

CONSERVATION

I would like to open my column this edition by extending our best wishes and congratulations to all of our Moslem friends in Iraqi Kurdistan at the end of Ramadan. I hope that your Ramadan this year was a truly rewarding and moving experience.

I've titled this column, "Conservation." The recent electricity problems in the region highlight the importance of this topic. We are blessed in this world with many natural resources. Here in Iraqi Kurdistan we are also blessed with an abundance of resources sometimes not plentiful in other areas, such as water and crude oil. Even though these resources may appear abundant and limitless, they are in fact finite.

The power in Irbil and Sulaymaniyah is produced by the hydroelectric dams at Dokan and Darbandikhan. Low water levels at these dams, in addition to turbine maintenance have had an impact on the ability to produce electricity. Of course, water and electricity usage is something that we - the users - can control. In fact, in America and many other western nations, conservation of these and other natural resources has become almost second nature. Metal, glass and cardboard containers are routinely recycled. Many communities limit how often people may water their properties, or wash their cars. And many public places and businesses enforce "lights out" measures to conserve electricity. As an incentive to conservation - Americans must pay for their power and many other services. Consequently, people are very aware of how much they are using, so that they do not spend too much money on these scarce resources.

The people of Iraqi Kurdistan must now do their part as well. Conserve those resources you use, so that they will last longer. In this way, you and your children and their children will be able to use these resources that we've all become accustomed to enjoying. It's easy to start: take a minute and turn off that light you aren't using right now. Turn that electric heater down some and use less energy. Turn off the faucet with the running water until you absolutely need to use it. In this way, we can all help preserve our environment that we all need to share use and enjoy.

Lt. Col. Harry J. Schute, Jr.

A New Mission for Former Peshmerga



By Major David Robichaud

The Iraqi Civil Defense Corps (ICDC) was formed with a vision - to be the first established regular military unit in the Iraqi Security Force, allowing Iraqis to again take responsibility for internal security throughout the country. All ICDC soldiers are volunteers who are trained and ready to stand up in the defense of this great nation. The ICDC is organized under the New Iraqi Army (NIA) organizational structure and NIA training standards in order to facilitate future compatibility.

The 3rd Battalion of the ICDC, based in Irbil, was recruited in northern Iraq of former Peshmerga forces. Having helped to liberate Iraq from Saddam Hussein, these soldiers have committed themselves once again to the military life in order to help build a free and secure Iraq.

These soldiers have undergone a rigorous training regimen that included physical fitness, first aid, weapons and ordnance, infantry tactics, and security operations. They are fully prepared to work on their own and in coordination with Coalition Forces. They have also received instruction in Human Rights, the Law of Land Warfare, Proper Use of Force, and civics,

training which emphasizes the subordination of military personnel to civilian authority and the requirement to respect citizens' rights under the law. Training was conducted by members of the 2d Battalion of the 44th Air Defense Artillery Regiment, which is part of the 101st Airborne Division.

Completing this difficult training has earned these soldiers the right to proudly wear the uniform of the ICDC, and they are to be honored for their accomplishments.

The 3rd ICDC Battalion is a regional organization currently assigned to the U.S. Army's 404th Civil Affairs Battalion for further training and deployment. The battalion is commanded by L

ieutenant Colonel Said Hazhar. LTC Said was commissioned as an infantry second lieutenant in the Peshmerga forces in 1985, after being imprisoned by the Ba'ath party for three years. In 1992, LTC Said returned to Irbil and became a member of the Makhmur KDP council. Lieutenant Colonel Said had been a battalion commander since 1995, and was named the Irbil Region Executive Officer in 1998.

These soldiers will directly support the Coalition Forces' objective of establishing a safe and secure environment in Iraq.

Free and Clear in Bin Gird

By Captain Rachel Voss

A handover ceremony for a cleared minefield located in Bin Gird village, in the Chamchamal District of Sulaymaniyah Governorate was conducted on October 7, 2003. This minefield was located on the former front lines between the Kurdish Autonomous Zone and the Government of Iraq's Army. It was emplaced earlier this year by former regime soldiers in order to block people from entering areas controlled by Iraqi military forces.

Manual clearance teams from Pirmam Demining



PDO Team responsible for clearing a minefield in Bin Gird village.

