


UNCLAS

TASKING CONTROL FORM

Classification

OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DOCUMENT DATE	DOCUMENT NO.		
ITF	DATE RECEIVED	DATE TASKED	DATE REVISED	CONSUMER CODE
	01/30/91-0813	01/30/91-0813		
DIA SUSPENSE:	01/31/91-0900	TASKING CONTROL NO.	3953	
ORIGINATOR'S SUSPENSE:	01 Feb 91 0900	COLLAB SU	per (b)(3) 10 USC 424 T.N.	
COORDINATION SUSPENSE:				
SUBJECT	PROVIDE ASSESSMENT OF CLAIM OF DAMAGE TO NON-MIL AREAS AND FACILITIES			
INTERNAL ROUTING			PREVIOUS ACTION OFFICER	
ACTION (b)(3) 10 USC OIC: 424	COLLABORATION	COORDINATION	INFORMATION	
INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Declassified Under Authority of the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel, E.O. 13526, sec. 5.3(b)(3) ISCAP Appeal No. 2015-002, Doc. 16  Declassification Date: April 12, 2024 </div>				
SUB ELEMENT INSTRUCTIONS				
			(b)(3) 10 USC 424  SIGNATURE	
RETURN WITH COMPLETED ACTION TO:			FINAL DISPOSITION	
KEYWORD SEARCH ENTRY:				
THIS FORM BECOMES			UPON REMOVAL OF ATTACHMENT(S)	

DIA FORM 311 (REV. 9-84)

UNCLAS  
CLASSIFICATION

DIAR 12-16

5953

Tasker for OICC

From: J5 (b)(3) 10 USC 424

PMA - ~~SECRET~~ <sup>MEAF</sup>

- Review the attached Tariq Aziz letter to UN and provide assessment/comment regarding his claims of damage to non-military areas/facilities.
- Suspense 31 Jan, 0900 hrs.

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

ITE

THE JOINT STAFF

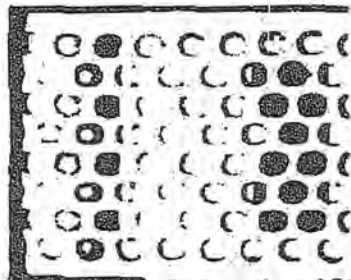
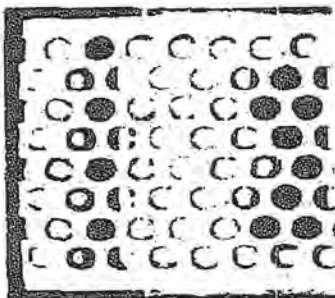
MEMORANDUM

Date: .....

To: .....

Subject:

Can We provide State  
any assessment on attached  
allegation on attack of  
tqts listed.



UNCLASSIFIED

IO/UNP

NUMBER OF PAGES 10

DATE 1/29/90

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

FROM IO/UNP

TELEPHONE

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

TO OFFICE: SCS

FAX TEL NUMBER

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

DISTRIBUTE TO:

Attn:

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

SUBJECT

Tarig Aziz' letter to Security Council

REMARKS

Per Amb. Glavin's request

As consult w/ either

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

Y. Aziz & name.

UNCLASSIFIED

IO/UNP FAX NUMBER  
TELEPHONE

(b)(3) 10 USC  
424

FAX to:

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

S

UNITED NATIONS



Security Council

Distr.:  
GENERAL

S/22154  
27 January 1991  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 18 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF  
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit to it herewith the text of a letter from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the imperialist United States, NATO and Zionist aggression being waged against Iraq and the heinous and proscribed crimes thereby being committed against Iraqi citizens and against the economic, cultural, scientific and religious assets of our people.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq requests the circulation of this note and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

91-02522 2020u (2)

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English  
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Annex

Letter dated 24 January 1991 from Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy  
Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq,  
addressed to the Secretary-General

Since the imperialist United States, NATO and Zionist aggression against our country began at 0230 hours on 17 January 1991, the attacking forces have been committing heinous premeditated crimes against Iraqi citizens and against the economic, cultural, scientific and religious assets of our great people, which is one that has made a centuries-old contribution to human civilisation,

