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**APPENDIX: Selected Iraqi Opposition Groups**

**INDEPENDENTS AND NATIONALISTS**

Group	Leaders	Sponsors (and Foreign Contacts)	Comments
<b>Wifaq al-Watani</b> (Iraqi National Accord)	Ayad al-Alawi Salah al-Shaikhly	US, UK (Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iran). Based in London.	Seeks pluralistic form of government and to maintain Iraq's territorial integrity by opposing Saddam from within Ba'th Party and military. Conducts paramilitary, propaganda, and intelligence operations. Publishes <i>Al-Baghdad</i> newspaper. Key members are former regime officials with intelligence, military, political, or diplomatic backgrounds. Formed in 1991. INC member. [redacted]
<b>Independent Iraqi Alliance</b>	Hasan al-Naqib Talib al-Shabib	Syria. Based in Damascus.	Espouses democratic reform, free market, and Iraqi nationalism. Members are moderate Shias, Sunni nationalists, and former Ba'thists. Unsuccessfully tried to expand influence in North after Wafiq Samarra coup debacle diminished Chalabi's stature. Naqib is Arab Sunni representative on INC's three-man Presidential Council but has frozen his membership. [redacted]
<b>Free Iraq Council</b>	Sa'd Salih Jabir	(Saudi Arabia, Western governments.) Based in London.	Supports democratic, pluralist state. Loose collection of intellectuals, former military officers, politicians, and Islamists. Jabir, son of Iraq's first Shia prime minister, is harsh critic of INC. Publishes <i>Free Iraq</i> newspaper. [redacted]
<b>Monarchists</b>	Sharif Ali bin al-Husayn Kamal Khan	(Saudi Arabia). Based in London.	Supports installation of constitutional monarchy. Ali is nephew of last king of Iraq. Has few supporters. Has tried to raise profile amid Kurdish feuding by forming new umbrella group. An INC opponent. [redacted]
<b>Arab Nationalist Movement</b>	Ahmad al-Musawi	Syria.	Coalition of several Damascus-based groups: Ba'th Party-Iraqi Regional Command, Iraqi Socialist Party, Unionist Nasserist Gathering, National Unionist Party, Independent

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Nationalists, Democratic Pan-Arab Coordination Committee, Iraqi Communist Party. Attempts to unify highly fragmented dissident Iraqi Ba'thists and leftists. Opposes INC.

[ ]

Has democratic agenda similar to that of Free Iraq Council, from which it broke in 1992. Members are mostly longtime expatriate professionals. Maintains ties to southern tribes; Ma'jun heads Council of Iraqi Tribes. INC member. [ ]

Represents ethnic interests of Iraq's 300-500,000 Turkic-speaking Muslims scattered in north. [ ]

[ ] Hostile toward main Kurdish parties. Has suspended INC membership. [ ]

**National Reform Movement**      Shaykh Sami Ma'jun      Saudi Arabia. Based in London.

**Iraqi National Turkoman Party**      Muzafir Arslan      Turkey (*Syria*). Based in Ankara.

#### SHIA GROUPS

**Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI)**      Muhammad Bakr al-Hakim      Iran, Kuwait (*Syria, Saudi Arabia*) Based in Tehran.      Once espoused establishment of Khomeini-style Islamic regime in Iraq, but now advocates vague democratic ideals for Iraq's Shia majority. Badr Corps—SCIRI's military arm under Iranian control—conducts raids in south and trying to establish presence in north. Active propaganda apparatus in Tehran and London publishes weekly *Iraq Update* newsletter that highlights human rights abuses. Group has undercut its credibility with exaggerated claims. INC member. [ ]

**Da'wa Party (Islamic Call)**      Muhammad Mahdi al-Asifi      Iran (main faction)      Oldest Iraqi Shia dissident group. Has fought Ba'thist regime since early 1970s and tried to kill Saddam several times. Has clandestine network in southern Iraq, strongest in Shia shrine cities of Karbala and Najaf. Factionalized: main branch supports Iranian-style Islamic state; "moderate" breakaway bloc set up in London in 1990; several other subgroups resent Iran's influence. Has withdrawn from INC. [ ]

**Rabitat Ahl al-Bayt (League of the Family of the Prophet)**      Muhammad Bahr al-Ulum      Independent. Based in London.      Seeks traditional religious leadership in Iraq. Bahr al-Ulum is highly respected and resists Iranian

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**Kho'i Benevolent  
Foundation**

Abdul-Majid al-Kho'i  
Yusuf al-Khoi  
Laith Kubba

Internationally  
sponsored. Based  
in London.

influence, has seat on INC Presidential  
Council; membership frozen.

