

# SECTION FRANÇAISE DU CENTRE DE PEN KURDE

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**SECTION FRANÇAISE**

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## **The right of self-determination for Kurdish People in the South East Kurdistan, colonized by Syria**

**What is the truth and the truth of Kurds in Syria?**



**dedicated to the freedom of my people and my friends E.Çiçek , K.R. and B.I.**

The word "truth", just as a number of other common words, is used in any course that often we know the exact meaning. What exactly that (or) truth? The study of the design basis of truth developed by Kant in the transcendental logic of the "Critique of Pure Reason, in response to Pilate's cynical scepticism/ Examining the thesis of the agreement of cognition with its object, which allows the interpretation of Kant's position in terms of theory of correspondence, A. rejects the hypothesis of a real definition of truth in favor of a pluralistic conception of stress and the different criteria of truth on the one hand, and concludes by stressing the essential connection that Kant makes between truth and nature human other.

From the perspective of the broader truth is a mental ... representation or other term, in line with reality. The truth is the conformity of the idea that we do things in reality ... the things themselves. What we call reality is the world as it is, in its infinite complexity and infinite. The only way to move towards the concept of objectivity is to say, to supplement his conscience, his vision is thinking. And objectivity as truth, and like many other words used to describe are mostly taking so on. "The fundamental problem of Einstein's philosophical thought, which are organized around its own analysis, is the real world and its comprehensibility, that is to say, the ability of thought to penetrate to find adequate representation "true" (though temporary), which is not illusory or precarious [...]

This truth is not the prayer of a priest except a sense of solidarity with the Kurdish prisoners in Arab prisons in Syria.

"It is you who whispers in the heart of our heart,

The wonderful secret is that we

A source that springs into life eternal.

We just want to meet you

As the very breath of our freedom,

As a person, as a life

Like a heart that beats in ours.

We want to hear your voice friend »

### **1-What is the truth and the truth of Kurds in Syria?**

As I stated in my article in French on the arrest of Kurdish intellectuals in Syria The report of Amnesty International in force since 1963, the state emergency gave the security forces sweeping powers arrest and detention. Freedom of expression and association remained subject to severe restrictions. Several hundred people were arrested and hundreds of others - including prisoners Opinion and sentenced did not receive a fair trial -- have been detained for political reasons. Acts Torture and abuse have been inflicted with impunity, seven people died as a result of such abuse. Members of the Military police have killed at least 17 prisoners. Defenders human rights have been harassed and persecuted. The members of the minority Kurdish suffering from discrimination, many were effectively stateless and not benefiting fully from their economic and social rights. The women suffered discrimination and gender violence. Sixteen civilians were killed following a bomb attack that the media Government has allocated an armed group. in this situation, we the writers of Kurdistan, we ask our responsibility scientific, academic and intellectual face crimes committed by the Syrian regime. What is our responsibility? at least to denounce crimes committed not only the Syrian dictatorship, but also other state colonialists occupying Kurdistan. From the point of view of scientific responsibility approach of **Professor Helene**

**Langevin Joliot** seems to me crucial in the context of scientific and academic responsibility.

” An important part of the scientific community has mobilized for years against the nuclear arms race, chemical and biological weapons. The threat of a global catastrophe is not ruled today. "The misuse of science to military applications," according to the formula used by Frédéric Joliot-Curie, always engages the responsibility of scientists. The concerns of these must now s'étendent all aspects of the use of science and to the future of science itself.

The close link between knowledge and innovation in the current economic model does indeed pose formidable problems. The movement of globalization tends to make technologies, but also innovations characterized by quick returns on investment, and with them all the science, the challenge of intense competition, the sole arbiter is the market. “



It should be noted that Nicolas Sarkozy has invited 43 heads of state and government, including Syrian President Bashar el-Assad and Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert for an unprecedented summit that will launch the Union for the Mediterranean in Paris in July 2008

*“Ice shores of Greenland to Denmark to the desert sands of Jordan, through Mauritania, leaders from 44 countries celebrated Sunday in the Grand Palais in Paris, the birth of the Union for the Mediterranean (UPM) . The delivery of the project that started less than a year in Tangier in Morocco, is a major diplomatic event of the French Presidency of the European Union, which began July 1. The Heads of State or Government of all countries of Europe and the Mediterranean have accepted the invitation to the French after difficult negotiations”*(Figaro)

According to the Universal Declaration of Rights of Indigenous  
Algiers, July 4, 1976 We live in times of great hope, but also of deep concern:

- Times filled with conflicts and contradictions;
- A time when the liberation struggles have raised the peoples of the world against the national and international structures of imperialism and were able to overthrow colonial systems;



- Times of struggles and victories when nations give themselves, each other or within each of them, new ideals of justice;
- A time when the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, expressed the search of a new international political and economic.

But it is also a time of frustration and defeat when new forms of imperialism appears to oppress and exploit people.

Imperialism, by treacherous and brutal methods, with the complicity of governments often installed by itself, continues to dominate the region. By direct or indirect, through the multinational companies, by the use of corrupt local politicians, with the help of military regimes based on police repression, torture and physical extermination of opponents by a set of practices which have been given the name of neo-colonialism, imperialism extends its influence over many peoples.

Conscious interpret the aspirations of our time, we met in Algiers to proclaim that all peoples of the world have an equal right to liberty, the right to be free from foreign interference and to give the government their choice, the right, if they are bonded, to fight for their freedom, the right to enjoy, in their struggle, the assistance of other peoples. Convinced that the observance of human rights involves the rights of peoples, we adopted the UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES.

All those who, throughout the world, lead the great battle, sometimes the arms for the liberation of all peoples, are in this Declaration the assurance of the legitimacy of their struggle.

### Section I. Right to life

Art. 1. Every people has the right to existence.

Art. 2. Every people has the right to respect for their national and cultural identity.

Art. 3. Every people has the right to retain peaceful possession of its territory and to return if deported.

Art. 4. No one can be, because of his national or cultural identity, the purpose of killing, torture, persecution, deportation, expulsion or subjected to conditions of life likely to compromise the identity or integrity of the people it belongs .

### Section II. Right to political self-determination

Art. 5. Every people has an inalienable and inderogable right to self-determination. It determines its political status freely, without any foreign interference outside.

Art. 6. Every people has the right to be free of colonial domination or foreign direct or indirect and any racist regime.

Art. 7. Every people has the right to a democratic representative of all citizens, without distinction of race, sex, creed or color, and capable of ensuring the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

Consequently, the practices of the colonial Syrian, are an absolute negation, a violation of international law and human rights and fundamental freedoms including the right to self-determination for Kurdish people in Syria. This is our starting point for present crimes committed by the Syrian state.