On all occasions in the course of our meeting at Amman on 31 August 1990 and during your visit to Baghdad on 11 and 12 January 1991 - we have constantly indicated and have explained to you in a clear and detailed manner that the basic issue with regard to the events which followed and followed a August 1990 is that the imperialist United States, NATO and Zionist alliance and its treacherous adherents among the régimes of the region have had the objective, as they continue to do, of destroying resurgent Iraq, which is pursuing a free and independent policy and which proudly rejects imperialism and Zionist hegemony over the region and over its resources. Everything that has happened has taken place within the framework of a conspiracy hostile to the hopes of peoples for freedom, sovereignty, independence and relations of equality, which are the very principles and objectives for the achievement and defence of which the United Nations is supposed to have been established.

The deliberate and brutal attacks launched on behalf of the United Nations by the forces of the criminal Zionist-imperialist alliance on civilian economic, humanitarian, medical, cultural and religious targets and on citizens and their families in all parts of Iraq - documented examples of which are provided to you in the present letter - give cogent proof of the fact that the Governments participating in this alliance have the sole objective of taking vengeance on the proud people of Iraq and its militant leadership because of their opposition to the imperialist goals of those Governments.

It is indeed shameful for the United Nations that these premeditated crimes should be committed under the cover provided by resolutions adopted by the Security Council. The most recent of these is Security Council resolution 678 (1990), which the United States of America succeeded in having adopted by means of pressure, blackmail and bribery. The facts with respect to the receipt of bribes by States members of the Council and by leaders in those States are common knowledge.

Hundreds of millions of people in the world, in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who have suffered from the oppression and the crimes of the former colonialists and the new imperialists, are today finding the so-called new international order of which the arrogant former colonialists and new imperialists are speaking to be a dark age of intimidation and threats against these peoples aspiring to freedom and independence and fighting for relations of equality. The removal of the balancing role formerly played by the Soviet Union opens wide the

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way for the arrogant former colonialists and new imperialists once again to impose hegemony and intimidation, not only by the use of new and innovative methods, as is well known, but also by the old methods, namely aggression and open military occupation. What is new is that the colonialist technique as witnessed in past centuries has this time been used under the cover provided by iniquitous resolutions fabricated in the name of the United Nations which the Governments of the imperialist colonialist Alliance succeeded in having adopted by means of pressure, intimidation, blackmail and bribery.

The States that endorsed these resolutions did so for the motives indicated. You, personally, bear responsibility to history and to mankind for the heinous crimes being committed against the free and militant people of Iraq. Examples are given hereunder of the savage and premeditated acts of aggression committed by the aggressor forces between 17 and 21 January 1991.

Baghdad Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

- 1. A pasteboard factory and a plastic foam factory in Za'faraniyah bombed.
- 2. Homes in the Urdunn, Busuk and Nahdah quarters set on fire.
- 3. The Postal Department at Sab al-Mu'assam set on fire and two citizens wounded.
- 4. A civilian vehicle set on fire near Al-Sha'b bridge.
- 5. The civil defence centre for the 12th district area bombed.
- 6. Abu Nawwas Street bombed.

II. 18 January 1991

- 1. A clinic bombed; one killed and 10 wounded and four ambulances damaged.
- 2. The 7 Nissan swabouries were bombed.
- 3. The residential Karrah area bombed.
- 4. The vegetable-oil factory bombed.
- 5. Al-Sha'b sports stadium bombed.

III. 19 January 1991

- 1. The Iwadiyah area bombed, resulting in the wounding of one citizen, the collapse of a restaurant and damage to neighbouring shops.
- 2. The Ma'rifah residential district bombed; three wounded.

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- 3. A building in the Kacrah area bombed; four civilians killed.
- 4. The Madinat Saddam residential area bombed; two homes damaged.
- 5. The Jasirat Baghdad tourist centre bombed; two killed and seven wounded; one home destroyed.
- 6. A building under construction for the Council of Ministers bombed.
- 7. The Al-Bashid Hotel-area bombed; four homes damaged.

1500 and 10 wounded; large-scale damage to the

in a residential neighbourhood in Baghdad.

