

COMMANDER'S COLUMN - 23 Oct 03 COMPROMISE

Compromise...one word that has so much impact on the course of human interaction. It is rare that two people agree entirely and completely on any given topic. Even the closest of friends, the most alike of brothers, the dearest of soul mates, have times when they don't agree on issues. And these issues of disagreement are often topics about which they are passionate. Yet, friendships survive and relationships endure. How do they accomplish that endurance? It is done through the give and take of compromise.

As I meet with the people of Iraqi Kurdistan, I like to use examples from American history to describe some successful ways that democracy has endured. Compromise has been an overarching virtue of the American democratic experience. When my country was in its infancy and our Constitution was being written, compromise ultimately led to the establishment of our legislative branch of government. America in 1787 consisted of a collection of thirteen states. Some of them were small, some large. Some of the states had large populations and some were sparsely populated. The smaller states wanted a legislature based on equal representation, while the larger states wanted it to be a proportional representation based on population. The compromise the states finally agreed upon was the establishment of a unified legislative body consisting of two houses - one with equal representation, and the other with proportional representation. Each of those bodies has slightly different power and responsibility, but are linked together in the legislative process. That compromise agreed to in 1789 endures to today.

Compromise is reached by identifying those issues of common interest, which can be mutually agreed upon, and then balancing those issues against the divergent issues, which require negotiation. Some of the divergent issues are so important they cannot be minimized. Others issues are not so important. In the negotiating process, it is important to have those "not so important" issues identified, so one is prepared from the outset to give up something in exchange for concession from the other party. This is where the compromise is effected.

Iraq is a richly diverse country, made up of people from many ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds. Naturally, Iraqis of different backgrounds and traditions will take different approaches to solving society's problems. Yet all are bound together by the common trait of being Iraqis. As Iraqis chart their democratic destiny, compromise will be a virtue that the leaders and citizens of the country will have to embrace as well. Through compromise, difference can be overcome, and the common good of the people will be guaranteed.

Lt. Col. Harry J. Schute, Jr.

An Easy Call for the Dohuk Police

By Sun Staff

One of the essential tools of a modern police department is communications. Without the ability to communicate, police officers are limited in their

he explained his communications problem to the team and asked them if they might be able to help.

U.S. Army Staff Sergeant Norberto Flores realized that



effectiveness and reach and cannot request support in case of emergencies. That was exactly the case with the Dohuk Governate Police.

Chief Aziz Nazar knew that he needed to improve his officers' ability to communicate with each other and with their support elements at headquarters when they were on the road, but he was at a loss as to what to do. He realized that purchasing radio equipment and the necessary repeaters was simply not possible given his budget constraints and the limitations of the existing telephone systems, especially in rural areas.

When a U.S. Army Civil Affairs team visited him to assess the conditions and capabilities of his department,

mobile phones would be the quickest and most cost effective option. He assessed various options, put together a plan and requested funding for 8 phones, one for each district chief and one for the checkpoint outside of Dohuk city. Once the project was approved the phones were bought immediately and delivered on the 30th of September.

Chief Nazar was very pleased to receive the added communications capability, and is extremely happy to have better coordination between the districts and the checkpoint. Already these phones have been used to quickly alert the checkpoint about possible terrorist activities. The result is improved security and peace of mind for the people of Dahuk Governate.

Community Comes Together to Help Victims of the Irbil Suicide Bombing

By Sun Staff

Picture caption: A patient arrives in Baghdad.

A tragic event brought out the best of local and international organizations working in the Irbil area. When a suicide bombing attack rocked the Shoresh neighborhood of Irbil on September 9th, it left a number of victims, including several children, badly wounded and one little boy dead. Some of those injured required care that



was simply not available locally. Major Caroline Blake, of the U.S. Civil-Military Operations Center (CMOC) Health Sector officer in Irbil, worked tirelessly to find the best possible care for each of the victims.

With Major Blake's coordination, the hard work of the Irbil Directorate of Health (DOH), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the victims' neighbors has made a big difference. IOM's Medical Evacuation and Health Rehabilitation Program for Iraq (MEHRPI) includes an initiative for medical evacuation of select patients who do not have access to adequate treatment. IOM has provided better medical care for some of the cases, and it is continuing to try to secure an international level of surgery for two of the most complicated cases.