Historically the question is to know is what the international criminal justice is capable or is she an effective and essential not only to fight against

impunity for violations of human rights and crimes committed against the Kurdish people in Syria yesterday and today, but also to bring those responsible before the International Criminal Court first Bashar Al Assad? Therefore we first of the historicity of the People's Political Kurdistan Kurdish southeast.

## **HISTORICITY OF THE QUESTION OF THE KURDISH PEOPLE IN SOUTH EAST KURDISTAN**

My comrades statementKurdish Yekiti party in Syria have made the following statementKurdish Yekiti party in Syria

“ More than 3 million Kurds live in Syria, comprising about 20 percent of the Syrian population, making them the largest non-Arab minority in the country. They are concentrated primarily in the north and northeast of the country, in three provinces (Alhasakah,Alraqqa and Aleppo).Since 1963 until today, the Al-Baath Party is the ruling party in Syria. During their rule the Kurds in Syria, are suffering chauvinistic policies of racial discrimination that are practised by the Syrian authorities. As a result of systematic discrimination and daily alienation, the Kurds have been compelled to migrate away from their homelands in search of shelter and a means of supporting themselves and their families in larger cities, and as examples of their discrimination practices and racist projects:

On 05<sup>th</sup> of October 1962, Syrian authorities issued a so-called special census in Hasakah province, the northeastern Syrian province in which the majority of Kurds have their origins. The authorities then produced statistical reports, as a result many as 120,000 Kurds—nearly 20 percent of Syria’s Kurdish population—were denationalized, today there are more than 300,000 Kurds losing all rights of citizenship, including the right to vote and participate in public life, the right to travel outside the country, the right to private ownership, and the right to employment in the public sector. In addition to the difficulties associated for them with finding work most of them have to leave there lands, homes and immerged to other countries or other cities in Syria like Damascus and others to survive with there families.

In 1973, the Baathist government instituted the so-called “Arab Belt” draft, under which Arab families from the areas of Aleppo and al-Raqqa were forced to migrate to forty Kurdish villages throughout Jazeera province, covering an area 275 kilometers long and 5 to 15kilometers across that bordered on Turkey and Iraq. The draft severely disturbed the region’s social balance, especially in Jazeera province, to such a point that social and civic disputes there

remain a source of persistent local tension. The Syrian government also began to replace the names of Kurdish villages and sites with Arabic ones.

Syrian authorities are offering very good jobs for Arabs from other provinces in Kurdish provinces at the time they keep saying that there is no vacancies or dismiss the Kurds from their jobs in their provinces under the pretext of safety; security measures.

- No permission for Kurds to be regular soldier or to get a job in the diplomatic agencies, other government agencies, and many other public departments.
- Decree 49 introduced on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2008, following previous Decrees in relation to agricultural practices. The law stems from a fallacy that the Syrian Government is promoting to discredit Kurds that there is activity on the border that threatens the security of Syria. This is where the majority of Kurds live. Decree 49 is designed to control the movement of people in this area by requiring them to obtain a license to build, rent, sell or buy property, in addition to the existing restrictions on agricultural practices in that area. Although some of this area are more than 100 km away from the border. This decree had caused a paralysis in building section and as a result more than 500,000 Kurds had to leave their homelands.

The problems faced by Syria's Kurds exist in a greater context of regional discord and instability that affect Kurds throughout the Middle East. Alleviating these much greater issues would help to improve the situation in Syria, although care must be taken to ensure that such efforts accord with international standards for minority rights, human rights, and humanitarian law.

For its part, the international community can no longer ignore the abrogation of Kurdish rights occurring in Syria. The growing number of denationalized Kurds and worsening violations of Kurdish civic, economic, social, and cultural rights threaten not only to provoke Kurdish resistance to the Syrian state, including demands for independence, but also to encourage the state to respond to these demands with violence.

There is a regular campaign of arresting people from the Kurdish opposition and the latest one was arresting three committee of Yekiti party and one political activist:

1. Hassan Ibrahim Saleh is a member of the political committee of the Kurdish Yekiti Party in Syria. He was born in 1947, and is married with seven children. He is a retired teacher with a degree in geography
2. Mohamed Mustapha is a member of the Political Committee of the Kurdish Yekiti Party in Syria. He was born in 1962, and is married he has a daughter since one month. He is a lawyer, arrested in 26/6/2007 after supporting stateless demonstration.
3. Maroof Mulla Ahmed is a member of the Political Committee of Kurdish Yekiti Party in Syria. He was born in 1954, and is married with four children. was arrested from 12/08/2007 to 03/03/2008.
4. Anwar Nasso is a political activist. He was born in 1962, and is married with three children. He is also a former detainee.

We appeal to the United Nations, human rights organizations and humanitarian groups including democratic Western governments to put pressure on the Syrian government to stop such actions and procedures that make matters more complicated, and to halt the persecution of Kurds by denying them their Human Rights and the right of self-determination”<sup>1</sup>

## **the South East Kurdsitan is colonized by Syria**

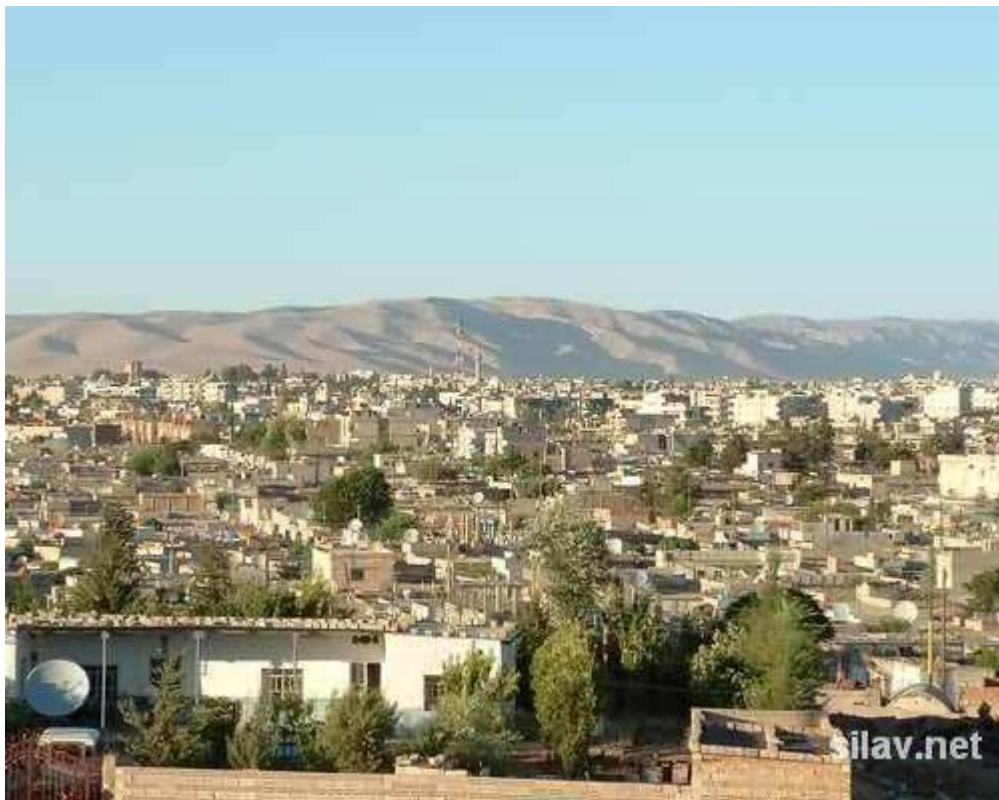
We saone that the political system is a colonial system and the South East Kurdsitan is colonized by Syria or the Kurdish people live in conditions of slavery. No right is not granted by the Kurds in Syria and 300,000 are without identities of Citizenship themselves Syrian

