



Security Council

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LETTER DATED 14 MAY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit herewith a copy of my letter No. 1/12/1/4 of 13 May 1992 addressed to His Excellency Mr. Peter Hohenfellner, President of the Security Council for the current month.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 13 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative
of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President
of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of the following:

Iraq approached the Security Council with a request for the convening of an urgent meeting of the Council for discussion of the grave situation in Los Angeles and other American cities to which tens of thousands of defenceless American citizens are exposed. However, the Security Council did not respond to Iraq's request, and Council members considered that the events that had taken place in American cities were an internal United States issue and that, consequently, the Council could not discuss them.

On this occasion, we wish to remind the Security Council of cases occurring in other States in the recent past which were raised in the Council by the United States of America and some of its allies, who clearly took sides in favour of the interests of armed groups and bands that had committed the most heinous crimes against defenceless, peaceable citizens and against the law. The legitimacy of the application of law by the Governments of those States against those crimes was clear and evident. Nevertheless, the United States did not regard those cases as pertaining solely to the internal situation of States. On the contrary, it raised them in the Security Council, and the Council adopted resolutions on them in accordance with formulas that have become well known to the international community, particularly in regard to the policy of duplicity and doubledealing followed by the United States inside and outside the Security Council.

The Security Council should have regarded those cases as internal matters also and ruled itself unable to discuss them or adopt resolutions concerning them.

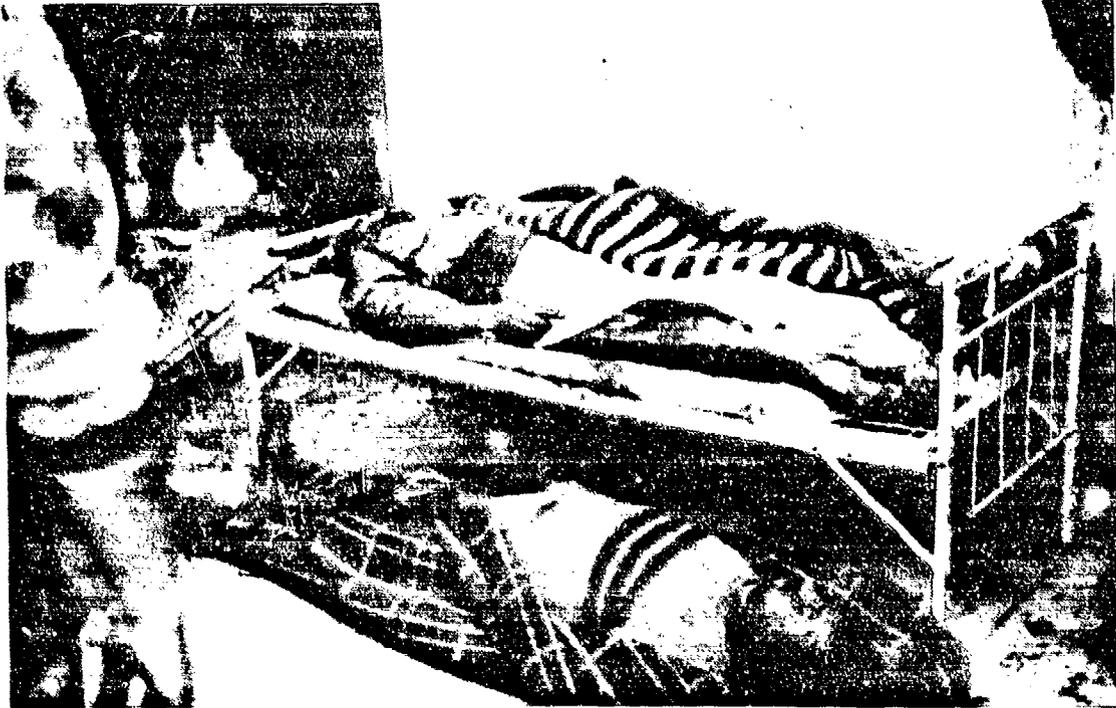
Council members are fully aware of a blatant example in this connection, namely, the support given by the United States of America and its allies to armed bands, some of them composed of foreigners, that infiltrated across the border from a neighbour State into Iraq and committed the most heinous crimes against defenceless, peaceable Iraqi citizens in the spring of 1991. The United States helped by raising the subject deliberately for dubious political purposes, distorting the facts and presenting them in a manner entirely contrary to the truth. It pushed the Council to adopt a resolution in accordance with the formulas of which we have spoken above, even though the situation was a purely internal one.

I transmit herewith photographs, facts and a videotape* of the heinous crimes committed by those outlaw armed bands.

I request that you bring this letter and the enclosed materials to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abd al-Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The videotape is in the files of the Secretariat, room S-3520.



Karbala

Two of the corpses of Egyptians who took part in the crime and sabotage operations.



Karbala

Killing of patients in the hospital.



Karbala

Killing of patients.



Karbala

Use of schools as strongholds and
assembling of weapons there by saboteurs.



Karbala

Killing of patients in the hospital.



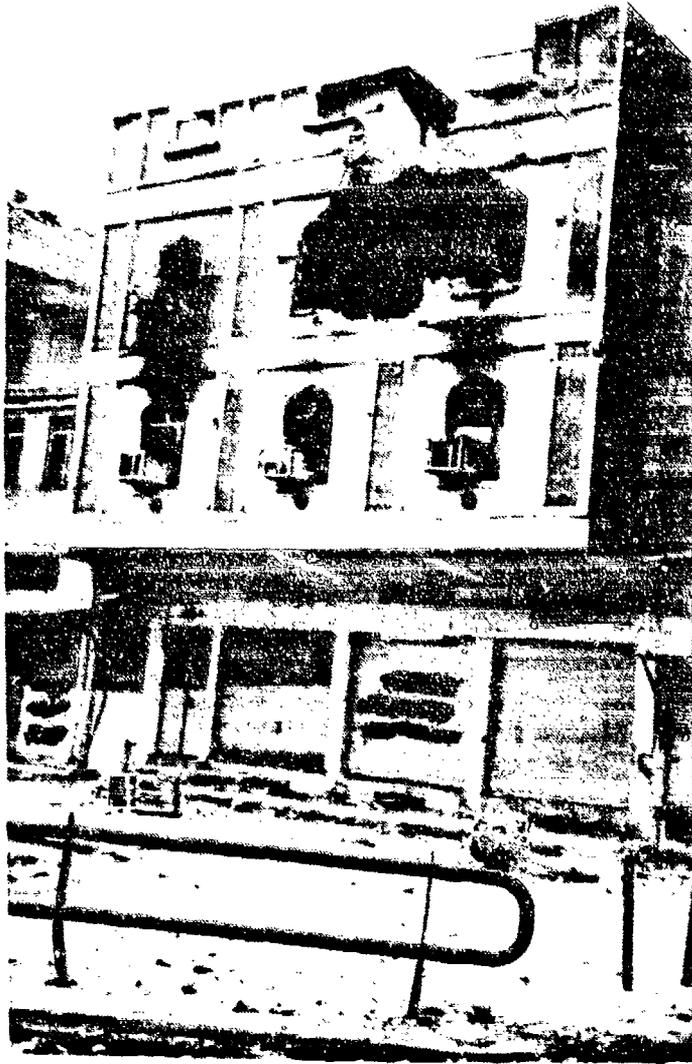
Karbala

**Pregnant woman killed in front of the
maternity hospital building at Karbala.**



Karbala

Killing of women in the women's
hospital.



Karbala

Destruction everywhere.



Najaf

Family killed in car.



Najaf

Killing everywhere.



Najaf

A saboteur killed in the Najaf crisis.



