



Map of Genocides in Iraq

***Intellectual Project to Counter
Genocide in pre-& post-ISIS Iraq***

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The Aim of the project

- **Our intellectual project to encounter genocide in Iraq aims to open the field of genocide studies, and to fill in the big gap of this type of studies in the Arabic.**

The importance of the project

- **Focusing on genocide studies in Iraq and comparing its negative impacts on the society will help the Iraqi people to prevent violence and genocide and encourage the new younger generations for integrate and enhance the peace and cultural diversity, in addition to spreading the culture of tolerance and coexistence.**

History of Genocide

- The phenomena of genocide (cultural and physical) had deep roots in human history, therefore we need to investigate the **Archaeology of genocide** to excavate these roots and study its different **Dimensions**, so as to expose these inhuman practices and prevent their recurrence.

Factors of Genocide

- **There are several factors that motivate some of the political systems and ethnic or sectarian groups to commit genocide against minorities and other ethnic and sectarian groups. Such as, cultural, political, national, racial, economic, religious, factors and so on. What we interested in is the cultural factor. Therefore we need a new culture other than the traditional one to face thought and culture of terrorism.**

Physical genocide

- **“Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, such as:**
 - **(a) Killing members of the group;**
 - **(b) Causing serious physical or mental harm to members of the group;**
 - **(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;**
 - **(d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;**
 - **(e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.**
- **The criterion that distinguishes genocide as a conceptual category is the intentional attempt to demolish a social group that has been marked as different.**
- **We can summarize the significant characteristics of genocide such as: “intend to or intention), “prevent the community from reproducing”, “killing groups not individual”, targeting racial, national, ethnic, religious groups” [Adam Jones, 2011, p.13].**

Cultural Genocide

Any deliberate act committed with the intent to destroy the language, religion or culture of a national, racial or religious group on grounds of national or racial origin or religious belief such as:

- 1. Prohibiting the use of the language of the group in daily intercourse or in schools, or the printing and circulation of publications in the language of the group;**
- 2. destroying, or preventing the use of, libraries, museums, schools, historical monuments, places of worship or other cultural institutions and objects of the group.**

Another example was soon added:

- 3. subjecting members of a group to such conditions as would cause them to renounce their language, religion or culture.**

Genocide in Iraq

- **Sectarian and religious genocide in Iraq:**
 - I. The Wahhabi tribal attack on Karbala in 1802 and Najaf in 1802 and 1806. They killed 8 thousands of civilians and destroyed the city including the shrine of Imam Hussein and looted its precious valuables. .

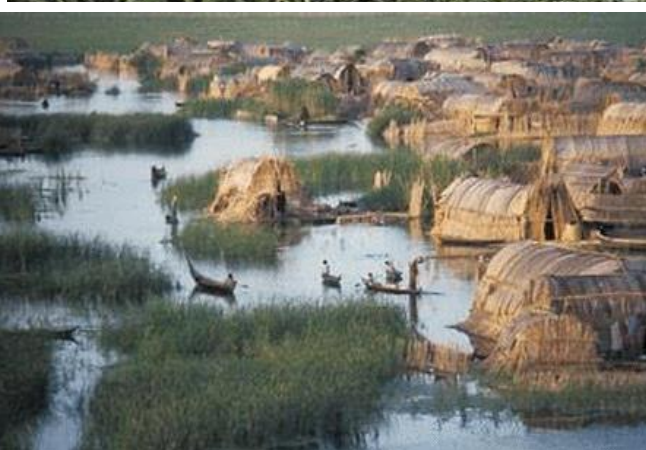
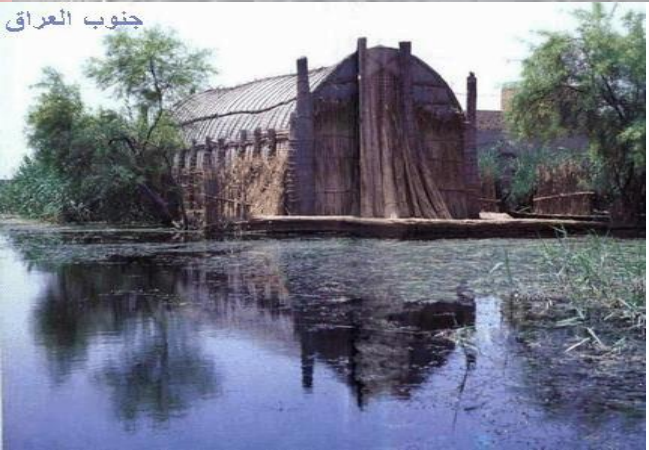
Displacement Some Iraqi sects to Iran and other countries

