



# Kurdish Issue In Iran

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**THE STATES OF ARMED COLONIALISTES OUT OF KURDISTAN  
NOT IN INGERENCE  
OF TURKEY AND THE IRAN OF SYRIA  
IN KURDISTAN**

The armed forces of Turkey and Iran began to bombard the southern mountains of Kurdistan since last week. The massive Turkish military attack Iran, involving over 250,000 military, represents a barbaric aggression against the achievements of our revolution of Kurdistan and violates the principles of International Law. The actions of two states justify colonialist they failed to take conscience of the fact that violations of human rights on a large scale are an affront to humanity, which concerns everyone. Crimes against humanity have become forums which are deemed as criminal tribunal in The Hague. The Nuremberg trials have been precedent in this regard. The sovereignty of States does more against these crimes. With the creation of the United Nations, States have formally accepted that the organization is a guarantor of peace and security. The operations led peacekeeping by the UN, its humanitarian interventions or remove threats that violations of human rights can create, are an application of the obligation undertaken by States to cooperate in the quest for peace.

What to do? Is it legitimate silence of the United Nations since the destruction of our Republic of Mahabad in 1946 when our leaders are hanged and our people are massacred in the presence of Soviet and British by the collaboration of Turkish armed Iranian? In other words, the Kurdistan will happen again the subject of genocide for implementing the plan of the Greater Middle East put forward by President Bush WG? If yes, what is the difference between the Treaty of Sykes-Picot and Plan of Greater Middle East Project? If not, how can we act with what scientific analysis of the strategic balance of power in order to implement the declaration by the United Nations to safeguard the achievements of our revolution in order to achieve our project on the political unification of our countries on the one hand and secondly to end colonial domination of the occupants States, Turkey, Iran and Syria, insofar as the USA and England, as member states of the Security Council UN may take the Council to implement the declaration by the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial peoples without being dominated by another foreign force whose people is one Kurdistan?

I think it is here that lies the point of departure for the democratization of reports of forces in the Middle East without the foundation of a democratic republic independent free unified there will be implementing the plan of the Greater Middle East.

## The Position of Problem

Defender of Human Rights, Rene Cassin was the architect of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Despite this declared universality of these rights, the Cold War who moved adjourn the emergence of any interference by the international community, divided into two blocs, on the conduct of States towards their peoples. The resistance comes mainly from the Soviet bloc. During decolonization, France invokes the principle of non-interference so as not having to answer for his policy in Algeria.

However, the discourse of human rights becomes a growing, and the UN has a limited right of scrutiny, with NGOs, in some countries. So on November 6, 1974, the United Nations adopt a resolution that asks Chile to implement the principles of the Declaration of 1948. This type of action will become increasingly common. In the same dynamic, the right to inspect evolves from a simple ability, certainly faces strong resistance, the international community, a duty to denounce the atrocities committed. But regarding the sharing of Kurdistan between the colonialist states, Turkey, Iran, Syria and Iraq and military intervention by Turkey and Iran in the Kurdistan South; it is not had a Legal action by the United Nations while we are not only facing an institutional problem of international legal order, but also the presence of these States colonialists who committed genocide and who occupy Kurdistan; abolish the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. In this sense, a colonial rule in Kurdistan is a violation of international law including the UN Charter. The question that arises is what the UN will keep his silence to address the violation of its charter by the colonialist states of Turkey, from Iran and Syria? If yes, what is the application of the UN Charter? If not, what are the prospects of international legal initiatives of the UN and the EU?

First "interference means under international law without interference under a State or an intergovernmental organization in matters that fall within the exclusive competence of a third State. "According to Bernard Kouchner, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France" outrage at a massacre is not futile. Passivity is a crime. I believe in a positive globalisation. France has invented interference "2 but at the same time it has kept its diplomatic relations with the States colonialists who occupy Kurdistan delivering chemical weapons in Saddam's Iraq and Iran by Khomeini. Thus the right of interference is here that implementation of commitments taken with the signing of the United Nations Charter. But sometimes States opposed to the United Nations denying the facts. The true scope is interference by civil society, which is of increasing importance in the international order. The question that arises is what is the status of illegal occupants statements and what was the response of the UN Security faces an insecurity that claimed many lives of the people of Kurdistan. Then, awareness of international opinion can be seen that the claims of the nation of Kurdistan the right to self-determination are legitimate. As a result, this legitimacy can make states accountable for their misdeeds against the claim of the nation of Kurdistan in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, it is an essential step for the codification of international law commitments of the United Nations for the People of Kurdistan in order to seize el Security Council under the 1960 declaration of the right to grant the independence in Kurdistan because of its colonial status. However, their motivation to promote the principle of humanitarian assistance is not only able to conduct their activities under better conditions: it is also based on their willingness to spread the core values and their belief in human rights.

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2 ) Bernard Kouchner, *Le Nouvel Observateur du 19 Février 2004*

Faced with the threat Turko-Persian in a statement released in Baghdad, the Foreign Ministry said qu'la sent a letter to Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs to protest against bombing of the Turkish army in the provinces of Dohuk and 'Erbil, which have caused substantial damage, fires and have been panic among the civilian population. According Jabbar Yawar, spokesman of the armed forces Kurds said that the province is covered by the Turkish Air Force "The Turkish artillery bombardment took place at dawn today, targeting villages in Dohuk province, which lasted for 45 minutes and was the villages of Zakho and Amadiyah regions of Dohuk, are covered. "This means that the People of Kurdistan is the subject of a military aggression that destroys all the rights of the Kurdish nation of 40 million in the Middle East. To legitimize its policy uses the Turkish state against the guerrillas; JITEM founded by General Yasar Buyukkanit Head of State Major Turkish beneficiary of the old tactic in the strategy of NATO, as commander of forced military allies . Moreover, the armed forces of Turkey carry out terrorist provocations throw responsibility on the Kurdish resistance. That is why forgetting the responsibilities of international law by keeping silent in the face of terrorism States against Turkish and Iranian Kurdistan Secretary General of NATO Mr. Jaap de Hoop Scheffer said "I deplore the terrorist attacks that took place in Turkey in recent weeks and again last night in the east. I, on behalf of all NATO Allies, my sincere condolences to the Turkish people and especially the families of those who died. We strongly condemn terrorism, whatever its motivations and demonstrations. The fight against terrorism remains a priority issue for NATO. 3 "We the Kurds we also we condemn the same terrorism of the Turkish General Staff in Ankara and Kurdistan and all forms of terrorism including terrorism of the Turkish state and bombarded Iranian cities and Kurdish villages and who have declared war on the people of Kurdistan. The question that arises is who organized this provocation terrorist force Ankara and what was behind these criminal acts? Is this are Turkish armed forces, using guerrilla warfare against the Turkish JITEM whose commander of the Turkish General Staff Yasar Buyukkanit top laid the bomb in Ankara? If so, it seems to me that Mr Jaap de Hoop Scheffer Secretary General of NATO has forgotten the Turkish state terrorism; without knowing who laid the bomb in Ankara, and if not what are evidence of the Secretary-General 's NATO justifying that the Turkish General Staff led by General Yasar Buyukkanit did not m  l   in this case, when he defended his officers who have already put bombs in a bookstore in Semdinli? Is it that Mr Jaap de Hoop Scheffer condemned the actions