Building in the Al-Sha'b area bombed; two of the five vehicles damaged.

bed; two killed and three wounded.

ed in Nuayrah, Kiyarah, the Qadisiyah quarter

1. ... homes set on fire.

4. The Karradal Maryam area bombed; two killed and four wounded; four homes destroyed; a number of neighbouring homes damaged.

VI. 23 January 1991

residential neighbourhoods in the Waziriyah area and the Amin II area bombed.

Salah al-Din Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

One killed and nine wounded in the Khudayrah area of the Baled district as a result of the explosion of time-delay bombs dropped from aircraft.

II. 21 January 1991

1. Air attack on the Diji - Qaryat al-Bujwari district, wounding six.

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3. A building in the Rasrah area bombed; four civilians killed.
4. The Madinat Saddam residential area bombed; two homes damaged.
5. The Jasirat Baghdad tourist centre bombed; two killed and seven wounded; one home destroyed.
6. A building under construction for the Council of Ministers bombed.
7. + The Al-Bashid Hotel area bombed; four homes damaged.
8. The Iraqi Museum bombed; six killed and 10 wounded; large-scale damage to the museum building.

IV. 21 January 1991

1. Five killed and homes damaged in a residential neighbourhood in Baghdad.
2. The Civil Defence Directorate building in the Al-Sha'b area bombed; two of the staff killed and five wounded; five vehicles damaged.

V. 22 January 1991

1. Homes in the 52 Street area bombed; two killed and three wounded.
2. Residential neighbourhoods bombed in Nuayrah, Kiyarah, the Qadisiyah quarter and the Dur al-Shuhada' quarter.
3. Madinat Saddam bombed and homes set on fire.
4. The Karredat Maryam area bombed; two killed and four wounded; four homes destroyed; a number of neighbouring homes damaged.

VI. 23 January 1991

residential neighbourhoods in the Wasiriyah area and the Amin Zi area bombed.

Salah al-Din Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

One killed and nine wounded in the Khudayrah area of the Saled district as a result of the explosion of time-delay bombs dropped from aircraft.

II. 21 January 1991

1. Air attack on the Biji - Garyas al-Bujwari district, wounding six.

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2. Attack on the Dur district, in the heavily populated southern region, killing 22 and wounding 23 and causing large-scale damage to 112 homes and 30 vehicles and damage to the Al-Abbasi Mosque.
3. Missile falling in a field in the Faris district, killing one woman and wounding two other witnesses, one of them a woman.
4. The Tikrit district bombed with cluster-bombs dropped by two BAH-3A/As.

iii. 23 January 1991

Residential centres bombed in the town of Tikrit and the Samarra' and Biji districts.

Ninawa Governorate

19 January 1991

The historic St. Thomas's Church bombed and damaged.

Nasir Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

Air attack on the provincial capital, killing nine and wounding nine others and damaging eight homes.

II. 18 January 1991

Attack on residential neighbourhoods in the city of Kut, killing a woman and wounding 29 other citizens and damaging six homes and six civilian government offices.

Babil Governorate

I. 18 January 1991

1. Residential areas bombed in the Latifiyah subdistrict; one woman wounded, a home damaged.

2. Attacks on the Mu:

ii. 19 January 1991

The provincial capital was subjected to and two of the worst damaged.

id Iskandariyah areas  
inc at Kutah was damaged  
homes in Mahmudiyah were

6/48

2. Attack on the Dur district, in the heavily populated southern region, killing 22 and wounding 33 and causing large-scale damage to 112 homes and 30 vehicles and damage to the Al-Abbasi Mosque.
3. Missile falling in a field in the Faris district, killing one woman and wounding two other civilians, one of them a woman.
4. The Tikrit district bombed with cluster-bombs dropped by two BRM-3A/As.

III. 22 January 1991

Residential centres bombed in the towns of Tikrit and the Samarra' and Bijl districts.

Ninawa Governorate

19 January 1991

The historic St. Thomas's Church bombed and damaged.

Wasit Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

Air attack on the provincial capital, killing nine and wounding nine others and damaging eight homes.

II. 18 January 1991

Attack on residential neighbourhoods in the city of Kut, killing a woman and wounding 29 other citizens and damaging six homes and six civilian government offices.