After the attack, the CMOC turned to Irbil's Directorate of Health for an assessment of the medical impact. The DOH pulled together a team of doctors who visited the hospitals where the victims were located and made a list of patients in need of special help. American officers visited the hospitals to witness the victims' pain first-hand. Before long, each name and face on that list was familiar to them. Neighbors, soldiers, local officials, and international humanitarian medical organizations were soon asking how they were doing and how they could help.

When people get hurt - especially precious little children - everyone wants fast action. Major Blake soon found, however, that obtaining medical care outside of the local region is a complicated, time-consuming process. She also found caring people who gave generously of their time and knowledge and who didn't give up when obstacles emerged.

The first to help were the victims' neighbors. Several came forward, acting as spokespersons and translators. Then the Directorate of Health reviewed all the cases and provided a list of recommended cases to the CMOC. When the CMOC needed to request help internationally, NGOs spared no effort. The staff of Qandil, a Swedish

NGO, dropped what they were doing and visited the hospitals to help assess the patients. They then spent many hours collecting, translating, and translating medical records so they could be e-mailed around the world. A doctor from Millenium Relief and Development Services left Dohuk on a half an hour's notice and drove to Irbil to provide information that could go out over the Internet quickly and clearly.

Then the call for assistance went out. It soon became clear that IOM was the only agency that could help. IOM teams from Irbil, Amman, Baghdad and Kuwait began searching for solutions. IOM sent a doctor from Baghdad to see the patients. He skipped a possible flight and drove instead to be sure that he would arrive without delay. In one day, he visited hospitals and met the patients and their doctors, the Minister of Health, IOM local representatives, and the CMOC staff. He immediately agreed to take some of the patients to Baghdad for treatment in specialized hospitals.

The challenge then became transportation. The Civil Affairs Battalion asked for a special exception to policy so that the patients could be flown on military helicopters from Irbil to Baghdad. The Director of Health arranged ambulances to transport victims to the Hawler Airport. Military officers with the Ministry of Health in Baghdad quickly made arrangements for ambulances to pick patients up at the Baghdad Airport and take them to hospitals there. Five patients arrived in Baghdad on September 19th, and two more a couple of days later.

If this were an easy story, that would be the end. In many ways, however, the hard work had really just begun. Baghdad hospitals have specialists, but they lack many of the tools of modern medicine and could not meet all of the patients' needs. They called back to Irbil and asked for help.

In response, IOM's local staff in Irbil has continued to seek solutions, working with the CMOC and the neighbors and families of the victims. They have worked many late nights sending paperwork, making phone calls and doing everything possible to help these patients.

Several of the patients have had their medical needs met in Baghdad. Others need care beyond what Baghdad can offer. IOM's Jordan staff is now negotiating with the government of Greece to take patients there for special microsurgery.

And so the work continues. And it will continue until every imaginable attempt to help these innocent victims of terrorism has been made. The concern and goodness shown by all of those who have helped them stands in shining bright contrast to the darkness and hatred of those who would commit such evil acts.

THE SUN

Published by Coalition Forces

LTC Harry J. Schute, Jr., Commander
Maj James L. Bullion, Editor-In-Chief
CPT Demetrius H. Payne, Managing Editor
Hemen Hawramy, Deputy Editor
Firyad Barzani, Production Manager

The views expressed in this newspaper are solely those of its writers and editors and do not constitute official U.S. Government or Coalition Provisional Authority policy.

E-mail
thesuniraq@yahoo.com

Quebec - Separatists Become National Leaders

By Col. James Bullion

Quebec was, for many years, a very distinct society within Canada. Originally explored and settled by the French (then called "New France"), Canada was captured by the British in 1759, and in 1774 the British government passed the Quebec Act, which recognized many of the distinct characteristics of Quebec, including its Roman Catholic religion (the English are predominantly Protestant Christians, with the Anglican Church still the state religion), its language, and its culture. Also of enduring importance was the establishment of French civil law to govern the relations of Canadian subjects in their business and other day-to-day relations with each other although British criminal law was imposed in all matters having to do with public law and order. These imaginative gestures on the part of the English government won the admiration of the religious leaders in Quebec and to a large extent the goodwill of the people themselves. The privilege of an elected assembly continued to be withheld, however.