- The practice of sectarian cleansing against the Shiites by the displacement of thousands of Iraqi families to Iran in 1978-1981, and the confiscation of their property and assets. This expulsion led to the death of hundreds of the elderly and children on their way to Iran through the no-man-lands, and minefields, some of them were killed in indiscriminate shelling while their passage to the field of battle, others died by drowning, others died due to illness .**

Before Genocide: Environmental diversity in the Marshes



جنوب العراق



Punishing Shiites who live in the marshes and surrounding areas through violent practices to force them to emigrate and leave their land and property . these practices took different forms:

- 1. Attack the marshes and surrounding areas permanently by aircrafts and artilleries.**
- 2. Arresting Men and women of those areas of the young and middle-aged and putting them in prison without trial, and then killed most of them and buried them in mass graves.**
- 3. Preventing the delivery of food to areas of marshes (1987) and withhold the ration card for most of the population.**



- **diverting the water of Euphrates river from the marshes, which led to the death of the crops and then led to the desertification of agricultural land and receding water completely from the marshes.**



This had led to death of fish and animals such as buffaloes, cows and birds that live in this natural environment, and led to the ecological imbalance in the Region.

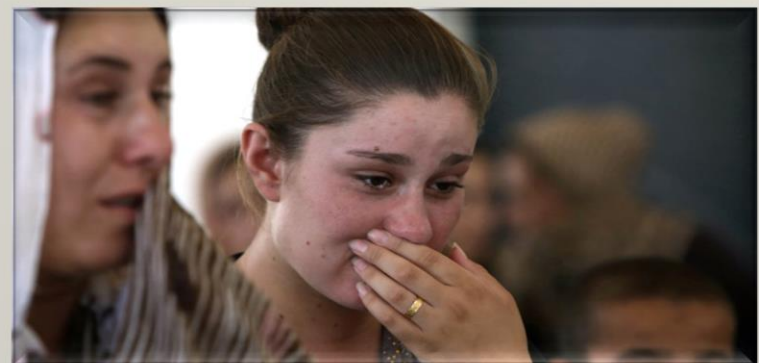


- **The Mass graves discovered in Iraq after the downfall of dictatorial system are very irrefutable evidences of genocides committed by Saddam's regime against Shiites and Kurdish in Iraq**