Organization (PDO), headquartered in Sulaymaniyah, cleared the minefield. PDO has been an operational de-mining organization since July 1st, 2002. They have grown from their original two Manual Clearance Teams to an operational capacity of 10 Manual Clearance, 8 Permanent Marking, and 2 Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams. PDO is currently working throughout the southern half of the Sulaymaniyah Governorate.

The minefield at Bin Gird was identified during the Emergency Mine Action Survey, currently being con-



Citizens of Bin Gird walk the land that has been cleared, led by Dan Layton, Senior Advisor for the Iraqi National Mine Action Authority and Kamaran Ali, Executive Director of PDO.

ducted throughout the newly liberated areas of northern Iraq. PDO received the clearance mission immediately following the identification of the minefield because of its close proximity to the village, and because it was blocking access to the village's only water well.

The handover ceremony was a joyous time for the citizens of Bin Gird. Since their village was destroyed in 1988 by former regime forces, the 250 families of Bin Gird have been anxious to return to rebuild their homes and their lives. With the mines removed, the citizens were able to walk the land without fear of injury or death, and will now be able to expand the village beyond the 15 families that have since returned. Following a presentation by the team that cleared the minefield, the citizens of Bin Gird, along with representatives from the National Mine Action Authority, PDO, and the Suleymaniyah Governorate Council of Ministers walked across the land that was made safe by the brave efforts of the de-miners of Pirmam Demining Organization.

Pirmam
Demining
Organization



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Belgium - A Complex Unity That Works

By Col. James Bullion

Belgium is one of Europe's most prosperous and stable nations and has been chosen to be the headquarters of the European Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It has reached this status through much conflict, however, and through the careful balancing of different religious, linguistic, and cultural differences. The Belgian people, through centuries of conflict with their neighbors and among themselves, have learned that their prosperity and independence can best be assured by working together as a unified state, while still recognizing and respecting their different traditions.

Belgium is an ancient country whose roots go back to the earliest known history of Europe. Under the Treaty of Verdun in 843 AD, Charlemagne's grandsons divided his kingdom among themselves to create West Francia (France), the "Middle Kingdom" (Belgium and the Netherlands) and East Francia (Germany). What is today Belgium was then split between what is now France and the "Middle Kingdom." The northeast part of Belgium was soon dominated by the counts of Flanders, and the south-east by the German kings.

By 1300, with stability and security ensured by the strong counts and their armies, Flanders grew prosperous by importing wool from England and weaving fine fabrics and tapestries. This prosperity allowed these cities to develop a sense of independence from the aristocracy, who reacted by reasserting themselves, and, by 1329, the independence of the cities had been broken, and Flanders once again came under the control of France. For the next century, the region was torn in the rivalry between England and France, until it fell under the control of the Duke of Burgundy, who had allied himself with England. The Burgundians expanded their authority, suppressing the independence of the cities and bringing the cities of the southeast under their control.

Belgium came under the domination of King Philip II of Spain, a strict Catholic, in 1555, coinciding with a rise in Protestantism in northern Europe. The Protestants wanted to reform the Catholic Church and eventually rejected the authority of the Pope in Rome and the Catholics kings.

In the Flemish cities especially, Protestantism was a deeply political movement, linked to the long tradition of resistance to aristocratic domination. Social unrest in the cities was met by King Philip with harsh and rigid repression, including the introduction of a massive Spanish military presence in the north as well as the execution of thousands of Protestants.

By 1565, a powerful League of Nobility, under the leadership of William of Orange and Count Egmont (governor of Flanders), had joined in the opposition to Spain. Philip responded by sending in the notorious Duke of Alva at the head of an army of 10,000 troops. Alva outlawed William, executed Count Egmont and other leading nobles in Brussels, and began terrorizing the country. Popular opposition exploded, particularly in the north, and within a few years Alva found

himself powerless to exercise control over any but the southern cities, which had remained much closer to the Catholic Church.

Thus began Belgium's "split personality:" by 1576, William consolidated his power in the north, which became known as the United Provinces while the Catholic regions to the south remained faithful to Spain, becoming known as the Spanish Netherlands.

For the next century, Belgium was again caught up in conflicts between France, England, Holland, Austria and Spain. France finally ceded its claims to the Spanish Netherlands to the Austrians under the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The region maintained a great deal of autonomy, however, as it always had, and, with the outbreak of the French Revolution in 1789, the country rose up in revolt against the Austrians, and in 1790 independence was declared in the form of the United States of Belgium.

