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U.S. POLICY TOWARD IRAQ 3 YEARS AFTER THE GULF WAR

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

FEBRUARY 23, 1994

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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telephone system in Kurdistan scarcely functions. One cannot call overseas; there are considerable problems calling between and within cities, and often that too is impossible. Thus, everything is more difficult and more expensive, because it is necessary to get in a car and go to another place to do a job that would ordinarily be done by telephone. The telephones do not work in Kurdistan because of the U.N. embargo, but they do in Baghdad, because Saddam had the wherewithal to circumvent the embargo.

Similarly, Iraq is pumping and refining oil. It is even selling oil product to Iran, which is short refining capacity. The Kurds, however, are not allowed to utilize the petroleum in the areas they control. Thus, tn some ways, the embargo has been applied more rigorously in the areas that Baghdad does not control than in the areas it does.

Sometimes the efforts to apply the embargo against the Kurds become silly and comical. The United States is the only country in the world which formally prohibits its citizens from travelling to Kurdistan except under special circumstances. One organization came up with a project to teach about democracy in the University of Sulamaniyah. This project was initially refused on the grounds that it violated sanctions against Iraq.

The obsession with maintaining Iraq's territorial integrity increases the burden of the humanitarian relief effort. To the extent that the region can be moved toward self-sufficiency, the cost of the relief program would be less and those resources could be used elsewhere. Similarly, U.S. reluctance to deal directly with the elected Kurdish government increases the costs of the relief effort by adding unnecessary intermediaries to any program.

Iraq is Already Split

The emphasis on maintaining Iraq's territorial integrity is particularly strange because Iraq's "territorial integrity" no longer exists, in the sense of one political authority controlling the entire country. There are two political authorities within the territory designated "Iraq" on the map. How can one have as a goal maintaining something which does not exist?

Moreover, it should not be assumed that "Iraq" can easily be put back together. Iraq's reestablishment would presumably take place only after negotiations between an Arab authority in Baghdad--the successor to Saddam's regime --and the Kurdish political leadership. Because the Kurds have established viable political institutions and shown to themselves, in the first instance, that they can govern themselves, they will be in a strong position to press their demands. Those demands probably will include "federalism" and the inclusion of the city of Kirkuk in the Kurdish region.

There is a tendency to assume that the Arabs who control Baghdad are properly the rulers of Kurdistan. However, this cannot be taken for granted. The reestablishment of Iraq

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$2,000,000

REWARD

Diplomatic Security Service

At approximately 12 noon on February 26, 1993, a massive explosion rocked the World Trade Center in New York City, causing millions of dollars in damage. The terrorists who bombed the World Trade Center murdered six innocent people, injured over 1,000 others, and left terrified school children trapped for hours in a smoke filled elevator.

Following the bombing, law enforcement officials obtained evidence which led to the indictments and arrests of several suspected terrorists involved in the bombing. ABDUL RAHMAN YASIN, one of those indicted, fled the United States immediately after the bombing to avoid arrest. YASIN is now a fugitive from justice. YASIN was born in the U.S., moved to Iraq during the 1960's, and returned to the U.S. in the fall of 1992. He possesses a U.S. passport. Because of the nature of the crimes for which he is charged, YASIN should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

The United States Department of State is offering a reward of up to $2,000,000 for information leading to the apprehension and prosecution of YASIN. If you have information about YASIN or the World Trade Center bombing, contact the authorities, or the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. In the United States, call your local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or 1-800-HEROES-1, or write to:

HEROES
Post Office Box 96781
Washington, D.C. 20090 – 6781
U.S.A.

ABDUL RAHMAN YASIN

DESCRIPTION

DATE OF BIRTH	April 10, 1960
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	156-92-9858
U.S. PASSPORT NUMBER	27082171, issued on 6/21/92 in Amman, Jordan
IRAQI PASSPORT NUMBER	M0887925, in the name of Abdul Rahman S. Taher
PLACE OF BIRTH	Bloomington, Indiana
HEIGHT	5' 10"
WEIGHT	180 pounds
BUILD	medium
HAIR	black
EYES	brown
SEX	male
RACE	white
NATIONALITY	Iraqi
CHARACTERISTICS	Possible chemical burn on right thigh. Epileptic, takes medication for condition
ALIASES	Abdul Rahman Said Yasin, Aboud Yasin, Abdul Rahman S. Taha, Abdul Rahman S. Taher

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WANTED BY THE FBI

AIDING & ABETTING; IMPORTATION, MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS

RAMZI AHMED YOUSEF

FBI No. 229 845 RA4

Photo taken 9/1/92 Photo date unknown

Aliases: Ramzi Yousef Ahmad, Rasheed Yousef, Ramzi Ahmad Yousef, Kamal Abraham Muhammud Azan, Ramzi Yousef, Rashid Rashid, Kamal Ibraham Ramzi Yousef Ahmed

DESCRIPTION

Dates of Birth Used: May 20 1967
Place of Birth: Iraq (also claims United Arab Emirates)
Height: 6'
Weight: 180 pounds
Build: medium
Hair: brown
Eyes: brown
Complexion: olive
Sex: male
Race: white
Characteristics: usually clean shaven
Social Security Numbers Used: 136-94-3472 (invalid SSAN)
Iraqi Passport Number: M0372369/3125
NCIC POPI14PO18DIPI141717

Fingerprint Classification: 14 O 29 W IOO 18
I 19 W IOO

CRIMINAL RECORD

Arrested 9 1 92 for knowingly and willfully making false statements on documents (Title 18, USC, Section 1001).

CAUTION

YOUSEF ALLEGEDLY PARTICIPATED IN THE TERRORIST BOMBING OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER NEW YORK CITY, WHICH RESULTED IN SIX DEATHS, THE WOUNDING OF NUMEROUS INDIVIDUALS, AND THE SIGNIFICANT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND COMMERCE. YOUSEF SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

A Federal warrant was issued on April 1, 1993, by U. S. District Court Judge, Southern District of New York charging Yousef with Aiding & Abetting (Title 18, USC, Sec. 2) and Importation, Manufacture, Distribution and Storage of Explosive Materials (Title 18, USC, Sec. 844 (i)).

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS PERSON, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

William S. Sessions

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535
TELEPHONE (202) 324-3000

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