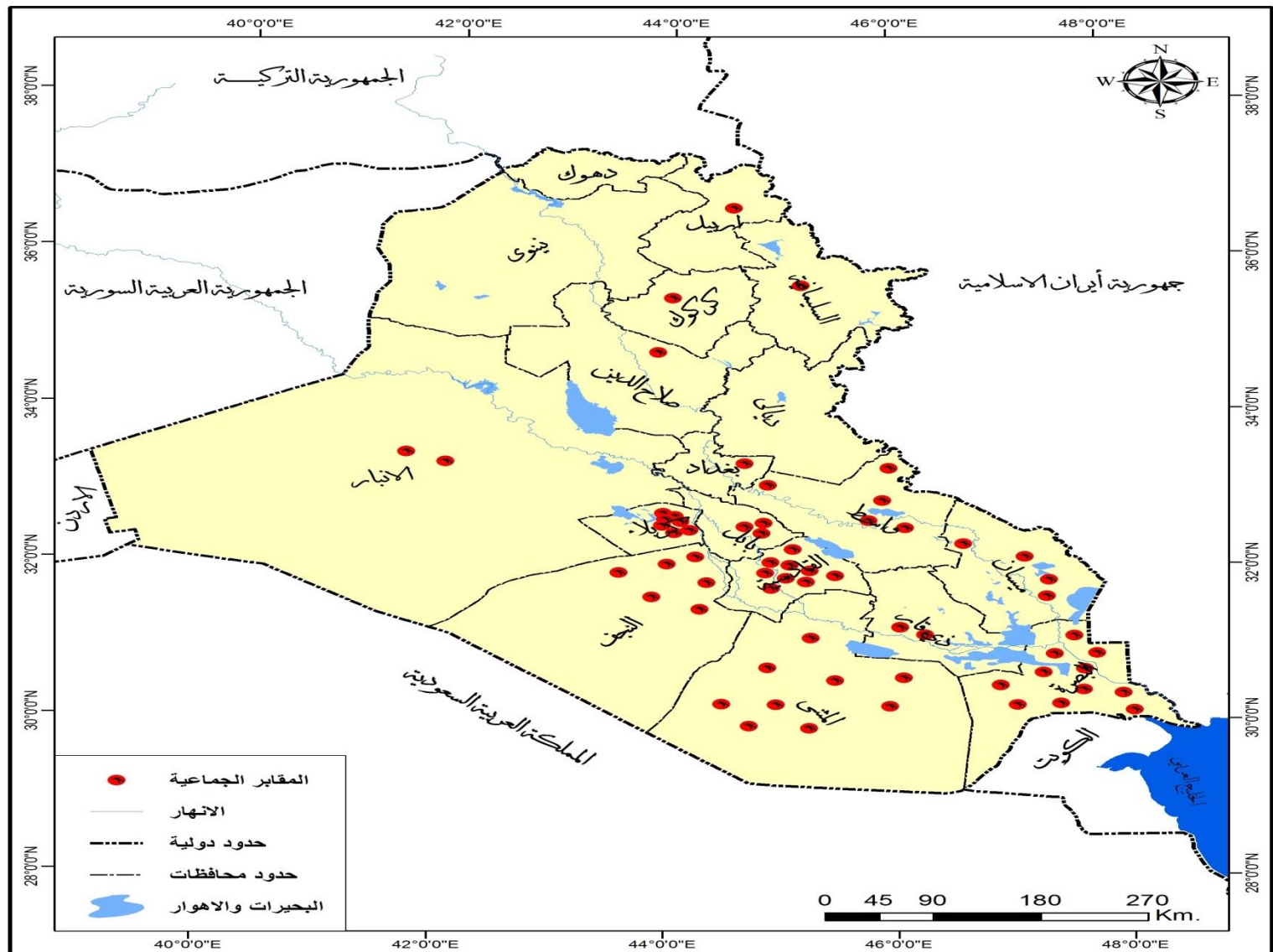


Mass graves of Kurds

Mass graves of the Kurd nation include victims of Al Anfal and people who were Randomly Arrested and Killed and buried in mass graves.