The leaders of the new country were deeply divided amongst themselves, however, and the Austrians rapidly re-established control. Austria, however, soon found itself at war with the French Republic, and by 1795 the successful French had "liberated" Belgium. Although the French instituted far-reaching reforms that later served as the foundations for the modern Belgian government, they were in fact far more inclined to see Belgium as a source of revenue and troops. Churches were seized and despoiled, massive conscription was introduced, and popular protest was crushed with a ruthlessness reminiscent of the Spanish occupation.

With the fall of the French emperor Napoleon, the Allied powers decreed that Belgium would become a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, ruled by the pro-Dutch William of Orange. By 1830 the Belgians' patience had run out. Revolution erupted in Brussels and quickly spread across the country. William made a brief effort to regain control, but within a few months he withdrew. On January 20, 1831, after centuries of external rule, Belgium was finally recognized as an independent nation, and the Belgians chose Leopold of Saxe-Coburg to be their first King, under a constitution that significantly limited the power of the monarchy.

Belgium was invaded by Germany in both World Wars, but survived to become essentially the capital of Europe. It is a multilingual, multicultural country, combining four populations: French-speaking Walloons, Dutch-speaking Flemish, German speakers, and the multilingual population in the capital, Brussels.

The Belgian Constitution has been carefully written to balance the interests and the rights of each of these populations with each other in a federal democratic constitutional monarchy. The country is united under a hereditary king sworn to observe the constitution.

After centuries of turmoil and division, Belgium has found a formula for peace, freedom and rights for all. The next issue of The Sun will explore how the Belgian Constitution achieves this goal.

HELP COMES FROM UNLIKELY PLACES THROUGH UNUSUAL ROUTES

By Major Barry Whyte

United States Army Civil Affairs soldiers are involved in a variety of areas that affect the civilian population in Northern Iraq. Among other things, they are responsible for ensuring that humanitarian organizations understand and recognize where assistance is most needed. Sometimes this coordination results in assistance coming from the most unlikely places and through the most unusual routes.

One such example began in April of 2003 when Civil Affairs personnel were in Amman, Jordan working at a Humanitarian Aid Coordination Center. They were helping to direct humanitarian organizations to the Kurdish areas of Northern Iraq and informing them of the concerns and issues facing the North. A humanitarian organization from Greece named "Solidarity" was planning to bring food, water, and medicine to Southern Iraq. Civil Affairs personnel from the Irbil Civil-Military Operations Center (CMOC) informed Solidarity that these items were needed in the North as well. Through daily e-mails and phone calls, CMOC personnel communicated with Father Ignatios from Solidarity who maintained an office in Syria. After numerous conversations, Solidarity agreed to donate 25 tons of food and water to needy people in Northern Iraq.

The moving this food and water was not going to be easy though. The donated items would have to be shipped from Greece to Syria, and then from Syria to Irbil. Once the items arrived in Syria from Greece, there would be only a short period of time to transport the items by truck into Northern Iraq. The reason for this was that Solidarity would be required to pay storage fees at the Port of Latakia in Syria if the items stayed there over 7-10 days. At this point, CMOC personnel in Amman communicated with

CMOC personnel in Irbil to prepare a storage facility and have enough workers to help unload the items once they reached the warehouse.

What happened next was quite unexpected. The food and water arrived at the Port of Latakia, but had to remain there in storage while Father Ignatios dealt with customs issues. Border customs officers were not going to allow Solidarity to ship the donations across the border into Iraq without paying a large customs tax. After numerous calls and emails between CMOC personnel in Jordan and Father Ignatios in Syria, a plan was developed for CMOC personnel to call the U.S. Embassy in Syria and request their assistance in working with the Syrian government to allow the food and water into Northern Iraq. This did not go completely as planned either. Upon calling the U.S. Embassy, CMOC personnel were told that relations between Syria and the U.S. were currently strained and that such a request would most likely not be honored. CMOC personnel, however, obtained some names of influential Syrian government officials who might want to help. This information was forwarded to Father Ignatios who then made numerous attempts to contact these officials. While this was all happening, the grace period was running out for keeping the donations in storage in Syria.

Then, with only about two days left in which to move the items by truck from the port to the Syrian-Iraqi border, permission was granted to Solidarity to transport the items without a customs tax. Father Ignatios had already, by that time, arranged for drivers and trucks to transport the donated items into Northern Iraq.