12-06-2007 Ankara Mr Jaap de Hoop Scheffer with the Chief of Turkish General Staff Yasar Buyukkanit

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3 *D  claration* de Jaap de Hoop Scheffer; Site de l'OTAN

of Turkish armed forces in this case? If yes, Mr Jaap de Hoop Scheffer as we must declare that General Buyukkanit is a war criminal and who has committed crimes against humanity in Kurdistan and now the Turkish armed forces Iranian violate all the norms of international law. military exercises of NATO constitutes support for terrorism by the Turkish state. If not, meet the Secretary General of NATO with Yasar Buyukkanit, is a support for the war criminal in Kurdistan:

The truth is Turkey, a NATO member, has concluded a contract with a value of 1.78 billion dollars on the purchase of 30 F-16 fighters to the U.S. aircraft manufacturer Lockheed Martin in through an ambitious program to modernize its armed forces. Under the contract, the aircraft will be manufactured, assembled, tested and delivered by the Turkish company Tusas in Ankara, said Turkish Minister of Defence, Vecdi Gonul. "Through this project, engineers, technicians and workers in Turkey will have new employment opportunities and this will offset a portion of the purchase price of 30 aircraft, "Gonul said during the press conference following the signing of contracts. The Ambassador of USA to Turkey, Ross Wilson, said see in this contract is an example of close cooperation between the two countries. Turkey has the second army of NATO after that of USA. Lockheed Martin is meanwhile the main supplier to the Pentagon.

At the end of 2006, the American aerospace and defence Lockheed Martin received a U.S. government contract for 635 million dollars for the modernization of the fleet of F-16 fighters to Turkey. At the end of this contract, dated December 22, Lockheed Martin will provide the Turkish Air Force 216 modernization kits for its multi-purpose fighter aircraft F-16C and F-16D, as well as various services such tests flights , Training and technical support, "said the group. These are planes that Turkey used in the bombing of Kurdistan. The execution of this contract, which is based on an agreement US-Turkish government signed in April 2005, should last until February 2016. The Turkish Minister of Defense Vecdi Gönül said in late October 2006 that his country would commit to buy Lockheed Martin a hundred new generation fighter F-35, for an estimated 11 to 12 billion dollars.

In terms of military management, we know that the North Atlantic Council, is the main decision-making body of NATO, which decides on NATO's role in the fight against terrorism. Specific aspects of NATO activities are developed through bodies and specialized committees within which the General Yasar Buyukkanit is specialized. But within NATO Turkish armed forces for years using state terrorism against the people of Kurdistan and currently the Turkish Air Force bombed the basement of Kurdistan with 52 military bases of NATO have been deployed to help protect the attack on the Turkish Army. "The member countries of NATO and partner countries also collaborate in order to improve preparedness civile face the consequences of possible terrorist attacks using chemical, biological or radiological, and able to manage these consequences. In a first step, they drew up an inventory of civilian and military capabilities national may be made available to assist affected countries. "While it is the Turkish armed forces have used chemical and bacteriological weapons against Kurdish fighters, our forests have burned and destroyed our villages by 4000 have forced the deportation of 6000 000 Kurdish and it seems to me that Mr Jaap de Hoop Scheffer has not condemned these acts of terrorism of the Turkish state, then NATO leaders plan a new strategy follows:

"The Response Force is composed of ships, aircraft and ground troops capable of reacting to all kinds of crisis situations throughout the world on very short notice. It operates on the principle of "rotations", member countries of NATO units involving land, air and naval or special forces for a period of six months. The training is therefore essential and it is thanks to

being tested through exercises such as the NRF is constantly ready to meet any mission that the NATO decision-makers could choose to require. "In the current circumstances that have organized against these manoeuvres? And what relationship established between these manoeuvres and the intervention of Turkish armed Iranian Kurdistan South? Because occupation of South Kurdistan has been organized by the Turkish General Staff for four months and 23 is the third time, the violation of borders, despite opposition from Ms. Rice and the opposition of Mr Bush is what NATO will agree with the intervention of Turkish armed forces in South Kurdistan who struggle with the forces allied against the saddamistes?

The truth is that "The Secretary General of NATO, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer has visited on June 12 in Ankara, met the head of the Turkish General Staff Yasar Buyukkanit" has asked Turkey to "exercise a maximum restraint "in its fight against Kurdish separatists of the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK), following an interview with Turkish Foreign Minister, Abdullah Gül. While stressing that "NATO expresses its solidarity and \ [that \] it is involved in the war against terrorism," Mr. De Hoop Scheffer rejected the idea of a NATO action against the separatists Kurds in Iraqi territory. This call for restraint and a diplomatic solution will probably result grincer teeth into the ranks of the Turkish General Staff, at a time when relations with Washington and with the Atlantic organization are rather fresh. Even if the State Department has strongly reiterated on Tuesday that "the PKK is a terrorist organization", the Turkish army accuses his American ally its inaction against the PKK in Iraq. According to Ankara, at least 3500 rebels would be stationed in the mountains of the province autonomous Iraqi Kurdistan, with the blessing of local Kurdish authorities. For their part, wanted Kurdish rebels launch a signal, Tuesday, declaring, to everyone's surprise, a "ceasefire unilaterally." "We renew our call to stop attacks against the Turkish army. We want peace and we are ready to negotiate, said Abdul Rahman Chaderchi, a leader of PKK Iraqi side. But if we are attacked we fight and we will have the capacity to respond to any Turkish aggression. " On many occasions, the PKK has called for ceasefire, but generally not taken seriously. "4

