



## Iraqi Turkmen Human Rights Research Foundation

### Report

Our reference: C/03-05/R/1

Date: 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2005

Subject: **Two major biased points in the US-supported Iraqi Election**

It happened on two occasions, first in March 1991 and later in April 2003, when the Kurdish militias raided the Turkmen Region and particularly Kerkuk city.<sup>1-12</sup>

To eradicate the Turkmen nature of Kerkuk, these Kurdish militias' first targets were the city's **Land Registry** and **Population Registry** Offices:

- Thousands of **dossiers, files and stamps** were stolen and were in some cases replaced by false documents
- Original unused identity cards and passports were stolen.
- The buildings were burned.

Kurds from other provinces, from Iran, Turkey and Syria were given original Iraqi identity cards and passports and were registered as inhabitants of Kerkuk. Many of them were settled in the houses of forcibly evicted Arabs and of high-ranking Ba'ath party members who fled from Kerkuk city after the fall of Ba'ath regime.<sup>2,3,4,10</sup>

Large numbers of private buildings and almost all the government buildings were attacked, looted and burned by the Kurdish militias. Hundreds of vehicles and even tractors were filled with goods and instruments and driven to Suleymaniyya and Erbil provinces.<sup>1</sup> Thousands of all types of government vehicles: luxury cars, buses and shuffles were also taken as booty by the Kurds. A large number of private cars were stolen from private houses in front of their owners. Furniture and even the electric systems and water pipes of some buildings were removed.<sup>4,10</sup>

All the equipment of the municipality's Post, Telephone and Telegraph offices in Kerkuk city, Taze Khurmatu Tavuk and Duz Khurmatu were stolen by the Kurds. As a result, the town suffered severely after the occupation due to lack of communication.

All the movable instruments of the Kerkuk Institution for Engineering were stolen, i.e: computers, power supply devices, three phase motor generators and electric circuits. Even the walls and windows which were made of expensive Japanese material were either stolen or destroyed.<sup>12</sup>

The national governmental giant supermarket called al-Suq al-Markazi (Central Market) was burned after all its contents had been removed during the Kurdish attack in 1991. (There are such supermarkets in every city in Iraq, which sell all sorts of housing articles, clothes, electric and electronic devices). The huge building of al-

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Suq al-Markazi of Kerkuk was taken by a Kurd called Sami al-Jaf supported by Talabani groups. It was later taken from him by orders from Baghdad.

After they had removed all the contents of the Thoroughfare Office building (including all types of instruments and carriages used for constructing and covering the streets) the Kurds put the building on fire.

A great number of governmental offices were looted. The emptied buildings were allotted to Kurdish organizations and families who were brought from Northern provinces claiming that they had been deported from Kerkuk city.<sup>11</sup>

**I. The buildings which are occupied by Kurdish families are:**

1. Team Centers of Ba'ath party
  - a. al-Arapha (Nearby the Arapha market center) – 1 floor
  - b. al-Hay al-Askeri – 1 floor
  - c. al-Qadisiyya al-Ula on the main street – 2 (375 m<sup>2</sup>)
  - d. al-Qadisiyya al-Thaniyya – 1 (348.66 m<sup>2</sup>)
  - e. Martyr Aoda in al-Qadisiyya al-Thaniyya 1 (359.36 m<sup>2</sup>)
  - f. al-Hurriyya al-Ula – 2 floors
  - g. al-Hurriyya al-Thaniya – 1 floor
  - h. Hay al-Nasr al-Ula (412.5 m<sup>2</sup>)
  - i. Hay al-Nasr al-Thaniyya – 2 floors
  - j. Hay al-Hujjaj – 1 floor
  - k. al-Uruba Quarter – 1 floor
  - l. al-Shorja – 2 floors
  - m. Hay Girnata – 1 (800m<sup>2</sup>)
  - n. Sakr al-Arab – 1 floor
2. Houses of Army Corps opposite al-Hurriyya Airport. (*Photo no. 1*)
  - a. 30 Houses (300m<sup>2</sup> each house)
  - b. 30 Houses (300m<sup>2</sup> each house)
  - c. 94 Houses (450m<sup>2</sup> each house)
2. Khalid Army center (Muasker Khalid).
3. The Huge field and military complexes, with hundreds of buildings. More new houses have been built by the Kurds on these military lands.
3. Second Army Corps Complex  
The complexes of the Army Corps (± 8 x 8 km) are now occupied by around 50.000 Pashmargas and their families. (*Photo no. 2*)
4. Officers Houses / opposite Army Corps
  - a. 40 Houses (400m<sup>2</sup> each house)
  - b. 23 Houses (400m<sup>2</sup> each house)
5. Officers Houses / Hay al-Wasiti  
122 Houses (400m<sup>2</sup> each house)
6. Non commissioned Officer Houses / opposite Army Corps
  - a. 124 Houses (170m<sup>2</sup> each house)
  - b. 80 Houses (150m<sup>2</sup> each house)
7. Army Flats / opposite Army Corps  
48 Houses (170m<sup>2</sup> each house)
8. The Houses of Military Bases / opposite al-Hurriyya Airport
  - c. 39 Houses (600m<sup>2</sup> each house)
  - d. 15 Houses (600m<sup>2</sup> each house)
9. General Security Directorate / close to Kerkuk Secondary School – 4 floors
10. Building of store of Ministry of defense – 1 floors
11. Building of 1 Mart Team – 2 floors