The next step was to obtain directions and route security information to ensure Father Ignatios and his convoy of safe passage across Syria to Irbil. This also

was not an easy task as the sources and reliability of information were unknown. Little by little, the information was gathered and verified as much as possible to insure the safety of the convoy, and the trucks were ready to roll. Was this to be the end of Father Ignatios' problems? The answer was "no" as he realized that he would be unable to communicate after he crossed into Iraq, as his cell phone service did not operate in Iraq.

Meanwhile in Irbil, CMOC personnel made preparations to receive the food and water from Solidarity. They obtained, from the Kurdish Regional Government, the use of a warehouse and coordinated a forklift to unload the donated items. After what seemed like a very long time, Father Ignatios contacted the Irbil CMOC to say that he had safely arrived in Irbil. The soldiers quickly gathered as many workers as possible and unloaded all of the food and water by hand. Local workers, soldiers, and Father Ignatios himself worked hand in hand unloading all of the items from the trucks and storing them in the warehouse.

In the end, the shipment was a success. It started with Greek civilians donating water and food for the peoples of Iraq. These donations, amounting to twenty-five tons of food and water, were then shipped over water to Syria and then over land to Irbil. In the end, Kurds, Americans and Greeks worked together to get it into the warehouse for storage until distribution in Northern Iraq. Such a complicated shipment could not have happened but for the assistance and persistence of Greeks, Kurds, Americans and Syrians. Although there were many obstacles associated with this event, the outcome was a success. Twenty-five tons of food and water made its way from Greece all the way to Irbil at a time when it was most needed.

The Dangers of Landmines and Unexploded Ordnance

Dana and Zana Hussein are twin brothers. Following the defeat of the Iraqi regime earlier this year, they returned from where they



had been living near Chamchamal, to their family's village of Khidr Blakh. Since birth, 12 year old Dana and Zana had been told stories of their home village, so for them it was a dream come true and a new start for their family. However, they knew nothing of the hidden danger that was awaiting them. Making the long journey back home, the twins didn't have a thought about the mines that littered their village.

On Saturday June 28, 2003, while the two brothers were walking around their village, they triggered a V69 - one of the deadliest anti-personnel mines in the world. The V69 jumps up a meter out of the ground and sprays lethal pellets over a 30m radius. When they woke they were in Azady hospital in Kirkuk. Dana lost both of his legs below the knee and Zana lost one leg. The two brothers asked whether they could have their legs



back to ride their bicycle. They have promised each other to stay together 'in distress and in happi-

ness'. Neither is sure about their future.

Dana and Zana's story is a familiar one throughout Iraq. Following many years of conflict, landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) litter the countryside. Daily, children across the country come into contact with these deadly munitions, which are all too often viewed as toys. Since the end of the war there have been nearly 150 landmine and UXO injuries reported across the three northern governorates. Additionally, more than 250 injuries in the newly liberated areas suggest that the areas near and beyond the former dividing line are where children are at the highest risk.

A common risky behavior among children is to open mortar rounds like the one shown below, empty the propellant, and then set it on fire. Once lit, the propellant in these munitions quickly produce an intense flame, and very frequently cause flash burns to the face and hands of children playing with them. These burns are very painful and can cause permanent scarring.

Another risky behavior among both children and adults is dismantling the munitions and scavenging the scrap metal for money or explosives for fishing. Tampering with the munitions in this way can cause them to explode, resulting in the loss of a body part, or even death.

There are steps that parents and children alike can take to avoid injuries caused by landmines and UXOs. Parents should instruct children of the hazards that landmines and UXO present. They should also teach children to be aware of and respect minefield marking signs. If children do come into contact with a

landmine, first, you should stop, and check the area around your feet to be sure it is safe. Second, use your exact footsteps to go back to a safe roadway. Third, mark that location at the road with a pile of rocks. Finally, return to your village and tell your parents, a teacher, or village leader of what you discovered. Children can also help educate each other about the dangers of landmines by talking to their friends and ensuring they do not play with dangerous material. If you are playing with someone who wants to touch a landmine or UXO, you should tell him or her of the danger and not to touch it. If he still wants to touch it, you should run away so you do not get hurt. Then you should go back to your village and tell your friend's parents or a village leader so that they can go help your friend. If you live in a village that has a Mine Risk Education program pro-



vided by Mines Advisory Group (MAG) or Kurdistan Organization for Mine Awareness (KOMA), it is very important to attend these meetings. Here, you will learn about the different types of mines and UXOs that have been found in areas near your village. Here, you can also share your knowledge of mines and UXOs with others who may not know. MAG, KOMA, and many other organizations are working very hard to educate adults and children of the hazards of landmines, and also to clear all of the landmines in Iraq so that someday the children can play without fear of the "silent soldiers".