Beginning in the 1960s Quebec was the center of militant agitation to separate it from Canada and establish a French-speaking nation. In 1969 French and English were both declared the official languages of Canada. In 1970 terrorist acts by alleged separatists climaxed with the kidnapping and murder of Quebec's minister of labor and immigration, Pierre Laporte. The federal government sent troops to Quebec and temporarily suspended civil liberties. In 1974 French became the official language of the province. A party pledged to Quebec separatism won the 1976 provincial election and passed several measures to strengthen the movement. Under a controversial law adopted in 1977, edu-

cation in English-language schools was greatly restricted. The charter also changed English place-names and imposed French as the language of business, court judgments, laws, government regulations, and public institutions. As a result, many English-speaking Canadians and Americans businesses left Quebec, seriously damaging its economy.

Although the separatist party retained power, a referendum to



make the province an independent country was rejected by the Quebec voters in 1980.

The 1982 constitutional changes provided that "English and French are the official languages of Canada and have equal rights and privileges as to their use in all institutions; everyone has the right to use English or French in any debates or other proceedings of Parliament; either English or French may be used by any person in, or in any pleading in or process issuing from any court. Citizens of Canada also have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in either French or English language in provinces with recognized minority populations speaking one of those languages.

In 1987 a constitutional accord recognized Quebec as a "distinct society" and transferred extensive new powers to all the provinces. The House of Commons ratified the accord in

1988, but it died in 1990, after some provinces withheld their support. A similar set of constitutional proposals was agreed upon in 1992. In a referendum held in October 1992, Canadians decisively turned down the constitutional changes, however, and Quebec voters narrowly rejected secession from Canada in a 1995 referendum.

The Canadian people, through a process of gradual change, have learned to accommodate their distinct cultures and to create a dynamic, ever changing yet strongly united society and nation in which every Canadian takes great pride (don't ever confuse a Canadian with an American, as the Canadian will take great offense). They have been careful to preserve in their constitution those elements that unify the country, while accommodating critical elements of regional identification and cul-



ture, such as language.

In 26 of the 35 years since 1968, Canada has been led by French-speaking prime ministers from Quebec, including Pierre Trudeau, the longest serving prime minister in Canadian history, and Canada's current prime minister, Jean Chretien - proof that a once-oppressed group can gain great influence by working within the legal and political system. Canadian as a whole, and Quebecers in particular, have benefited greatly from the fine leadership of these French-speaking prime ministers.

'Stack', 'Squeeze', 'Go'...

by Capt. Mike Simonelli

Those were the commands given to 24 As Sulamaniyah



and 2 Kirkuk Security Police Officers during their first day of the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) basic course conducted in As Sulamaniyah. The course was developed and taught by Sergeants Jim Russo and Ron Tetreau, of the U.S. Army's 404th Civil Affairs Battalion. Both soldiers are reservists and are police SWAT officers at home in the United States

During the two-week course, the police officers were taught the basics of SWAT operations with special emphasis on barricaded subjects, terrorists with hostages, and close quarters battle (CQB). In addition to classroom instruction, the police officers were immediately able to put theory to practice as the course quickly moved outside to an obstacle course, abandoned buildings and a firing range.

Initially the officers were instructed on how to form teams, how to move as a team, and how to communicate as a team by using hand signals.

Once this became second nature for the officers, the class progressed to real life scenarios involving entering and securing buildings and busses. During these scenarios the officers were given hands-on training and experience in developing and carrying out a full SWAT operation. The officers repeatedly practiced securing perimeters, movement to targets, breaching doors, and clearing multiple

phase of the course - CQB on the firing range. Using both primary (AK-47's) and secondary (9mm handguns) weapons systems, the officers were put through movement while shooting, immediate target acquisition, and reloading drills. Special instruction was also given to the snipers that would be used during any SWAT operation. This part of the course was so beneficial that the SWAT team leaders requested an advanced shooting course be given in the future.

