



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/18588
13 January 1987
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Letter dated 13 January 1987 from the Permanent Representative
of Chad to the United Nations addressed to the President of the
Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that Libyan acts of aggression, of which the Council was seized on 18 November and with which my letter of 12 December 1986 dealt, are continuing with greater intensity than ever.

Following ground and airborne attacks on the town of Bardai on 11 December 1986, in which the Libyan Air Force used napalm bombs and poison gases, thus clearly demonstrating the determination of the terrorist Tripoli régime to wipe out the people of the region, and in the face of the heroic resistance to the Libyan invaders, by the Chadian patriotic forces, who on 12 December shot down a Libyan Sukhoi . superbomber, the aggressors continued their aerial bombing.

Moreover, on 13 December the acts of aggression were extended to the Wour, Yebbi Bou, Zoumri, Zouar and Oumchi posts, which were attacked both on the ground and from the air. On 15 December there were also airborne and ground attacks on the patriots' positions at Kouba and Worri. On each occasion the Libyan Army marshalled enormous fire-power; for example, several tank battalions, a great number of BM-type armoured vehicles, batteries of 106 and 107 mm artillery and BM 21 multiple rocket launchers.

However, the attackers' losses were also heavy. In addition to the Sukhoi 22 that was shot down, a sizeable batch of heavy equipment was destroyed.

On 20 December the Libyan Army resumed its attack on Bardai with a heavy column, which suffered a major setback with a great number of tanks, armoured vehicles and heavy weapons being destroyed.

On 21 December the Libyan forces of aggression attacked the Enneri Miski post, to the south of Yebbi Bou, while continuing their aerial bombing of the entire region.

On 31 December the Chadian forces repulsed another Libyan offensive against Zouar. The Libyans made a further attack from the air, indiscriminately bombing all undefended civilian localities.

S/18588
English
Page 2

Taking the initiative again, the Chadian army inflicted a serious defeat on the Libyan invaders. On 2 January 1987, in heavy fighting, the Chadian national armed forces recaptured Fada, the capital of Ennedi, killing 784 of the enemy, taking 81 prisoners and destroying a vast quantity of equipment, including one combat helicopter and more than 100 tanks, and recovering a sizeable quantity of equipment, including six Marchetti ground-support aircraft, one radar station and numerous tanks and personnel carriers.

The following day, 3 January, the Chadian national armed forces repelled another Libyan offensive against Zouar. Since then, Libya has no longer confined its bombing to the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region. On 4 January, at 1400 hours, Libyan MIG-23 aircraft bombed Arada in the prefecture of Biltine, killing one person and wounding five others, and also bombed Kalait.

On 5 and 6 January, Zouar was again subjected to incessant bombing from 0600 hours to 1400 hours, as was Fada; on 5 January, the Chadian national armed forces shot down one MIG-23 aircraft near Fada.

Given its repeated failures and no doubt anxious to spread death throughout Chadian territory, on 6 January the terrorist, expansionist and hegemonist Tripoli régime sent its air force to fly over numerous Chadian towns from Guérédaou Am and Abéché to Sarh (in the southernmost part of Chad). On 7 January, Libyan MIG aircraft also bombed the villages of Kouba and Olanga.

This gloomy account shows the extent of the engagement of the Libyan force of aggression in Chad and provides proof, if proof were still needed, that Libya has been engaged in unwarranted aggression against Chad for many years; that aggression is currently in a particularly acute phase.

In view of this situation, which poses a serious threat to the sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of Chad, my Government once again expresses its keen concern and again draws the attention of the Security Council and thereby that of world public opinion, to the fact that Libya has with impunity violated the letter and spirit of the statement made by the Security Council on 6 April 1983 calling on "the parties to settle their differences without undue delay and by peaceful means" and "urging both sides to refrain from any actions which could aggravate the current situation".

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council and have it placed in the Chad-Libya file of which the Council remains seized.

(Signed) Mahamat Ali ADOUM
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative