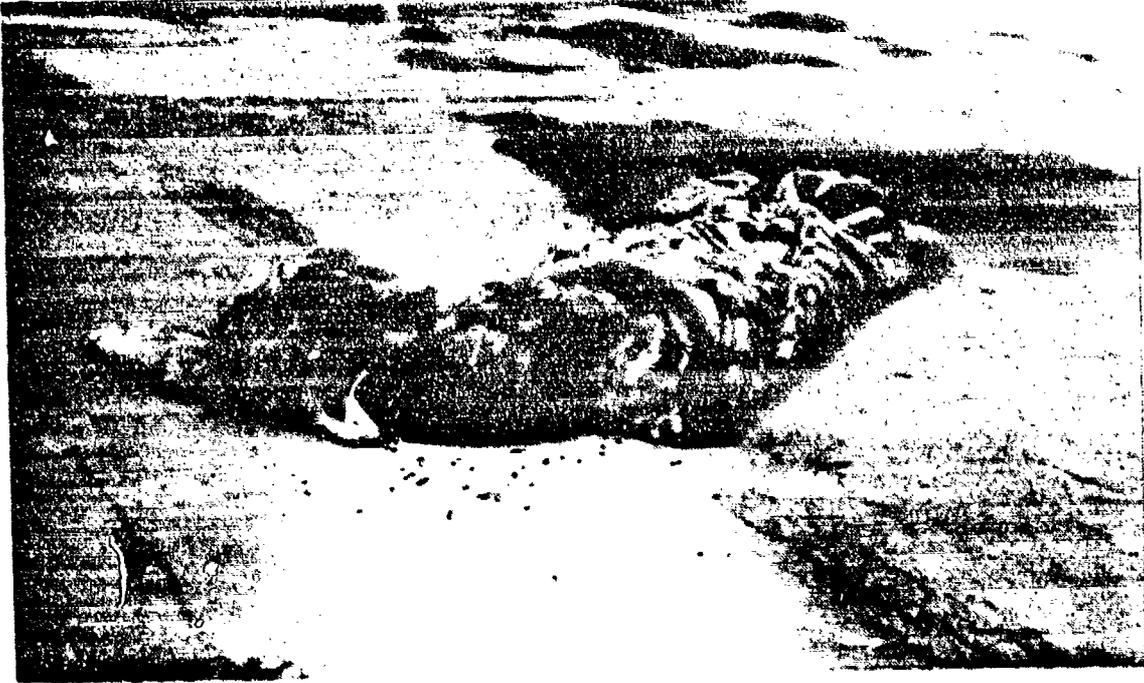
Najaf

Family killed in car.



Najaf

Family fleeing from slaughter.



Najaf

Remains of little girl killed by
saboteurs - only the thorax bones were
left.



IRAQ. Basra. Ibn Ghazwan Maternity Hospital (damaged by allied bombing). 2-week old premature girl (32 weeks). Birth weight: 1.75kg. Marked increase in past year in premature & low birth weight babies.



IRAQ. Basra. Qibla district, constantly flooded with water/sewage; new sewage system for this district, scheduled to operate 1992, had to be abandoned because of war, & cannot be completed due to embargo.

IQ21b-22-92

PHOTO BY: JANE TAYLOR



IRAQ. Basra. Market in Qibla district, with water/sewage between all houses, & broken electricity cables; new sewage system for this district, scheduled to operate 1992, had to be abandoned because of war, & cannot be completed due to embargo.

IQ21b-26-92

PHOTO BY: JANE TAYLOR



IRAQ. Basra. Qibla district, constantly flooded with water/sewage; new sewage system for this district, scheduled to operate 1992, had to be abandoned because of war, & cannot be completed due to embargo.

IQ21b-20-92

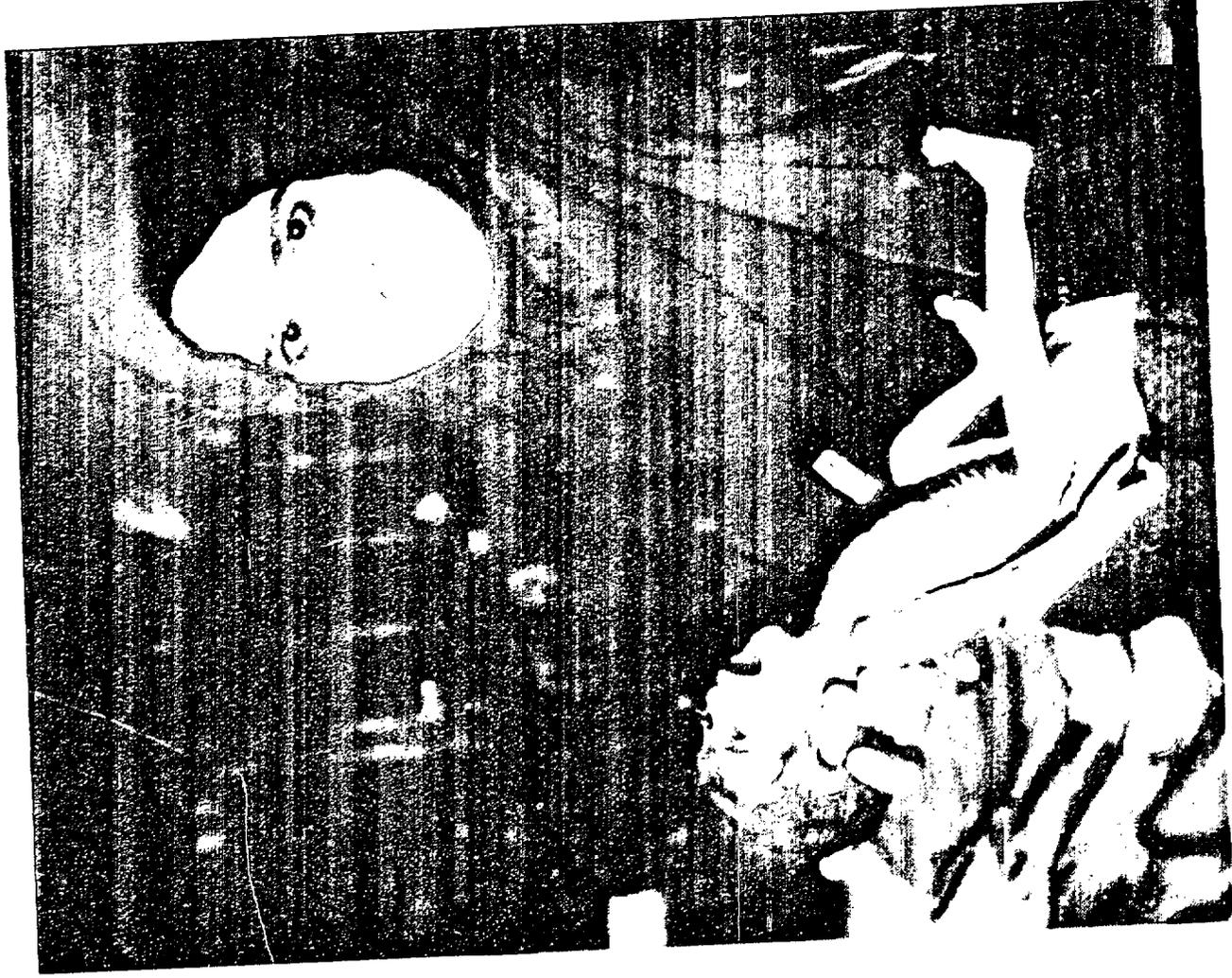
PHOTO BY: JANE TAYLOR



IRAQ. Basra. Jumhuriya district. Street flooded with sewage; new sewage system for this district, scheduled to operate 1992, was abandoned because of the war & cannot be completed due to embargo.

IQ20b-37-92

PHOTO BY: JANE TAYLOR



IRAQ. Baghdad. Qadissiya Hospital in
Saddam City. Dhayia 1-month old girl,
the survivor of twins born at full
term. Weight: 1.5kg (normal 3.5kg);
should be in incubator, but not
enough. IQ16b-23-92

PHOTO BY: JANE TAYLOR



IRAQ. Baghdad. Mansour Children's
Hospital in Saddam Medical City.
Mas'oud Babakir, 12-yr old Kurdish
boy with acute lymphoblastic leuka-
emia & severe pain-no cytotoxic
drugs & inadequate pain-killers.