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12. Building of al-Nidaa Team/ in Hay al-Nidaa – 2 floors
13. al-Qudus Fidaiyyi Saddam Center in Hay al-Nur al-Thaniyya – 1 floor
14. al-Mansur Security Directorate – 1 floor
15. Military Guest Hose / Atlas Street 1 (800m<sup>2</sup>)
16. Mandhuma al-Sharqiyya Lial-Istithmarat – 2 floors
17. Kerkuk Recruitment (Tajnid) Directorate – 1 floor
18. Arapha Security Office -1 floor
19. Gunpowder Stores – several buildings
20. Military Police complex in the center of the City. ± 0.5 x 0.5 km
21. The old large prison of Kerkuk, where more than two families were installed in each cell. The situation at the prison is currently unknown.
22. The two Institutions for Girls Protections (Orphanage houses) near Kerkuk Slaughter House at the entrance of Kassap Hane and in al-Wasiti neighborhood were occupied by Kurdish families.
23. Almost all the sports stadiums and facilities were occupied by Kurdish families. For example:
  - a. The National Kerkuk al-Sharika Sports Complex which is about 7 x 5 km
  - b. The large Olympic Sports Complex in al-Shorja neighborhood.
24. Almost 60% of the schools were occupied by Kurdish families. The following schools are still occupied by them:
  - e. Ah-Nashat al-Riyadhi – Baghdad Road neighborhood – 7 halls
  - f. Al-Izzah – Dur al-Thubbat Neighborhood – 11 classes
  - g. Al-Watan - al-Musalla al-Shukak - 32 classes
  - h. Ibn al-Hawraa - al-Shorja neighborhood - 30 classes
  - i. Ibn al-Jawzi – al-Shorja neighborhood – 16 classes
  - j. Al-Intisar – Hay al-Sinaii road – 12 classes
  - k. Al-Ishraf al-Ikhtisasi – al-Mas neighborhood – 14 classes
  - l. Al-Shorja – al-Shorja Neighbourhood – 17 classes
  - m. Rawdhat al-Ukhuwan – Hay al-Hujjaj neighbourhood – 13 classes
  - n. Rawdhat al-Salam – Hay al-Qadisiyya neighbourhood – 5 classes
  - o. Rawdhat Nabukhithnasar – Hay al-Andalus neighbourhood – 9 classes
  - p. Rawdhat Khalid ibn al-Walid – al-Kuasker Neighborhood – 7 classes
  - q. Rawdhat al-Sanabil – al-Musalla al-Shukak – 7 classes
  - r. Rawdhat al-Shakaik – Hay 30 Temmuz neighbourhood – 14 classes

## II. The buildings which are occupied by **Kurdish organizations** are:

1. Kerkuk Inspection (Jawazat) Directorate by The Kurdish al-Taakhi Association – 1 floor.
2. Baath Party Team Center al-Nakhwa by Congress for the Freedom of Kurdistan – 2 floors
3. Iraqi Women Union by under the same name by the Kurdish authorities – 2 floors.
4. Security Unit of Kerkuk / close to Directorate of agriculture by Kurdish Islamic Association – 2 floors
5. Center of Jerusalem Army by Center of Kurdistan Democratic Party – 2 floors.
6. Workers Union Syndicate by Kurdish Workers Union and Faculty of Science – 3 floors.
7. Ba'ath Party Team Center in Domiz Quarter / Behind the Dispensary by Kurdish Democratic Shabiba Union – 2 floors.