Article written by CPT Rachel Voss, with information and photos courtesy of Sean Sutton, and Mines Advisory Group (MAG).

پیشمه‌رگه و نهرکی نوێ



مه‌یجر ده‌یقد رۆبیشوود

شیتوه چهندین وانه‌یان له‌سەر مافه‌کانی مرۆڤ و یاسا‌کانی جهنگ و گونجاوی به‌کاره‌یتانی هیتزو مه‌شقی مه‌ده‌نی، که جهخت ده‌که‌نه‌وه سه‌ر په‌یوه‌ستی که‌سانی سه‌ربازی به‌ ده‌سه‌لاتی مه‌ده‌نی و پیتداویسته‌یه‌کانی ریزگرتنی هاوولاتیان و مافه‌کانیان به‌ گوێره‌ی ئه‌و یاسایه‌. مه‌شقه‌کان له‌لایه‌ن ئه‌ندامانی به‌تالیونی دووی په‌که‌ی ۴۴ ی هیتزی به‌رگری ئاسمانی سه‌ر به‌تیبسی ۱۰۱ ی په‌ره‌شوت، ئه‌نجام دراوه‌. به‌ ته‌واوکردنی ئه‌و مه‌شقه‌ قورسانه‌، ئه‌و سه‌ربازانه‌ توانیان مافی ئه‌وه‌یان ده‌ست به‌که‌وتیت که‌ به‌ شسانازیه‌وه‌ جل و به‌رگی (ICDC) له‌ به‌ریکه‌ن و شه‌ره‌فی کۆتایی هیتانیان به‌و مه‌شقانه‌ به‌یت. به‌تالیونی سن ی (ICDC) دامه‌زراره‌یه‌کی هه‌ریمیه‌و ریککه‌وتنی له‌گه‌ڵ به‌تالیونی ۴-۴ ی کاروباری مه‌ده‌نی سوپای ئه‌مهریکا هه‌یه‌ بۆ مه‌شقی زیاترو شۆینی جیتگیروونیان. ئه‌م به‌تالیونه‌ له‌لایه‌ن عه‌قید سه‌ید هه‌ژاره‌وه‌ فه‌زه‌مانده‌یی ده‌کرتیت. ئه‌م به‌رتزه‌ وه‌ک ملازمی په‌که‌م له‌ هیتزی پیاده‌ی پیشمه‌رگه‌ له‌ سالی ۱۹۸۵ دا‌کاری کردوه‌، پاش ئه‌وه‌ی پیتشتر بۆماوه‌ی سن سال له‌لایه‌ن حیزبی به‌عسه‌وه‌ زیندانی کرابوو. له‌ سالی ۱۹۹۲ سید هه‌ژار که‌پراوه‌ته‌وه‌ هه‌ولتیه‌و بووه‌ته‌ ئه‌ندامی ناوچه‌ی مه‌خموری پارتی دیموکراتی کوردستان و دواتر بووه‌ته‌ فه‌رمانده‌ی به‌تالیون و له‌ سالی ۱۹۹۵ وه‌ له‌ ۱۹۹۸ بووه‌ته‌ ئه‌فسه‌ری ئیداره‌ی هه‌موو سنوری هه‌ولتیه‌ر. ئه‌م سه‌ربازانه‌ راسته‌وخۆ هاوکاری هیتزه‌کانی هاوپه‌یمانان ده‌ین له‌ دامه‌زراندن و پاراستنی بارودوخیکی نارامتر له‌ عێراقدا.