IQ24b-27-92 PHOTO BY: JANE TAYLOR

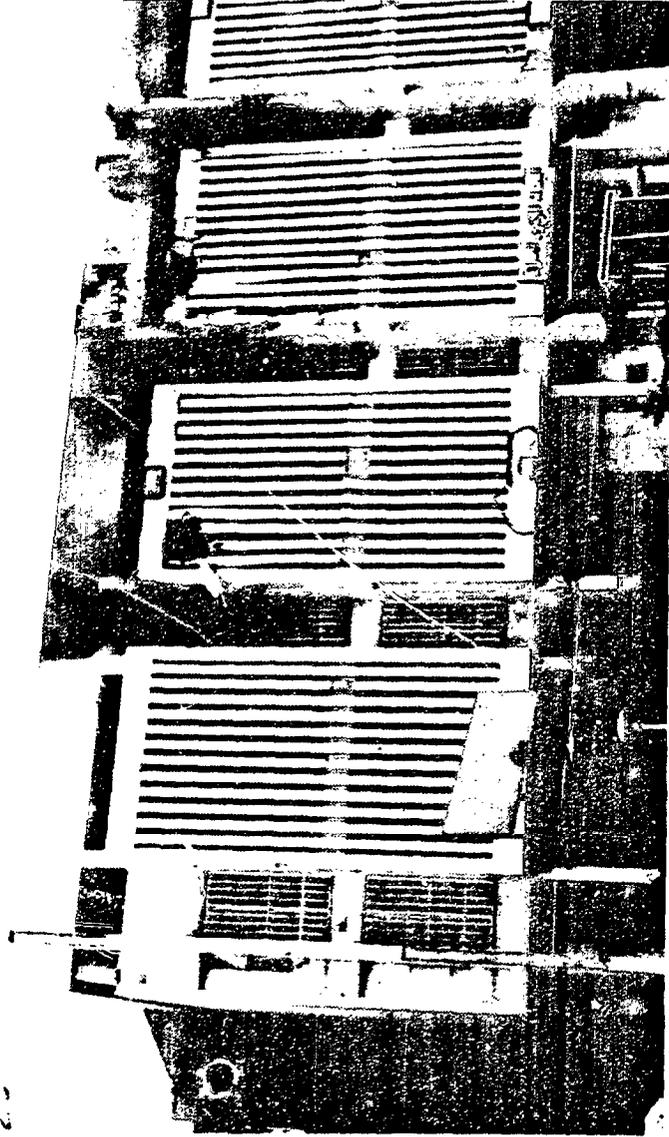


IRAQ. Baghdad. Qadissiya Hospital in
Saddam City. Tahrir, 11-yr old girl
with extensive burns from kerosene
stove 1 month before - no canulas
for IV fluid; no systemic antibiotic
only occasional supplies of topical
antibiotic. Also anaemic & undernour-
ished.

IQ16b-37-92

PHOTO BY : JANE TAYLOR

23



Basra

Robbing and burning of the Central Bank
of Iraq.

Ministry of Information & Culture
Baghdad 1991

وزارة الثقافة والاعلام
بغداد 1991

العدوان الأميركي على العراق

الصفحة الثانية

**US Aggression
Against Iraq
Phase 2**

العدوان الاميركي على العراق

الصفحة الثانية

بعد جولة ميدانية استغرقت ٦ ايام في العراق قطعت خلالها اكثر من ٣ الاف كيلومتر وتركزت على نحو خاص في البصرة والمناطق الجنوبية والوسطى في العراق نكشفت امامي الحقيقة المأساوية نتيجة تسة عمليات القصف الوحشي هذه التي طالت حياة الناس المدنيين الابرياء وادت الى تعطيل الكثير من مرافق الحياة المهمة في العراق رهزي كلارك

المدعي العام السابق في الولايات المتحدة

الوضع الغذائي والزراعي خطير جدا وهناك مصاعب في التموين وري المزروعات ومحطات توليد الطاقة الكهربائية ونقص في الحروقات لا يسمح بتسيير الحد الأدنى من وسائل النقل...

تقرير مدعوت الامم المتحدة

السيد مارتي امشاري

١٩٩١/٣/٢٢

ان شعب العراق يحتاج الى المساعدة وان اقل ما يمكن ان يفعله مجلس الامن الدولي هو رفع العقوبات الاقتصادية... ويتوقع وفد الهند ان يضع الامن العام في الاعتبار احتياجات الشعب العراقي لتعمير اقتصادياته المدمرة...

مندوب الهند في

مجلس الامن الدولي

٤ نيسان ١٩٩١

من غير المقبول ان يخرج التحالف عن الاطار الذي حددته قرارات الامم المتحدة التي تطلب العراق بالانسحاب من الكويت. لقد اكدنا ان لقرارات مجلس الامن اطاراً معيناً او مهمة كما يقال الا ان ثمة خطراً في ان يتم تجاوز هذه المهمة وهذا امر غير مقبول. لا يمكن ان نكف مكتوفي الايدي عندما يقوم بلد كبير قوي جدا عسكرياً لسحق بلد صغير. هنا على الامم المتحدة ان تتحرك. لكن تحركها يجب ان يكون في تقييد هواء المغامرات...

ميخائيل غورباتشوف

٢٦ شباط ١٩٩١

اخذت تزداد المخاوف من ان العراق يتعرض لخراب كبير جدا وتزداد المضاطر بالنسبة الى السكان المدنيين في البلاد مما يثير قلقنا

الكسندر بسمرتنيخ

وزير الخارجية السوفيتي

١٩٩١/٢/٢٦

ان منطلق الحرب يهرسنا للابتعاد كل يوم عن الاهداف التي حددتها الامم المتحدة.

جان بيار شوفمنن

وزير الدفاع الفرنسي استيق

في خطاب الاستقالة

١٩٩١/٢/٢٩

العدوان الذي قاده اميركا ضد العراق

الصفحة الاولى

- حصار وحظر اقتصادي شاملان على جميع استيرادات العراق من السلع بما فيها المواد الغذائية والادوية وحليب الاطفال. وقد بدا هذا الحصار الوحشي الذي لم يسبق له مثيل في التاريخ منذ آب ١٩٩٠ وما يزال مستمراً. وقد شغل كل ذروريات الحياة بمستثناء الهواء واشعة الشمس والماء.

- هجوم جوي وبالصواريخ الارضية على مدى ستة اسابيع على المصانع المدنية والمراكز التجارية وطرق المواصلات والجسور ومراكز الاتصالات والطاقة الكهربائية والماء الصناعي ومخازن الحبوب وعدد كبير من المناطق السكنية... وقد شن طيران اميركا وحليفاتها ١٠٨٠٠٠ طلعة جوية واسقط ٨٨٠٠٠ طن من المتفجرات على معظم المدن العراقية... واستمر العدوان حتى بعد انسحاب العراق من الكويت في فجر يوم ٢٧ / شباط فبراير ١٩٩١.

الصفحة الثانية

- حطمت الولايات المتحدة لاحداث اضطرابات واعمال عنف مدنية خلف خطوط قوات الحرس الجمهوري العراقية في البصرة وذلك في اليوم الرابع من بدء هجوم القوات الاميركية والحليفة على الكويت. - نقلت طائرات اميركية عمودية مجموعات من الارهابيين اعضاء حزب الدعوة الايراني الى مدينة سوق الشيوخ التابعة لمحافظة الناصرية التي كانت القوات الاميركية تحتل جانبها الغربي وقاعدة جوية قريبة منها.