The colonization is a process of population expansion and political domination, economic and cultural (to differentiate from colonialism which is a doctrine or ideology) practiced by some States on other States or people then forced to accept more connections or less close dependence . It is an expansive process of occupation, which is the establishment of one or more colonies by placing under the influence of other foreign territories. Where political domination of territory and subjugation of its inhabitants, we speak of imperialism from the center of political decision called metropolis.

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<sup>1</sup> Kurdish Yekiti party in Syria 07-01-2010

The Colonization can be designed to operate real or supposed advantages (raw material, labor, strategic location, living space, etc..) Territory for the benefit of his mother or his settlers, and can aim announced the development of civilization. The settlement differs from a mere political occupation of a territory because it is an economic, religious or ideological. The Colonization differs from the simple annexation by the differential treatment of rights or legal status granted between the citizen and the colonized, to the detriment of the latter. Colonization is characterized by mass mailing (settlement) or not (counter protectorate ...) settlers from the colonizing country to manage the colony.



This slave was led by researchers aproximative as follows

“Syria is at a critical crossroads, faced with a timely opportunity to maintain stability and security in the country by realizing the nationality and its concomitant rights of all residents.

In particular, an estimated 300,000 stateless Kurds live within the country’s borders, but are in a unique situation in relation to the larger Kurdish population due to a 1962 census that led to their denationalization.

The lack of nationality and identity documents means that stateless Kurds, for all practical purposes, are rendered non-existent. Their basic rights to education, employment, property ownership, political participation, and legal marriage are severely limited, relegating them to the outermost margins of Syrian civil society. “It is like being buried alive,” said one man.

In an attempt to mitigate the desperation of their plight, some Kurds have begun to mobilize themselves to advocate for their recognition. Others take tremendous risks to leave Syria illegally and seek opportunities abroad. However, those caught may be deported back, imprisoned, and subjected to harsh treatment. Individuals who actively tried to change the situation for stateless Kurds have also been detained and tortured. In his speech on November 10, 2005, President Bashar Al-Assad of the Syrian Arab Republic said that he wants to resolve issues of nationality in the Hassakeh region. “We will solve this issue soon in an expression of the importance of national unity in Syria.” But over the years, many government promises about resolving the plight of stateless Kurds have been made and broken. “Promises are made by the authorities, but in practical life there are no changes,” one stateless man told Refugees International.

While the Syrian government deserves credit for decades of assistance to hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, and now to the growing number of Iraqi refugees present on their territory due to the ongoing crisis in Iraq, it must recognize in a concrete way the rights of hundreds of thousands of individual Kurds within its own borders who have been arbitrarily denied the right to Syrian nationality. The Syrian government needs to repeal all draconian restrictions on the free expression of Kurdish cultural identity and grant citizenship to individuals who lack it.

President Al-Assad needs to make good on his promises now. For only when the stateless Kurds in Syria have been fully nationalized and the broader issue of the Kurdish place in Syrian political, social, and economic life has been addressed can peace and security within Syria be realized”<sup>2</sup>

## **Arbitrary Detention & Torture**

### **Kurdish leaders detained for advocating Kurdish autonomy in Syria**

January 17, 2010 by [sks](#)  
Filed under [News](#), [Reports](#), [Syria](#)



Hassan Ibrahim Saleh is a member of the political committee of the Kurdish Yekiti Party in Syria. He was born in 1947, and is married with eight

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<sup>2</sup> A POWERFUL VOICE FOR LIFESAVING ACTION **Maureen Lynch & Perveen Al I** stateless kurds in syria

children. He is a retired teacher with a degree in geography. He is a resident of the town of Qamishli – Hasakah province.



Mohamed Mustapha is a member of the Political Committee of the Kurdish Yekiti Party in Syria. He was born in 1962, and is married with one daughter. He is a lawyer and a former detainee. He is a resident of the town of Qamishli – Hasakah province.



Maroof Mulla Ahmed is a member of the Political Committee of the Kurdish Yekiti Party in Syria. He was born in 1952, and is married with four children. He has a high school diploma, and is also a former detainee. He is a resident of the town of Qamishli – Hasakah province.



Anwar Nasso is a political activist. He was born in 1962, and is married with three children. He is an artist, and holds a qualification in agricultural studies from college, and he is employed. He is also a former detainee, and is a resident of Amuda town in Hasakah province.

It is believed that these people have been arrested because they promoted the idea that the solution to the problem for Kurds in Syria is through autonomy for the Kurdish region. This was accepted by the Kurdish Yekiti Party in Syria during the Sixth Conference in December 2009. It is a challenge to the Government which tries to divide the Kurds, but the Kurdish Yekiti Party is clear that it will continue on behalf of Kurdish human rights, and for democracy and freedom despite the conspiracy against them.

**Hassan Saleh** and **Marwan ‘Uthman** participated on 10 December 2002 in a peaceful demonstration celebrating the universally-recognised Human Rights Day, outside the People’s Assembly in Damascus. The demonstrators were calling for the government to officially recognise the existence of the Kurdish nationality within the unity of the country, remove the barriers imposed on the Kurdish language and culture, and release all political prisoners. The two men, both leading members of the illegal Kurdish Yekiti Party, were arrested five days later when they appeared, as requested, to meet with the then Minister of

the Interior, Major General 'Ali Hammud. **On 20 December 2002 they reportedly appeared without legal representation before the Military Court where they were charged with “involvement in an unauthorised organisation”.** They were initially detained at the Political Security Department in Damascus, where, **after two and a half months of incommunicado detention,** they were allowed monthly visits by close members of their families. The visits were restricted to between 15 and 30 minutes each, and carried out from behind bars in the presence of a security officer. While held at the Political Security Department **they both reportedly suffered beatings by security officers, and for prolonged periods were denied visits by lawyers and doctors. There were particular concerns for sixty-year-old Hassan Saleh's health as he was suffering from chest pains and was denied medical treatment.**

In March 2003 the Military Court, having added the charge of “inciting sectarian strife” to the initial charge, transferred the case to the SSSC which added a further charge of “attempting to sever part of the Syrian territories and annex it to another state”. **They were only permitted to talk very briefly with a lawyer, reportedly for three or four minutes, through a window while in the SSSC's detention centre. After almost one year's detention, they were transferred to a Military Police detention centre where they reportedly suffered physical and psychological torture, including being stripped naked in front of security officers and other prisoners.** A military judge then ordered them to 'Adra Prison, where **they were put in solitary confinement for about three months.** In February 2004 the SSSC convicted them of “attempting to sever part of the Syrian territory and annex it to a foreign state”. They were sentenced to three years' imprisonment which was reduced immediately by the Court President to 14 months, which time they had already served in prison, and they were released on 24 February 2004. **Amnesty International considered both men to be prisoners of conscience.**

**Syria: two leaders of the Kurdish Yekiti Party before the State Security Court for having asked the authorities to ‘review their discriminatory policies.**

Two leaders of the Kurdish Yekiti (Unity) Party who had been jailed in December after a sit-in organised in Damascus, will be brought before an emergency tribunal, the State Security Court. “Messrs Marouane Osman and **Hassan Saleh** are to be brought before the State Security Court for the offence of having aroused religious dissension” explained Mr. Anouar Bounni in a communiqué dated 9 February. “This is a step backwards and an attempt to reactivate the emergency laws” established nearly forty years ago, said Mr. Bounni.

On 10 December last, nearly 150m Kurds had demonstrated in front of the Syrian Parliament to ask the authorities to “review their discriminatory policies” against the Kurdish population of Syria. Messrs Osman and Saleh were arrested five days later when they visited the Ministry of the Interior to meet the Minister, Ali Hammoud, the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in Syria (CDDS) stated in a communiqué. “Their lawyers have requested that Messrs Osman and Saleh be brought before ordinary courts. They stressed, moreover, that the accused are members of the Political Committee of the Yekiti Party, which works quite openly, in the absence of any law regarding political parties” Mr. Bounni continued.

In October 2002, in an open letter to Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, five Kurdish parties, making up the Kurdish Democratic Alliance of Syria (KDAS) had demanded that the authorities return to almost 200,000 Kurds their national identity cards that had been withdrawn from them in 1962.

In February 2004, the SSSC convicted two leaders in the unauthorized Kurdish Yekiti party, **Hassan Saleh** and Marwan `Uthman, on charges of attempting “to cut-off part of Syrian land to join it to another country.” They were sentenced to three years, which the court later reduced to 14 months.

Syrian security forces had arrested the men on December 15, 2002, five days after their party had staged a sit-in outside the Syrian National Assembly; they had tried to deliver a statement to the President of the National Assembly calling on the Syrian regime to “remove the barriers imposed on the Kurdish language and culture and recognize the existence of the Kurdish nationality within the unity of the country.”

Since 2007 the security services have detained seven high-ranking members of Yekiti, including its general secretary Fuad `Aliko, 59, and **Hasan Saleh, 62**, its former general secretary and a current member of its Political Committee.

On April 14, 2009, the Fifth Sole Military Judge in Damascus sentenced `Aliko to eight months in prison for “membership in a political organization without the permission of the government” (article 288 of the penal code) and **sentenced Saleh to 13 months for the same offense as well as for “inciting to riots and sectarian strife” (article 298)**. The military prosecutor based his charge on the allegation that they organized and participated in the demonstration that took place in Qamishli on November 2, 2007, to protest against Turkish attacks on the PKK in northern Iraq (see chapter II). Saleh and `Aliko both told Human Rights Watch that **the charge was baseless and that they were not present at the demonstration**, which another Kurdish party, the PYD, had organized. Both men have appealed the decision and remain free pending appeal.

The trial was the authorities' latest effort to harass and pressure Saleh and `Aliko. **The authorities have banned Saleh from traveling since 1996. Security services detained him on December 15, 2002, five days after he led a sit-in outside the Syrian National Assembly to deliver a statement calling on the Syrian regime to “remove the barriers imposed on the Kurdish language and culture”** (see chapter I, section “The March 2004 events”). The security services referred him to the Supreme State Security Court, which sentenced him in February 2004 to three years in jail on charges of attempting “to cut-off part of Syrian land to join it to another country,” which the court later reduced to 14 months.

Saleh told Human Rights Watch that **the harassment continued following his release in 2004: “They would arrest me for a few hours for participating or leading demonstrations calling for more rights for the Kurdish people in Syria or asking for democracy.”**

**Saleh's last arrest occurred on November 2, 2008, when security forces detained him for 16 hours for leading a demonstration before the Syrian parliament that demanded the repeal of Decree No. 49, which imposes restrictions on inhabitants of border areas—a majority of whom are Kurds—to sell and buy property (see chapter II).**

Saleh is currently also facing trial before a military judge in Qamishli on the charge that he distributed publications of the Yekiti party to two young men, Shehbaz Isma`il and Sawar Darwish, who stored them in their shop. The trial of Saleh and the two young men is ongoing at this writing.

Some Kurds have been subjected to arbitrary detention and torture as a consequence of their efforts to rally for the political and legal recognition of stateless Kurds in Syria. In July 2005, following the children's demonstration for the rights of stateless Kurdish children in Syria in front of UNI CEF, eight accompanying adults were detained. One former detainee explained how he was tortured and kept in solitary confinement for fourteen months. Another said his captors put shoes in his mouth and on his head.

They tortured him with electric shock and by using “the chicken,” a technique that involves stretching the persons out along a long rod, binding the hands and feet at either end, and then rotating them. In 1992 M. Jamil, an Ajnabi lawyer interviewed by Refugees International, was arrested for his alleged involvement in a campaign to return nationality to the families of stateless Kurds who were deprived of it in 1962. Ajanib and nationals alike participated in the protest by posting banners and signs demanding the stateless Kurds be given their rights and nationality in Syria, and more than 300 people were arrested, many of whom were sentenced to up to three years in prison. Mr. Jamil was

detained without charge and tortured by a gang of five men almost to the point of death in order to force a confession from him. He was verbally abused, beaten and punched, brutally kicked in his back, raped with a bottle, forced into a tire, electrocuted multiple times with wires attached to his genitals and toes, starved, and psychologically tortured. He suffered unconsciousness and severe injuries to his spinal column and eye as a result. He was tortured along with six other accused people, three of whom were Ajanib; one man was nearly 60 years old and bled from the rapes for nearly five days. Mr. Jamil was kept for 21 days in a 70 inch by 66.3 inch room, sometimes in solitary confinement and other times with another person.

