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Documentation of Kurdish Genocide and Common Diseases Occurred among Victims after Genocide: Retrospective Study

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Abstract

Background and objective: Genocide means the destruction of the basic life of innocent people. After the division, the Kurdish people have not enjoyed any freedom or even a low level of minority rights; ethnic cleansing and genocide. The southern part of Kurdistan, like other areas of Kurdistan, faced under the ongoing oppression, ethnic cleansing and other genocide. The ethnic cleansing policy increased after the Arab nationalist Baathists took power in 1968. The objectives of the study are to identify data about Kurdish genocide from different resources and historical documentation.

Methods: This retrospective study was conducted in Erbil governorate. Data was collected from different resources with the support ministry of Anfal and martyrs in the Kurdistan Region from 1st Jun to 1st September 2018. The approval was taken from an ethical and scientific committee in the college of nursing, and permission was taken from a ministry of Anfal and martyrs in Erbil. The data were analyzed using different methods of statistical analysis.

Results: The Kurdish genocide was begun in early times and especially from 1968 to 1988. Chemical bombardment according to governorate included (Erbil 17.68%, Sulaymaniyah 42.77%, Duhok 7.13%, Kirkuk 22.37%, and others 10.27%). The Anfal campaign included (Erbil 16.35%, Sulaymaniyah 30.74%, Duhok 6.59%, and others 10.3%). Other results indicated that there was Kurdish genocide according to (ethnic, religion, sex, age, and family members) and the Anfal campaign had been done in 8 phases in (23-02-1988 to 6-09-1988). There was Yazidi genocide by the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria in 2014.

Conclusion: All documents that we have been used in the study revealed that the Kurdish genocide had begun in early times as in 1952, 1961 and especially after the Arab nationalist Baathists took power in 1968. Continue to 1988 and over as Yazidi genocide by Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in 2014. Kurdish genocide was done in different military Campaign in Kurdistan.

Keywords: Kurd, Genocide, Anfal, Retrospective Study, Documentation.

Introduction

The Kurdish people included a large nation without their own government; their areas were divided between four countries (Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria). The division of their country done without their wishes or desire after the First World War. After that, the Kurdish people faced oppression, discrimination, ethnic cleansing and genocide.¹ The southern area of Kurdistan, which was officially linked to Iraq in 1925, like other areas of Kurdistan faced ethnic cleansing and genocide by the Iraqi Arab nationalist Baathists took power in 1968 followed systematic assimilation, Arabization and ethnic cleansing policy against Kurdish people in the Kurdish territory.^{2,3}

The Iraqi military adopted the name Anfal in 1988 for its genocidal campaign against the Kurds in northern Iraq. The Iraqi regime tried to use or adopt old Arabic Islamic names for its wars and other genocide, or battles, and others.⁴ In summer 1987, Saddam Hussein decided to bring an end to all the lives in the Kurdish rural areas and other places. His first stage was to install his cousin Ali Hassan al-Majid, "Chemical Ali," as the Secretary General of the Northern Bureau Command. He gave him absolute power over all state military and civilian

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Results and Tables.

Table 1: Different Genocide of Kurdish people Introduced by Iraqi higher court of Criminal

| Genocide Campaigns | Name of Governorate of Genocide | Year from-to | Number of Victims | Introduced by Iraqi Higher Court of Criminal |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|
| Anfal and Mass killings of the Barzani | Erbil Governorates and districts | 31/ 07/ 1983 | 8000 civilians were killed and disappeared | 20/ 06/ 2011 Introduced |
| Displacement, absence and killing of Kurdish Fayli | Diyala Governorates and districts | 1980 to 2003 | Over 20000 absence and killing | 10/ 05/ 2011 Introduced |
| Chemical bombardment of Halabja city | Sulaimani | 16/ 03/ 1988 | 5000 died and 7000 injured | 2005 Introduced |
| The Anfal campaign was performed in 8 phases | All Kurdistan's governorates and districts | 21/ 02/ 1988 to 06/ 09/ 1988 | 182000 civilians lost and 4500 villages were destroyed | 04/ 09/ 2007 Introduced |

Table 2: Displacement and **the destroyed the villages of all Kurdistan** not introduced by Iraqi higher court of Criminal

| Genocide Campaigns | Location | Date | Number of Victims |
|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| Under policies of Urbanization and deportations, and genocide | All Kurdistan`s governorates and districts | 1961 to 1962 | Over 150 villages were destroyed and 3000 Kurds displacement |
| Displaced of civil citizens | Kirkuk Governorate and districts | 10/ 07/ 1962 | 40000 persons displaced |
| Destroyed of villages | All Kurdistan`s governorates and districts | 06, 07/ 1963 | Over 2875 villages were burned |
| Displacement campaign | All Kurdistan`s governorates and districts | 1975 | More than 200000 persons displaced |
| Displacement campaign | All Kurdistan`s governorates and districts | 1979 | 700000 persons displaced |
| Displaced and their Iraqi identity withdrawn of Fayli Kurds were forcefully | All Kurdistan`s governorates | 1952 to 1982 | Over 500000 persons displaced |
| The Anfal campaign was performed in 8 phases | All Kurdistan`s governorates and districts | 21/ 02/ 1988 to 06/ 09/ 1988 | 4500 villages were destroyed |
| Total | All Kurdistan`s governorates and districts | 1952 to 1988 | A- 1443000 person displaced B- 7525 villages destroyed |