The geographical distribution of mass graves in IRAQ



Mass Graves

المحافظة	الحدث	سنة_الفتح	عدد_الحالات	عدد_المواقع	Point	الحيدرية
النجف	الانفال_١٩٨٨	2008	187	2	1	الحيدرية
النجف	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2008	0	1	2	الميلاد الجديد
النجف	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2012	0	1	3	محطة النخيل
النجف	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2012	49	4	4	شهداء السلام
النجف	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	22	1	5	بحر النجف
النجف	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	3	1	6	الكوفة
البصرة	جنود من الحرب العراقية الايرانية	2009	12	4000	7	البرجسية
البصرة	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2012	15	11	8	المدينة الرياضية
البصرة	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	9	جامعة البصرة
البصرة	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	10	شركة ناقلات النفط
البصرة	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	11	الرافدين
البصرة	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	2	1	12	الختياب
البصرة	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	1	1	13	سيبايه
البصرة	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	14	أبو الخصيب
البصرة	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	2	1	15	بحيرة الاسماك
البصرة	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	5	1	16	الكباسي
البصرة	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	17	الابلة
كركوك	الانفال_١٩٨٨	2009	177	3	18	طوب زاوه
كربلاء	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2010	22	1	19	الوادي القديم
كربلاء	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2010	0	1	20	فندق كربلاء
كربلاء	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2011	0	1	21	حي التحاوي
كربلاء	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	2	1	22	عكز بلييل
كربلاء	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	55	1	23	خان الربيع
كربلاء	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	24	المقتزاه
كربلاء	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	25	مستشفى الحسين العام
ذي قار	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2010	2	1	26	الاسكان الصناعي
ذي قار	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	27	المصطفوية
بابل	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2010	1466	5	28	تل ابو حجل_المحاوليل
بابل	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2010	58	1	29	أمام بكر
بابل	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	62	1	30	جامعة الحلة الدينية
الانبار	الانفال_١٩٨٨	2010	303	6	31	سهل عكا_١
الانبار	الثمانيات	2011	718	25	32	سهل عكا_٢
القادسية	الثمانيات	2011	496	3	33	مهازي_١
القادسية	الثمانيات	2011	250	3	35	مهازي_٢
القادسية	الثمانيات	2012	0	1	36	أمن الديوانية
القادسية	الثمانيات	2012	0	3	37	حي الفرات

Mass Graves

المحافظة	الحدث	سنة_الفتح	عدد_الحالات	عدد_المواقع	الاسم	SHAP	OBJECT
القادسية	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2012	0	2	غابات النورية	Point	38
القادسية	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2012	0	3	النهر الثالث	Point	39
القادسية	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	3	ميدان الرمي	Point	40
القادسية	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	مدرسة البشير	Point	41
القادسية	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	16	2	الظاهرة	Point	42
المتنى	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2011	1	1	حي الزهور	Point	43
المتنى	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2012	1	4	أبو شطيظ	Point	44
المتنى	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2012	11	1	الزرقة	Point	45
المتنى	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2012	5	1	تل الحويش	Point	46
المتنى	اعدامات_٢٠٠٢	2013	0	1	بصية	Point	47
المتنى	الثمانينيات_البرزانيين	2013	91	1	عقاف	Point	48
المتنى	الانفال_١٩٨٨	2013	38	2	السلامان_١	Point	49
المتنى	الانفال_١٩٨٨	2013	0	1	السلامان_٢	Point	50
المتنى	الكويتيين_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	آل توبة	Point	51
صلاح الدين	الانفال_١٩٨٨	2012	165	6	جبل حمرين	Point	52
واسط	عسكريين ايرانيين	2012	11	1	بوابة الكوت	Point	53
واسط	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2012	7	2	الشويجة	Point	54
واسط	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	1	1	الصناعات الثانية	Point	55
واسط	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	4	بذرة	Point	56
واسط	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	0	1	الصويرة	Point	57
ميسان	1988	2012	15	1	شهداء ثورة مايس	Point	58
ميسان	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2012	40	2	شهداء حطين	Point	59
ميسان	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	8	2	سيد منيهل	Point	60
ميسان	الشعبانية_١٩٩١	2013	1	1	المشرح	Point	61
الباوية	الستينيات	2012	0	4	الباوية	Point	62
أربيل	1987_1988	2013	5	1	قير	Point	63
السليمانية	1963	2013	5	1	خلكان	Point	64

Environmental Diversity in the Kurdistan



Attack Halabcha by Chemical Weapons 1988.

Attacking Kurdish cities with chemical weapons and killing tens of thousands of civilians (Children, women, youngers, old men)



Anfal Genocide

The practice of ethnic cleansing against Kurdish nationalism in the so-called "Anfal", an attack that led to the displacement of thousands of Kurdish families from their land and looting their property.

[M. Karin, 2014. Pp.94-96]

Thousands of victims were killed in four campaigns of Anfal



Modern Terrorism



Mass killing to Iraqi Spiker Students by ISIS



Genocide committed by Isis against Eyzidi In 3/8/2014.

- **Total number of Eyzidi in Iraq = 550000**
- **Displaced persons 400000**
- **Refugees 65000**
- **The Kidnapped 5838**
- **The Missing 841**
- **The died 1280**
- **The Wounded 890**
- **Destroyed Shrines 18**
- **Mass Graves in Sinjar 12**



The captivity of Eyzidi Women

It's the worst crime in the modern age!