To further build upon the American-Kurdish alliance and to certify additional SWAT instructors for future classes, several other U.S. soldiers that are also police officers at home became students in the class.

As the two week course came to an end the class ran through drills with American and Kurdish Police officers side by side, all moving in unison, all speaking the same language that will help keep themselves and civilians safe - SWAT



rooms - always communicating solely by hand signals.

Once the officers understood and became familiar with the concept and application of SWAT operations it was time for the final



JAG OFFICERS DISCUSS WOMEN'S RIGHTS WITH DOHUK WOMEN

By Captain Andrew Manca

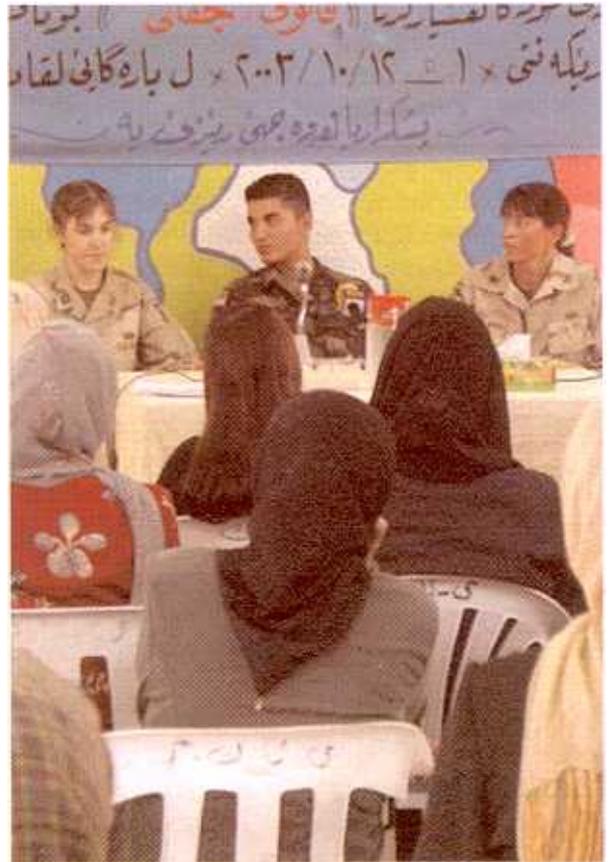
DOHUK, IRAQ (14OCT03) - When the leaders of the Dohuk branch of the Kurdistan Women's Union (KWU) began to plan for their annual women's rights seminar earlier this month, they saw a great opportunity to expand the agenda. They approached the U.S. Army Civil Affairs soldiers in Dohuk and asked if a female soldier come speak about women's rights in America and laws which protect those rights. With no female soldiers of its own, the Civil Affairs team put called the 101st Airborne Division. It didn't take long before they received an enthusiastic response from Major Susan Arnold, a senior legal officer with the Division.

On the 11th of October, Major Arnold and another military lawyer, Captain Carol Brewer, sat before a crowd of more than thirty women at the Dohuk Kurdistan Women's Union. The session began with a brief introduction by the two officers and an overview of American laws that protect

the rights of women.

Major Arnold and Captain Brewer each spoke about their careers in the Army and their backgrounds in law. Then the moment arrived which the local women had eagerly been waiting for, the chance to ask real American women a wide range of questions. Some of the early questions showed skepticism by the local women of the role that legal officers actually play in the United States Army. One local woman even asked Major Arnold if she needed permission from her husband to join the Army.

Major Arnold and Captain Brewer handled these questions adeptly and quickly convinced the crowd of their role as professional soldiers and lawyers in the Army. Questions then turned to women's rights in the United



States. Many of the women were curious about issues such as protections in divorces and maternity leave from employment. They asked if organizations such as the KWU exist in the United States, and whether women in America really have as many rights as the media portrays.

As the session ended, Kurdish and American women walked away with a better understanding of each other's society. The leadership of the Dohuk Kurdistan Women's Union was very grateful for the opportunity and asked Major Arnold and Captain Brewer if they would be willing to give talks like this in the other district branches of the KWU. Both officers eagerly agreed to do so.