What was the motivation of the Turkish armed forces? It is an imperialist army which was supported by NATO and which has monopolies and military industrial firms to highlight this situation it is essential to mention two meetings held in Ankara and Istanbul. The first is the international conference organized by the Turkish General Staff question globalization and the new dimensions of security was opened by Yasar Buyukkanit "Before delivering my speech I would like to clarify that 55 countries 800 people attended the symposium organized by the Centre for Strategic Studies Research Turkish Armed Forces (SAREM) participants have come here can discuss new dimensions of security "The Head of State Major added that" we can achieve the objectives just with scientific approaches. As pointed out by the great leader Ataturk "in life science is to guide the most fair" He added that he worked at NATO headquarters in Brussels and then he presided over "the Directorate General Intelligence and the NATO and the Southern Europe () I would like to express clearly, the ethnic structure is made sociological; neut not be underestimated, but if we take the floor on a structure ethics on the structure éthinque transforms into a structure racist if it wants to achieve its objective by force of arms; ethnic nationalism turns into a terrorist organization. It is thus facing Turkey the level of development of ethnic nationalist PKK is a fascist organisation "5

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4 Le Monde ; 3-06-2007,

5 Mehmet Yasar Buyukkanit Discours en date du 31-05-2007 ; Site internet [www.tsk.tr](http://www.tsk.tr)

If the logic of General Buyukkanit is right, then the legal construction of the Charter of the United Nations and the Treaty on the prohibition of racial discrimination, is wrong. On the contrary, if the legal construction of the Charter of the United Nations and the Treaty on the prohibition of racial discrimination; is right, then all the declarations of General Mehmet Yasar Buyukkanit are wrong, we must judge the war criminals before International Criminal Court because of his racist, but, due to practices of the extermination of Kurds.

Regarding the second event is the 2007 Bilderberg conference whose delegation will include this year once again to all politicians, businessmen, central bankers, European Commissioners and bosses of the big Western press greatest. They will be joined at the table by leading representatives of European royalty, led by Queen Beatrix, the daughter of the founder of the Bilderberg and former Nazi, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and the President of the Bilderberg, the Belgian Etienne Davignon, vice President of Suez-Tractebel. According to the list of the Executive Committee that the author of this article has had access, the following names have been confirmed as official participants of the Bilderberg for the conference” 6

On the first point if one studies the history of fascism and can establish links between Nazism and Kemalism, the status of the Ottoman Turkish army to a fascist and colonialist founded on the basis of Turkish alliance Germanic . The Pan-Germanism and panturquisme Pan-Islamism and work together on the same basis. Anti-Semitism and racial discrimination and extermination of masses of genocide practices are common. In other words, the current conditions, the Turkish army is an army completely imperialist. Mustafa Kemal, as the founder of the "Fatherland and Freedom"; Committee of Union and Progress of the organization and special party Ay Yildiz (Moon Astre) all these organizations are organizations types Nazis; and Mustafa Kémal has never cut its political and military relations with Enver Pasha, Talat pascha and Djemal Pasha who exterminated the Armenian, Greek Assyro-chadéens and Kurds. All these soldiers have been trained by the German imperialist military doctrine. Despite this, Mustafa Kemal was beaten by the Italians he lost with Enver Pasha 450,000 soldiers and he lost the war in Palestine against the British and 75,000 soldiers were captured by the English in Palestine 65,000 in Yemen and 60,000 in all war Amman these POWs were sent by the British in India to forced labour.

The truth is that throughout its history, the Turkish armed forces have massacred people Armenian, Kurdish and Greek have committed crimes against humanity have made genocide and war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide are not considered: This is the case of Mustafa Kemal who has participated directly in the crimes and he forced the deportation of 400,000 Kurdish 17-01-1917 and the massacred 25 times the people of Northern Kurdistan and gave Nurettin Pacha orders to massacre the people of Qoçgiri in 1921 and the people of Dersim in 1936-37. In this sense, the Turkish armed forces represents a threat to the people of Kurdistan as a whole. We must judge the war criminals before the International Criminal Court Secondly, the question of Science awarded by Mustafa Kemal Yasar Buyukkanit is a concept of the imperialist war based ideas ideologues German military. The Book of General Carl Litzmann "Themes and game tactics of war, contribution to education of our tactical officers ... "Translated from German by Captain Mustafa Kemal in 1909 in Ottoman language and prefaced February 3, 1909 according to the publications of the Turkish General Staff (then Mr. Kemal spoke no German when meeting Sultan Vahdettin with the emperor Kaiser)

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6 *Les délégués au Bilderberg 2007 - Istanbul, Turquie, du 31 mai au 3 juin*

The Book of General Carl Litzmann had been published by the University of Military Berlin. It is a study of the formation of German imperialist army which Hitler saluted General Carl Litzmann (hero of the first World War (the lion of Brzeziny) in early 1930 Hitler and his staff adjutant Major Willihelm Bruckner and Hitler paid tribute to Litzmann.



Hitler saluted General Carl Litzmann 1930

This point is quite important, because the Turkish General Staff has considered Litzmann's book as a work of Mustafa Kemal. The question that arises is to establish what the relationship between political thought and German military and that of Mustafa Kemal; Enver and Djemal and other unionists' military practices.

Another study, are notes of Mustafa Kemal on military manoeuvres in the Headquarters of the Cavalry under the leadership of General of the Cavalry Suphi Pacha. On 12-09-1909 Mustafa Kemal took part in the manoeuvres and published notes that took. These manuscripts have been reprinted [1] in 1954: According to Mustafa Kemal "this is not a book, but it is a commencement of military life that I wanted to dedicate to my comrades (footnotes ten days)" [2] Headquarters of the Cavalry is written under the influence of the German military doctrine. In a sense it is the practice from the theoretical doctrine.

Second as important, but "The application of tactics," which was published in 1911 by the military printing house Salonique. The Directorate of Strategic Studies and history at the Military Staff in 1995 after in the edition of the Banque d'affaires of Turkey in 1959 entitled "The Works of Ataturk on the Military Art" According to the Turkish General Staff the text was written by Mustafa Kemal, while these are notes taken at conferences by Baron Von Der Goltz Pacha and a summary of the book by Baron Von der Goltz, "PATROLS INDEPENDENT. TACTICAL NECESSITIES NEW WEAPONS BY A LONG-RANGE AND THE POWDER NOT SMOKE. TRANSLATED WITH THE AUTHORITY OF THE AUTHOR BY E. JAEGLE written by VON DER GOLTZ (BARON G.): "Published by HINRICHSSEN published in 1890; translated and published in French in 1893. Mustafa Kemal in his letter "7 sent to

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7 VON DER GOLTZ PATROUILLES INDEPENDANTES. TACTIQUE NOUVELLE NECESSITEE PAR LES ARMES A LONGUE PORTEE ET LA POUDDRE SANS FUMEE. TRANSLATED WITH THE AUTHORITY OF THE AUTHOR BY E. JAEGLE

