hijab* (Islamic modest dress) made a sacrifice for the sake of women, therefore all Iraqi women should worship her."

In fact, Saddam wants women to appear naked in society. In another booklet about *Heritage*, he says, "...honour and morals are all objective measures that can be developed. When such measures are absolute, they damage our calculations, especially the party's calculations."

The regime's Revolutionary Command Council has issued a decree regarding a deviated woman's right to divorce her husband and keep all household possessions (such an act is against religion, since the woman is indecent). Hence, a man is forced to remain silent with regards to his wife's conduct. The regime even has changed the personal law legislation concerning marriage and divorce into non-Islamic secular laws in harmony with the crusader Aflaq's mood.

In place of Qur'anic verses and religious narrations, they have designed party slogans and phrases and spread them throughout the country and they are seen everywhere, in government offices, on walls and even at intersections.

A morally corrupt society can result in the destruction of an entire community. No leadership or authority can treat such a disease effectively unless an ideological system of morals uproots the illness according to Qur'anic edicts and Islamic laws. It is a great pity that Iraqi society, today, has been torn; and the community is divided. People look lost, as if they were

The first task achieved by the fascist regime, led by Saddam, has been corruption of society and eradication of religious ideals. The Iraqi citizen's mind is shaped according to Aflaq's prototype. The oppressed citizen has been turned into a tool manipulated by the agent party elements. Hence, corruption is intentionally encouraged with a thorough blind eye to immorality and indecency among the masses. All anti-religion and anti-moral actions are practiced, though Allah, the Almighty, and free conscious people forbid such practice.

A brief review of the regime's satanic efforts to break down society is as follows:

1. Various indecent magazines are distributed on a large scale without the least regard to their contents and negative influence on the young generation.
2. Pornographic films are imported and widely displayed.
3. Young people of both sexes are encouraged to join immoral organizations under the cover of Fine Arts.
4. The number of bars, nightclubs, and casinos have steadily increased throughout the country. The regimes mercenaries are allowed to import all sorts of wine and drinks to be sold in hotels and state-owned stores, in addition to selling locally-made wines.
5. Prostitutes are brought from other countries, and are given residential visas.
6. Gypsies are encouraged to conduct immoral lifestyles in society without any limits.
7. Many centers and clubs are open to trap the young people, with this wicked aim of promoting moral deviation and evading responsibility in society. Every kind of deviation is encouraged by the ruling regime with regard to the young generation of Iraq.
8. The ruling gang encourages women to practice

Chapter III

Social Morality

Since seizing power, the Aflaq gang, by the order of its Anglo-American masters, achieved the task of destroying social morals and beliefs. In fact, Iraq has inflicted major damage to the British invaders since World War I.

For centuries the country has been a torch for knowledge and theological center for Islamic studies. Theological centers and religious schools of Iraq have been shelters where courageous heroes are brought up to confront infidelity, Zionism and the crusaders' invasions. This torch has spread light to all countries, and students come from various states to study Islamic ethics in Iraq. Prominent religious leaders play a vital role in the defence of their country and their belief. They have confronted and pose a serious threat to covert Western plots and designs.

The arrogant imperialists have always known that Islamic belief is a serious obstacle in the way of domination of Islamic countries, since the Muslim majority follows religious laws and ethics, the real pillars of a healthy society. Hence, the imperialists have wickedly planned to corrupt and destroy this society and they have tried their best to weaken the role of religion by the processes of brainwashing and distortion of Islamic ideology.

people, but also the Turks, Assyrians and Arabs are oppressed. Promising figures of all trends are jailed and tortured. Many have died under torture due to their beliefs.

It is worth mentioning here that the Al-Dawa Party was formed in the late 1950's by the religious scholar martyr Al-Sadr, after several meetings held in the religious leader's home to draw a plan for the protection of people against the secularist ideology. He kept in touch with, and directed the party, confronting tyranny until he and his sister achieved martyrdom in April of 1980. Hundreds of Muslim intellectuals and several religious leaders, such as Sheikh Arif Al-Basri, Sahib Dakhit, Nuri A.-Toma, Dr. Al-Attar, Sayid Al-Qubauchi, Imad Al-Tabrizi and Hussain Jillokhan suffered and died under torture at the Iraqi regime's hands.

Thus one can see that political opposition during Aflaq rule has been active and presents lessons of serious struggle against the present oppressive regime.

Recently, these parties and independent figures have united and pledged to cooperate to topple the government in Iraq. They have all suffered imprisonment, torture and executions. Most of the leaders of these movements are abroad, working to overthrow Saddam.

remembrance of Imam Husayn's (A.S.) martyrdom are also suppressed. Through such means, they have aimed at eradicating Islamic ideology in Iraq. Such practices have led to the people's great anger and uprising; Islamic opposition movements sprung up to defend their religious belief, their leaders and ideology. Religious parties increased their activities and their numbers, despite the regime's harrassment, torture and executions. Such Islamic parties as Al-Dawa formed by Sayid Al-Sadr in 1959, the combatant ulema, Al-Amal Al-Islami and the Iraqi combatants movement, cooperate to raise high the banner of Islam, and revive Islamic rituals and ideology throughout the country. They tread the path of martyrs who sacrificed themselves for the sake of Islam and Muslims.

They struggle to bring an end to Aflaq domination in our oppressed Iraq. There are also other parties, such as Al-Istiqlal Al-Ummah and honourable independent figures who confront Saddam and struggle against injustice.

The Kurdistan Democratic Party has stepped up its struggle against the regime in the wake of imprisonment of 14,000 Iraqi Kurds, whose fate is still unknown. Many Kurdish officials have been killed. The regime has exercised the utmost brutality against them. Kurdish citizens are forced to leave their own homes and villages which are then razed to the ground and they are forced to settle in southern Iraq. Many are dismissed from their jobs.

Other patriotic forces emerged in the political Kurdish arena, including the Kurdistan Patriotic Union, Kurdistan Socialist Party and the Kurdistan People's Democratic Party.

The fascist regime not only suppressed our Kurdish

outlines.

9. The regime is constantly launching 'smear' campaigns in attempts to degrade Iraqi religious leaders' reputations.

10. The government has also tried to force religious leaders to act in harmony with the Aflaq gang.

11. The Iraqi regime has confiscated the Holy Shrines' revenues.

12. They have launched campaigns of arrest and torture against the religious students, teachers and their families.

13. Knowing of the leaders' influence among the people, the insolent regime dared to arrest and torture Muslim religious leaders to force them to endorse its policies and Aflaq's orders. The great Muslim scholar, Ayatullah Sayid Muhamad Baqir Al-Sadr and his sister, the eminent writer, Bint-Al-Huda were arrested, tortured and killed in cold blood in April 1980. The same thing happened to the family of the late religious leader, Ayatullah Sayid Muhsin Al-Hakim. All male members of his family were rounded up and to date, seventeen of them have been murdered. The rest are still in various Iraqi prisons.