دامه‌زراندنی هیتزی به‌رگری مه‌ده‌نی عێراقی (ICDC) به‌و دیدگاهیه‌وه‌ بوو، تاوه‌کو به‌کرتیه‌ په‌که‌م په‌که‌ی سه‌ربازی له‌ چوارچێوه‌ی هیتزه‌کانی ئاسایشی عێراق، به‌وه‌ش ریکه‌ خوش بکرتی تاوه‌کو عێراقیه‌کان جارتیکی تر به‌رپرسیارتی خۆیان له‌ دابین کردنی ئاسایشی ولاته‌که‌یان ببینن. هه‌موو سه‌ربازانی (ICDC)، ئه‌و خۆیه‌خشانه‌ن که‌ مه‌شقیان پێ کراوه‌ تاوه‌کو بتوانن به‌رگری له‌م ده‌وله‌ته‌ مه‌زنه‌ بکه‌ن. هه‌موو سه‌ربازانی (ICDC) له‌ چوارچێوه‌ی پیکه‌تای سوپای نوێ عێراق (NIA) دا‌ریک ده‌خزین و پیتسوه‌ره‌کانی مه‌شقی (NIA) یان پێ ده‌کرتیت بۆ ئه‌وه‌ی له‌ ناینده‌دا‌ هاوکۆک و گونجاوبن. به‌تالیونی سن ی (ICDC) که‌ باره‌گای له‌ هه‌ولتیه‌ر له‌ باکوری عێراق له‌ هیتزی پیشمه‌رگه‌ پیکه‌تاتوه‌. به‌هاوکاری کردنیان له‌ رزگارکردنی عێراق له‌ سه‌دام حسین، ئه‌م سه‌ربازانه‌ جارتیکی دیکه‌ پابه‌ندبوونی خۆیان به‌ژیانی سه‌ربازی دووپاتکرده‌وه‌ تاوه‌کو هاوکاری دروست کردنی عێراقیکی نازادو سه‌قامگیر بین. ئه‌م سه‌ربازانه‌ چهندین مه‌شقی سه‌ختیان له‌ بواره‌کانی توانا‌کانی له‌ش، یارمه‌تی سه‌ره‌تایی، چه‌ک و ته‌قه‌مه‌نی، تاکتیکی پیاده‌و ئه‌ه‌راسیتونی ئه‌منی، پیتکراوه‌. ئه‌م سه‌ربازانه‌ به‌ ته‌واوی ناماده‌ کراون که‌ ناماده‌بن بۆ ئه‌نجام دانی کاره‌کانیان له‌لایه‌ن خۆیان‌وه‌وه‌ به‌ هاوکاری هیتزه‌کانی هاوپه‌یمانان. به‌هه‌مان