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8. Northern Center of Ba'ath Party Organizations by Kurdish Democratic Organizations/ Faili Kurds Foundation – 2 floors.
9. Ba'ath Party Team Center in Iskan Quarter by a Kurdish organization – 2 floors.
10. Ba'ath Party Team Center in 7 Nisan by Kurdish families who hold Kerkuk identity cards – 2 floors (300 m<sup>2</sup>)
11. Shahit Mahir Ba'ath Party Team Center by Kurdish Shabibat Babagurgur Center – 2 floors.
12. Kerkuk Sports and Youth Complex have been occupied by the Kurdistan Shabiba Union. The Kurds built tens of shops illegally in front of the complex for their own use. (*Photo no. 3*)
13. Both the Kerkuk Physicians and Engineering clubs were occupied by the Kurdish Parties.
14. The Officer Housing complexes which include the Officer Hosting department, Officers Club and Officer Market which were used to sell high-quality materials for the officers were turned into a Kurdish Students Union Center, after the removal of their contents by the Kurds.
15. The historical large Kerkuk Barracks, in the center of Kerkuk City, were taken by the Kurds and used as Kurdish Cultural Center.

**III. Several large shanty neighborhoods**, which include thousands of houses, were built in and around Kerkuk city on public lands with Kurdish parties financial support. The Kurdish governor and Mayor are keeping silent about it.

1. Eastern entrance to Kerkuk City from Sulaymaniyya opposite to Old Saddam Hospital. ± 1000 houses, each house 200m<sup>2</sup>. There are about 6 persons in each house. (*Photo no. 4*)
2. Hundreds of houses on both sides of Leylan Road and in the periphery of Taze Hurmatu.
3. Eastern entrance to Kerkuk City from Erbil, extension of Rahim Awa Kurdish neighborhood. ± 1000 houses, each house 200m<sup>2</sup>. There are about 6 persons in each house.
4. Baghdad Road neighborhood behind the Festival Stadium, a public land confiscated by the Kurds where they built ±100 houses. (*Photo no. 5*)
5. More than 200 houses in Hay al-Qadisiyya and Hay al-Askeri Neighborhoods.
6. Hundreds of houses built on the periphery of the Kurdish neighborhood Shorja.
7. Along both sides of the road (± 5Km) between Shorja and al-Qadaiyya neighborhoods
8. Fifty houses at the eastern side of the Musalla graveyard.

When the Kurdish militias were ordered by the American officials to leave Kerkuk Television Station, they took all the instruments to Suleymaniyya and Erbil. Later they were ordered by the same American officials to return what they had stolen. The large Turkmen archives of Kerkuk TV station, which had been constituted over several decades, have all disappeared.

All the above mentioned aggressions, assaults and violations happened after the US authorities allowed the Pashmargas to enter Kerkuk city and did nothing to stop them.

### Violation of basic rules of democracy

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The independence of the Election Commission is considered as the basic element in democracy teachings. The Independent High Commission of Election (IHCE), which was constituted in Baghdad, had appointed the officials of Kerkuk city sub-commission, as in the other 19 provinces of Iraq. Based on the official documents belonging to the voters, i.e. identity card, passports, land registry documents, and diplomas from Kerkuk schools, the sub-commission in Kerkuk had decided that about 459,105 voters could participate in the Kerkuk city election. It is worth noting that a large number of Kurds who had just returned to Kerkuk were included. These Kurds were in possession of official papers the validity of which could not be proven, it is clear that these were false documents.

When Richard Armitage, the U.S. Deputy Secretary of State, visited Iraq, he first met with Barazani and Talabani in the north before meeting with the Iraqi President, al-Yawar and Prime Minister Allawi. After his visit, orders were given to the IHCE to include '*any Kurd*' who claims that he is a resident of Kerkuk city.

Before Armitage's visit to Iraq, the chief of the IHCE in Kerkuk resigned due to intolerable pressure. Later, 8 members of the same commission either resigned or were dismissed.

Thereafter, the IHCE prolonged the period of registration and asked the Kerkuk Commission to open 17 - 25 centers '*for registration of Kurds*'. In so doing, about 108,000 Kurdish voters were unjustly added to the Kerkuk list.

Another anomaly is that the organization of the election was achieved by the 'new' officials of the Kerkuk commission who, it is clear, had been appointed by the 'Iraqi government' following Armitage's visit.

It can be **concluded** that:

- I. The Kurdish political parties and Pashmargas **were rewarded** for their crimes, particularly for looting and burning the Kerkuk Population Registration Directorate and the Land Registration Directorate on two occasions.
- II. The independency of the Election Commission **was seriously violated** in the USA-supported Iraqi election.