A Brotherhood of Firefighters

By Sun Staff

"Sometimes my men didn't want to go on fire calls because they didn't have any equipment," said the chief of the Zakho fire department. The chief pointed to the three ladders, two generators, thirty hoses, numerous flashlights, hand tool, pry bars, axes metal cutters and the fire extinguishers all neatly piled in front of the fire station. Inside the station stood brand new wall lockers and bunk beds for the firemen. Two new fire trucks are on their way. The procurement of all this equipment was coordinated by Sergeant Ben Denny, a US Army Civil Affairs soldier who is also a firefighter in his hometown of Brockton, Massachusetts.

"When I first saw the fire department I was shocked," Denny said. "They had a bunch of old trucks - the newest was made-in 1982. Their hoses were rotting to the point where many were unserviceable. The fire fighters were sleeping on the floor and had only one uniform. It was really different from what we have in the States. What really amazed me is that these guys," Denny gestured to a couple of fire fighters, "still went out on calls. They have...had nothing." Sergeant Denny is clearly very passionate about his fellow firefighters.

Denny first met saw the Zakho Fire Department in June while doing

an assessment of the area. What struck him the most was not the lack of equipment but rather the eagerness of the young firefighters to do their jobs despite a lack of equipment and not having been paid for four months. After meeting with the Chief and ascertaining his priorities for the fire department, Sergeant Denny drew upon his experience as a firefighter and came up with a list of equipment that the department needed. That was the easy part. Getting the money to pay for it and actually finding sources for the equipment took much more work. A local businessman who traveled frequently to Baghdad was able to help find a distributor and gather cost information.

On Sunday October 12, Sergeant Denny and Civil Affairs his team drove two trucks to the fire department and unloaded the equipment at the Chief's feet. The Chief and the Mayor of Zakho were both overjoyed. As a show of appreciation the Chief presented Sergeant Denny with a Zakho fire helmet. When he returns home will take a small piece of the Zakho Fire department with him as a reminder of the partnership he helped to build with his brother firefighters in Zakho, and every time the Zakho fire department uses a pry bar or an axe they will remember the American soldiers who helped them to better protect the people of Zakho.

Help for Little Friends

By Staff Sergeant Kenneth Arroyo

As the blazing hot sun beat down upon the children of the village of Tureraq, outside of Irbil, a young girl named Shama attempted in vain to quench her thirst from the dilapidated water fountain of her primary school. Although she carefully worked the spigot, all that came out was a small puff of dust. Captain Peter Fechtmann, leader of a U.S. Army Civil Affairs team in Irbil, watched in dismay as the little girl sulked away in disappointment. He and his team racked their brains to resolve a problem they had witnessed all too often in so many of the schools they had visited.

The Civil Affairs team was working with Bechtel International to complete a quick renovation of schools under the U.S. Agency for

International Development (USAID) Iraq Infrastructure Reconstruction Program. Unfortunately, this program was limited to the Irbil city limits and did not extend to outlying villages where students like Shama would benefit. Working with Jeff McLucas, the Area Manager for Bechtel, however, the team was able to convince USAID to expand the renovation program to include outlying villages.

"The expansion meant that we could renovate 60% more schools, in 30 rural villages where the need is the greatest," said Mr. McLucas.

Using two well-known local contractors, Global Trading Group and Ismail Aziz Company, and with the assistance of the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG) Ministry of Education's engineers, the renovation of 40 schools began at full speed in order to have

fully functioning schools before the start of the new school term.

As the days grew shorter and the deadline for completion approached, the Civil Affairs soldiers worked long and hard to ensure that the contractors met high standards for quality work. One soldier was overheard saying "I don't care how difficult it seems, we won't rest until it's done. It's for the children."

On October 1st, the first official day of school in the Irbil Governorate, the Civil Affairs team once again visited the village of Tureraq. Upon their arrival at the primary school, Shama appeared from one of the classrooms and greeted them. Hand in hand with the soldiers, she strolled over to the water fountain and shared a refreshing drink of water in the newly renovated school.