ده‌ست پیتوه‌ گرتن

ده‌سه‌وتیت ستوونی ئه‌م جارهم به‌وه‌ ده‌ست پێ په‌که‌م که‌ هیواو ناواتی خۆم و سه‌ربازانم بۆ سه‌رحه‌م هاویری و دۆسته‌ موسلمانه‌کانمان له‌ کوردستانی عێراق ده‌رپه‌رم به‌یۆنه‌ی کۆتایی هاتنی مانگی ره‌مه‌زانه‌وه‌. هیواخوازی ئه‌وه‌م که‌ مانگی ره‌مه‌زانی ئه‌مه‌سال مانگی خیتروزیاد کردنی ئه‌مه‌زونه‌کان بوویت. ناویشانی ئه‌م جارهی ستوونه‌که‌م (ده‌ست پیتوه‌ گرتنه‌). کیتشه‌کانی ئه‌م دواییه‌ی کاره‌با، گرتگی بوونی ئه‌م ناویشانه‌ی زیاتر خسته‌روو، ئیتسه‌ له‌م جیهانه‌دا‌ چهندین سه‌رچاوه‌ی سه‌روشیمان هه‌یه‌. لێزه‌ له‌ کوردستانی عێراق، به‌هه‌مان شیتوه‌ ریزه‌یه‌کی زۆر سه‌رچاوه‌ی سه‌روستی گرتگمان هه‌یه‌، که‌ زۆر جار له‌ ناوچه‌کانی دیکه‌دا‌ به‌وجۆزه‌ نیه‌، له‌وانه‌ ناوو نه‌وتی خاوه‌. له‌گه‌ڵ ئه‌وه‌شدا‌ ره‌نگه‌ ئه‌م سه‌رچاوانه‌ وا‌ ده‌رکه‌ون که‌ زۆر بن و سنورداریش بن، به‌لام به‌شی پیتداویسته‌یه‌کان ده‌که‌ن. کاره‌بای هه‌ولتیه‌و سلیمانی له‌ هه‌ردوو به‌نداوی هایدرو ئه‌لیکترۆنی دوکان و ده‌ره‌ندیخانه‌وه‌ دابین ده‌کرتین. نزم بوونه‌وه‌ی ئاستی ئاو له‌م به‌نداوانه‌و چاککردنه‌وه‌ی تۆرپایه‌که‌کان، کاریگه‌ریان له‌سه‌ر توانا‌کانی به‌ره‌م هیتانی کاره‌با داناوه‌، به‌ دلنیاوه‌وه‌، به‌کاره‌یتانی ناووکاره‌با، دوشتن که‌ ئیتسه‌ی - به‌کاره‌یتنه‌ر - ده‌توانن کۆنترۆلی به‌کاره‌یتانیان بکه‌ین. له‌ راستیدا‌ له‌ ئه‌مهریکا و زۆریه‌ی له‌ وولاتانی رۆژئاوا، ده‌ست پیتوه‌گرتن به‌م سه‌رچاوه‌ سه‌روشیمان، زۆر جار بووه‌ته‌ سه‌روشتیکی دیکه‌. مقه‌باو شوشه‌و ماده‌کانی دیکه‌، جارتیکی دیکه‌ سه‌رله‌نوێ به‌کار ده‌هیتزیتنه‌وه‌. هه‌ندیک له‌ کۆمه‌لگاکان کۆنترۆلی سنوریه‌ندیه‌کان ده‌که‌ن کاتیک که‌ له‌په‌له‌کانیان یان ئۆتۆمبیله‌کانیان ده‌شون. زۆریک له‌ شۆینه‌ گشتیه‌کان و بازرگانه‌یه‌کان ئه‌و رێ و شۆینه‌ به‌هیتز ده‌که‌ن که‌ ده‌ست به‌ کاره‌باوه‌ ده‌گرن. وه‌ک هاندانیک بۆ ئه‌م ده‌ست پیتوه‌ گرتنه‌وه‌، ئه‌مهریکیه‌کان ده‌بێ پاره‌ی کاره‌با و سه‌رچاوه‌کانی دیکه‌ی خزمه‌ت گوزاری به‌دن. له‌ ده‌ره‌نجامیشدا‌، خه‌لکی زۆر به‌ناگایانه‌وه‌ مامه‌له‌ له‌گه‌ڵ ریزه‌ی به‌کاره‌یتانی ئه‌و سه‌رچاوانه‌ ده‌که‌ن و کۆنترۆلی به‌کاره‌یتانیان ده‌که‌ن تا وه‌کو پاره‌ی زیاتر نه‌ده‌ن. بۆیه‌ ده‌بێ خه‌لکی کوردستانی عێراقیش به‌شی خۆیان به‌ هه‌مان شیتوه‌ ئه‌نجام به‌دن. ده‌ست به‌و سه‌رچاوانه‌وه‌ بگرن که‌ به‌کاری ده‌هیتن تاوه‌کو زیاتر بپیتنه‌وه‌. له‌م ریکه‌یه‌وه‌ مندا‌له‌کانیان ده‌توانن ئه‌و سه‌رچاوانه‌ به‌کار به‌هیتن که‌ هه‌موومان راهاتووبن خۆشیان لێ وه‌رگرتین. زۆریش ئاسانه‌ ده‌ست پێ بکه‌ین. به‌ک خوله‌ک وه‌رگه‌وه‌ بوسته‌، ئه‌و گلتۆیه‌ بکۆرتیه‌ره‌وه‌ که‌ ئیتسا‌ پیتوستیت پێ نیه‌. هیتسه‌ره‌ کاره‌بایه‌که‌ت بکۆرتیه‌وه‌وه‌ وزه‌ی دیکه‌ به‌کار پیتنه‌. ئه‌و به‌لۆعه‌وه‌ دوشه‌ بگه‌وه‌ که‌ ناوی له‌بهر ده‌روات تا ئه‌و کاته‌ی به‌کاری ده‌هیتن. له‌م ریکه‌یه‌وه‌ ده‌توانن به‌ هه‌موو لایه‌گمان سه‌روشته‌که‌مان بپارێزین که‌ پیتوستیمان پیتنه‌تی.

کۆلۆنیل / هاری . جهی . شوت.