- عبر الحدود العراقية - الايرانية ٣٣ الف ارهابي من اعضاء تنظيم حرس الثورة الايراني المسلح وتسلطوا الى جنوبي وشمال العراق والى محافظة اوسطي ديالى. ومنها الى محافظات اخرى واقترفوا جرائم لم يشهد لها التاريخ مثيلاً في بشاعتها ووحشتها... فقد ذبحوا الوفاً من الابرياء رجالاً ونساء واطفالاً وحتى الصغار الرضع واغتصبوا نساء واطفالاً قبل ان يقتلوه. ومثلوا ابشع تعذيب بحقث المذات من ضحاياهم.

كما نهب الارهابيون دوائر الدولة ومرافق الخدمات العامة مثل المستشفيات والمدارس ومراكز الطاقة الكهربائية والماء ومخازن الغذاء والاسواق المركزية واحرقوها

- وفي كل المدن الجنوبية والشمالية التي كانت ضحية لموجة الازهاب استهزئت اجهزة جيون مرفق تسجيل الاحوال للشخصية والمقرر والمرور واحرقوها والهدف هو خلق هوضى سكانية يتعذر فيها التثبت من هوية وانتماء الناس وملكيتهن مما يسهل على ايران مهمة تغيير التركيب السكاني للمدن العراقية.

US-LED AGGRESSION
AGAINST IRAQ

PHASE I

- An all-out embargo and blockade on all imports including foodstuff, medicine and baby milk powder. This unprecedented total blockade, started in August 1990, comprised everything necessary for life except air, sunlight and water.
- A 42-day aerial and surface-to-surface missile attacks on residential areas, civil industries, trade centres, bridges, roads, power plants, potable water networks, communications centres and grain warehouses. The US and its allies launched 108,000 sorties dropping 88,000 tons of high explosives on most urban centres. The US-led air-land aggression continued even after Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait on 27 February, 1991.
- Terrorists, in all southern and northern cities which fell under their control for a few days, have attacked as their primary targets and burnt down registration offices (births, marriages and deaths, etc.), real estate and car registration centres. The aim: to create demographic chaos where it would be impossible to verify people's identity or property, a situation which would make it easy for Iraqis to change the demography of Iraqi cities.

After a six-day field tour in Iraq in which I travelled some three thousand kilometres, especially in Basra and southern and central areas of Iraq, I realized the tragic reality as a result of the barbaric bombardment which effected the lives of innocent civilians and brought to a halt many vital facilities of Iraqi life.

Mansey Clarke
Former Attorney General in the
United States

PHASE II

- The US planned to start civilian unrest behind the lines of the Republican Guards in Basra on the 4th day of the US-led land offensive into Kuwait.
- US helicopter gunships brought veteran terrorists of Iran's al-Da'wa Party to Suq al-Shiyookh, a district at Nasiriya province whose western side and nearby air base were occupied by US forces.
- Then more than 33,000 members of Iran's Revolution Guards crossed the Iran-Iraq border into south and north Iraq and the central province of Diyala and thence to other provinces. They committed bloodbaths unprecedented in history, where thousands of innocent people, men, women and children were brutally murdered. Some women and children were raped and later killed. Scores were mutilated after death. Government offices, public services such as hospitals, schools, electricity and water supply centres, foodstuff warehouses, department stores were looted and burnt down.

"...Other targets would include Iraqi power systems, roads, railroads and perhaps petroleum production facilities... That is a nice list of targets, and I might be able to accept those, but that is not enough," Dugan said. He asked his planners to interview academics, journalists, ex-military troops and Iraqi defectors to determine what is unique about Iraqi culture that they put very high value on. What is that psychologically would make an impact on the population and regime in Iraq."

The Washington Post referring to a statement made by US Air Force Chief of Staff General Michael Dugan

September 16, 1990

The food and agricultural situation is very serious, there are difficulties in supply and irrigation and in electrical power supply plants. There is a shortage of fuel which does not allow the minimum utilization of means of transport.

Report of the UN Envoy,
Mr. Marty Intissari
March 22, 1991

The people of Iraq need help. The least the Security Council can do is to lift the economic sanctions... The Indian delegation expects that the Secretary General would take into account needs of the Iraqi people to rebuild the country's destroyed economy.

India's Representative to
The Security Council
April 6, 1991

It is not acceptable that the coalition would go beyond the framework defined by the United Nations Resolutions which demand an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait... We have stressed that the Security Council Resolutions have a certain framework or mission as it is said, but the danger is that this mission is exceeded and this is something unacceptable. We must not remain idle when a big, militarily strong country crushes a small country. Here the United Nations must move, but its movement should be to stop adventurers.

Soviet President
Mikhail Gorbachev
February 26, 1991

There are growing fears that Iraq is sustaining extensive damage. The danger becomes greater for the civilian population which arouses our concern.

Alexander Bismirtnikh
Soviet Foreign Minister
February 26, 1991

The tragic of war distances us everyday beyond the objectives defined by the United Nations.

Jean Pierre Chevenement
France Former Defence Minister
February 26, 1991

محافظة البحرة

خلف هذه الجدران
والشبابيك جمرات
لاجساد آدمية
محرقة..

Behind these walls and
windows lie masses of
burnt bodies



بيوت ومحلات
كانت تضيء بالحياة
حولها المجرمون الى
انقاض..

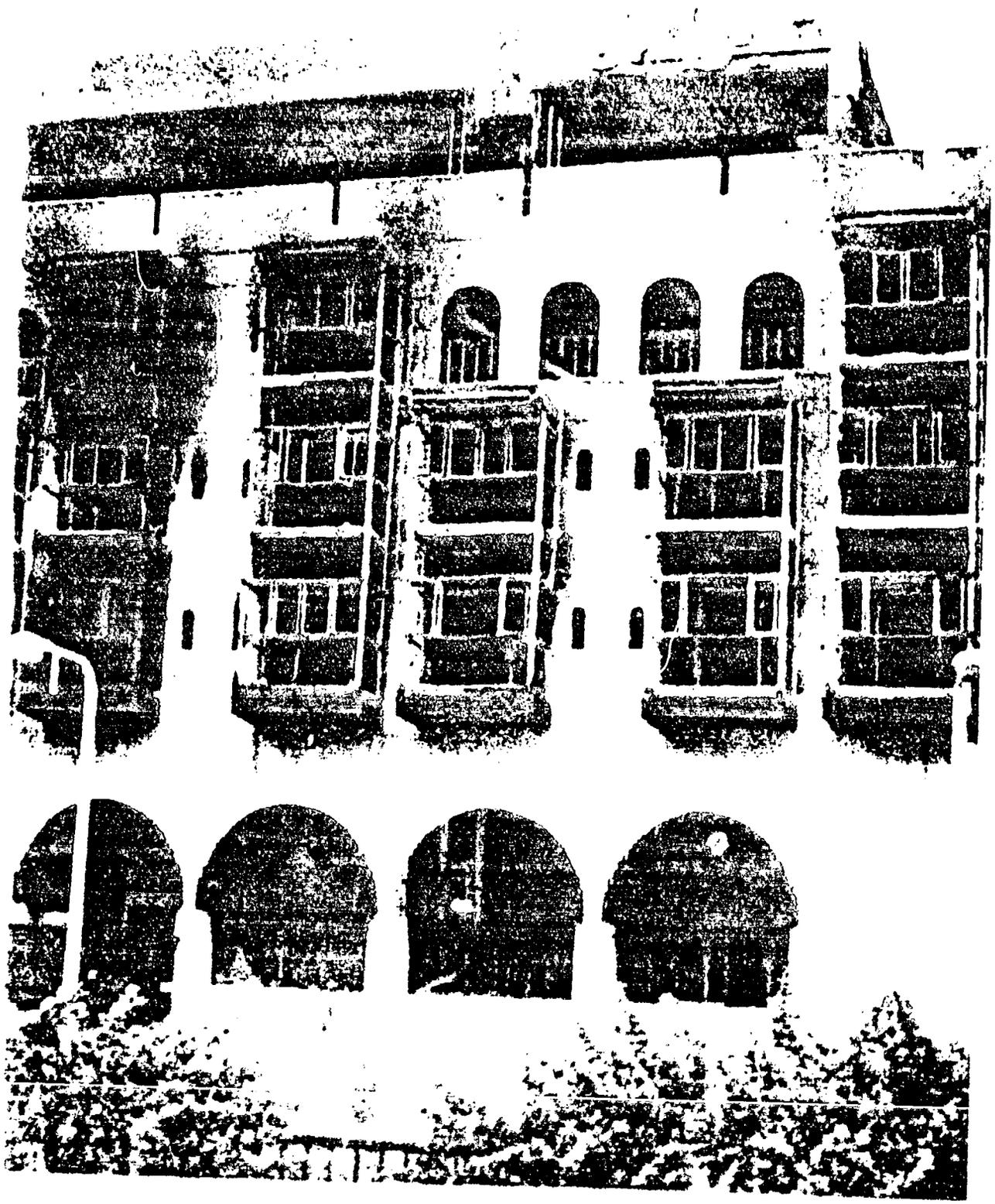
Houses and shops were
full of life before they
were turned into rubbles
by the criminals.