14. Religious books and religious literature are strictly forbidden inside Iraq. All anti-Islamic publications are supported by the government.

15. Anti-Islamic legislations and laws are issued and the citizens are forced to comply with such legislations.

16. Muslim men and women are not allowed to perform their Hajj duty unless one is over 50 years of age, and then they are only allowed to perform Hajj once.

In addition to the preceding crimes, the government has banned the Islamic call to prayer (Adhan), Friday prayers and Islamic sermons on the radio. The rituals in

with the help of Anglo-American intelligence information and Aflaq, especially after ousting Al-Bakir. The following measures were taken to consolidate the gang's rule:

1. Tribal relations were considered to ensure personal security and power. The ruling element are all relatives of the Tikriti family.
2. A strong campaign, involving the media and propaganda, has been launched and is still working to propagate falsity. Pen men and journalists are bribed and used for this aim.
3. They have justified the party's faults and covered its crimes with illusionary achievements. The members of Ba'ath party organizations and unions throughout the country are recruited for intelligence service and espionage. All the state administrations, military forces and families carry out these dirty practices.
4. Large amounts of money and privileges are offered to the regime's supporters and faithful servants.
5. Terror and temptations are used to suppress any political activity and stifle all opposition. These are some of the means applied to suppress the religious opposition against the infidel crusader ideals. The Islamic movement has struggled to revive Islamic ideology and to act in harmony with Islamic legislations and the Prophet's (S.A.W.) Sunna. Therefore, it has been savagely suppressed by the crusader's rule.
6. Theological centers (Al-Hawza) and religious schools have been closed.
7. Religious preachers and scholars are not allowed to lecture without the regime's permission.
8. The religious schools curriculums are deprived of their independence and are run according to Ba'athist

care given to Saddam by his arrogant masters. Saddam achieved the highest position in the party leadership. He became a member of the regional leadership with the total support of Aflaq and his group. Very soon he became the first man in the party. Saddam assassinated many party members with Aflaq's approval and support. Saddam is, in fact, a puppet, ready to kill anyone at the orders of his Zionist masters. Among those murdered, at the orders of Aflaq, are the following party members:

Abdul Khaliq Al-Samirrae, Izzat Mustaf, Ghanim Abdul Jalil, Shafiq Al-Kamali, Abdula Saloom, Abdul Karim Al-Sheikhy, Nadhim Gazar, Muhamad Mujhoob, Muhamad Al-Aesh, Falih Hasan Al-Jasim, Khalid Al-Kubaisi, Walid Al-Adhami (a poet), Shadhill Taqa, Hardan Al-Tikriti, Salih Amash, Walid Sirrat (a military leader), Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakir, Sa'doun Ghaidan and many others.

The Ba'athists, in Iraq, brought the Tikriti gang to power during the Al-Bakir presidency, under the cover of so-called 'socialist ideology', with attractive slogans which could mislead the simple-minded citizens who spontaneously rushed to support the new regime.

Surely, Aflaq's evil plans and the Anglo-American plots will never lead our people to social and political stability. This party is a fascist organization with the clear aim of annihilating freedom lovers and eminent intellectuals. The regime has suppressed the people's human rights. It tortures and murders whoever opposes it or its American masters. The regime has harassed millions of Iraqis, who have lived for decades in Iraq, treating them as if they were strangers in their own land.

The Ba'athists strengthened their position in power

autonomy in Kurdistan, Iraq, and official negotiations took place. The Kurdish delegation was comprised of Jalal Al-Talibani, Salih Al-Yousifi and Mustafa Azziz. Neither side trusted the other, and the situation was about to explode. The Iraqi regime launched a large-scale military offensive on the Kurds. The U.S.S.R. intervened and called for a ceasefire. It denounced the Ba'athist stance toward the Kurds, who are Iraqi citizens and brothers to the Arabs. Relations between the U.S.S.R. and the Ba'athists worsened, as had relations between the Ba'athists and the communists in Iraq.

Aflaq and Al-Razzaz were in complete control of Iraqi affairs, while the National Guard committed numerous atrocities against the citizens.

When Arif was killed in an airplane accident near Basrah, his brother, Abdul Rahman, who was the Minister of Defence, assumed the presidency and followed his brother's policies for nearly three years with nothing significant in the Iraqi situation occurring. (The new regime did establish new relations with the French oil companies, which caused Britain's anger. Trans.)

Assassinations and struggles between party leaders, as well as splits were common in those years. Things deteriorated and austerity measures were announced and the country suffered from a lack of progress. In 1968, the Ba'athist Party came to power via a second *coup d'etat* on July 17. Arif was deported to Turkey. At first, the Ba'athists did not expose their true identities for fear that the people would seek revenge. This Anglo-American *coup* was designed by C.I.A. agents named Abdul Razzaq Al-Niaf and Ibrahim Al-Daoud, who were ousted two weeks later on July 30 in order to gain thorough control of the Ba'athist's English agents.

It is worthwhile here to draw attention to the special

Al-Bakir, Prime Minister
Ali Al-Sa'di, Minister of Interior Affairs
Salih Amash, Minister of Defence
Sadoun Hamadi, Minister of Agriculture
Talib Shabbib, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Hazim Jawad, Minister of State
Hamid Khilkhal, Minister of Social Affairs
Abdul Satar Al-Jawari, Minister of Education
Dr. Izzat Mustafa, Minister of Health

The Revolutionary Command Council was made up of the military Ba'athists who participated in the *coup*: Tahir Yehia, Rashid Muslih, Anwar Al-Hadithi and others.

Aflaq, Al-Ruzzaz and Jibran (non-Iraqis) formed a committee to plan the government's ruling program. Aflaq and Al-Razzaz were to stay in Iraq as advisors. In fact, Aflaq intended to stay in Iraq to pave the way for his party's domination under the cover of planning the government program. Apparently, the program was to cover the reform of the agriculture and industry sectors, as well as to determine the relation between the government and the oil companies and government policy regarding the Kurds. This was only a means of misleading the citizens, while the real intention of Aflaq's crusader movement and of the imperialists was to liquidate the intellectuals and committed individuals in the country.

The Kurds soon realized that their rights were still being suppressed or overlooked. After negotiations with the regime failed, war erupted despite the ongoing contacts between the Aflaq leadership and the Kurdish movement's leader, Salih Al-Yousifi, and between Tahir Yehia and other Kurd leaders. The Kurds demanded

assassination attempt on Qassim's life. The unsuccessful attempt was designed by Fuad Al-Rikabi, Iyad Said Thabit, Abdul Wahab Al-Ghurari and Karim Shintaf. It is said that Saddam, a supporter of the Ba'athists, assisted by driving a car to help block traffic when Qassim was to pass by Rashid Street, where the assassination was to be carried out.