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## References

1. Joshua Kucera, "A Riot on the Northern Front : As the Iraqis flee, Kurds loot Kerkuk":  
<http://www.time.com/time/world/article/0%2C8599%2C442557%2C00.html>  
**"Almost immediately hundreds of pickups, buses, taxis and dump trucks full of cheering Kurds sped down the road from the Kurdish capital city of Erbil. On the other side of the road was a similar procession away from Kerkuk, and these cars were loaded high with looted goods"**
2. Karl Vick and Steve Vogel "As Most Militias Leave Kerkuk, Kurd-Arab Tensions Rise",  
 Washington Post Foreign Service, Monday, April 14, 2003:  
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A19774-2003Apr13?language=printer>
  - a. **"By late afternoon, most of the uniformed Kurdish *pesh merga* militiamen who remained inside Kerkuk were serving as security details for Kurdish officials trying to undo some of the damage from two days of looting by Kurds. Although looting in the city proper had been stemmed, Arab neighbourhoods were appealing to the U.S. Army for protection, reporting that some Arabs had been confronted by former residents seeking to reclaim their homes"**
  - b. **"So Salman, 82, was alarmed when Kurdish men came to his house and gave him three days to leave -- or see his furniture put in the street, he said. With a dozen other Arab men, all middle-aged or older, he petitioned foreign journalists after being turned away from the local government building where U.S. officers had replaced Kurdish officials only a day earlier"**
3. Jonathan S. Landay and Mark McDonald, "Kurdish looters attack Arabs, Turkmens", Posted on Sat, Apr. 12, 2003, Knight Ridder Newspapers  
[http://www.mercurynews.com/mld/mercurynews/news/special\\_packages/iraq/5620765.htm](http://www.mercurynews.com/mld/mercurynews/news/special_packages/iraq/5620765.htm)
  - a. **"Marauding gangs of armed Kurds attacked Arabs and Turkmens on Saturday, looting homes, hijacking cars and killing and kidnapping in a wave of violence that threatened to escalate into ethnic war in oil-rich northern Iraq"**
  - b. **"A dozen armed Arabs defended the entrance to the poor farming village of Rashad, where Kurds kidnapped two Arab villagers earlier in the day. "If they come here again, there will be fighting and a massacre here," warned Hamad Humadi, who said his brother was one of those kidnapped"**
  - c. **"The body of a Kurdish looter, hit in the head during a gun battle between Arabs and Kurds, sat slumped over in his red Volkswagen on the roadside"**
  - d. **"In Mosul, a predominantly Arab city of 2 million with a large and poor Kurdish minority, terrified Arab residents blamed marauding gangs of Kurds for killing Arab civilians at random and robbing their homes at gunpoint. Dozens of people were killed in spiraling Kurdish-Arab violence, most from gunshot wounds, and the city's Republican Hospital was inundated with casualties"**
  - e. **"With security tighter in Kerkuk, heavily armed Kurds impersonating peshmergas ranged far from the city on looting expeditions against Arab villages to the south and west, where there was no security"**
  - f. **"The villagers in Rashad said they armed themselves after being hit for a second day by Kurdish looters who pillaged five pickups, a tractor and several homes"**
4. Karl Vick and Daniel Williams, "Kurds in a New Iraq Must Find an Identity",  
 Washington Post Foreign Service, Tuesday, April 22, 2003; Page A12  
[http://www.highbeam.com/library/doc0.asp?docid=1P1:73421867&refid=ink\\_pubnews&skeyword=&teaser=](http://www.highbeam.com/library/doc0.asp?docid=1P1:73421867&refid=ink_pubnews&skeyword=&teaser=)  
**- "The worst has been in the villages south of Kerkuk and Mosul, where Kurdish vigilantes have evicted thousands of Arabs from villages the Kurds claim. Other violence followed the widespread looting that accompanied the Kurds' dash outside their zone"**