Bulgaria on 05-11-1913 (10) "During a meeting with the Commander of the General Staff of Bulgaria General Fiçef; told me that I applied the plan of the Balkan war according to the report that sent me on the side of Luleburgaz, because I had learned all the plans of the General Staff of the Ottoman Empire, we keep / They are German officers who m ' have given this information and we have benefited particularly Goltz Pacha. I have received regular information on the situation of Ottoman forces every day and our military attaché in Berlin, is informed by the German daily "



### **Baron von der Goltz Pacha**

Basically the plan on military tactics Mustafa Kemal is a disciple of General Goltz, is under the absolute influence of General Goltz: In his manuscripts "dialogues between the officer and Commander" comes from the book of General Goltz: It is A summary of the book of General Goltz. At the moment I understood "I fell in love with your book"<sup>8</sup> ( he has read several reprints. Following the initial ideas in the Introduction of the book on "the scientific and military expertise," this point are that feed the soul of the officer "that it must impose the soldiers' war 'is the most truth authentic which keeps track of Art military. " Plu late; Mustafa Kemal under the influence of the German General believes that "the guide is the fairest science. Here the concept of science is used in the same sense that the science of war. Mustafa Kemal said that "what he was best known disciple of General Goltz within our army. And the first time during the monarchy manoeuvres of the Ottoman army at Adrianople; imagine them "<sup>9</sup> This is not coincidence that General von der Goltz"<sup>10</sup> In conclusion, the German military thinking is not with science.

Thirdly it is worth mentioning our friend Ambassador Bernard Dorin "But what we are witnessing now in Turkey? in a strange palinodie. The government, and especially the army, wishing disembarkation Alexandrette of 60 000 American soldiers who are waiting offshore for several weeks permission to set foot on Turkish soil to open the "northern front" against Iraq . But the Turkish Parliament, because of the defection of some deputies of the ruling Islamist training, was unable to approve the landing of GI's who determines granting Turkey a very substantial damages, while the equipment itself continues to be unloaded and transported

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Edité par HINRICHSEN paru en 1890 ; traduit et publié en français en 1893.

<sup>8</sup> Mustafa Kemal ; *Oeuvres Completes*; Tome I ; ;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

<sup>9</sup> Mustafa Kemal ; *Oeuvres Completes*; Tome I ; ;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

<sup>10</sup> Evin Cicek; *Etudes sur l'armée turque* ;

to the Iraqi border by 2 000 U.S. military presence on the spot. (..) But what is crucial however, is the declared will of the Turkish State Major to enter Kurdistan in Iraq at least twice as many Turkish soldiers as American soldiers, ie approximately 120 000 men. To justify this veritable invasion, the Turkish general Ozkök said: "The war will be short if a second front is opened in northern Iraq." In reality, the Turkish motivations are far beyond tactical support for invading American forces. They are essentially twofold. On the one hand, it is to neutralize the armed forces Kurds in the liberated part of Kurdistan from Iraq and thus destroy the regime of autonomy enjoyed by Kurds in the area. Indeed, the Turkish authorities want to repeat that they can not tolerate a regime of freedom for the Kurds of Iraq. This could encourage the greater part of the Kurdish people, which lies precisely in Turkey, to resume his struggle for basic rights violated. The issue is too vital for Ankara, which has taken years to reduce the PKK rebellion, so one can expect on this point at the slightest concession Turkey. A unique opportunity offered to the Turks in Iraq to destroy Kurdish any desire not only to establish a sovereign state (which is not the intention Kurds), but even to form an autonomous region within a federal Iraq or Confederal. You can be sure that this opportunity is, the Turks will not fail to seize it. "11(14)

Thirdly, during an extended meeting between the parties KDP and PUK, in Salahaddin, Thursday, President Massoud Barzani and President Jalal Talabani discussed various political issues Kurds and the political process in Iraq. In a press conference, President Barzani described their meeting as a historic achievement. He said they had focused on a common strategy in the long term. They agreed on the need to carry out reforms in their parties in the interest of serving the people of the region of Kurdistan. The President Barzani denied that Turkish troops had crossed into Kurdistan. Any movement across the border would be regarded as an incursion into Iraq. He said they were willing to cooperate with Turkey to seek a peaceful solution to the issue of the PKK. The President said that Turkey can not expect that the authorities Kurds take military action against the PKK.

The question is to know first what is the goal of the international conference organized by the Turkish General Staff on globalization and the new dimension of security while it is an occupying force and imperialist threat and security of the People Kurdistan? Secondly "globalization exerts Does an influence on military power and jobs of armed force and, if so, where and to what extent? The consequences of globalization on military power are the subject of intense debate theoretical and empirical policies. The liberal analysts underline the extent and influence of globalization, which imposes constraints increasingly rigid political leaders and military, limiting their ability to create military power and use military force. Conversely, analysts dispute the inspiration realistic empleur and influence of globalization, and when they give a role, it appears to them as a source of vulnerabilities. Thirdly establish what the relationship between the Bilderberg Conference and NATO's role in the safety of the Greater Middle East? Fourthly who are the real actors of international terrorism? Which organizations are low? For what reasons States colonialist and imperialist organizations have considered the Movement for National Liberation as terrorist organizations while the armed struggle for national independence for each oppressed nation is legitimate and consistent with international law and the Charter of the United Nations? That is why as a first step we will insist on the relationship between the jobs of the armed forces and internal mechanisms

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11 Bernard Dorin, *Les Kurdes; Destin Héroïque; Destin Tragique*; Edition , Linges de repères; 2005; Paris

clandestine military organizations within the Turkish army against the guerrillas, JITEM, the Directorate of Special war "special organization which highlights the functionality and criminal practice of the Turkish army as a second step we develop the relationship between the Bilderberg Conference and NATO's role in the safety of the Greater Middle East and a third time, we insist on the legitimacy of the right to self-determination of the nation of Kurdistan and the possibilities of implementing the declaration by the United Nations 1960. In this respect, I think that the foundations of international law and international order, which urged all States, are the UN Charter and resolutions arising therefrom, and the judgments of the International Court of Justice. These laws prohibit the threat or use of force, unless explicit authorization of the Security Council after it found the failure of peaceful means, or until he decides to intervene in cases of self - defense against "armed attack", precisely defined legal concept.

This obviously does not cover all situations. Thus, there is at least a tension, even a radical contradiction between the rules of world order imposed by the UN Charter and the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, another pillar of order World. The Charter outlaws rape by force of state sovereignty, while the Universal Declaration guarantees the rights of individuals against states oppressors.