“The world has shut its eyes to our problem,” declares a stateless Kurd. Syria and the world community, led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UN HCR), must take concrete steps to end statelessness. Many stateless Kurds reportedly fear approaching the UN HCR due to perceived political connections between the United Nations and the Syrian government. This was largely exacerbated by the July demonstration held in front of UNI CEF, when stateless Kurdish children and their relatives marched there asking for the recognition of their rights and were met with police brutality and arrests. There was no intervention on the part of any UN office or official, even after agencies were approached by relatives of the demonstrators for assistance in securing the release of the eight men who were detained.

### **The Syrian state applies a racist and colonialist policy against the Kurdish people and against its intellectual, practical methods of systematic torture is a policy of genocide, it conient to give some of Amnesty International**

Four Kurdish political activists were detained on 26 December in Syria, and have been held incommunicado since then. They are at risk of torture and other illtreatment. Hassan Saleh, Muhammad Ahmed Mustafa and Ma'rouf Mulla Ahmed - all senior members of the unauthorized Syrian Kurdish Yeketi Party in Syria - and Anwer Naso, also a member of the Yeketi Party, were arrested on 26

December by members of Political Security, one of Syria's security agencies. Political Security regularly detains individuals perceived as opposing or being critical of the Syrian regime. Their detention came around three weeks after the men attended a Yeketi Party conference that called for autonomy in the Kurdish areas in Syria. The four activists were arrested when they presented themselves to the Political Security branch in Qamishli, a predominantly Kurdish city in north-eastern Syria, in response to an order to see the head of

office there. The head of office has reportedly indicated that the men were taken into custody and then transferred to a detention centre elsewhere in Syria. Since their arrest, they are believed to have had no contact with the outside world.

Muhammad Ahmed Mustafa takes regular medication for an overactive thyroid and Hassan Saleh needs medication for health problems including an underactive thyroid and high cholesterol. He has constant pain from a slipped disc in his back for which he takes painkillers and is under instructions not to carry more than two kilograms in weight following a hernia operation he underwent in 2006. Ma'rouf Mulla Ahmed also suffers from a slipped disc in his back. The men may not have access to their medication in detention.

Amnesty International believes that the four activists are likely to be prisoners of conscience, detained solely for peacefully expressing their political opinions regarding issues relating to Kurds in Syria.

#### **KURDISH POLITICAL ACTIVISTS DETAINED IN SYRIA ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Hassan Saleh was born in 1947 and is married with seven children; Muhammad Ahmed Mustafa was born in 1962 and is married with one child; Ma'rouf Mulla Ahmed was born in 1954 and is married with four children; and Anwer Naso was born in 1962 and is married with three children.

The Kurds comprise up to 10 per cent of the population of Syria and reside mostly around the city of Aleppo in the north of the country and the al-Jazeera region in the north-east. These predominantly Kurdish areas lag behind the rest of the country in terms of social and economic indicators. Kurds are subjected to identity-based discrimination, including restrictions on the use of their language in schools and the use of culture, such as bans on producing and circulating Kurdish music.

Like other Kurdish political organizations, the Yeketi Party is unauthorized in Syria. Indeed, those who raise concerns about the treatment of Kurds in the country can face prolonged arbitrary detention, torture and other ill-treatment. For example, Hassan Saleh, one of the four detained last month, was arrested along with hundreds of others in November 2008 for taking part in a demonstration against a presidential decree which increased restrictions on housing and property rights in border areas mainly inhabited by Kurds.

At the time of his arrest on 26 December 2009, Hassan Saleh had an appeal pending against a 13-month sentence from a military court for membership of an unauthorized political organization and inciting "sectarian strife". These charges arose from allegations that he organized and participated in a demonstration in November 2007 protesting against Turkish attacks on the

Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) in northern Iraq. He denies attending this demonstration, which was organized by another Kurdish party.

Hassan Saleh was subjected to beatings by members of the Political Security when he was arrested in 2002 after he participated in a peaceful demonstration celebrating the universally recognized Human Rights Day on 10 December. He had called on the government to remove the barriers imposed on the Kurdish language and culture, and release all political prisoners (see

Amnesty International's Urgent Action of 18 December 2002, MDE 24/053/2002 and updates).

Ma'rouf Mulla Ahmed was arrested in August 2007 by State Security, another of Syria's security agencies, in August 2007 while travelling by bus to Lebanon to visit friends. He was held for over six months without access to legal representation (see Amnesty International's Urgent Action of 20 August 2007, MDE 24/041/2007 and updates). Muhammad Ahmad Mustafa was reportedly arrested in 2003 for organizing a march for children who carried placards calling for nationality rights for all Kurds born in Syria.

### **AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC STATEMENT<sup>3</sup>**

The Kurdish People rights activists jailed Amnesty International condemns the prison terms imposed yesterday on three members of Syria's Kurdish minority convicted of "weakening national sentiment" and "inciting sectarian or racial strife or provoking conflict" on account of their legitimate exercise of freedom of expression and association.

Amnesty International considers them prisoners of conscience and is calling for their immediate and unconditional release. Yesterday, the Damascus Criminal Court imposed three year prison sentences on Sa'dun Sheikhu, Mohammad Sa'id 'Omar and Mustafa Jum'ah, all leading members of the Azadi (Freedom) Party, which advocates an end to discrimination against the Kurdish minority. The three were convicted of "weakening nationalist sentiment" and "inciting sectarian or racial strife or provoking conflict between sects and various members of the nation." They denied the charges, which are based on vaguely worded provisions of the Syrian Penal Code that have often been used to penalize Kurdish minority activists and human rights defenders. The charges arise from their circulation of an Azadi party newspaper which criticized continuing discrimination against, Kurds, who are estimated to number between one and a half and two million and to comprise around 10 per cent of Syria's

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<sup>3</sup> AI Index: MDE 24/033/2009 -16 November 2009 Syria:

population. Two other charges brought against the three men - that they had established an "organization with the aim of changing the financial or social status of the state" and committed "aggression aiming to incite civil war and sectarian fighting and incitement to kill" - were dropped. Sa'dun Sheikhu and Mohammad Sa'id 'Omar were detained by Military Intelligence officers on 25 October 2008 and held incommunicado for more than three months. They were initially held in the north-western city of Aleppo, about 500km from their homes, before being transferred to the Military Intelligence's Palestine Branch detention centre in Damascus, where many detainees have been interrogated and tortured.. Mustafa Jum'ah was arrested on 10 January 2009 and detained incommunicado at the Palestine Branch for almost a month. The three men were transferred to 'Adra Prison in February and appeared before Damascus Criminal Court for the first time in June. All three are currently held at 'Adra Prison although Mohammad Sa'id 'Omar was hospitalized after he suffered a stroke on 24 April, and is now reported to be partially paralysed and to have difficulty speaking and moving. Guards chained him to his bed while he remained in hospital. He is now receiving medication which his family provides when they make weekly visits to him in prison.