On February 8, 1963, the Ba'ath Party, with the assistance of Colonel Abdul Salam Arif, came to power via a *coup d'etat*. Qassim and his supporters were killed and the 'National Guard', now known as the Popular Army, was organized. They savagely suppressed the people, imprisoned both men and women and killed many innocent people. They executed a few of the communist leaders, including Salam Adil and Mundhir Abu Alees. Nine months later, the Ba'athists were ousted from the government by Abdul Salam Arif. Part of the Ba'ath leadership, Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakir, Salih Mahdi Amash Hardan Al-Tikrit, Ali Salih Al-Sa'di and Aflaq left the country for Syria and Lebanon.

Ali Al-Sa'di confessed that the Ba'athists had come to power via the Anglo-American train. In fact, British Intelligence was behind the 1963 *coup*, due to Qassim's moves against their oil interests in Iraq. Kuwait also played a part in getting rid of Qassim, who had threatened to invade Kuwait and annex it to Iraq.

Following the 1963 *coup*, Kuwait bribed the new regime with 25 million Iraqi dinars, to drop the claim of Iraqi rights in Kuwait. The link between the regime and Kuwait was through Colonel Hamid Al-Hsuona, who is now living outside of Iraq.

Through the *coup* of 1963, Arif, who was then under house arrest, became the President of the Republic. The new government was comprised of:

On July 14, 1958, a *coup d'etat* led by Colonel Abdul Karim Qassim, with the help of the Front, overthrew the monarchy and the Iraqi Republic was born. Soon after, a split separated the Front, as well as the military leadership. On the advice of Aflaq, who visited Iraq a month following the coup, the Iraqi Ba'athists were encouraged to confront Qassim and his communist supporters. A serious confrontation took place, which ended in the defeat of the Ba'athists, the nationalists and Nassir's followers. Qassim was under the influence of the communists, which led to disturbances and clashes between these groups. The communists strengthened their position through public organizations and state propaganda. In 1959, they held their 'World Peace Congress' in Mosul, Iraq, in defiance of the population's religious sentiments. The situation deteriorated and Colonel Abdul Wahab Al-Shawaf, with the help of anti-communists and high-ranking military officers, led a *coup d'etat* on March 3, 1959. The *coup* attempt failed and the communist militia (Popular Resistance), the world peace supporters and several Kurds perpetrated a bloody massacre in Mosul. People were tied with ropes to cars and dragged along the streets. Others were hanged, and Qassim executed several high-ranking military men, including Nadhim Al-Tabaqcheli, Rifa't Al-Hajj Sirri and others. The communists' atrocities increased throughout the country. The people's hatred toward them became so great that Qassim feared a disastrous outcome. Hence, he lessened the communists' influence and dismissed many of their high officials. He dissolved several of their organizations and put others under surveillance. Qassim also announced that political amnesty would be granted for politicians and officers. The Ba'athists increased their activities and plotted an

A man is willing to destroy his brother for the sake of money paid by the Ba'ath gang.

We pray to Almighty Allah to save our society from this corrupted gang and to help us achieve a reformed, healthy society.

Iraqi society is on the verge of total breakdown. Corruption, immorality and deviation are the main features of Iraq today. Most of the intellectuals, who haven't left the country, are either dead or in dark dungeons. Many people have fled the country to escape the aggressive war which the insane Saddam initiated. Even they are not safe in their flight.

In Iraq, religious scholars, men of law and literature or of social reform hardly exist any longer. No reform can be achieved unless the war is over and the aggressor Saddam, the source of evil, is put on trial and punished, to uproot the cancerous tumor of his rule in the region.

Political Situation

Since the early 1950's, political movements and parties in Iraq played an active role in creating the 'Patriotic Front', which was comprised of the Iraqi Communist Party, the Patriotic Democratic Party and the *Al-Istiqlal* (Independence) Party. The Front was to cooperate in parliamentary elections. The Ba'ath Party, newly-born of a few students and school teachers, opposed this front on the pretext of being anti-communist. Yet, in 1956, this party (Al-Ba'ath) approached the other parties and joined the Front in 1957 (the Ba'ath Party's Second Congress) and called for full cooperation. The parties agreed to the people's rights of belief, a decent life and rejection of the Baghdad Pact and any other Western or foreign projects.

and are beaten or even executed in public squares in order to terrify and intimidate others.

15. However minor or unfounded an accusation may be, the accused will suffer many kinds of brutal torture, even when a person is summoned simply to answer a particular question. Prisoners are released with signs of torture on their bodies to frighten other citizens.

16. Social life is impeded in areas where opponents of the regime live and religious rituals and beliefs are suppressed. Whole villages, as centers of opposition, have been bulldozed to the ground and people are often crushed inside their razed homes.

17. Fertile farmland and orchards have been set ablaze and mosques and religious centers are closed .

18. The regime has formed criminal gangs to carry out murders of persons and their entire families. They intentionally spread crime and terror to scare people, as in the case of Abu Tubbar. (In 1973, a murder terrorized the people of Baghdad for over a year. Interpol agents who visited Iraq, to investigate the murders, implicated the regime with the crime. People are quite convinced the murderer was none other than Saddam himself. Trans.)

19. Gypsies and thieves are often rewarded for carrying out illegal activities.

Hence, we see that through these means, Iraqi society has decayed and is regressing instead of progressing, largely to the regime's indifference and antagonism towards religious virtues and social traditions. Some people have become very materialistic and rush to possess luxurious cars and spacious houses. Social corruption, such as giving false testimony, stealing and immoral behaviour are increasing in society.

Administration, fashion houses, local folkcolour centers and sports clubs. The media is also used to corrupt the Iraqi people.

7. The Iraqi regime has worked hard to create obstacles to block the way for the young to marry and begin a family. Longer compulsory military service, high rents and low salaries and wages have been the means of keeping young men and women single in this regard.

8. Sports activities, which have a negative impact on society, are encouraged, such as boxing competitions.

9. The majority of people are kept busy in pursuit of their daily food. Salaries and wages remain at a low level, while prices constantly increase. Hence, cheating and stealing flourishes in Iraqi society.

10. Promising figures and highly-qualified intellectuals are intentionally degraded, humiliated and dismissed from their posts. Non-qualified, notorious individuals are awarded top positions due to their affiliation to the Aflaq (Ba'ath) party.

11. Organizations and union members are ordered to spy on their families, friends and neighbours and to report any suspicious activity to Saddam's intelligence centers.