Table 3: Kurdish Genocide regarding Governorate by Anfal and Chemical Attacks

| Governorate | Anfal % | Chemical Attacks % | Total % |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Erbil | (16.35) | (1.33) | (17.68) |
| Sulaimani | (30.74) | (12.3) | (42.77) |
| Duhok | (6.59) | (0.54) | (7.13) |
| Kirkuk | (22.15) | (0.21) | (22.37) |
| Other Governorate | (10.03) | (0.24) | (10.27) |
| Total | (85.86) | (14.14) | (100) |

Table 4: Age groups of victims of Chemical Attacks

| Age groups | Male % | Female % | Total % |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 0-4 | (7.17) | (6.67) | (13.84) |
| 5-6 | (6.36) | (5.84) | (12.20) |
| 10-14 | (5.31) | (4.03) | (9.34) |
| 15-19 | (9.57) | (3.77) | (13.35) |
| 20-24 | (8.51) | (2.75) | (11.25) |
| 25-29 | (4.55) | (1.88) | (6.42) |
| 30-34 | (7.12) | (2.06) | (9.18) |
| 35-39 | (6.19) | (1.79) | (7.99) |
| 40-44 | (3.09) | (0.87) | (3.96) |
| 45-49 | (2.02) | (0.78) | (2.80) |
| 50-54 | (1.61) | (0.59) | (2.20) |
| 55-59 | (1.45) | (0.71) | (2.16) |
| 60-64 | (1.18) | (0.55) | (1.73) |
| 65-69 | (0.83) | (0.39) | (1.23) |
| 70≥ | (1.64) | (0.72) | (2.35) |
| Total | (66.61) | (33.39) | (100) |

Table 5: Percentage of genocide victims belonging to different **religious** groups

| Religion | Erbil % | Sulaimani % | Kikuk % | Duhok % | Total % |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Muslims | (19.64) | (47.45) | (24.83) | (7.02) | (98.94) |
| Christens | (0.02) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.64) | (0.71) |
| Kakaiy | (0.00) | (0.08) | (0.01) | (0.00) | (0.09) |
| Yazidees | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.00) | (0.27) | (0.27) |
| Total | (19.66) | (47.55) | (24.87) | (7.92) | (100) |

Table 7: Illness is occurring among the victim's families and survivors.

| Illness | Erbil % | Sulaimani % | Kikuk % | Duhok % | Total % |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Diabetes | (0.44) | (0.24) | (0.19) | (0.21) | (1.08) |
| Blood pressure | (1.14) | (0.62) | (0.41) | (0.50) | (2.67) |
| Heart problems | (0.41) | (0.28) | (0.19) | (0.22) | (1.10) |
| Swallowing | (0.41) | (0.37) | (0.10) | (0.08) | (0.96) |
| Back problems | (1.04) | (0.62) | (0.40) | (0.31) | (2.37) |
| Eye | (0.74) | (0.73) | (0.28) | (0.28) | (2.03) |
| Nose and Ear | (0.24) | (0.21) | (0.09) | (0.10) | (0.64) |
| Cancer | (0.03) | (0.03) | (0.02) | (0.01) | (0.09) |
| Stomach problems | (1.14) | (0.77) | (0.52) | (0.38) | (2.81) |
| Psychological problems | (0.23) | (0.24) | (0.14) | (0.25) | (0.86) |
| Skin | (0.15) | (0.20) | (0.07) | (0.07) | (0.49) |
| Blood decrease | (0.15) | (0.09) | (0.04) | (.08) | (0.36) |
| Romatism | (0.52) | (0.37) | (0.19) | (0.30) | (1.38) |

Table 6: Psychiatric problems occurred among Kurdish families after Anfal.

| Psychiatric problems | F | % |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|
| Anxiety | 108 | (26.98) |
| Affright | 104 | (26) |
| Depression | 98 | (24.39) |
| Disremember | 60 | (15.17) |
| Epilepsy | 30 | (7.44) |
| Total | 400 | (100) |

Table 7: Genocide of Yazidian population by ISIS and other forces.

| Date | Number of killed | Battle done by | Place |
|------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1640 | 3,060 | Ottman solder | Mount Sinjar ² |
| 2007 | 500 | Forces Mosel | Qahtaniyah and Jazeera in Shigal |
| 2014 | 5,000 men killed | ISIS | Shigal |
| 2014 | 7000 children and women missing | ISIS | Shigal |

Conclusion: All documents that we have been used in the study revealed that the Kurdish genocide had begun in early times as in 1952, 1961 and especially after the Arab nationalist Baathists took power in 1968. Continue to 1988 and over as Yazidi genocide by Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in 2014. Kurdish genocide was done in different military Campaign in Kurdistan.

Conclusion cont:

The total of the destroyed village was nearly about 7525, and Kurdish people that displaced nearly about 1443000, while the total of Kurdish genocide from the year 1952 to 1988 nearly about 221944. Regarding Yazid genocide by ISIS in 2014 nearly about 5000 men were killed, and 7000 children and women were lost and missing while most of them were saved from ISIS and till now attempts are continuing to save.

Thank you