Cultural and charitable organization  
that cooperates with oppositionists  
but espouses view of clerical  
nonparticipation in politics. Publicizes  
human rights violations in Iraq and  
seeks humanitarian aid for southern  
Shias. Target of regime harassment.  
Group's former general secretary Said  
Muhammad al-Kho'i died in  
suspicious automobile accident  
in southern Iraq in 1994. Not an INC  
member.

**Organization of Human  
Rights in Iraq**

Sahib al-Hakim

Independent with  
ties to Iran. Based  
in London.

Publicizes mistreatment of Shias and  
marsh Arabs. Hakim is related to SCIRI  
leader. Group formerly had contacts  
with Da'wa Party and Syria. Has ties to  
INC.

**KURDISH GROUPS**

**Kurdish Democratic Party  
(KDP)**

Mas'ud Barzani  
Nurchivan Barzani

Western governments,  
Turkey, Iran, (Syria)

Oldest and largest Kurdish  
dissident group is tactically  
stepping back from historical goal  
of creating independent Kurdish  
state in northern Iraq. Draws support  
from rural tribes in north. Militia  
of several thousand. Barzani held  
autonomy talks with regime in 1991  
and maintains backchannel contacts.  
Longstanding struggle with Jalal  
Talabani of Patriotic Union of  
Kurdistan (PUK) for control  
of Kurdish opposition movement.  
Mas'ud has Kurdish seat on INC  
presidential council. Nephew  
Nurchivan heir apparent and  
has taken hardline stance at  
reconciliation talks with PUK. INC  
member.

**Patriotic Union of  
Kurdistan (PUK)**

Jalal Talabani  
Abdallah Rasul Ali  
(aka Kusrat)

Western governments,  
Iran, Syria, (Turkey)

Second-largest Kurdish opposition  
group has long sought autonomous  
region in federated Iraq, if not Kurdish  
independence. Most support comes  
from urbanites, intellectuals, and  
expatriates. Several thousand-man

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militia. Talabani negotiated rapproachements with Saddam in 1983 and 1991. Criticism of his frequent travel has kept him in north for most of past year. Kusrat, Prime Minister of Kurdish Regional Government and PUK military commander, has an independent power base. He was target of assassination attempt in September 1995. INC member. [ ]

**Islamic Movement in Iraqi Kurdistan (IMIK)**

Uthman Abd al-Aziz  
Ali Abd al-Aziz

Iran, Saudi Arabia, (Syria). Main support in and around Halabja.

Islamist-oriented Sunni group opposes secular agenda of other Kurdish dissidents, is averse to negotiations with Baghdad. Withdrew from INC in June 1995. Has cooperated tactically with KDP and PUK. Relations with PUK now strained because Kusrat alleged that IMK tried to kill him. Group has small but aggressive militia. Not INC member [ ]

**Kurdish Tribal Association**

Husayn al-Surchi

Mainly independent; some support from Saudi Arabia.

Formed in 1991 by 40 tribal leaders to increase leverage in Kurdish affairs. Opposes Kurdish autonomy, prefers full integration within Iraq and cooperation with Sunni-controlled regime. Allegiance with Baghdad before Gulf war earned distrust of main Kurdish oppositionists. Not INC member. [ ]

**Kurdish Hizballah (aka Revolutionary Hizballah)**

Adham Barzani

Iran

Non-Islamist Sunni group founded in 1990 by nephew of KDP leader. Has several hundred-man militia. Claims neutrality in Kurdish feuding. Has historically supported KDP but is trying to improve relations with PUK. Not INC member. [ ]

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