Before their trial, the three men were allowed only restricted access to their lawyers, who they were not able to consult under conditions of full confidentiality, and it was only with difficulty and after a significant delay that their defence lawyers were able to obtain copies of key prosecution documents. The sentencing of these men yesterday follows the imprisonment of another leading Kurdish minority activist earlier this year. On 11 May, the Damascus Criminal Court sentenced Mesh'al al-Tammo, spokesperson of the Kurdish Future Current, an unauthorized political party, to three and a half years' imprisonment for possessing party documents critical of the Syrian government. He was arrested in August 2008. He too is a prisoner of conscience.

#### **Berzani Karro DISAPPEARS, RISKS TORTURE**

A Syrian Kurdish man has been forcibly returned to Syria from Cyprus. He was detained on arrival, and has not been seen since: he has been subjected to enforced disappearance and is in grave danger of torture.

Berzani Karro, who is 20, is now known to have been arrested at Damascus airport on 27 June. His father has since made numerous inquiries with the Syrian authorities about his son's fate and whereabouts, including at a number of detention centres and prisons around the country, but they have denied holding him in their custody. One State Security officer in the predominantly Kurdish north-eastern town where he lives, Amouda, told his father that his family name alone was enough to have led to him being arrested: an uncle with the same family name is a prominent member of the outlawed

Kurdish Left Party of Syria (al-Hizb al-Yasari al-Kurdi fi Suria), and now lives in exile in Sweden.

Berzani Karro had left Syria in October 2006 and travelled to Cyprus, where he applied for asylum. His application was rejected and he was arrested in September 2008, on the grounds that he had no legal right to remain in the country. He was detained in Larnaca prison until he was returned to Syria. Cypriot officials escorted him on the plane, and handed him over to the Syrian authorities at Damascus airport. They first allowed him to make one phone call to his family, in which he told them he was about to be taken to the al-Fayha Political Security Branch in Damascus. Political Security is one of several branches of the security forces operating in Syria, all of which regularly detain individuals on even the slightest suspicion of opposition to the regime. Kurds in Syria are particularly vulnerable to prolonged arbitrary detention as well as torture and other ill-treatment.

Abdelbaqi Khalaf is an advocate of democracy in Syria and political unity within the Kurdish community who is known to have frequent contact with members of different Kurdish political parties. He told friends before his arrest that he believed State Security agents were monitoring his movements. According to sources in Syria, 'Abdelbaqi Khalaf was arrested once before by State Security officers, in May 2008, when he was detained and interrogated for several hours before being released without charge.

Before their arrest, Nedal and Riad Ahmed were engaged in discussions with other Kurdish activists to set up a Kurdish cultural organization to promote Kurdish culture through books, magazines and cultural events. Since 1992 they had been operating an unofficial library which lent out books on Kurdish issues in both Arabic and Kurdish and, in a limited number of cases, printed books which authors writing on Kurdish matters were unable to publish elsewhere. Kurds in Syria suffer discrimination because of their ethnicity; many of them are denied Syrian nationality and therefore do not receive the same education, employment, health care and other rights enjoyed by Syrian nationals. In addition, severe restrictions are placed on the use of the Kurdish language and culture in Syria; publishing and printing materials in Kurdish, as well as teaching it, is forbidden and penalized by imprisonment. Kurdish civil society activists and those deemed to be associated with Kurdish political parties or groups who raise concerns about the treatment of Kurds in Syria, face the risk of arbitrary arrest, torture and imprisonment after unfair trials.

Political activist Jakarkhon Sheikho 'Ali, a member of Syria's Kurdish minority, is being held incommunicado at the Military Security Branch in the city of Aleppo, north-east of the capital Damascus. He may be a prisoner of

conscience, detained solely for the peaceful exercise of his rights to freedom of expression and association. He is at risk of torture and other ill-treatment. Jakarkhon Sheikho 'Ali, aged 28, was arrested on the evening of 20 June, apparently by Syrian Military Security. For the first week of Jakarkhon Sheikho 'Ali's detention, his family did not have any information regarding his fate or whereabouts. Through an indirect source they have found out that he is being detained by the Military Security Branch in Aleppo. Syrian human rights organizations and Syrian Kurdish political parties believe that Jakarkhon Sheikho 'Ali has been detained by Syrian Military Security because of his activities as a senior member of the Kurdish Democratic al- Wifaq Party, an unauthorized Kurdish Syrian political party. Two previous attempts to arrest Jakarkhon Sheikho 'Ali had failed. In early 2008, a patrol by Political Security, a separate security force, raided his then home in 'Efrin, a town near Aleppo, but he was out at the time. A Military Security patrol raided his new home in Aleppo in February 2009, and again he was out. Jakarkhon Sheikho 'Ali was also summoned for interrogation on at least three occasions in 2009 by either Political or Military Security but was not detained on any of them.

Amnesty International condemns the sentencing yesterday of Mesh'al al-Tammo, a 51- year-old Kurdish activist, to three and a half years in prison for his political activities. The organization considers him to be a prisoner of conscience, detained solely for peacefully expressing his political views, and is calling for his immediate and unconditional release. On 11 May the Damascus Criminal Court found Mesh'al al-Tammo, who is a member of Syria's Kurdish minority and the spokesperson of the Kurdish Future Current in Syria, an unauthorized political party, guilty of "weakening national sentiments" (Article 285 of the Penal Code) and "broadcasting false or exaggerated news which could affect the morale of the country" (Article 286). The charges related to party documents that were found in his car when he was arrested by Syrian Air Force Security on 15 August 2008.

Mesh'al al-Tammo was arrested at a checkpoint between the northern city of 'Ein al-'Arab, known in Kurdish as Kobani, and his home in the city of Aleppo. His whereabouts remained unknown until his transfer to 'Adra Prison near Damascus on 26 August. Human rights organizations in Syria later learned that, at some point during those 12 days of incommunicado detention, Syrian Air Force Security had handed Mesh'al al- Tammo into the custody of the Political Security Branch in Damascus, which is responsible for investigating the activities of suspected political dissidents. Amnesty International has serious concerns about both this period of pre-trial detention and the trial proceedings themselves. Mesh'al al-Tammo's lawyers reportedly asked to call a total of seven defence witnesses to give evidence at the trial, but the court failed to

respond to the request, meaning that none were able to appear. The right of the accused to call and question witnesses is a cornerstone of the right of defence in a fair trial. Mesh'al al-Tammo is also a member of the Committees for the Revival of Civil Society, an unauthorized pro-reform network of Syrians who meet to discuss human rights and political matters. Kurdish human rights defenders and civil society activists, along with those deemed to be associated with Kurdish political parties or groups which raise concerns about the treatment of Kurds in Syria, run a high risk of being arrested by the security forces, which have sweeping powers of arrest and detention. The criminal, military and state security courts widely interpret loosely defined articles of the Penal Code and frequently hand down severe prison terms to them and other suspected opponents of the state following trial proceedings which fail to meet international standards.