12. With no regard to laws and regulations, the intelligence and security mercenaries are free to practice every kind of oppression against the citizens.

13. Opposition activists are tortured in front of their families and relatives. The tortured bodies are often cut into pieces and disposed of. There are over sixty methods of torture used by Iraqi security forces. (See Amnesty International Bulletin MDE 14/02/85, dated April 15, 1985, 'Torture in Iraq'.) Amnesty International mentions thirty of them in this report.

14. Saddam's regime publicly practices terrorism. Citizens are dragged from their offices, homes or schools

regime are similar to a game of Tug-of-War. The regime is in constant conflict with the people. Suppression is carried out against all nationalities and religious sects at all levels; children, women and old men are not spared. The Iraqi regime's secret prisons are extremely crowded. Among the prisoners one can see Arabs, Kurds, Turks and Muslim Sunnis and Shi'ites as well as Christians. The entire nation is under the rule of martial law and people are detained with no regard to their age or their offense.

It is worth mentioning here that sociologists and observers are shocked at the evil plans and programs being carried out in Iraq, not for reform or unity, but to suppress the population and increase corruption among the people. These wicked plans are outlined below:

1. Valuable religious books and manuscripts have been destroyed (burnt) in bookshops and school libraries replaced by anti-religious and immoral books and magazines.
2. Since Saddam took office, the number of cinemas, nightclubs, bars and so-called art theatres, which all aim at spreading indecency, corruption and deviation of the young generation, have increased significantly.
3. The regime encourages all means of bringing the two sexes together, thus using any opportunity for deviation and immoral entertainment with no regard for social responsibility.
4. The regime intentionally assigns the party cells responsibility to members of the other sex. A female is put in charge of a male group, and vice-versa.
5. The regime's police ignores the wrongdoer especially their lackeys.
6. Various corrupt administrations with official titles have been established including the Tourism and Resorts

Chapter II

Social Conditions

Any sociologist who observes Iraqi society, will see several minorities and various sects among the population. They have lived in harmony and mutual respect and brotherhood for centuries.

Imperialism, which has adopted the slogan "Divide and Rule", had wickedly planted seeds of dispute and hatred by exploiting national and religious differences among the population. The imperialists' wicked aim has been to divide the community into fractions which are weak and easily controlled. Thus, we see the Iraqi people have suffered for decades from the suppression of imperialists and their lackeys. Yet the Iraqis have never resorted to submission. They have struggled courageously and revolted against the oppressors.

Clear evidence of this fact is the uprising of June 30, 1920. Yet what the Iraqis have experienced since the Aflaq-Saddam grip of power until today needs countless pages to relate the tragedy and havoc in the valley of that great civilization. Today the 'Valley of the Two Rivers' (the Tigris and the Euphrates) can be called the destroyed valley of the two rivers. The Iraqi people have confronted this rule through many demonstrations and uprisings. Saddam has savagely suppressed the people's opposition, and relations between the Iraqi people and the tyrannical

Rafa' and Namir

They are Iddham's two sons from his first wife, Badra, who is a relative (a Takriti woman). The two boys grew up in poverty until 1968. Now with the help of a father and uncles clever at robberies, they possess great fortune, companies, factories and property inside and outside of Iraq. Moreover, Namir is a member of Saddam's secret Executive Bureau and Saddam depends on him to carry out certain operations. Barazan put the two brothers in charge of Intelligence and Espionage Bureau No. 2, under the cover name of Iddham Transportation Company, located in Al-Massbah district of Baghdad.

Another center for espionage is under the cover name Al-Khaizaran Wa Al-Taiseer Company, located in Mosul. They have branches inside and outside of Iraq.

Both brothers conduct activities supervised by Saddam and Barazan. Their terrorist affairs will be detailed in other sections of this book.

Auday is their close friend and partner. They have shares in many companies and investment accounts.

and border tribes. He is illiterate and unmannered. When Saddam seized power, Iddham's standard of living improved radically. He confiscated state land in Tikrit and played the role of contractor, building and selling houses. He plundered properties and made his fortune through their sales. When Barazan became chief of Intelligence, Iddham contacted Gulf millionaires and began business with them in companies and trade exchanges. Barazan chose him to recruit the bedouins and border tribe members in the intelligence service. He assigned espionage operations, assassinations and smuggling to them, giving them large salaries and profits.

He smuggled weapons and hard currency and committed numerous other crimes. Most of his men are bedouins and gypsies. They often enter law courts and order the judge to destroy all evidence in particular cases. Iddham once ordered his gang to kill a man in front of his father in a courtroom. No one can utter a word or denounce such violations. His gang members are: Ibrahim Atta Allah (the courtroom executioner), Ibrahim Al-Aswad, Khalil Al-Jibori and others.

Whenever Iddham visits any town or a city, escorts of police, intelligence and security men are on alert to protect him and assist him in carrying out his dirty operations. He is married with four wives. He owns many companies and factories inside and outside of Iraq.

He has property and hotels in London, Kuwait and other countries. His wealth is in foreign banks under the names of his wives and older children.

Iddham works with Barazan to gain the favour of the well-paid border tribe members who receive a lot of weapons.

Auday Saddam Al-Tikriti

Auday is Saddam's eldest son, and he has carried out terrorist activities against the citizens after his father's fashion. He attends meetings held by his uncle, Barazan, and spies on others. He also regularly attends meetings of his father's Special Bureau.

Auday has made terror his career and he controls and supervises the General Security Administration. He is the deputy of the Minister of the Interior. This notorious figure is also in charge of the Iraq Olympic Committee. He also heads the Swimming Pool Club and Al-Rashid Military Club. He is an immoral playboy who is always surrounded by women and bodyguards.

At his father's instructions, he is involved in his uncle's business deals. With regard to his educational qualifications, he follows in the footsteps of Saddam by receiving degrees without attending any classes.

Qossay Saddam Al-Tikriti

Saddam's second son, Qossay, is a corrupted young man. He and his uncle, Barazan, conduct espionage activities together and he often takes trips abroad. Qossay is in the intelligence service and has a military degree. It is said he is married to the daughter of Mahir Rashid Al-Tikriti, Saddam's mercenary in the Iraqi Army.

Iddham Ibrahim Al-Hassan

His is the only son of Ibrahim's first wife, Zakia. Iddham lived in poverty and was a night watchman in a school in Tikrit. He had good relations with the bedouins

always ready to carry out Sajida's orders immediately. She has influenced Saddam against her brothers, Barazan, Wathan, and Saba'awi. Saddam trusts her husband implicitly, who is a member of Saddam's Executive Bureau. Nawal has her own special group to carry out various illegal deals. She also has a group of followers and trade contractors under whose names she conducts business.