Sheraton



سرايون البصرة
تسللت الايدي الغدرة
الى كل لمسة جميلة فيه
فلوحتها



محافظة ميسان

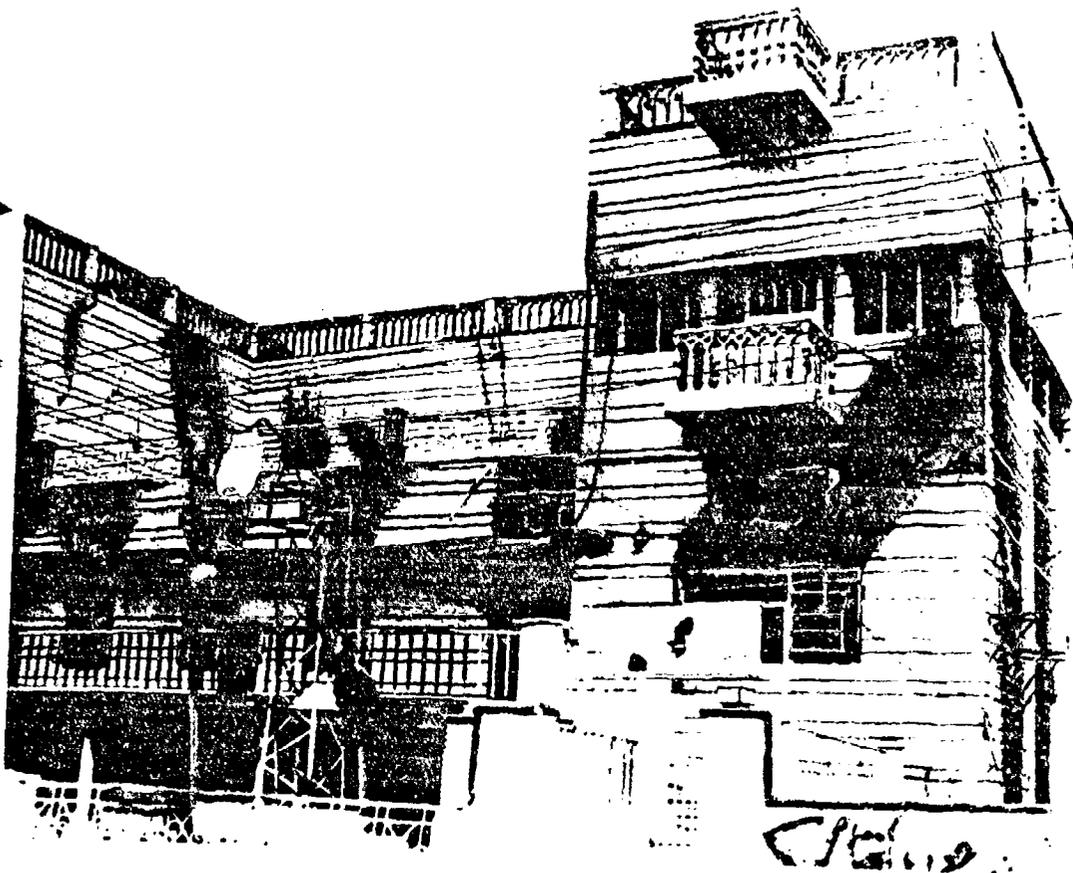
← سبب تدهور
الحضارة والحرف في
شبه جزيرة الأوسان
بمحافظة ميسان



محافظة هيسان

→ نقابة المعلمين
مركز معرفة آخر حرقه
الغادرون.

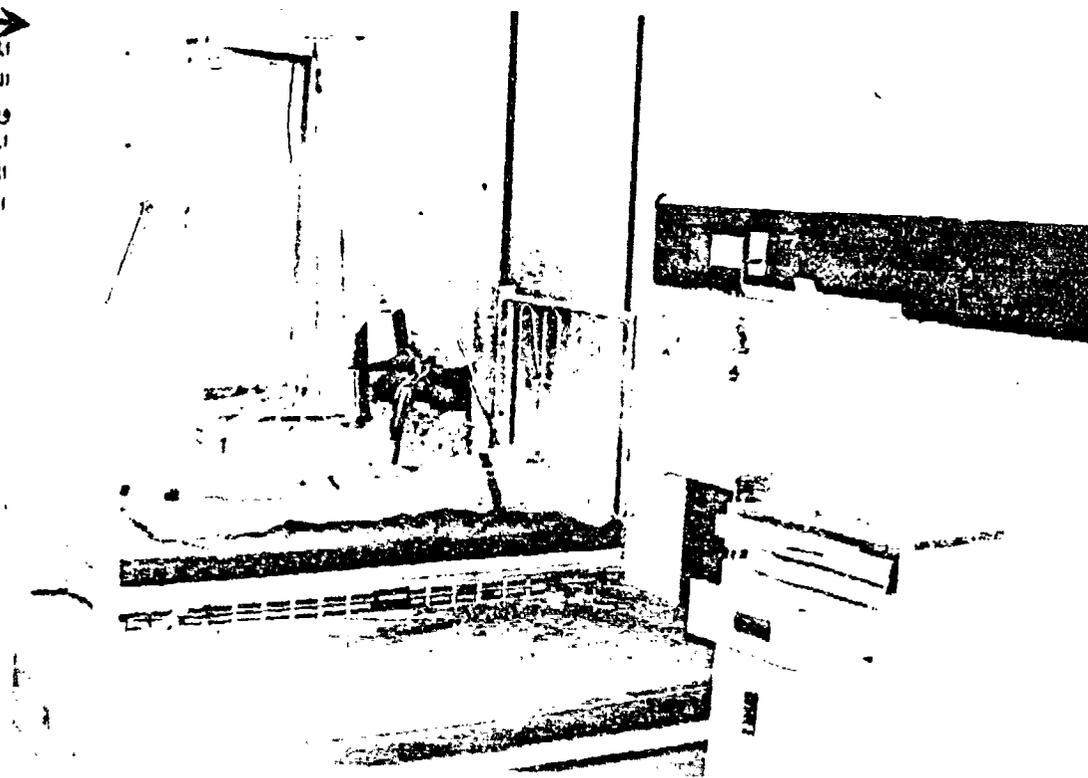
Teachers' Union meeting
center of 2 hours burnt
down by the occupation.



مدرسة

→ في هذا
المستشفى قتل
الغوغاء المرضى
وسرقوا معظم
الموجودات وتركوا على
الجدران آثارهم
الحاقدة.

.....
.....
.....
.....