رنگه چاره ی مام ناوهدی

چاره سهری مام ناوهدی .. نو دهر پرنه په که کار یه گره یه کی زوری له سهر ناراسته ی کار لیکه مرو قایه تیه کان داناوه. زور ده گمه نه دوو کهس بدوزینه وه که به توه او هتی له سهر یه که مسه له کسوک بن. ته نانه ت هاوړی زور نریکه گمان، برا زور خو شه ویسته کان، برادره گیانی به گیانیه کان، کاتیکی وه ایان هه بووه که له سهر چند مسه له یه که کسوک نه بوون. نم مسه لانه ش که هاوکوک بوونیان له سهر نیه، چند مسه له یه که که به په روژ شه وه بیبری لی ده که نه وه. له گهل نه وه شدا، دؤستایه تی و په یوه ندیبه کان یان دهمینه وه و به رده وام ده بن. چون ده توان نم به رده وامیسه بهینه نه وه؟ نه وه ش له رنگه ی دانوستان و، رنگه چاره ی مام ناوهدیه وه ده بن. کاتیکی له گهل خه لکی کوردستانی عیرا قدا کو ده به وه، پیم خو شه کو مته لی غوونه یان له سهر میژووی نه مریکا بز باس بکه م که چون له چند رنگه یه کی سهر که و توه وه دیو کراسی به رده وام بووه. رنگه چاره ی مام ناوهدی، یه که له خه سلته هه هره باش و به رده وامه کانی نه زمونی دیو کراسی نه مریکا بووه. کاتیکی ولاته که مان له قوناغی ساوایی بوو، که دواجار بووه مایه ی هاتنه نارای پیکهاته ی یاسادانانی حکومت. له سالی ۱۷۸۷ دا نه مریکا له ۱۳ ویلا هت پیک هاتبوو. هه ندیکیان بچووک و هه ندیکیش گه وره بوون. هه ندیکی له ویلا هت ته کان له رووی ژماره ی دانیشترانه وه گه وره بوون و هه ندیکیش دانیشترانیان که م بوو. ویلا هت ته بچو که کان، ده یانویست نه نجومه نیک یی یاسادانان هه بیت که له سهر بنه مای نوتنه رایه تیه کی یه کسان، دامه زابیت. ویلا هت ته گه وره کانیش، ده یانویست نه نجومه نی یاسادانان له سهر بنه مای نوتنه رایه تی به گوتی ری ریژدی دانیشتران بیت. رنگ چاره ی مام ناوهدی، که په زامه ندی هه ردولای له سهر بوو، نه وه بوو یه که نه نجومه نی یاسادانانی یه گرتوو دروست کرا، که له دوو به ش پیک هاتبوو، به شیکیان له سهر بنه مای نوتنه رایه تی هاو به ش و به شه که ی دیکه له سهر بنه مانی نوتنه رایه تی به گوتی ری ریژدی دانیشتران دروست کرابوو. هه ریه که له پیکهاتانه ش، زوریه که می، جیوازی له ده سلات و به رپر سیاری تیان هه بوو، به لام پیکه وه له پرؤسه ی یاسادانان دا، کاریان ده کرد. نو رنگه چاره مام ناوهدیه له سالی ۱۷۸۹ ریکه ووتی له سهر کراو تا نه مرو ش به رده وامه، رنگه چاره ی مام ناوهدی له سهر نو بنه مایانه پیک دیت که بریار له سهر نو به روژه ونه دیه هاو به شانه ده دات که ده کرت هه ردولای له سهری ریک بکه ون و دواتر هاو سه نگیه که له سهر نو مسه لانه بیته ناراه که دزی مسه له جیوازه کانن، نه مه ش گفتوگو دایه لوگی ده ویت. هه ندی مسه له ی جیوازه هن، که زور گرنگ و بچووک ناکرینه وه. هه ندی مسه له ی دیکه ش هن که زور گرنگ نین. له پرؤسه ی گفتوگودا، زور گرنگه که نه و(شته که م بایه خ تره کان) دیاری بکرتین، بز نه وه لایه که ناماده بیت تاوه کو دواجار ده سستیان لی، هه لیکریت و له به رام به ردا، لایه نکه ی دیکه ش ده ست له کومه لیک شت هه لده گرت. لیره دایه که رنگه چاره ی مام ناوهدی زور کار یه گره ی هه یه. عیرا ق، ولاتیکی پر له پیکهاته ی جیوازه، که له چندین پیکهاته ی ته کنیکی و که لتوری و نایی جیاجیا پیکهاتوه. به شتیه یه کی سروشتی، نو خه لکه جیوازه، به تیر و اینی تایه ت ده روانه چند مسه له یه کی جیوازه، به لام هه مرویان پیکه وه، به وه به سترانه ته وه که (عیرا قین). له کاتیکیدا که عیرا قیه کان بنه ماکانی دیو کراسیه ت بز خو یان دا ده پرتن، رنگه چاره ی مام ناوهدی نو خه سلته هه هره باشه یه، که ده بی سهر کرده کان و هاو ولاتیانی نم ولاته له نامیزی بگرن. له رنگه ی چاره سهری مام ناوهدیه وه، ده توانی به سهر جیوازه یه کاندا زال بن و زامنی لایه نی هه ره باشی خه لکی بکرتین.