She started bank credits at high interest rate and demands gains in advance. She employed Christians to invest huge amounts of capital and to lend money to bankrupted merchants and needy contractors who mortgaged their properties at high interest. She has her own agents, Sami Al-Sufi, Azziz Muhammad Amin and Nabil Al-Alaff, who is the owner of the foodstuff workshop in Baghdad. Nawal has a share in this business also.

She usually demands the repayment of debts within a certain date. If one fails to repay and is late even a few hours, she immediately orders the checks and mortgage property to be delivered to the intelligence office in order to destroy or even kill the one in debt. Thus the lives of many contractors were completely destroyed and their homes ruined.

There are other women who are in league with Sajida and Nawal. Among these women are Afaf (Iddham's daughter-in-law), Badra, Naziha and Sabiha (Iddham's wives). They have also become very rich women in the country.

Sajida and Nawal have managed to smuggle huge amount of hard currency out of Iraq. They help Barazan and share various business ventures with him. They own large mansions in Brazil and own islands bought for them by Saddam.

to have parties and invite loose women and cheap artists to entertain her husband. She has illicit relations with Sabah Meirza (Saddam's escort). Many shameful events occur in her house concerning her guards and her daughters, women dancers and Hussain Kamil her son-in-law. Sajida has ordered Meirza to kill many of those she had love affairs with. It is a great pity and source of shame that such a woman is the so-called 'First Lady of Iraq'. She is an indecent woman, the daughter of a notorious thief and the wife of a professional murderer. We confirm that she is at the head of a ring of smugglers and thieves who cooperated with Nawal, Saddam's half-sister. They have many brokers who import wines for them to be sold in Iraqi stores and hotels.

Sajida lacks any educational qualifications or degree, yet she became the headmistress of Al-Karkh primary school and is surrounded by a team of intelligence and security men. Presently, she supervises all Iraqi women's organizations and societies. She is interested in fashion and is quite busy with her private parties to which she brings the best chefs and foodstuffs from France and other Western countries.

Saddam's wife owns many factories, including cement, brick, mosaic, furniture and various textile mills. She has tempted many families and friends to share in these businesses and has gotten them heavily into debt. She forged checks to send some of them to prison and has even ordered one of them, Fanar Al-Janabi, to be killed.

Nawal Ibrahim Al-Hassan

She is Saddam's half-sister and the wife of Arshad Yassin (one of Saddam's guards). Nawal closely resembles Saddam and is a close friend of Sajida. She is

homes due to lack of simple cleanliness. They are illiterate and ignorant of elementary religious practice. They know nothing of normal family life and common traditions. They spent their childhood in bedouin tents and their lives were disrupted often when their fathers married again and again. Living like gypsies, these young women were free to carry on in any way they chose. Poverty drew them to the lowest level of life. Suddenly, they were picked out of the garbage when Saddam brought them to a completely different, luxurious world of swimming pools, dancing clubs and parties, with hairdressers and fashion designers at their service. Naturally they lost their balance, or in other words, they became mad. They were so unaccustomed to such wealth, gold and precious stones that they were at a loss as to where to go and what to do. In their private parties, women threw themselves at the nearest and filthiest Tikriti guards. What is even more disgusting is that all these women are involved in smuggling and other illegal business. Nearly all of them now are millionaires. Of these women there are the four wives of Iddham and Saddam's wife and her sister (the daughter-in-law of Iddham) and their female cousins and friends. We shall write more about them later.

The Tikriti women of Al-Auja family who broke records in corruption and immorality are the following:

Sajida Tulfah

Saddam's wife who resembles her father in wickedness. She was clever enough to dominate Al-Bakir's family and supported Saddam in ascending to power. She is quite aware of Saddam's indifference towards her and therefore she encourages her girlfriends

their activity.”

He was also a great enemy of the Kurdish liberals and has said, “Tear them into a hundred pieces and throw them in the mountains to end the Kurd opposition.” He considers their just punishment to be nothing less than death, whatever their guilt is .

Adnan Khairullah Tulfah

He is the present Iraqi Minister of Defence and a brother of Saddam’s wife. His mother deserted his father when Adnan was a child, thus depriving him of a normal family life. He followed the footsteps of his father, the ‘Thief of Baghdad’, and became a millionaire. He and Tariq Azziz (the half-jew, half-Christian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Trans.) are partners in properties and companies such as the Khalid Contracts Bureau. He earned nearly 100 million Iraqi dinars through one contract carried out in Kirkuk. All government contracts are assigned in his interest and benefit. Each contract gives him a profit of at least 40 million dinars. Many Christians cooperate with him inside Iraq and abroad. He spends his free time in night clubs.

Saddam employs Adnan in annihilating his military enemies and eminent figures. This has greatly damaged the military forces which suffer from one-party political control.

The Women of the Tikriti Family

When we talk about this family (Al-Auja village women), bewilderment and embarrassment overwhelm us due to the luxury, vanity and corruption of these women. We can confirm their filth and indecency in their

Defence. He is also married to the sister of Ali Hassan Al-Majid, Saddam's cousin and head of Security Administration. He is also the father of Barazan's wife. He is a 'pharaoh' full of vanity and conceit. All his orders are directly carried out according to the Al-Auja village constitution.

It is a source of great pain that this Iraqi jew has robbed Iraq of its wealth at all levels. He has seized properties and fertile orchards and forced their owners to give up their possessions for his own use. If they resist, they are arrested, tortured or killed. He has become the richest merchant and an owner of large areas of land.

Moreover, he seized workshops and properties of the oppressed Iraqis who were forced to flee the country. He put their furniture on sale and pocketed the profits. He mingles in many families' personal affairs and legal procedures with the cooperation of men of his like and corrupt judges who dealt out harsh sentences of death or life imprisonment in return for large bribery payments.

Perhaps his greatest crime is his great malice towards the holy Imams (A.S.) and the religious Shia scholars. He played a role in the execution of the great religious leader and Muslim thinker, Martyr Ayatollah Al-Sadr and his sister, Bint-ul-Huda, (may Allah bless them both).

Tulfah was also behind the death of Sheikh Abdul Azziz Al-Badri (the Sunni religious leader who died after being tortured and was the first martyr in 1969. Trans.). Sayid Qassim Shubber and his grandson Riyadh, Sayid Al-Mubarqah and many other Muslim intellectuals were among his victims.

He urged Saddam and Barazan to execute those Muslim leaders to serve as a lesson to the Al-Da'awa party and the Muslim Shi'ites. He used to tell Saddam, "Until you hang them at Al-Husseinia, they won't give up

Khairullah Tulfah

Known as the 'Thief of Baghdad', he is Saddam's maternal uncle. He resembles his sister, Saddam's mother, in both physical features and deplorable character. His notorious lifestyle, bad behaviour, selfishness, blackmail activities and robberies are common knowledge. He was once a primary school teacher. During the Rashid Ali Al-Gailani uprising (1941), he joined the military.