هَذَا الطِّفْلُ
الْبَرِيَّةُ نَدَاءَ سَمَاوِي:
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ عَلَى كُلِّ قَاتِلٍ...

This innocent child cries Allahu Akbar
(God is Greater) over every killer



محافظة كربلاء

المستشفى
الحسيني. المرضى
تحت الأسرة.. جثثاً
هامدة!

Al-Hussein Hospital:
patients under their beds
are no more than corpses



نها ليست قمامة..
نها كميات من
الدواء المهذور
المخرب..

These are not refuse items,
they are quantities of
drugs destroyed by the
criminals

محافظة كربلاء

→ الفنادق والمحلات
التجارية وممتلكات
المواطنين لم تسلم من
حقدهم..

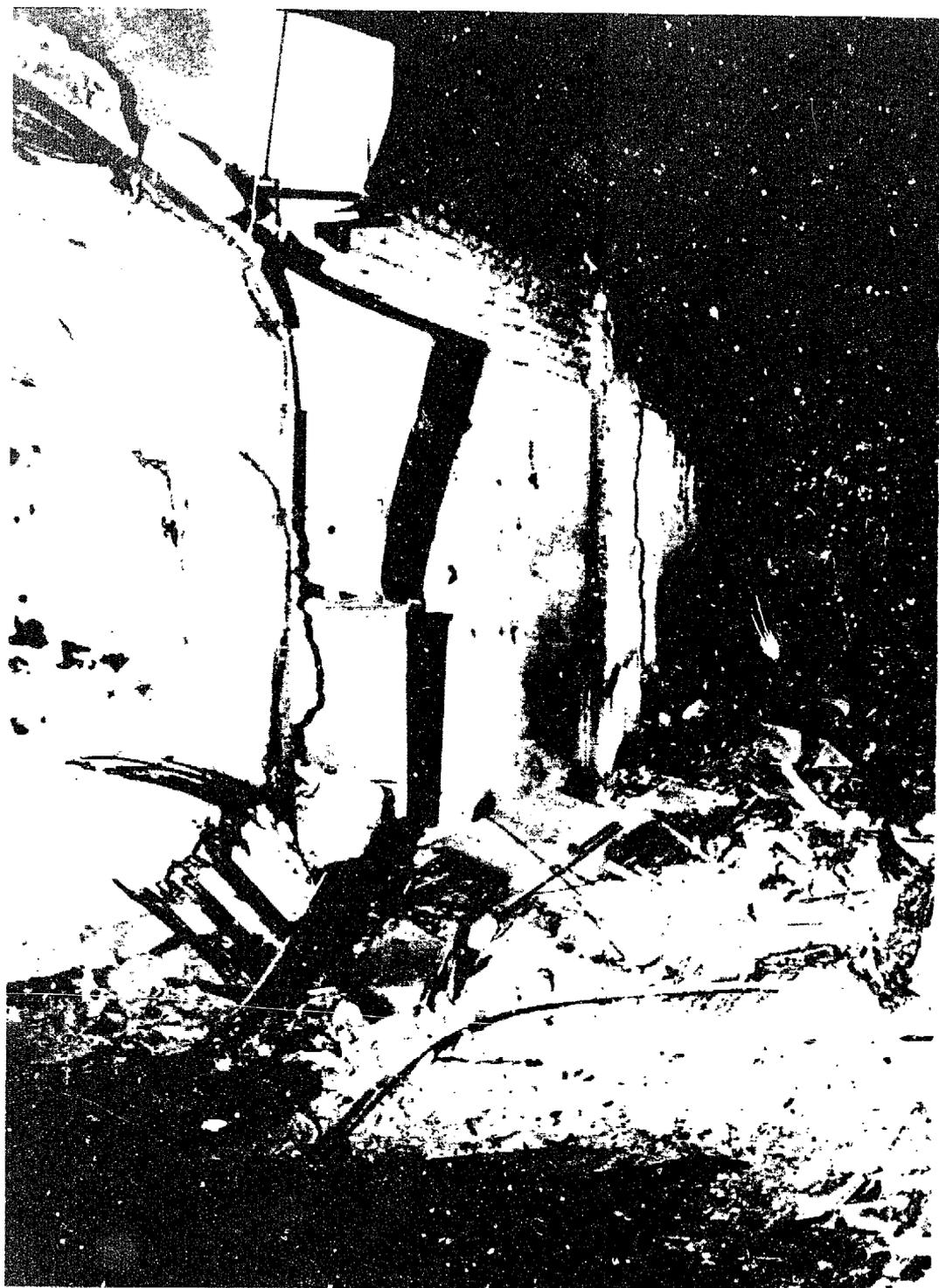
Hotels and shops were
targets of their
outrage hatred



→ صرح تربوي
اغتالته الأيدي
الإنمائية..

A centre of education
destroyed by
the saboteur.







هينة خانقين

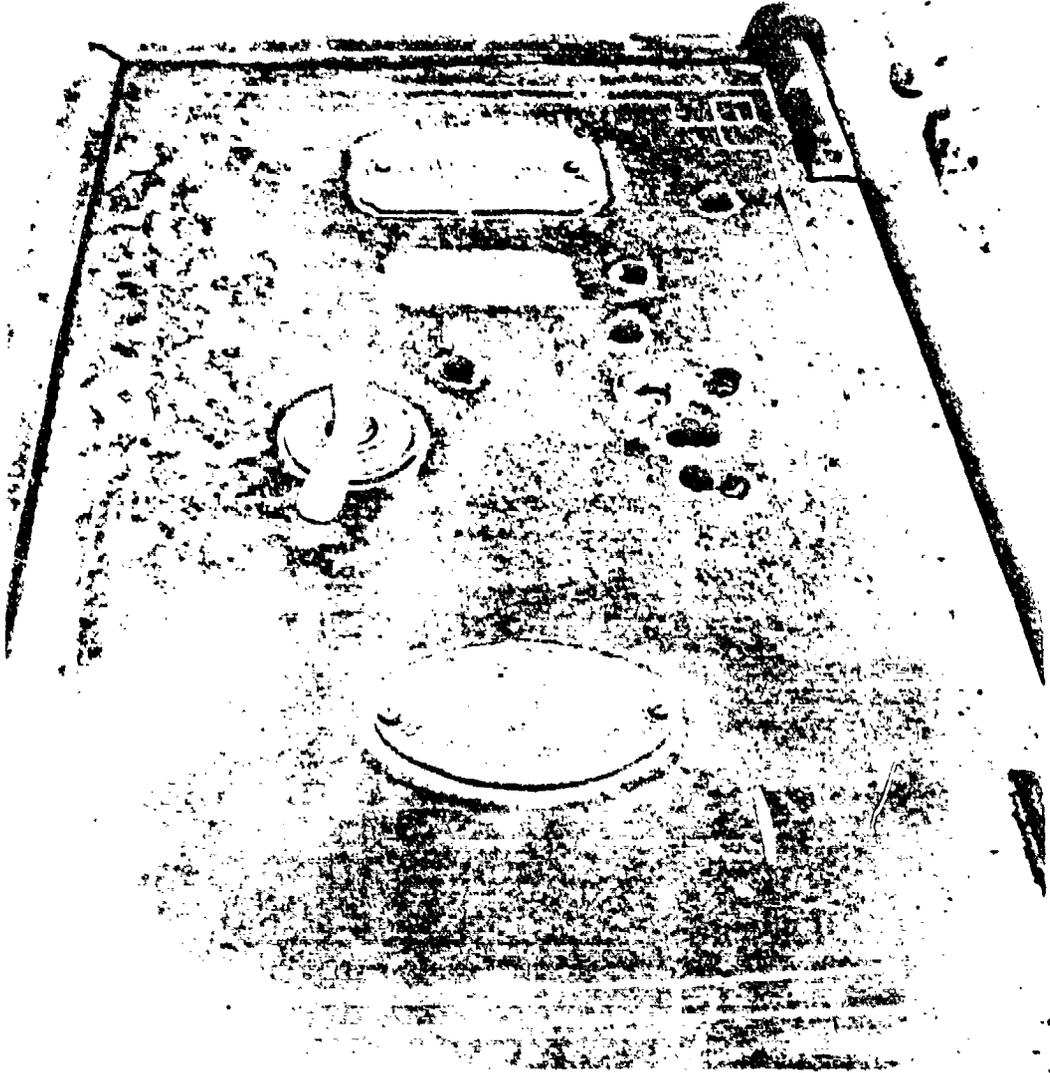
قوت التسعب ←
سرقوه واحرقوه
بقاياهم.