The number of kidnapped women = 3192



National and racial genocide in Iraq:


- **Attacking Kurdish cities with chemical weapons and killing tens of thousands of civilians.**
- **The practice of ethnic cleansing against Kurdish nationalism in the so-called "Anfal", an attack that led to the displacement of thousands of Kurdish families from their land and looting their property. [M. Karin, 2014. Pp.94-96]**
- **mass graves of Kurds which are discovered in several cities in south of Iraq, and they contain dozens of civilian casualties.**


The cultural genocide in Iraq:

As physical genocide, Iraq has witnessed a number of events that can be classified as cultural genocide, these events took also many forms:

- I. Prevent any form of political activities and cultures that compete with the ruling party and the culture of the ruling authority. The political genocide has excluded from UN genocide convention, but there is some objection on justification of this exclusion, that considered by Beth van Schaak as “a blind spot” in the convention.**

[Beth V. Schaak, the Yale Law Journal, Vol. 106, No. 7(May, 1997), pp. 2259-2291].

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- 2. Prevent rituals and habits of other sects and creeds as inconsistent with the doctrine of the ruling power and the dominant culture.**
 - 3. The killing of Iraqis intellectuals or forcing them to emigrate from the homeland and preventing the intellectual and philosophical dialogue for which Baghdad known throughout its long intellectual history. This led to a weakening intellectual contribution of Baghdad in the Arab and World contemporary philosophical movements.**




4. Prevention of national and ethnic minorities in Iraq from using their native languages, and the regime's attempt to dissolve their culture in the Arab national culture, which led to the weakening of their identity ,then loosing of sense of belonging to the homeland. This what has happened to Kurdish nation in Iraq.



Cultural genocide committed by ISIS In Mosul North of Iraq:

- 1. Burning Mar Matta Church.**
- 2. Taking some Churches as military bases.**
- 3. The Demolition of Mujahid Al Ddin Mosque dating back to the sixth century of Hijra.**
- 4. The Demolition of the Tomb of Ibn Al Atheer.**
- 5. The Demolition of the Tombs of the Prophets, such as Younis and Sheat tombs.**
- 6. The destruction of ancient Sinjar minaret.**

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- 6. destruction of parts of Nergal Gate, and smashing the winged bulls.**
 - 7. Bulldozing Al Hatra city, one of world heritage site.**
 - 8. Blow up ancient city of Nimrud.**
 - 9. Theft of rare manuscripts, and precious antiques, and sold in order to finance their terrorist acts.**
 - 10. Destruction and theft relics preserved in Mosul museum.**

Destruction of Nergal Gate Ancient city of Ninaveh

ISIS consider the cultural symbolism of antiquities as idols. But the fact that the real idols exist inside their minds not outside., but their religious doctrine makes them project their self- Idols outside, Therefore the case seems illusion, and the terrorist seems psychopathic.



Destruction of monument preserved in Mosul museum.


The construction of Mosul museum back to fifties of the last century and it keeps the relics of high cultural and artistic value and has a library of hundreds of diverse scientific titles, it was one of the rarest libraries in Iraq.





Analytical approaching of cultural genocide

You hear every day the terrorist attacks and atrocities committed by ISIS in my country. As you know many antiquities and relics were stolen, and many Architectural buildings were destroyed. We now not in question of identifying why that has happened; what happened has happened and we couldn't prevent it, but it's not beyond human capability to change this kind of reality!




I believe everybody has his own role in such circumstances. I also believe that Iraqis and their friends in the international community have been doing their best to fight physically and culturally against terrorism.

For me, I would like to take this excellent opportunity to talk briefly about several issues.


I may start by asking few questions:


- Who has committed genocide against Iraqi people, and why??
- Who has destroyed Iraqi Architectures and Why??
- How should we deal with this crisis?

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- And the serious question is: What do we have to do?
I think we can identify two dimensions in this crisis:
political and cultural.