In 1968, when the Ba'athists seized power, he assumed the office of mayor of Baghdad. He put the laws aside and tried to act according to his own devilish desires. He was supported by Al-Bakir and Saddam. He married his two sons to Al-Bakir's daughters; while Al-Bakir's son, Haitham, married Tulfah's daughter and sister of Saddam's wife. Then he became head of the Public Service Administration for several years. He became a chairman of the Iraqi Old Warriors Society as well, despite his poor qualifications to any kind of social or military service. He shamelessly stationed himself among historians, intellectuals and writers. Mercenaries and bribed writers helped him achieve his evil goals. He published *Al-Muharib* (The Warrior) magazine, a low-class publication. He also manipulated wicked means to produce anti-Shia publications of an Israeli nature. In meetings and public gatherings he blatantly criticized the holy Imams (A.S.) and the holy personality of the Prophet (S.A.W.).

He is bad tempered and used to curse and hit people who complained to him about matters concerning his office and his indifference to the law. It is no wonder what he does, since he is Saddam's uncle and his father-in-law and the father of Adnan, Saddam's Minister of

to such an office and they needed to keep him for future service. The marriage dispute involved the whole family. Some took the side of Saddam and came nearer to him and some took the side of Barazan for fear of his brutality and the foreign support he enjoyed.

Saba'awi

He is Saddam's half-brother and Barazan's brother. He studied law abroad and lived for several years in America on the pretext of studying by the orders of Barazan in order to carry out secret missions. Following the deterioration of relations between Iraq and Syria, he became head of the Syrian Security Branch of Iraqi Intelligence, a secret, newly-formed office directly connected to Barazan. Sabotage operations, scandals and leaks of information are directed from within this office which employs a great number of spies.

Saba'awi, Barazan and Iddham shared in trade deals, transportation companies and the import of cars.

Whatban

He is Saddam's half-brother and Barazan's brother. He had an intelligence office in the Presidential Palace. Whatban conveyed all presidential meetings, telephone calls and contacts to his brother, especially when Saddam's new deputies took office. He kept an eye on their actions and whomever they contacted. For some time he was the head of the Izzat Al-Douri, Al-Jazzrawin and Taha Muhideen Bureaus.

Saddam appointed him mayor of Takrit Province. After the family dispute mentioned earlier, he and his brothers were ordered to remain at Al-Auja village.

special tasks. It is worth relating that Barazan and his men attended many courses abroad in specialist training on terror, torture methods and interrogation devices.

Tikriti tribe members are assigned these trips abroad. They travel secretly and focus on diplomats, intellectuals, technicians and eminent figures. They make use of their information and carry out operations of various kinds. Hence Barazan's name has become a source of terror and a symbol of crime and cruelty. Anyone summoned by Barazan is considered lost. Throughout his tenure, he helped Saddam secure a firm grip on his office and helped him get rid of such enemies as Abdul Razaq Al-Nyef, Hardan Al-Tikriti and Salih Mahdi Amash.

Barazan remained at his high office and enjoyed significant privileges until a misunderstanding erupted between him and Saddam and his half-brothers, due to family reasons. Saddam's cousins became angry when Saddam's daughter married Hussain Kamil, the head of Saddam's Bureau. When the engagement was announced without seeking the advice of Barazan and his brothers, they tried to show Saddam and his wife that the marriage was a mistake. Barazan reminded the Tikriti and Al-Auja people that he (Barazan) and his tribe had helped Saddam achieve a strong position in power by killing all his enemies. He related many stories and tales of murder and assassinations performed for the sake of power.

Saddam became angry at the exposure of those crimes and dismissed Barazan and the others from their high positions and banished them to Al-Auja village. He could have killed them or imprisoned them, but he did not. The reason was not due to kindness or compassion but was due to the influence of American, English and Jewish figures. They had worked hard to bring Barazan

He is Saddam's brother-in-law as well, and is married to Saddam's wife's sister. He is notorious for his crimes and savage methods of punishment. During Saddam's vice-presidency, Barazan was a member of his Bureau and one of the guardsmen. When Saddam seized the presidency in 1979, Barazan became head of the Iraqi Intelligence administration, attached to Saddam's special Bureau. Barazan submitted a weekly report to Saddam of the most important events, party activities of opposition movements, important incidents abroad and those arrested or executed. Both brothers designed the criminal actions with the help of their friends, including Sa'adoun Shakir, Fadhil Al-Barrak and Saddam's cousins.

Barazan's influence increased throughout the country and he was in touch with all strata of society. He established relations with high income families and attached them to his office for intelligence activities. Such intelligence mercenaries can be seen everywhere. They are official or semi-official employees of such places as workshops, factories and companies. They became intelligence agents and large amounts of money were spent on them. Barazan also got in touch with the border Arab tribes and the bedouins and other tribes. He flooded them with money and weapons and enlisted them for the intelligence service. With the help of English, American and Jewish experts, he extended his activities abroad. He cooperated with foreign experts and Saddam's Special Bureau and innovated new methods for getting rid of and taking revenge on the opposition. He enlisted students, teachers, businessmen and even the ill to carry out espionage activities against the people in general and the opposition in particular. Any family or individual who travels abroad for medical treatment does not escape being contacted by Intelligence, to carry out

Qassim Shubbar (a 90-year old alim) and his grandson, Riyadh Shubbar, and many other Muslim intellectuals. Iraqi prisons are still full of prominent ulama and scholars. By learning of Saddam's brutal style of rule, his indifference towards and lack of respect for human life, ethics and religious rituals becomes clear. He closed many mosques, Hussainiats (religious centers) and religious schools.

The Iraqi media as well as some court-appointed clergy, have all participated in covering up Saddam's crimes. Mercenary writers and Aflaq followers, in addition to other criminals, have all cooperated in annihilating all morals, ethics and religious beliefs in Iraq. The American and Israeli masters ordered their lackey (Saddam) to launch an aggressive war against the Islamic Republic, thus a new stage of deterioration at all levels of society began in Iraq. Highly qualified military men, intellectuals and others were executed on the pretext of opposition to Saddam's policies. Many socio-educational analysts in Iraq say Saddam's domination over the Iraqis is like a virus spreading diseases and worsening conditions. His inferiority complex and lack of ethics are most likely due to his fatherless childhood.

Political observers and researchers are bewildered at the success of the junta which brought a mere Tikriti tribe member to power as the head of state. So little has been said about him, still there is more to say as long as his crimes continue. Even after his death, black pages of history will be written and curses will follow him forever.