Remains of the food of the
people

مدينة خانقين

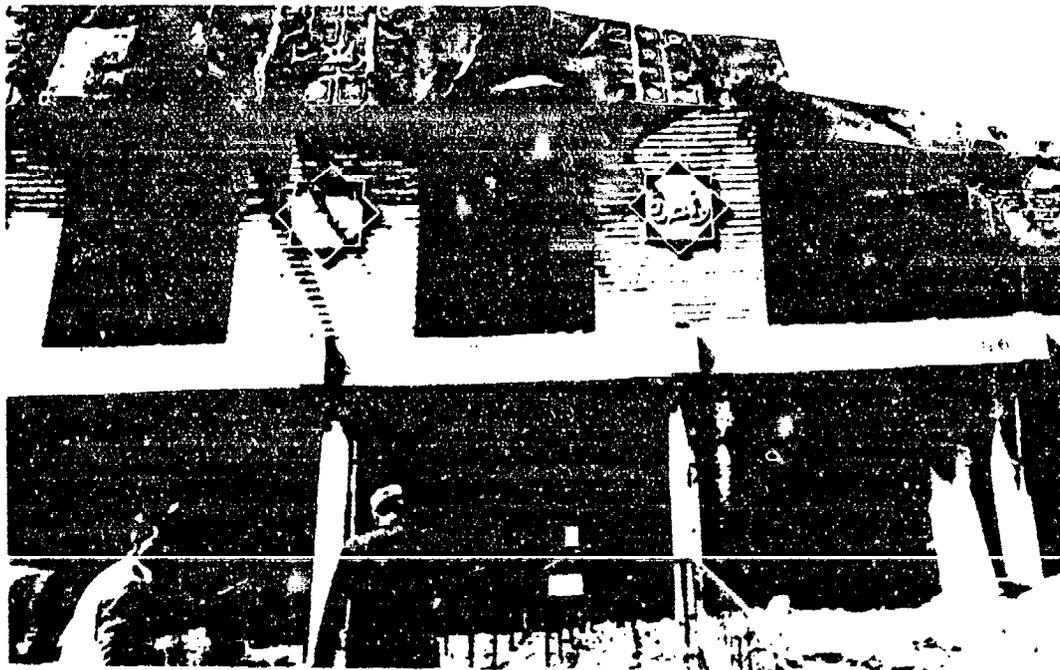
خزانة مالية في
أحد المحال التجارية..
كانت عصية عليهم
لمزقوها وسرقوا
وجوداتها.

A safe destroyed and burnt
in one of the trading shops



مبنى السوق
المركزي: سرقوه
هدموا.. أحرقوه..

Building of the shopping
centre



محافظة
دهوك

بقايا مدرسة →

Remains of a school



بيوتنا نجده
حولها العملاء الى
اطلال

Houses turned into ruins



محافظة بابل

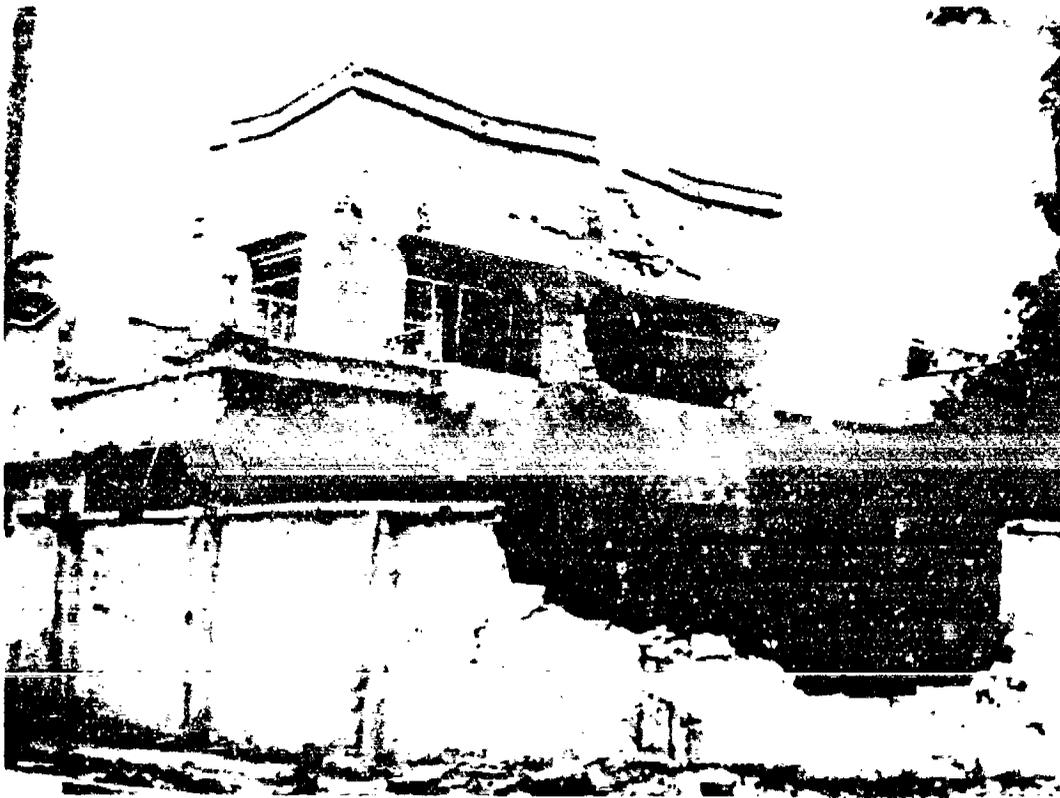
كل شيء ناله
السلب والحرق..
محلات بالجملة من بها
الأوباش..