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5. Karl Vick and Steve Vogel, "Kurds' Looting Sweeps Across Liberated Kerkuk: U.S. Forces Take Action Late in Day"  
Washington Post Foreign Service, Saturday, April 12, 2003; Page A23  
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A10668-2003Apr11?language=printer>
- a. "This city was swept by determined, almost methodical looting by Kurds for a second day before U.S. forces, cloistered on the outskirts, began to move in to stem the anarchy that has ruled Kerkuk since it was abandoned by Iraqi authorities.  
Kurdish officials, whose forces did nothing until this evening to discourage looting, earlier in the day criticized the U.S. military for not filling the authority vacuum in Kerkuk after pushing out the Baath Party rulers a day earlier."
  - b. As dusk gathered over a city without a sanctioned authority or electricity, Kurdish militiamen in black berets began an abrupt crackdown on looting at a downtown intersection. The militiamen cocked their assault rifles and slapped the windshields of any vehicles loaded with cargo, allowing angry men to clamor aboard and spill the booty onto the street."
6. "Kurds occupy oil city Kerkuk: US-backed Kurdish forces have occupied the centre of the northern Iraqi city of Kerkuk."  
"Earlier, Kurds had gone on a looting spree."
7. "Kurds quit Kerkuk", 11/04/2003 15:29 - (SA)  
[http://www.news24.com/News24/World/Iraq/0%2C%2C2-10-1460\\_1346564%2C00.html](http://www.news24.com/News24/World/Iraq/0%2C%2C2-10-1460_1346564%2C00.html)  
"After a night of ceaseless looting, Rizgarali Hamgam, installed as provisional governor by the Kurds following the seizure of Kerkuk on Thursday, admitted, "We cannot control the situation."  
His office was besieged by hundreds of complainants as bands of looters who followed the peshmerga fighters into Kerkuk on Thursday made off with lorry loads of booty."
8. Daniel Williams and Karl Vick, "Kurds Redrawing Map by Memory, With Force",  
Washington Post Foreign Service, Thursday, April 17, 2003; Page A25:  
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn?pagename=article&node=&contentId=A41711-2003Apr16&notFound=true>
- a. "On Tuesday, however, Kurds from the neighboring village of Indijah came to Muntasir and told the Arabs they had 24 hours to leave. Across the fronts of buildings in the hamlet, Kurds scrawled the initials of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), one of two militia-backed political parties in the north. The names of Kurdish peasants were written on three houses that they evidently planned to occupy."  
"We are defenseless," said Hamad Oweid, an Arab shepherd and father of five daughters. "Many families left to hide in the mountains. We don't know what else to do."
  - b. "About 90 miles to the north, the Kurds have also taken control of the city of Mosul, where Arabs are the majority of the population. When Iraqi forces abandoned the city five days ago, Kurds were among the most avid looters."
9. Karl Vick, "Looters Halt Flow of Oil From Kerkuk: Managers Blame U.S. For Not Stopping",  
Washington Post Foreign Service, Thursday, April 17, 2003; Page A25  
<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn?pagename=article&node=&contentId=A41596-2003Apr16&notFound=true>
- a. "The few dozen American paratroops on duty here protect only the processing plant of the state-owned company. They have left to the whim of Kurdish guards acres of warehouses that, before the current looting spree, contained \$500 million worth of spare parts necessary to resume operations. Until a week ago, the company produced a million barrels of oil a day."
  - b. "I expected better control from the Americans – much, much better control from the Americans. The way I saw it, all this damage was done before their eyes," said Hameed Abulrazaq Salim, North Oil's director of engineering."
  - c. "The damage to the company's sprawling complex just northwest of Kerkuk is so vast it has yet to be fully assessed, said the acting general manager, Adil Kazaz.

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Offices were stripped of equipment and phones, then gutted by arson. About 180 company vehicles were driven, towed or pushed away.”

**d.** “Front-end loaders and firetrucks went out the gate, along with the long blue buses that ferried North Oil employees to work. Those workers are now stranded at home.”

**e.** “Electrical and mechanical workshops, where custom parts were fashioned for the three well fields here, were stripped almost as thoroughly as the Iraqi officers' club.”

**f.** “North Oil executives expressed dismay at the lack of U.S. protection. But the oilmen said they understand the emotional logic that brought Kurdish brigands to the complex last Thursday.”

**g.** “During their short-lived uprising against Hussein's government in 1991, Kurds had also vandalized and looted North Oil's facilities. "But nothing like this," Salim said.”

**h.** “Senior company managers, who described themselves as apolitical and felt secure enough to remain, patrolled the streets of the shady residential campus the British built to house executives in the style of a company town. By midday, men wearing the billowing pleated pant favored by Kurds were going door to door, demanding the keys to every vehicle in sight.”

**i.** “Kerkuk fell without a shot, at least until armed Kurds began blasting away at the Anchor locks on the huge metal sheds filled with spare parts at North Oil. There were no Americans in sight. At mid-afternoon Thursday, when the gateway closest to town was a snarl of stolen and overburdened vehicles, several hundred members of the U.S. 173rd Airborne Brigade waited on the edge of Kerkuk for orders to advance.”