The following is an introduction of some of Saddam's family members:

Barazan Ibrahim Al-Tikriti

Saddam's half-brother and highly favoured by him.

reasons. Many were forced to join the Ba'ath party, while other parties' members suffered every kind of suppression. Prisoners and detainees were tortured and women and girls raped often in front of family members. Schools and university students, as well as officials are all compelled to endorse whatever Saddam says. Saddam behaves as if he were a Pharaoh and supreme deity. The helpless mob applauds for fear of being deported or imprisoned and tortured.

The following list is but a few of Saddam's victims whom he has killed since his rise to power. These killings have been publicly acknowledged, but countless secret killings are not included herein:

1. Fadhil Biddan
2. Burhan Aldin Abdul Rahman
3. Hassan Al-Mutairi
4. Khalid Al-Kubaisi
5. Abdul Wahab Karim
6. Adnan Al-Hamdani
7. Falih Jasim
8. Karim Al-Mutairi (Hassan's brother)
9. Majid Al-Sagra
10. Muhi Al-Mashhadi
11. Nafa Al-Kubaisi
12. Walid Al-Adami (a poet)
13. Walid Sirrat (a military leader)
14. Abd Muhsin
15. Salman Al-Tamimi
16. Hassan Al-Khaffaf
17. Dr. Fatima Al-Khursan
18. Salwa Al-Bahrani
19. Rashid Al-Janabi
20. Shaikh Ali Al-Shalan
21. Abdul Rahman Al-Bazzaz
22. Abdul Azziz Al-Ouqaili (a military leader).

Sadam launched a murderous campaign against religious activists and murdered many of them. He ruthlessly killed the religious leader, Imam Muhammad Baqir Al-Sadr and his sister, the writer and scholar, Bint-ul-Huda. He arrested over ninety members of Al-Hakim's religious family and killed 17 of them. The fate of the others is still unknown. Prior to these crimes he killed the religious leader, Sheikh Abdul Azziz Al-Badri (a Sunni alim) and Sheikh Arif Al-Basri and his brother, Sheikh Abdul Salam Al-Basri, Sayid Al-Mubarqa, Sayid

concern to the people who were completely unaware of his evil, clandestine murders of those who stood in his way. With the help of his friends he murdered Abdul Razaq Al-Niaf, Hardan Al-Tikriti, Abdallah Salloom and Abdul Karim Al-Shaikhly. Even some of his old, close friends were not spared, and were killed in order not to remind him of his shameful past.

Saddam seized the presidency in 1979 when he declared himself president, forcing Al-Bakir to step aside. In the months leading up to the coup he often told people that he, not Al-Bakir, was in full charge of Iraq and that Al-Bakir was in poor health and was unable to carry out his duties. The imperialists and Aflaq followers knew that Al-Bakir was too weak to lead the country and carry out important plans (including the imposition of a war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Trans.) Hence they helped Saddam to remove Al-Bakir from office. On July 17, 1979, Al-Bakir was scheduled to address the people on television. On that day, Barazan and others chosen by Saddam, entered the television studio fully armed and forced Al-Bakir to read a prepared statement to the people. It was too late for Al-Bakir to do anything. He was forced to leave his home and all contact with him was forbidden. Finally he was poisoned by Saddam's order and died.

A new dark era began in Iraq wherein oppression and injustice reached new heights in modern Iraqi history. Saddam and his followers have employed all methods of terror, torture and murder throughout the country and abroad to further their aims. Fear, falsehood and suspicion flooded Iraq in a way that has no precedent in the history of the entire world.

Whole families were forced to leave their homeland and individuals were arrested for the most trifling

and fatherly love as a child, he grew up to be a cruel man who would use any means to reach his goals. He reached the peak of power by means of trickery and terror, all in harmony with the habits he formed growing up in a corrupted, anti-religious, unethical environment.

Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakir assumed the Iraqi presidency through the black coup d'etat of July 17, 1968. On the order of his English masters, he assigned Saddam to the post of vice-president. Although Al-Bakir held the title of president, it was Saddam who held the authority and power.

It is worth mentioning that various factors helped Saddam to get to power. One of these factors was his dirty, cunning methods. He conspired with his gangster friends and assassinated prominent figures who blocked his drive to power. He murdered party leaders one after the other, with the help of Sa'adoun Shakir, Fadhil Al-Barak, his half-brother Barazan and Ali Hassan Al-Majid, his cousin. They formed a gang in order to carry out various tasks which will be detailed later in this book.

Another factor that helped Saddam secure his office was his wife. Sajida Tulfah played a significant role in dominating Al-Bakir's family through an arranged marriage between her brother, Adnan Tulfah (Saddam's Minister of Defence) and Al-Bakir's eldest daughter. Thus relations became more firm and Al-Bakir came to depend more on his son-in-law, Adnan, and on Saddam to manage the country's affairs.

Saddam also adopted a tricky method of gaining the people's favour. He used his influence to aid important members of society financially. He broadcasted his telephone number on national television, claiming to be at the service of any who were suffering injustices or had a problem. Hence he made a display of his love and

Baghdad. Being a primary school teacher, Tulfah took his nephew with him to school. Saddam was a source of trouble there and was often chased out of class. It is quite certain that he never finished intermediate school. Regarding one of his activities at that time, Saddam often boasted, "I used to steal one newspaper from a cafe to sell it at another cafe."

Through his uncle, Saddam became involved with young Ba'athist party members particularly in the Tikriti quarter of Baghdad. He used to serve them and was ready for anything. With the help of these Ba'athists, he participated in an unsuccessful attempt by the Ba'athists to assassinate Abdul Karim Qasim in 1959. (Iyad Said Thabit confirms that in 1959 Saddam was not a party member and could not say how he was informed of the plot in which his role was to drive a car and block the traffic in Rashid Street. Trans.)

Due to the failed assassination attempt, Saddam managed to cross the Iraqi-Syrian borders with the help of his half-brother, Iddham. He claims that he left for Egypt, while there is no solid evidence concerning his whereabouts during that period. He ridicules anyone who says that he was in Syria or Egypt. His family members have stated that Saddam was meeting with imperialists and Zionist leaders while he was abroad. Some say he was at "Shamlan Institute" registered under a false name. In any event, it is known that he was in touch with important English and Israeli authorities. His relations with the Ba'ath leaders were strengthened during that time.

A few years later he married his cousin, Sajida Khairullah Tulfah, his present wife.

Saddam Hussein has a long history of psychological and mental sickness. Since he lacked a stable family life

charge of Iraqi affairs. Saddam's father became a servant in the British Embassy. The elders of Tikrit say that Saddam's father used to serve the Tikriti Jews in order to pay for his daily expenses. He divorced his wife, Sabha Tulfah, and nothing more was heard of him.