For Daniele Ganser: My research focused on the period of the Cold War in Europe. But we know that there was also where False flag State responsibility was proved. Example: the attacks in 1953 in Iran, initially awarded to Iranian communists. But it turned out that the CIA and MI6 had used the agents provocateurs to orchestrate the overthrow of Mohammed Mossadegh government, as part of the war for control of oil. Another example: the bombings in 1954 in Egypt, which were first assigned to Muslims. It has been proved by the result that in what was called the Lavon affair 12, the Mossad agents who were the perpetrators. Here, it was for Israel to ensure that British troops will not leave Egypt, but remain as to ensure the protection of Israel. Thus, we have historical examples showing that the strategy of tension and false flag were used by the USA, Britain and Israel. We still need further research in these areas, because in their history, other countries have also used the same strategy. "

In Turkey the guerrillas against Turkish JITEM, the direction of the Force have committed war crimes against our people, in spite of that in a study entitled the Official General Report on Turkey (January 2002 (13) prepared for the Council of the Union Europe by the Ministry of External Affairs Dutch, said that:

*[...] The Turkish government considers the nationalist aspirations of the Kurds as a threat to the indivisibility of the Turkish state and unified as a cause of division among Turkish citizens based on ethnicity. [...] Support the Kurdish cause [...] constitutes a criminal offence under the Criminal Code [...] or [...] of Terrorism Act, according to the type of support provided. The penal provisions apply to all Turks, whether Turkish or Kurdish origin. The Turkish authorities do not linger as the fact that a person either Turkish or Kurdish as the sympathy*

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12 [La France autorise l'action des services US sur son territoire](#) » par Thierry Meyssan, *Réseau Voltaire*, 8 mars 2004.

13 *l'Official General Report on Turkey (January 2002*

*she shows for the separatist cause. The Turkish authorities give separatism a broad definition that is not always unequivocal. "*

This approach is closer is that of Mr Senator Chuck Hagel of USA (Nebraska) Republican and member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Special Committee on intelligence. According to Mr Senator Chuck Hagel threat that weighs on NATO today does not come from great powers but weak countries. The world can not afford the luxury of choosing the challenges he wants to meet. Terrorism, poverty, endemic diseases, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, States habits and patterns and prolonged conflicts are complex and interrelated causes. The future success of NATO will be determined by its ability to deepen and expand cooperation in the fields of intelligence, law enforcement, economy, diplomacy and humanitarian action, including the Grand Middle East. One wonders what is the opinion of U.S. Senator on the forced deportation of 6000 000 Kurds and the destruction of 4000 villages in North Kurdistan. Are the Turkish armed forces or the legitimate claims of the People of Kurdistan threaten NATO? Mr Chuck Hagel made the reference to Mr. Kissinger diplomacy that we have long criticized in another search: Sustainability and the object of the Atlantic Alliance, however, have been seized by Henry Kissinger, who notes in his book Diplomacy adds Senator Hagel.<sup>14</sup>

"The architects of the Atlantic Alliance would have been incredulous if they were told that victory in the Cold War would cast doubts on the future of their creation. It was obvious to them that the price of this victory would be a lasting Atlantic partnership. In the name of this objective that have been delivered and have won some battles decisive policies of the Cold War. In this process, America was linked to Europe by permanent consultative institutions and a system of integrated military command structure of a magnitude and duration unique in the history of coalitions. "Mr Chuck Hagel wrote that" The struggle in which we are engaged today is a global struggle that engages in conditions different from those of clashes or military alliances of previous eras. It is no longer the traditional clash between two armies which are fighting to acquire or defend territories. The increase must be done inside the country in the field of human rights, good governance and economic reform, beyond military force, before we can hope for security and stability sustainable. "But this approach Mr Chuck Hagel, is contradictory reports by the legitimate claims of the People of Kurdistan North struggle for basic human rights; opposite which Turkey supported by NATO. The Turkish army has been financed by NATO against the legitimate struggle of the People of Kurdistan. I think it is impossible to build on this basis the political future of the Middle and Near East. According to U.S. Senator Chuck Hagel Mr "President Bush proposed a plan for the Greater Middle East that is potentially historic in scope and reflects the strategic importance of this region for foreign policy USA. The support of American freedom in the Greater Middle East must be accompanied by operational programs partnership with the peoples and governments of the region to promote political democratization and economic openness. NATO is of vital importance for the success of this company. (..) Turkey is also a pivotal cultural and geographical with the Arab and Islamic world. By bringing it to Turkey, NATO will increase its chances to promote further political and economic reforms and increase the possibilities for

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<sup>14</sup> Chuck Hagel Sénateur des États-Unis (Nebraska) et membre républicain de la commission sénatoriale des affaires étrangères et du comité sénatorial spécial sur le renseignement. Les Objectifs de politique étrangère des États-Unis, Juin ; 2004

settling disputes involving that country. If we repoussions Turkey, we would go against our interests that are linked to peace and stability throughout the region. "(15) It is the foundation of the speech of General Yasar Buyukkanit.

For Anthony Cordesman Principal Investigator and Chair of strategy Arleigh A. Burke, Centre for Strategic and International Studies "If compelling reasons forcing members of the Alliance to cooperate in establishing security in the Greater Middle East, it requires a realistic assessment of the various national policies, a real understanding political problems and socio-economic characteristics of the region, and a commitment to eliminate the root causes underlying instability, violence and terrorism. "

Because the large oil market of Kurdistan is a key determinant of geopolitics in the Middle East with its natural sources, this feature draws the attention of major powers with the aim of the new division of its main wealth of our country. This has been interpreted by the researcher Anthony Cordesman of the following

"The Greater Middle East presents a vital strategic interest to national security for Europe as for the USA. Industrialized nations of the world are becoming increasingly dependent on a global economy driven by energy exports from the Middle East "According to Cordesman," The total population of the Middle East and North Africa rose from 78.6 million in 1950 to 307.1 million in 2000. According to conservative projections, it will reach 376.2 million in 2010, 522.3 million in 2030 and 656.3 million in 2050. This growth deplete natural water resources, impose a permanent dependence vis-à-vis imports of food and cover the number of active young people (group of 15 to 30 years) from 20.5 million in 1950 to 145.2 million in 2050. With more than 40% of the population of the region today aged 14 years or less, there will be enormous constraints on social, educational, political and economic. "(16)