**j.** “Kurdish militiamen from the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan lounge in stolen office furniture at the compound's two main checkpoints, where the shoulders are littered with confiscated booty that disappears each night, a North Oil manager observed.”

**k.** “One valuable spot, the transportation depot, stands unguarded. On Monday, Jasim Hassan and Khidir Osman rooted through a pile of empty cardboard boxes outside a warehouse that once contained \$200 million in high-value Caterpillar heavy equipment parts. Kurds from the nearby city of Irbil, they tried to explain their presence as they fiddled with a heavy-duty electrical connector.”

10. “Now Kurds take a turn at oppression”,

The New York Times, April 15 2003

<http://www.smh.com.au/articles/2003/04/14/1050172547312.html?oneclick=true>

**a.** “Days after seizing control of Kerkuk, Kurds are forcing Arabs out of their homes in outlying villages into wheat fields that have become hastily erected camps.”

**b.** “Sa'ad bin Abi Waqas is one of five villages south of Kerkuk where residents have been notified by the PUK in Daquq to leave their homes by yesterday. On a weekend tour, researchers for Human Rights Watch, an independent group, said they found credible accounts of 2000 people already displaced from the area.”

**c.** ““Saddam Hitler No. 2,” said Mohammad Muzir Shahim, standing in the village with other angry men as three Western journalists and the Human Rights Watch team arrived.

“But Arabs facing expulsion complained bitterly on Sunday that the US had not moved quickly enough to set up civil authority and the delay had allowed entire Arab villages to be looted and vandalised.”

**d.** “Around him were villages nearly emptied. They included al-Muntasir, where the houses had been ransacked.”

**e.** “Each door opened to a scene of unbridled robbery and rage. Stray pieces of remaining furniture were overturned and shattered. Mirrors were in shards on floors. Chickens wandered in silent, empty rooms.”

11. Philip P. Pan, “Turkey Alarmed at Sudden Kurdish Takeover of Kerkuk”

The Washington Post, Volume 123, Number 18:

[http://www-tech.mit.edu/V123/N18/long\\_1\\_\\$18.18w.html](http://www-tech.mit.edu/V123/N18/long_1_$18.18w.html)

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**a.** “Earlier Thursday, Gul sought to reassure the Turkish public, saying only a small number of Kurdish fighters had entered Kerkuk and insisting “there is no need to be worried.” But even as he was speaking, Turkish television showed images of thousands of armed Kurds celebrating in Kerkuk and broadcast reports of Kurds looting the homes and businesses of the city’s Turkmen residents.”

**b.** “More buildings of the ruling Iraqi Baathist party were looted and at least one was set ablaze on Friday as children and families searched rubble left by vandalism and U.S. bombing.

A supermarket in central Kerkuk still smoldered and a party administration office was completely gutted by fire.

At the airport, people searched abandoned Iraqi bunker positions and barracks, carting away anything from bedding to guns. Several groups of peshmerga could be seen taking away cartons of ammunition.”

**c.** “Turkish-speaking Turkmen were also uneasy, having been the targets of robbery at the hands of Kurds.”

12. Karl Vick and Steve Vogel, “U.S. Troops Help Restore Order to Kerkuk's Streets” Washington Post Foreign Service, Sunday, April 13, 2003; Page A32

[http://www.highbeam.com/library/doc0.asp?docid=1P1:73328667&refid=ink\\_pubnews&skeyword=&teaser=](http://www.highbeam.com/library/doc0.asp?docid=1P1:73328667&refid=ink_pubnews&skeyword=&teaser=)

**a.** “Kerkuk's takeover on Thursday was followed by hours of stealing, mostly by Kurds returning to the city that Hussein's government had driven them from by the tens of thousands.”

**b.** “We've seen people take everything,” said Staff Sgt. Jeremy Dillard of Omaha at the newly established traffic control point the 173rd Airborne had set up just outside Kerkuk on the highway heading east.

“Mattresses, refrigerators, small houses,” he said.”



**Photo 1. Houses of Army Corps**

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**Photo no. 2. Entrance of Second Army Corps**



**Photo no. 3. The Shops in building stage in front of Kerkuk Sports and Youth Complex**

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**Photo 4. Shanty Neighborhood in the entrance to the Kirkuk city from Sulaymaniyya**



**Photo 5. Shanty Neighborhood opposite to the Police Academy Land no. 39**