Sabha Tulfah then married another man, who divorced her soon after marriage. She married a third man from the village of Al-Hiwaija and left Tikrit to live with him there. She was again divorced and she returned to Tikrit and began a love affair with a fourth man. He was called Ibrahim Al-Hassan and was married with a son and two daughters. Sabha shamelessly destroyed the family life of this man, and the people of Tikrit insisted that she leave the village. Scandal caused Ibrahim to marry her. She gave birth to two daughters, Barazan, Sabawi, Watban and Nawal. The young Saddam spent most of his childhood in the streets since his stepfather quarrelled with his mother and often used to say, "I don't want this dog (Saddam)!" Ibrahim Al-Hassan enjoyed living a wild, irresponsible life, as did Sabha.

Saddam spent his early life without attending any school or learning a craft. Saddam and his half-brother, Iddham, were greatly affected by their miserable lives. They were so poor that they stole to make a living. Iddham related the following story once, to remind Saddam of those days. He said, "On the eve of Al-eid (an Islamic religious celebration) we had nothing to eat. My father ordered me and Saddam to go and steal something. We went and stole two sheep. My father praised Saddam, 'Well done Saddam, your sheep is quite fat.' "

Following the birth of his half-brothers and sisters, Saddam's life worsened and his stepfather threw him out of the house. He was ten years old when he left Tikrit to live with his maternal uncle, Khairallah Tulfah, in

Chapter I

The Tikriti Tribe and Family Background

Tikrit is a district in Baghdad Province. Similar to other villages, it has suffered from undevelopment and negligence at all levels for decades. Its inhabitants are, in fact, of non-Arab origin.

Christians, headed by Abdul Satih, inhabited the region. During Islam's victories Abdul Satih was greatly depressed. Seeing his followers convert to Islam, he committed suicide. The present Tikriti s are the descendants of Abdul Satih.

Anthropological and historical information reveals that they are cousins of the Christians who live in Alqosh (near Mosul), the offspring of Al-Satih's brother, Abdul Masih. Other historical information states that many Jews inhabited Tikrit as well. Hence the present Takrits are of Christian-Jewish origin.

Saddam Hussein Al-Tikriti

Saddam's mother, Sabha, was notorious for her indecent behaviour. She was a rough woman who lacked modesty. She married a poor man called Hussein, Saddam's father. He was a servant in the house of an Iraqi authority in the royal era, called Tawfiq Al-Siwidi, an English agent on good terms with the colonizers and in

No doubt, when I unveil the truth, I place myself at the risk of confrontation with the arrogant infidel powers and their puppet, Saddam, yet I neither care nor hesitate as long as I believe in Almighty Allah. With a clear conscience I depend on Him in my decision to cooperate with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the combatant believers.

We shall revenge the martyrs' blood and those suffering in the regime's prisons. We shall strive until the light of Islam spreads over the entire land.

Neither threats nor the oppressors' lies can affect our will. We have decided to do our duty, Allah is our witness. Sincere determination is a sharp sword and the pursuit of truth cannot be in vain.

Introduction

“Those who deliver the messages of Allah and fear Him and do not fear anyone but Allah, and Allah is sufficient to take account”

(Ahzab:39)

Dear Readers,

Within the following pages the 1968 coup of Saddam and his infidel Ba'athist party against our oppressed people is spotlighted.

Not only the Iraqi people, but anyone who has humanitarian feelings and a living conscience feels great sadness at the present tragic situation in Iraq created by a completely immoral and unethical family. This family lives by plundering others and torturing and murdering innocent people. It has subjected our people to every kind of suffering, pain and disaster.

This book exposes the true facts concerning events and issues directly affecting our bleeding country. I have been well acquainted with those matters due to my responsibilities and relations with the regime's ruler. I expose secrets which were well hidden by the regime's media, court lackeys and the regime's terrorist embassies.

They have managed to falsify the truth and conceal the facts throughout the world.

an excuse to do so. Her passport and official documents were in Saddam's possession. She could not even travel from one Iraqi province to another without Saddam's permission.

Following Saddam's aggressive war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, she became impatient and found it difficult to tolerate life with such suffering. She made up her mind and obeyed her father's order to leave the country. Following the martyrdom of her religious teacher, Shaikh Nadhim Al-Assi, who was poisoned by the Iraqi regime in 1984, Mrs. Qahar managed to escape from Iraq. It was a sudden action without previous preparation, but with the help of Allah, she succeeded.

Currently Mrs. Qahar resides in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Since her arrival she enjoys cooperation at cultural, political and informative levels. She is also in constant contact with Iraqi opposition. She has put her abilities at the disposal of the Iraqi people's cause.

Foreward

Khalida Abdul Qahar was born in Mosul, Iraq in a religious family. Her father, Shaikh Mulla Abdul Qahar, is a religious *alim*. Mrs. Qahar received a B.S. in literature and also studied religion (*figh*) under such religious leaders as Mullah Ahmad Hamoshi, Izzidin Al-Khalifa, Mullah Salih Mulla Ismael Al-Khaffaf and Salih Al-Jawadi. She was also a student of Shaikh Nadhim Al-Assi, who taught her religious science at Al-Raffiah. Shaikh Abdul Wahab Hamza was also one of her religious teachers.

Mrs. Qahar was in charge of students' affairs at the Students Boarding House of Mosul University during 1968. She lectured in the foreigners' schools and was transferred to Baghdad during the presidency of Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakir (1968-1979). She was trusted with other private educational jobs and travelled often to Arab countries in the region.

In 1979 she became a secretary at Saddam's Executive Office and took care of the trade business of Saddam's family. She was elected to the National Assembly in its rounds in 1984.

Despite the high office she held, Mrs. Qahar often tried to resign but it was too difficult for her to produce

In the Name of Allah

Secrets of the Iraqi Regime

by

Khalida Abdul Qahar

(A former secretary of Saddam's Secret Executive
Bureau)

Translated by:

M. N. Sultan

*“Surely Pharoah exalted himself in the land and made its
people into parties weakening one party from among them.
He slaughtered their sons and let their wives live. Surely he
was one of the mischiefmakers.”*

(Al-Qassas:4)

Dedication

To all our martyrs who died for the sake of Islam,
freedom and dignity; to the bereaved women who lost
their beloveds in the Zionist Ba'athist dungeons; to those
who died at the warfronts in the battlefronts of Truth
against Falsehood; to those who carry guns or honest
pens; to those who love humanity and mankind; and
freedom lovers seeking justice and liberty, we dedicate
this work.

Khalida Abdul Qahar

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allāh
the Beneficent, the Merciful

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is no god but Allāh

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Muhammad is the Messenger of Allāh



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