We are facing a problematic history of colonialist and imperialist forces and explanations of the Bilderberg Conference held in Istanbul from May 31 to June 3 highlight another vision of Greater Middle East Project: Besides the quagmire in Iraq The energy problems continue to dominate the discussions of Bilderberg. The oil and natural gas are finite non-renewable resources. Once used, they can be replenished. As the world turns and that the resources of oil and natural gas are shrinking we exceeded half the possibilities of production and discovery of oil. Indeed, while demand explodes dramatically, particularly with the Chinese and Indian economies booming who want all the accessories and privileges of the way of life of Americans, we discover less oil than we produce. Starting from now, the only thing that is certain is that supply will continue to decline and prices continue to rise. Under these conditions, a global conflict is a physical certainty. The end of oil means the end of the global financial system, something that has already been recognized by the Wall Street Journalet the Financial Times, two full-time members of the circle of Bilderberg insider. The report by Goldman Sachs on oil [another full-time member of the elite Bilderberg], published on March 30, 2005, has increased the range of oil prices for the year 2005-2006 of \$ 55 - \$ 80 a barrel to

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15 Anthony Cordesman *Chercheur principal et titulaire de la chaire de stratégie Arleigh A. Burke, Centre d'études stratégiques et internationales in Les Objectifs de politique étrangère des États-Unis, Juin ; 2004*

16 Anthony Cordesman ,*ibid*

\$ 55 - \$ 105. At the 2006 meeting, the Bilderbergers have confirmed that their top estimate of the price range for oil, for 2007-2008, continues to oscillate between \$ 105 - \$ 150/le barrel. As Nicholas Burns Ambassador of USA to the Organization of the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO) he thinks that at the next NATO summit in Istanbul and beyond, the USA consider the adoption of ambitious five objectives: the increase in troops and resources to strengthen the NATO presence in Afghanistan; attribution to NATO a clearly defined role in Iraq; expansion of the commitment of the NATO's Greater Middle East; improving relations between NATO and the European Union. Among the five objectives of the USA first is to help the Afghan people; about this Madam Ambassador Victoria Nuland had explained that "The American agenda for the Riga Summit is an open secret. First and foremost, the USA hope to build with allies and partners of NATO alliance, which ensures security in the defence of their values, not just at home, but wherever this security or these values can be threatened and whenever NATO is the appropriate instrument to cope with new challenges. "(17) and the second is to" examine "how to prepare the ground for assigning a greater role for NATO in Iraq" Third, NATO should increase its commitment to Arab States and of Israel to help them decide on the route by which they s'orienteront towards a more peaceful future in the Greater Middle East. The fourth objective is the improvement of relations between NATO and the European Union (EU), these two major institutions responsible for the future of Europe. The fifth objective is to strengthen NATO's relationship with Russia. "(18)

In these circumstances what is the status of Kurdistan and the future of the People of Kurdistan and the other peoples of the Middle East?

The truth is that the people of Kurdistan is a fully fledged nation, the fourth largest in the region, estimated today, without doubt, nearly 40 million slightly more than half, nearly 18 million live Turkey where the Turkish army has destroyed 4000 villages and the forced deportation 600000 Kurds. All have strong sense of national identity, language, culture, history Who their own, and a homeland, I had to say one country, which was their over millennia, where they represented a large majority of the population. After coming to power of Mustafa Kemal, Kurdistan was divided between several states nations unit, which continues against the Kurds in various forms and degrees true, a national policy of oppression and underdevelopment, trying to total elimination or forced assimilation as a distinct people. It is because they have been placed against their will and without having been consulted, under the jurisdiction of such totalitarian nation-states, that Kurds are fighting for self-determination for a form of state under the Federalism which enshrined their national identity and ensure their economic and social progress.

Indeed, Kurdistan, is treated as a colony, occupied militarily and economically exploited without even a colonial status to be recognized by the United Nations. Indeed, one can say that this is a settlement practised, outside any international control by totalitarian systems in fact, worse than classic colonialism as it was formerly exercised by the Western

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17 Exposé de Madame l'Ambassadrice Victoria Nuland devant le Cercle Manfred Woerner, le 23 octobre 2006 à Bruxelles, en Belgique

18 Nicholas Burns *Ambassadeur des États-Unis auprès de l'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord* (OTAN in in *Les Objectifs de politique étrangère des États-Unis, Juin ; 2004*

powers »(...) "This is a consequence of three quarters of a century of rebellion, repression and massacres da, is still relatively unknown, if not ignored by international opinion: A strange conspiracy of silence has continued to conceal this genocide. The various appeals to the United Nations, States, the universal conscience launched by the oppressed people, doomed to extermination, have so far received no feedback. (29). Officially it is neither the Kurds nor Kurdish Question in Turkey. An identical genocide has taken place since 1992, in Kurdistan in Turkey, containing the Kurdish civilian population, by the will of the Turkish National Security Council and under the auspices of the Anti Terrorist Act in April 1991. Turkey is indisputably governed by laws. Should I add that Germany was Hitler legislature? The Preamble, para 3 of the Universal Declarations of Human Rights declares the following: Considering that it is essential that human rights are protected by a regime of law for that man is not compelled to Supreme resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression. ". The Act is to be based on the broad principles of justice and fairness any rebellion against tyranny is legitimate. It is in the sense that the people of Kurdistan North leads the struggle against the National Liberation Army colonialist and fascist Turkey to release the Kurdistan Jung colonial Turkish as General De Gaulle who led the armed struggle against occupation Hitler and fascism against Nazism for the liberation of France. But the Nazis were accused General Charles De Gaulle and french resistance fighters as "terrorists", while the terrorists were Nazis. Today the name of what the representatives of NATO practice injustice against Kurds who were persecuted by the fascist regime who fled Turkish oppression? This practice does not represent the participation of legal liability for NATO countries to direct the injustice of which the Kurdish people has been?

Kurds, a people without condition, are not about right for international law, as ethno-cultural community in its own right, as well as any people in the same conditions. They can not themselves apply to UN bodies, the General Assembly, at the Security Council or the Economic and Social Council (CEOSOC) so that their justice is done. Officially, the United Nations unaware of the existence of Kurds, regarded as citizens of Turkey, Iran, Syria or Russia may be submitted as such the domestic laws of sovereign states to which they belong. These states are masters of their legislation and their police, the member states of the UN, represented by their respective governments, can be democratic, more or less democratic, dictatorial, guilty of serious violations of human rights, or even genocide, it is unimportant. As long as such violations will not be officially recognized, the authors continue to enjoy full membership in Club, with all the consideration due to them from the Ministries of Europe. Only states may seek to raise an issue on the order of the day with UN bodies, which is a political decision in itself. The members of the body, by another in which your intervene commercial considerations, diplomatic, strategic and others will accept or not this issue be put on the agenda.

Since the adoption of the Declaration to the UN. On the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples clearly demonstrates that whenever people have withstood the pressures of neocolonialism, they have triumphed and been released. Article 1 of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence of countries and peoples Colonisés, December 4, 1960, mentions "The subjection of peoples to a submission, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary the Charter of the United Nations and is an obstacle to advancing peace in the world and its mutual "The article continues that statement as well:" All peoples have the right to self-determination; under this right they freely choose their status ~ ~ ts policies and conduct their economic social and cultural ~ Article 4 adds "Any armed action or repressive measure and some so whatsoever, directed against the non-independent peoples must stop To enable them to exercise freely and

peacefully their right to complete independence and integrity of their national territory must be respected. "

But why the United Nations should they assist in the release of only peoples and territories under Western domination or European? Why colonialism would it only because a number of European powers industrially advanced? That is why we usually call colonialism official, the other being, such that one can find in states in the Third World, that of colonialism shameful. . The right to self-determination, defined by the United Nations and a doctrine depth, is universal. For the right of peoples and nations to self-determination has become a universally recognized principle of international law. It means not only the right of every people to elect the form of state direction he sees as best suited to its development, but also the obligation of other states and peoples to assist the people in question assistance in carrying out its right to self-determination.

The question arises what is the responsibility of the State Council UN Security vis-à-vis the situation in Kurdistan in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Declaration on the progress and development and the two Additional Protocols the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 adopted in 1977 represent an undeniable progress of humanitarian law?

Protocol I, on the protection of victims of international armed conflicts, recognized as such "armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and foreign occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. "So what is France's policy on the Kurdish Question?

Protocol II relates to non-international armed conflicts and apply to conflicts on the territory of a High Contracting Party between its armed forces and dissident armed forces or armed groups organized under the leadership of a responsible command, exercise on part of its territory. "

Secondly, the first chapter of the United Nations Charter that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to develop among nations friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights of peoples and their right to have themselves. In other words "the right to self-determination for all peoples and the universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. This promotes the United Nations in view of creating conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for between nations peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principle of equal rights of their peoples and to have themselves . "We must insist on the right to self determination of the Kurdish nation.

Thirdly, the fundamental document which contains the universally accepted definition of development is the Declaration on the progress and development in the social sphere, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1969.Elle proclaims: "The development and progress dabs the social field are based on respect for the dignity and worth of the human person and must ensure the promotion of human rights and social justice, which requires:

a) The immediate and final elimination of all forms of inequality, exploitation of peoples and individuals, colonialism, racism including Nazism and apartheid and all other political and ideology contrary to the purposes and United Nations principles; In this

connection the speech of General Buyukkanit and the President of the Turkish State Nectar Ahmet Sezer are completely racist and fascist.

b) The recognition and effective implementation of Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, social and cultural rights without any discrimination. If the fundamental obstacles encountered in the path of development in the contemporary world, are inequality, exploitation, war, colonialism and racism, then how the abolition of these barriers is possible for the Kurdistan which is a country 34 million people whose language and culture are banned? How is it possible then it is fragmented, colonized by four states colonialists, occupied militarily, economically exploited without even a colonial status to be recognised by the UN? That's how it is possible without creating the conditions for defending the right to self-determination of the Kurdish nation including the founding of his own state? Indeed the United Nations seeks to address anything that may cause a conflict. Conflict prevention and promotion of peace take it for a variety of forms. All this work of the United Nations has become all the more necessary since the second world war, weapons are still sophisticated and have become even more dangerous. If the Turkish state wants to seize the United Nations to intervene, there will be an appeal to the Council of the UN Security under the declaration by the United Nations 1960. This is not only the question of interference in Kurdistan South, but at the same time to withdraw all its armed forces on Turkish territory of Northern Kurdistan and the Iranian armed forces must leave and Syrian Kurdistan. We know that the Security Council of the United Nations is still the main United Nations body whose role is conflict resolution and peacekeeping. It consists of fifteen members, including five permanent members, China, the USA, Russia, France and the United Kingdom, and ten members elected by the General Assembly for two years. When the Security Council is seized of a problem that may pose a threat to peace and international security, it must first try to resolve it through peaceful means. Thus, he came to council to act as a mediator or in the event of armed conflict, proposing a ceasefire. The Council may also strengthen its decisions by establishing a regime of sanctions. According to the report "We the peoples" The sanctions are a means for the Council to enforce its decisions and constitute a step between a simple condemnation and the use of armed intervention. It may be arms embargo, trade restrictions and financial, business interruption of air and maritime relations or a diplomatic isolation. However, the Council may also opt for actions involving more men and equipment, as the operations of peacekeeping. Secondly, Mr Zebari has proposed negotiations if Turkey seeks interest on the cities of Mousoul and Kerkouk, but must respect the right to self-determination of the People of Kurdistan North, in case Turkey, Iran; The Syria will lose.

Regarding the European Union;. The maintenance of peace and strengthening international security are priority goals for EU action. However, the most important effort to not focus solely on the military dimension, since security and peace requires that "does not close its eyes to the injustices that exist in the world." Moreover, the EU-power "wants to change the course in the world so as to benefit not only for the rich countries but also for the poorest countries" and "wants to set globalisation according to the principles of ethics, ie anchor it in solidarity and sustainable development "[3] 0. On the other hand, one can only note that the EU has today a variety of policy instruments, diplomatic, economic, cultural and military, allowing it to have a role as a "new type of power" in regulating the international system and to counterbalance the hegemonic power of the USA [4].