Maryam Kallis was visited by the British Consul in Damascus and two of his colleagues on 8 April, in the presence of the Syrian authorities. Although she has been held since 15 March at an undisclosed location, no charges have been brought against her and the reason for her detention has not been made public. Concerns for Maryam Kallis' safety are increased by the fact that other than the visit from the British Consul, she has been held in incommunicado detention, where detainees are at increased risk of being tortured or ill treated. She continues to be denied access to her family or legal representation and it is not known if or when she will be granted another visit by the Consul.

Maryam Kallis suffers from claustrophobia and is very susceptible to panic attacks when either in enclosed or strange and unfamiliar places. The Syrian authorities informed consular staff that she has been treated by a doctor during detention, but Amnesty International has no information about the reasons for her treatment. The authorities have apparently agreed for staff from the British Embassy in the capital, Damascus, to arrange for Maryam Kallis to receive a change of clothes and food from her family. Maryam Kallis had arrived in Syria from the UK on 5 March and had been staying with her sister. She had returned to collect her three children who had been staying in Damascus with her sister and who are aged between five and eight years old. She intended to return with them to London at the end of March. On 15

March, however, she was arrested by a group of eight or 10 men in civilian clothes in the Rukna al-Din area of Damascus. At the time, Maryam Kallis was with her eight-year-old son with whom she was taken back to her sister's apartment, where her passport and those of her children were confiscated, before she was taken away.

# LIST OF MURDERED KURDISH CONSCRIPTS IN THE SYRIAN ARMY

No	Name	Location	Birth		Date of Murder	How
1	Dhiaa Mulla	Mashuk Village	-	-	Spring 2004	-
2	Khairi Barjas Jendo	Amoude	-	-	April 2004	-
3	Kasem Hamed	Al-Hassaka	1982		June 2004	A bullet to the head and one to the body suicide
4	Mohammed Sheikh Mohamed	Senara Village, Efrin	-		October 2004	-
5	Mohamed Way so Ali	Kobani	1987		March 2006	Death under torture
6	Adris Mahmud Musa	Tel Habash Village, Amouda	1981	-	February 2008	Death under torture by Military police in Der Al-Zor
7	Shiyar Yusuf	Dike Village, Efrin	1990	Daraa	April 2008	-
8	Barzan Mahmud Omar	Alaya	-		April 2008	Hit and tortured till death
9	Loqman Sami Hussein	Beskie Village - Rajo - Efrin	1986	Homs	May 2008	Body found in water tank 5 days after his murder
10	Ferhad Ali Seif Khan	Qaruf Village - Kobani	1989	Souaidaa Air Force	July 2008	Killed 4 months after becoming a conscript
11	Jihad Ibrahim Yusouf		-	-	August 2008	Traffic Accident
12	Agid Nawaf Hasan	Ail Aylun Village Derbasie	-	-	August 2008	3 bullets in his chest suicide
13	Siwar Tammo	Kurdo Village Derbasie	1988	Air Force Aleppo	December 2008	2 head shots suicide
14	Ibrahim Shaouish Refaat	Kastal Mokhtar Village Efrin	1990	10th Battalion Damascus	December 2008	One head shot suicide

15	Mohamed Baker Sheikh Dada	Adama Village Rajo Efrin	1989	5th Battalion Daraa	Jan 2009	-
16	Berkhodan Khaled Hamou	Boraz Village Kobani Aleppo	-	Hasaka	Jan 2009	-
17	Mahmud Hannan Khalil	Kara Tapa Village Efrin	-	5th Battalion Daraa	Feb 2009	One head shot suicide
18	Ahmad Saadun	Kobani	-	-	May 2009	An asthma sufferer killed 2 days after becoming a conscript
19	Khabat Shekhmous		-		May 2009	-
20	Ahmed Abdul Rahim Mustafa	Qamishli	1988	10th Battalion Damascus Guard	-	Died of a traffic accident 18 months after joining military
21	Malek Akkash Shabo	-	-	-	-	-
22	Aref Abdelaziz Said Othman	Qamishli	-	-	-	Died by Electric Shock Torture
23	Mahmud Halli Mohamed	Village Ain Batt Kobani	-	-	June 2009	Had an accident while putting up a tent and was killed on the way to hospital
24	Mohamed Omar Kheder	Derbasie	-	Homs	July 2009	While on Guard Duty, he supposedly shot himself by accident one day prior to returning home
25	Hozan Ferhad Dereij	Qamishli				Was killed in Qamishli after being followed by the Security forces
26	Hoger Hasso Rasul	Qamishli	22 Years Old	Near Qutayfa	August 2009	Died by Electric Shock Torture
27	Ahmad Mustafa Ibrahim	Koran Village Efrin	1989		August 2009	-
28	Ahmed Arif Omar	Efrin	1988	116th Battalion Daraa	September 2009	Died by Electric Shock Torture
29	Sulaiman Ahmad	Kasem Village Efrin		88th Battalion	September 2009	Heart stopped in Sports Training
30	Firas Badri Habib	Bilbil Efrin	1988		October 2009	Traffic Accident
31	Rezan Mirana	Teleluna			October	Traffic Accident

		Village Derik			2009	
32	Sadek Musa	Dodyan Aleppo		Damascus	October 2009	Traffic Accident outside the military camp, however when family investigated, they found that their son was killed by drowning in his military camp
33	Khalil Bozan Sheikh Moslem	Rakka			December 2009	2 shots to the head
34	Ezzadin Moro	Kobani				-
35	Issa Khalaf	Kobani	1991	15th Division Daraa	January 2010	One head shot suicide

Considering the fact that kurdish people has its own language, a common culture a history and a teritorial unity which are the bases of the concept of nation , The Movement for National Liberation rises up with all its forces regarding these realities in order to obtain the rights for the kurdish people admitted for all the nations in the Chart of the United Nations." The front for National Liberation in Kurdistan is now developing the legitimate fight of the People which is now being known in the international sphere.

Neglecting the destiny of 30 and 40 million of souls on a territory about 520000 km2, in a such a fragile area - considering the international extent of the events in Kurdistan on the one hand, the silent genocide on the other hand - would interfere with the credibility of these institutions. Differing for a longtime in discussions and in studies on this subject would mean failing to the duties defined in the chart.