The first and second question needs cultural and systematic answer.

- The second is a political question, it's focused upon what should the governments have done and they haven't ! While scientific question focuses on what we have to do according to present data.


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- For the first question I think it is easy and right to say that ISIS has destroyed the Iraqi Architectures, but we shouldn't forget that ISIS was not brutal objects coming from an alien planet. They were and still a culture with religious justification and historical roots. We should acknowledge that it is a part of Arab culture, and that what makes our task very difficult. For example, ISIS consider the cultural symbolism of antiquities as idols. But the fact that the real idols exist inside their minds not outside., but their religious doctrine makes them project their self- Idols outside, Therefore the case seems illusion, and the terrorist seems psychopathic.



Therefor we may need to think about the crisis according to the present social reality, and we may need to identify the real causes of the crisis; this should engage history, to go back to the historical roots that may lead us to think about our educational curricula.

What is important and relevant to us is the second dimension, that implies cultural factors and methods of reasoning. In this dimension we could invest in the previous good work that has been done to deeply identify the way terrorism revive and survive.

These questions are consistent with our college strategy and cultural project, which focuses on cultural, religious, sectarian, and ethnic pluralism. It works on deepening awareness of importance of human heritage in Iraq. The documentation of Iraqi archaeological buildings, and the viewing of Iraqi heritage as a part of the development of humanity, in addition to enhance of awareness of archaeology through the curricula and textbooks will be our national and international duties during the post ISIS period.

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- Our cultural project aims to teach people how they depend upon their heritage as a deep memory that saves the developments of human mind in the fields of reason and civilization.

Our activities to face genocide

- **The first conference of genocide in 20 October 2014. Presented in it 30 papers discussed many aspects of the subject. This was the first time that conference about genocide held in Baghdad.**
- **The second conference in 22 October 2015. fifty research papers were presented in it which all discussed various aspects of the topic.**
- **The national day to encounter violence and genocide launched in the third of April 2016.**
- **Launching global complaint to protect the Heritage in the college of Arts with presence of the director of UNESCO Mrs. Bokova.**
- **Translating some important books and researches about genocide.**
- **our preparation for The UNESCO chair of genocide studies.**
- **Studying genocide in postgraduate studies of MA and PhD in departments of sociology and psychology of our college.**
- **Studying mass graves by GSR system in department of geography.**

Global campaign to save the world heritage

Irina Bokova: our mission will not accept cultural cleansing and our campaign is comprehensive and global



We assure you that UNESCO stands with you, it takes care of Iraqi diversity in order to create a promising future, we will respond to the terrorist attacks by deployment of love and tolerance that its our strength.





The campaign began with a welcoming speech by Mr. Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Profesor Salah Al Jabri. he stressed the need to preserve the heritage of humanity, and disclosed the cultural message of the Faculty of Arts, which is moving in the framework of the care of the diversity of Iraqi society and the promotion of national identity, pointing out that this project is a liberation of the Iraqi self from the ethnic and sectarian prisons which recite edit land that grabbed by terrorism. Mr. Dean called on both the President of UNESCO Irina Bokova and Mr. Axel Plath to support the overall project in the request for the establishment of the UNESCO Chair of genocide that worked by the College for one year, in order to activate scientific research in the genocide physical and cultural.



Students of archeology department presented effective prose calls to renounce violence and spreading the culture of keeping relics as a bond of communication between generations and nations. Traditional Beats music of Iraqi Heritage permeated the campaign. After knead the global campaign launched (Unite for heritage) included taking pictures with campaign posters and then disseminated through social networking sites. and the Director of **UNISCO met students of department, and discussed with them reality of antiquities in Iraq and how they save them, then she visited the museum in the college.**

The national day to counter violence and genocide

**Launching campaign in college of Arts-
university of Baghdad in 3 April, 2016**



The national day to counter violence and genocide

The campaign included Elementary school students, to teach them principles of love and tolerance and rejection of violence and Hatred.



- The campaign included Elementary school students, to teach them principles of love and tolerance and rejection of violence and Hatred.



Launching campaign in secondary schools for the same goal