It is therefore an approach Kurdish; overall international security that may correspond to the policy of President of Kurdistan. Mr. Barzani with our demand next /

, In accordance with the Charter of the United application we ask for the resolution 2142 (XXI). Elimination of ail forms of racial Discriminationto 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 All 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>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 cooperation and peace,

**Deeply concerned** that racial discrimination and apartheid, despite the decisive condemnation of them by the United Nations, continue to exist in same 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, ail policies and practices of apartheid, racial discrimination and segregation, including the practices of discrimination inherent in colonialism;
2. **Reiterates** that such policies and practices an 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 abovementioned resolutions and ail other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly, and to take ah necessary stops, 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 Forma 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 ai justice, to equal economic opportunities and en 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»<sup>54</sup>

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 resolutions<sup>55</sup>

**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 Human Rights continue to occur in certain countries, especially in colonies and dependent territories, involving discrimination on 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 for independence and human dignity”

Dr Ali KILIC

Paris

(1) Bernard Kouchner, *Le Nouvel Observateur* du 19 Février 2004

(2), *Déclaration* de Jaap de Hoop Scheffer; Site de l'OTAN

(3)-Le Monde ; 3-06-2007,

(4), Mehmet Yasar Buyukkanit Discours en date du 31-05-2007 ; Site internet [www.tsk.tr](http://www.tsk.tr)

6-Le Quartier Général de Djoumali ,Bulletin de l'Association des Bibliothèques de Turquie ; 1954 ; Volume ; I N°2 ; Ankara et in ; *Œuvres Complètes*; Tome I ; p.32;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

-7- Mustafa Kemal ; *Oeuvres Complètes*; Tome I ; p.57 ;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

8- Mustafa Kemal ; *Oeuvres Complètes*; Tome I ; p.151 ;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

9- Mustafa Kemal ; *oeuvres Complètes*; Tome I ; p.161-163 ;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

10- VON DER GOLTZ PATROUILLES INDEPENDANTES. TACTIQUE NOUVELLE NECESSITEE PAR LES ARMES A LONGUE PORTEE ET LA POUDRE SANS FUMEE. TRAD. AVEC L'AUTORISATION DE L'AUTEUR PAR E. JAEGLE

Edité par HINRICHSEN paru en 1890 ; traduit et publié en français en 1893.

11- Mustafa Kemal ; *Oeuvres Complètes*; Tome I ; ;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

12- Mustafa Kemal ; *Oeuvres Complètes*; Tome I ; ;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

13-Evin Cicek; *Etudes sur l'armée turque* ;

14-Bernard Dorin, *Les Kurdes; Destin Héroïque; Destin Tragique*; Editions

Linges de repères; 2005; Paris

[15] *Stay behind* (qui veut dire : rester derrière en cas d'invasion soviétique) est le nom donné aux structures clandestines entraînées pour mener une guerre de partisans.

[16] *Gladio* désigne l'ensemble des armées secrètes européennes qui étaient sous la direction de la CIA.

[17] *Président du Conseil des ministres, membre de la démocratie chrétienne.*

[18] « *Rapport Andreotti sur l'Opération Gladio* » document du 26 février 1991, Bibliothèque du Réseau Voltaire.

[19] « 1980 : carnage à Bologne, 85 morts », *Réseau Voltaire*, 12 mars 2004.

[20] « La France autorise l'action des services US sur son territoire » par Thierry Meyssan, *Réseau Voltaire*, 8 mars 2004.

[21] *Affaire Lavon*, du nom du ministre de la Défense israélien qui a dû démissionner quand le Mossad a été démasqué comme ayant trempé dans ces actes criminels

23- *l'Official General Report on Turkey (January 2002*

24 Chuck Hagel Sénateur des États-Unis (Nebraska) et membre républicain de la commission sénatoriale des affaires étrangères et du comité sénatorial spécial sur le renseignement. Les Objectifs de politique étrangère des États-Unis, Juin ; 2004

25- Anthony Cordesman *Chercheur principal et titulaire de la chaire de stratégie Arleigh A. Burke, Centre d'études stratégiques et internationales in Les Objectifs de politique étrangère des États-Unis, Juin ; 2004*

26 ; Anthony Cordesman ,ibid

(27) Exposé de Madame l'Ambassadeur Victoria Nuland devant le Cercle Manfred Woerner, le 23 octobre 2006 à Bruxelles, en Belgique

28 Nicholas Burns *Ambassadeur des États-Unis auprès de l'Organisation du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord (OTAN in in Les Objectifs de politique étrangère des États-Unis, Juin ; 2004*

29)Dr Ali KILIC,*Revue Révolution N°467-1989 ; Paris*

30 *Déclaration de Laeken* sur l'avenir de l'UE.

31 Dominique David, *Sécurité: l'après New York*, Presses de sciences Po, Paris, 2002, p.98.

32Prévention des conflits armés, rapport du Secrétaire général de l'ONU, New York, 2001.

33La responsabilité de protéger, rapport de la Commission internationale de l'intervention et de la souveraineté des États, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et du Commerce Mondial, Ottawa, Canada, 2002, p.21.

34 François Janne d'Othée, '*L'Union européenne et la prévention des conflits* » in L'Europe et la sécurité internationale, ed. Complexe-GRIP, Bruxelles, 1997, p.63 et s.

35 Nous souhaiterions que cette politique de l'UE ne soit pas exclusivement déterminée par des raisons utilitaristes résultantes de la devise selon laquelle « les EUA combattent, l'ONU alimente, l'EU reconstruit ». Même s'il est vrai que la contribution de l'UE à la reconstruction et à la réhabilitation post-confliktuelle, en Europe centrale et orientale, dans l'ex-Jougoslavie, en Palestine et actuellement en Afghanistan, atteint les 55% et celle des EUA n'atteint même les 10% !

36 Félix Nkundabagenzi, Caroline Paille et Valérie Peclow, *L'Union européenne et la prévention des conflits : concepts et instruments d'un nouvel acteur*, GRIP, Bruxelles, 2002.

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3-Le Quartier Général de Djoumali ,Bulletin de l'Association des Bibliothéque de Turquie ; 1954 ; Volume ; I N°2 ; Ankara et in ; Oeuvres Completes; Tome I ; p.32;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

4- Mustafa Kemal ; Oeuvres Completes; Tome I ; p.57 ;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

5- Mustafa Kemal ; Oeuvres Completes; Tome I ; p.151 ;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

6- Mustafa Kemal ; Oeuvres Completes; Tome I ; p.161-163 ;Kaynak Yayinlari 1998; Istanbul

[3]0 *Déclaration de Laeken* sur l'avenir de l'UE.

[4] Dominique David, **Sécurité: l'après New York**, Presses de sciences Po, Paris, 2002, p.98.

[5] **Prévention des conflits armés**, rapport du Secrétaire général de l'ONU, New York, 2001.

[6] **La responsabilité de protéger**, rapport de la Commission internationale de l'intervention et de la souveraineté des États, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et du Commerce Mondial, Ottawa, Canada, 2002, p.21.

[7] François Janne d'Othée, *L'Union européenne et la prévention des conflits* » in **L'Europe et la sécurité internationale**, ed. Complexe-GRIP, Bruxelles, 1997, p.63 et s.

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[9] Félix Nkundabagenzi, Caroline Paille et Valérie Peclow, **L'Union européenne et la prévention des conflits : concepts et instruments d'un nouvel acteur**, GRIP, Bruxelles, 2002.