Consequently it would be discerning to enforce the rights and the principles deimed by international community and in particular in the Chart of United Nations which is as follows:"(chapter 1 ): One of the aims of the United Nations is the development- between Nations- of friendly relationships based on the respect of the equality principles concerning the rights of peoples and their right to self-determination." In the chapter of "international social and ececonomical cooperation" (chapter IX , clause n°55), we remark that the last part of this clause announces the"right for self-determination for the nations, the universal respect of Human Rights and Fundamental Liberties for everyone, without any distinction of race, of sexe, of language or religion." This has been enforced by the United Nations" in order to create the conditions of stability and welfare which are needed to develop pacific and friendly relationships based on the respect of the equality principle concerning the rights of peoples and their right to self-determination. " The war is against the interests of both turkish people and the Kurdish people.

The Kurdish people has been settling in Kurdistan for three thousand years. But it is deprived of its rights , even its existence is refused and denied by the occupation powers. The foundation of Turkish Republic in 1923 changed nothing, on the contrary, the new turkish totalitarian constitution has worsened the status of the Kurdish people.

By ratifying the international conventions , the governments commit themselves to respect the conventions. Turkey has signed a great number of international conventions among which the United Nations' Chart, The Chart of Paris, and the European Convention for Safeguard of Human Rights and Fundamental Liberties. But the United Nations General Assembly passed a bill in 1960 concerning the decolonisation proceeding of peoples. Despite this , Turkey is breaking these conventions and laughs at the international institutions , injuring the reputation and the credibility of these institutions.

1) Official recognition the situation colonial of the Kurdistan and for the entire nation (not sovereign), as a nation of Kurdistan part of a belligerent countries given the right to freely dispose of itself, up to the separation and the formation of a State independent; 2) the right to self-provision is made by a referendum of the entire population of the territory that decides their fate; 3) the geographical boundaries of that territory are set by the democratically elected representatives of the latter as well as neighbouring areas; 4) conditions that guarantee the right of the nation to freely dispose of herself:

Our proposals for a diplomatic solution international legal

**A FIRST application of the programme the universal realization of the right of peoples to selfdetermination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations**

«*The General Assembly Reaffirming* the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self determination 4[46] enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the

International Covenants on Human Rights,5[47] as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

**Welcoming** the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

**Deeply concerned** at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation that are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of peoples and nations,

**Expressing grave concern** that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their condition,

**Recalling** the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixty-first<sup>6</sup>[48] and previous sessions,

**Reaffirming** its previous resolutions on the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, including resolution 61/150 of 19 December 2006,

**Reaffirming also** its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000, containing the United Nations Millennium Declaration, and recalling its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, containing the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which, inter alia, upheld the right to self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation,

**Taking note** of the report of the Secretary-General,<sup>7</sup>[49]

1. **Reaffirms** that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. **Declares its firm opposition** to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. **Calls upon** those States responsible to cease immediately their military

intervention in and occupation of foreign countries and territories and all acts of

repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, in particular the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of those acts against the peoples concerned;

4. **Deplores** the plight of millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted as a result of the aforementioned acts, and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. **Requests** the Human Rights Council to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. **Requests** the Secretary-General to report on the question to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session under the item entitled “Right of peoples to selfdetermination”.<sup>8[50]</sup>

In accordance with the Charter of the United application we ask for the resolution 2142 (XXI). Elimination of ail forms of racial Discrimination to the conditions of the nation of Kurdistan colonized by the colonialist states; Turkey, Iran and Syria.

*The General Assembly,*

**Recalling** its resolutions 1905 (XVIII) of 20 November 1953 and 2017 (XX) of 1 November 1965 on measures to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Ail Forms of Racial Discrimination,

**Recalling** also its resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, in which it adopted and opened for signature the International Convention on the Elimination of the Forms of Racial Discrimination,

**Noting** the information in the report of the Secretary General,<sup>9[53]</sup> furnished in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1076 (XXXIX) of 28 July 1965 and General Assembly resolution 2017 (XX) on the action taken by Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and regional inter-governmental organizations and directed towards the implementation of the Declaration,

**Noting** also that a seminar on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination is to be held, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, in 1968,

**Noting** further that the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities is undertaking a special study of racial discrimination in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, and has already appointed a Special Rapporteur for that purpose,

**Reaffirming** that racial discrimination and apartheid are denials of human rights and fundamental freedoms and of justice and are offences against human dignity,

**Recognising** that racial discrimination and apartheid, wherever they are practised, constitute a serious impediment to economic and social development and are obstacles to international co-operation and peace,

**Deeply concerned** that racial discrimination and apartheid, despite the decisive condemnation of them by the United Nations, continue to exist in some countries and territories,

**Convinced** of the urgent necessity to further measures to attain the goal of the complete elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid,

1. **Condemns**, wherever they exist, all policies and practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation, including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism;

2. **Reiterates** that such policies and practices on the part of any Member State are incompatible with the obligations assumed by it under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. **Calls** again upon all States in which racial discrimination or apartheid is practised to comply speedily and faithfully with the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and with the above-mentioned resolutions and all other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly, and to take all necessary steps, including legislative measures, for this purpose;

4. **Calls upon** all eligible States without delay to sign and ratify or to accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. **Call upon** Member States which have not already done so to initiate appropriate programmes of action to eliminate racial discrimination and

apartheid, including in particular the promotion of equal opportunities for educational and vocational training, and guarantees for the enjoyment, without distinction on grounds of race, colour or ethnic origin, of basic human rights such as the rights to vote, to equality in the administration of justice, to equal economic opportunities and an equal access to social services;

6. **Appeals** to Member States that, in combating discriminatory practices education and culture should be directed, and mass media and literary creation should be encouraged, towards removing the prejudices and erroneous beliefs, such as the belief in the superiority of one race over another, which incite such practices;

7. **Requests** the Member States which have not yet replied to the Secretary-General's inquiry as to the measures they have taken to implement the Declaration to do so without delay;

8. **Proclaims** 21 March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

9. **Requests** the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session a report on the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, and on the implementation of the provisions of the present resolution»10[54] 2144 (XXI). Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories

*The General Assembly,*

*Noting* Economic and Social Council resolution 11[55]

**Confirming** that the United Nations has a fundamental interest in combating policies of apartheid and that, as a matter of urgency, ways and means must be devised for their elimination

**Bearing** in mind the obligation of all Member States under Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55, which include the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of human

rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

***Convinced*** that gross violations of the rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Roman Rights continue to occur in certain countries, especially in colonies and dependent territories, involving discrimination an grounds of race, colour, sex, language and religion , and the suppression of freedom of expression and opinion, the right to life, liberty and security of person and the right to protection by independent and impartial judicial organs, and that these violations are designed to stifle the legitimate struggle of the people far independence and human dignity

***Recalling*** the Declaration on the Granting of independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination”»12[56]

**The right of self-determination  
for Kurdish People in the South East Kurdsitan,  
colonized by Syria**

Dr Ali KILIC

Paris le 7 mrs 2010

SECTION FRANCAISE DU CENTRE DE PEN KURDE