Everything was robbed and
burnt down in these shops



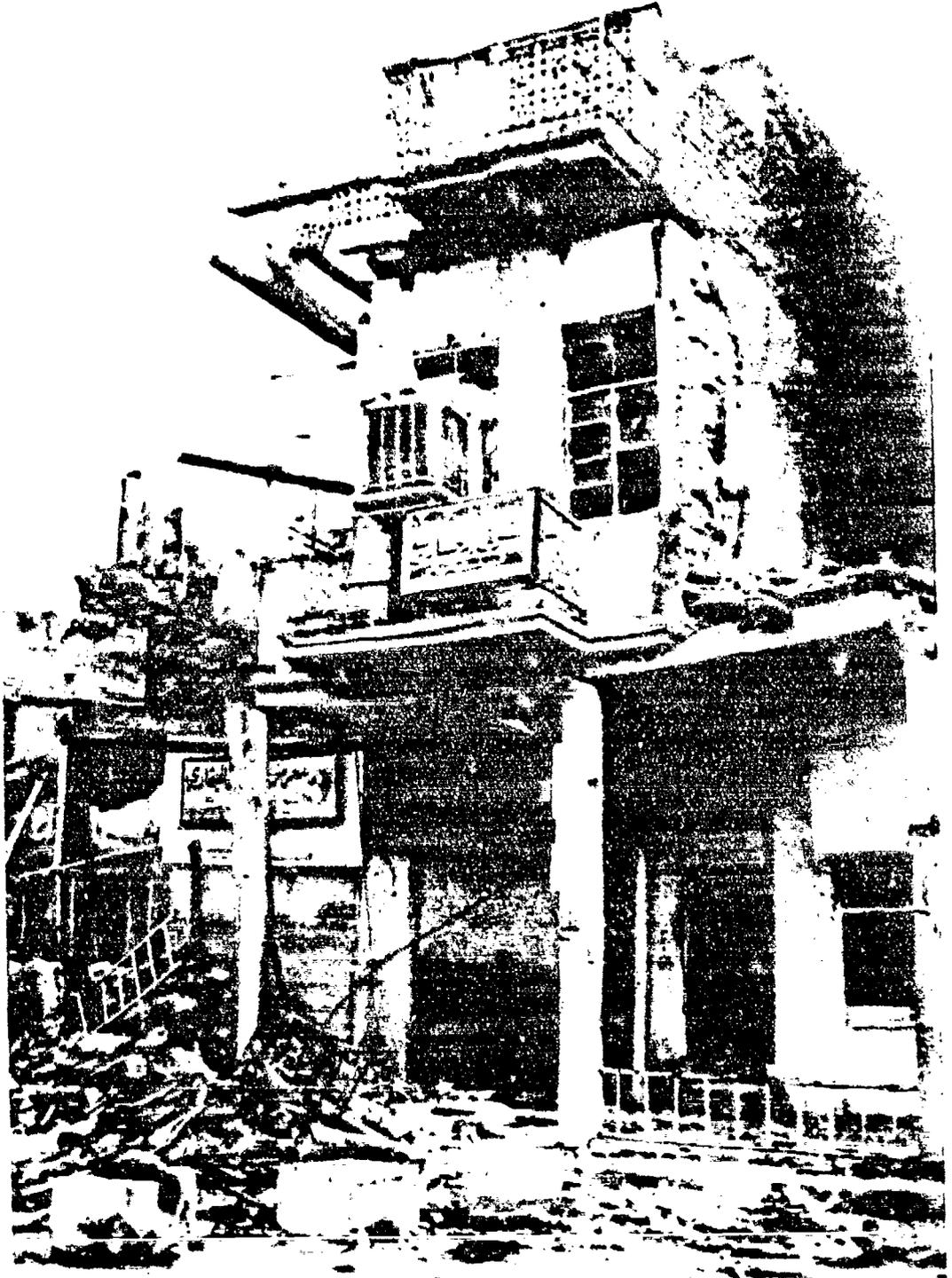
بيوت أمنة
بأهلها.. هدمها
الغادرون على من
فيها..

Safe houses destroyed
by the saboteurs



→ عيادات ومحلات
وبيوت تعرضت للدمار
الهمجي..

Clinics, shops and houses
were targets of brutal
destruction.



محافظة واسط



المساكن والمخازن
حولوها الى ركام..

Houses and stores turned
into rubble



غرفة الضيوف في
احد البيوت .. حل بها
الغريباء فنعثوا فيها
الفساد..

A guest room in a house
destroyed by strangers

محافظة أربيل

→ التدمير
والتخريب هاجس
القتلة..

Destruction is the
obsession of the
killer



→ سوق تجاري
عامر بالبضائع سلبه
العسلاء ودمروا
محلته..

A market which was full of
goods was looted and later
destroyed by the criminals





محافظة السليمانية

مجمع سكني
للمواطنين قتل
المجرمون بعض
ساكنيه وهجروا
البعض الآخر بالاكراه
واعتمدوه وكراً
لجرائمهم

A residential complex,
where its inhabitants
were killed and others
were forced to leave



أحد المرافق
الخدمية حولت
إلى انقاض..

A public service complex
turned into rubble



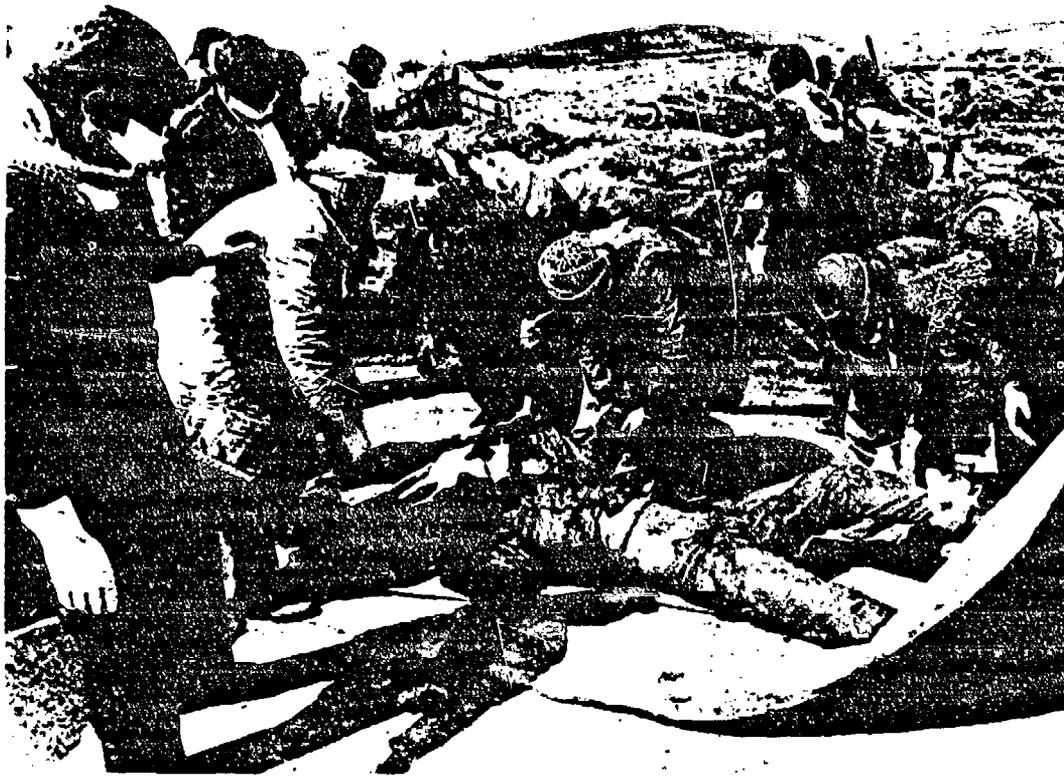


محافظة السليمانية

أية جريمة تبلغ
من تلك مقابر جماعية
ضمت أوصالا مسرقة
من جثث ٣٧٠ ضحية
برينة

Mass graves : crime beyond
description





محافظة السليمانية

المواطنون
الاكرد يخلون
الضحايا بعد ان تركها
المجرمون وهربوا...

Kurds evacuating their
victims



عدد من المواطنين
من الاكرد والعرب
يسهمون في نقل جثث
الضحايا..

Kurds and Arabs evacuating
their victims

محافظة السليمانية

→ الضحايا على قارعة
الطريق...

Victims on the road pavements



→ المواطنين
يبحثون عن جثث
أقربائهم وسط المقابر
الجماعية التي صنعها
الغادرون الماجورون...

People looking for the corpses
of their relatives



محافظة النجف

← هذا الصليبي
وعائلته كان هدفاً لحقد
الغوغائيين



محافظة النجف

بصمت
المخرب لا تحتاج الى
رتوش

Imprints of destruction
need not retouches



احرقوا الفنادق
قتلوا نزلاءها..

Hotels were burnt and guests
were killed



محافظة ذي قار

مستشفى صدام ←
في ذي قار: كل شيء
مخرب... كل شيء
محترق...

Saddam's Hospital of Thiqar:
Everything is destroyed and
burnt down



محافظة ذي قار

➔ هذا ما بقي من
السوق المركزي...

This is what remained from
the central shopping market



➔ هذا المخزن
الكبير الفرج من
بضاعته التي هي ملك
الشعب...

This large store was emptied
of its goods which belong to
the people

