



安全理事会

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伊拉克常驻联合国代表给
秘书长的信

奉我国政府指示,谨随函附上伊拉克外交部长穆罕默德·赛义德·萨哈夫先生
1993年3月8日的信。

请将这封信及其附件作为安全理事会的文件分发为荷。

常驻代表

大使

尼扎尔·哈姆敦(签名)

1993年3月8日

伊拉克外交部长给秘书长的信

我谨通知你最近揭露的一件严重的事情，就是英国出版的《中东镜报》(随附一份)在1993年3月2日发行的一期中报道说，以色列陆军某部队意图暗杀萨达姆·侯赛因。还报道说，两年来以色列陆军司令部一直在美国的协助下，利用侦察机和卫星收集关于萨达姆·侯赛因总统行踪的情报。

《中东镜报》说，去年11月5日一枚配备敏感追踪装置的体热自动电子导弹在内格夫沙漠采埃利姆基地的一个训练场上爆炸，将以色列陆军的一支特别训练部队的五名成员炸死。该部队当时正在以色列南部进行训练，目的是要暗杀萨达姆·侯赛因总统。

《中东镜报》表示，这支负责进行暗杀的以色列部队的指挥官阿米拉姆·莱文少将打算依靠以色列陆军司令部在美国的协助之下利用卫星和侦察机收集到的关于萨达姆·侯赛因总统行踪的情报，亲自带队到伊拉克境内攻击。

世界新闻媒体报道了这个消息，揭露了确违背一切国际和道义上的原则规范和法律的罪恶政策、行径和意图存在，从而激起极大的愤慨。

美利坚合众国政府自1991年8月12日以来就派遣一架U-2型间谍飞机在伊拉克领空飞来飞去。此后美国的这架间谍飞机没有一个星期不侵犯伊拉克领空三、四次，其借口是为联合国特别委员会执行侦察任务。此外，美国这架U-2间谍飞机还从沙特阿拉伯境内一个基地出发侵犯伊拉克领空。

伊拉克曾经就这些间谍行径提出最强烈的抗议，并在伊拉克外交部长给你的信函中加以谴责。到1993年3月3日为止，这类信函已经有59封，总共提及美国这架间谍飞机118次事件侵犯伊拉克领空。

在所有这些信函中，我们均指出美国U-2间谍飞机被用来从事安全理事会所未规定的目的，其活动损害到伊拉克的主权和安全。

今天我们向你提供进一步的证据,证明我们过去所告诉你的情况。《中东镜报》公布的资料已经被很多的世界新闻媒体报道过,其中包括以色列报纸1993年3月4日版的《国土报》,英国的报纸如《星期日泰晤士报》和美国的电视网“有线电视新闻网”,均一致认定以色列这项暗杀萨达姆·侯赛因总统的卑鄙阴谋是依靠美国利用侦察机和卫星提供的协助。

我们再次正式要求特别委员会停止使用美国的U-2间谍飞机,因为该机事实上被用来从事安全理事会所未规定的目的,并且因为其活动对伊拉克的主权和安全构成威胁。应当指出,伊拉克曾经多次提出的变通办法,即可满足特别委员会的愿望,但又不损害到伊拉克的主权和安全。

请将这封信作为安全理事会的文件分发。

伊拉克共和国外交部长

穆罕默德·赛义德·萨哈夫(签名)

Training accident foiled plan b Israel to kill Saddam Hussein

Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein was the real target of the elite IDF strike force which was thwarted by a training accident in southern Israel last November, reliable sources told *Middle East Mirror* in London.

In the November 5, 1992 mishap at Tze'elim in the Negev, an errant missile killed five members of the would-be hit team outright. Six others were wounded.

The sources said state-of-the-art "bodyheat-seeking missiles with special sensors and targeting electronics were to have been used by the IDF special unit commanded by Maj.-Gen. Amiram Levine to

launch a pinpoint attack on Saddam inside Iraq, after two years of information-gathering on his moves with assistance from U.S. satellites and intelligence aircraft."

Members of the IDF elite unit would have been supported by a specially equipped aircraft from which senior IDF officers would have monitored the operation.

The term "special" or "elite" unit is used in the IDF to describe units selected and trained for special operations and dangerous missions behind enemy lines.

The sources had no explanation of what exactly went wrong to cause the accident at Tzo'elim in what was intended as the "final rehearsal" for the attempt to kill the Iraqi leader. But they said "most of the 11 members of the unit who were killed or injured by the missile were posing as Saddam and his immediate entourage" during the exercise.

The sources were not sure whether Israel, Iraq's main Scud target during the 1991 Gulf war, would have claimed responsibility if the operation had not been aborted at its penultimate stage.

They noted that "the purpose of the IDF exercise at Tzo'elim was not ordinary. It was not to rehearse the assassination of Hizbollah leader Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah on the outskirts of Beirut. This version was deliberately leaked to the foreign press as part of a disinformation campaign to cover up the real target — Saddam.

"Eight months before the Tze'elim accident, Israel broke with precedent and took responsibility for the killing of Nasrallah's predecessor Sheikh Abbas Musawi in a helicopter ambush which did not require either an elite force

or special training."

They said "because there was more to the accident at Tze'elim than meets the inexperienced eye, heavy censorship was used to prevent all the details being divulged in public."

The sources added that only a "very sensitive and sophisticated mission to assassinate Saddam Hussein could have attracted so many top brass to the ill-fated drill, including Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Ehud Barak, Deputy Chief of Staff Maj.-Gen. Amnon Shabak, Chief of Military Intelligence Maj.-Gen. Uri Saguy, and the commander of the operation, Maj.-Gen. Levine."