کولتیل / هاری . جی . شوت.

په یوه ندی ناسان بز پولیسی دهوک

یه کیکی له نامیره هه ربه نره تیه کانی پیکهاته ی مو دیرنی پولیس، هه به کانی په یوه ندی کورده، به بی توانای په یوه ندی کردن، نه فسه رانی پولیس له رووی کار یه گره بوونیان و گه شتیان، توانا کانیان سنوردار ده بیت و ناتوان

کار یکیسان پی بکرتین، له و رووه وه هاوکاری بکرتین. سیرجنت نور بیترتو فلوریس له ستافی سوپای نه مریکا، بو ی ده رکه وت که بوونی ته له فونی مویایل خیرترین و پرکاریه گره ترین ده رفعت بیت. نه ویش له لای خو به وه زور ریگای دیکه ی باس کردو به



له کاتی زور کتو پرو له نا کاودا داوای هاوکاری بکه م. نه وه ش نو دؤخه بوو که به ته واری له پار یزگای دهوکدا هه بوو. عه زیز نزار فه رمانده ی پولیس، ده یزانی که پیو سستی به وه هه یه توانا کانی په یوه ندی کردن له نیوان نه فسه ره کانی له گهل یه کترو له گهل یه که کانی پشتیوانی له فه رمانده یی باش بکات، کاتیکی نو نه فسه رانه له و اجبدان، به لام توانای زال بوونی به سهر نو و کیشه یه نه بوو. عه زیز نزار ده یزانی که کرتین نامیره کانی په یوه ندی کسردن ناتوانی له رنگه ی سنوریه ند بوونی بودجه که یانه وه و سنورداری سیسته می ته له فونه وه دابین بکرتین، به تاییه تی له ناوچه گوند نشینه کاندا. کاتیکی تیمیکی کاروباری مه ده نی سوپای نه مریکا سهر دانیان کرد، بز هه لسه نگانندی بارود و خو یان و توانا کانی به رتیه به رایه تیه که ی، به روونی باسی له کیشه کانی په یوه ندی کردن کردو داوای کرد گه

هه مسوویه وه پلانیک دانراو داوای هاوکاری کرد بز کرتین ۸ ته له فون، واته هه رته له فونیک بز به رپر سی یه که کانی پولیس له قسه زاکان و ته له فونیکیش بز خالی پشکنینی ده ره وه ی دهوک. راسته و خو پاش په سندرکانی پرؤشه که، ته له فونه کان دابین کسان و له ۳۰ / ۹ / ۲۰۰۳ پیسیان درا. به ریز عه زیز نزار زور خو ش حال بوو به گه یشتنی توانای زیاتری په یوه ندی کردن و زوریش به وه شاد و مان بوو که هه ماهه نگیه کی باشتر له نیوان یه که کان و خالی پشکنین هه بیت. نیستا نو ته له فونانه به کار ده هینری بز ناگادار کرده وه خیرای خاله کانی پشکنین له سهر نه گه ری چالاکی تیرؤرستی. به رته نجامی نه وه ش باشتر بوونی لایه نی ناسایش و نارامیه تاوه کو خه لکی پار یزگای دهوک زیاتر هه ست به ناسایش و نارامی بکه م.