Babil Governorate

I. 18 January 1991

1. Residential areas bombed in the Latifiyah subdistrict; one woman wounded; a home damaged.
2. Attacks on the Musayyib district, damaging homes there.

II. 19 January 1991

The provincial capital and the Musayyib, Mahmudiyah and Iskandariyah areas were subjected to air attacks in which the textile plant at Al-Rashid was damaged and two of the workers were killed and 14 wounded and homes in Mahmudiyah were damaged.

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III. 21 January 1991

1. The health centre in the provincial capital, bombed from the air; 24 wounded; extensive damage to the centre building, the Civil Defence Directorate building and neighbouring homes.
2. The Tall al-Bhulayb area bombed; one wounded; homes damaged.

IV. 22 January 1991

Residential areas bombed in the Mahaudiyah and Musayyib districts and the Iskandariyah subdistrict; four civilians wounded.

Ambar Governorate

19 January 1991

1. A food storage warehouse containing vegetable-oil and rice for the civilian inhabitants bombed in the Abu Ghurayb area.
2. Residential centres bombed in the Subeli area of the provincial capital; four children and two women killed; 16 other citizens wounded, including six women and five children; two homes destroyed; and a fire started.
3. The Nukhaym subdistrict bombed; 35 killed; nine wounded.

20 January 1991

1. Attack on the phosphate plant at Da'Im, killing three and wounding others.
2. A warehouse containing feedstuffs, meat and vegetable-oil bombed at Ramadi; two killed and seven wounded.

21 January 1991

1. The Hit district bombed; one killed and three wounded; homes damaged and destroyed; two civilian vehicles destroyed.
2. The Arakiyah area in the Saqlawiyah subdistrict bombed; a woman killed and four other citizens wounded.
3. A home hit by a missile fired by an aircraft, killing three and wounding nine, all of them women and children.
4. A home hit by a missile fired by an aircraft, destroying the house and a civilian vehicle.
5. An infant formula factory bombed in the Abu Ghurayb area.
6. A poultry farm bombed in the provincial capital.

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Basrah Governorate

17 January 1991

1. Residential centres in the provincial capital bombed; four killed and 23 wounded.
2. A residential building bombed, the governorate office building, the civil defence building, a number of shops and houses and four civilian vehicles damaged and an ambulance set on fire.

Muthanna Governorate

18 January 1991

Air attack on a train travelling from Baghdad to Basra; three killed and 21 wounded.

Maysan Governorate

18 January 1991

1. Air attack on civilian areas in the Qal'at Salih and Kahla' districts, killing four in the Ba'bi area and wounding five others.
2. The sugar factory bombed.

Najaf Governorate

I. 18 January 1991

Agglomerations of nomadic Bedouin bombed in the Huwaymal area near Umm Tayyarah; 26 killed, including 12 children and 5 women.

II. 21 January 1991

1. The Kufa cement factory bombed.
2. The water purification plant for the civilian inhabitants bombed; five killed, including a woman, and 22 wounded.
3. Residential neighbourhoods in the cities of Najaf and Kufa bombed; 16 killed, including four children and three women; 24 wounded, including three children and 15 women; a number of homes destroyed and damaged in the Amir quarter of Najaf, where 130 citizens were killed, and in the Al-Mutanabbi quarter of Kufa.

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Dhi Qar Governorate

I. 17 January 1991

Air attacks, killing two and wounding five in the Batha' - Qaryat Al Budayr area and wounding two and damaging two homes and a vehicle in the provincial capital.

II. 18 January 1991

Spherical bombs dropped on the Sug al-Shuyukh and Batha' areas, killing two and wounding two.

III. 19 January 1991

One child killed in the Budur Area in the course of an air attack.

Dajilayah Governorate

19 January 1991

1. The State Vehicle Company complex bombed.
2. The seed storage warehouse and flour factory bombed, damage caused: 10 killed and 22 wounded; two homes in the Mu'allimin quarter destroyed.

Karbala' Governorate

19 January 1991

1. Residential neighbourhoods bombed in the provincial capital.
2. The Karbala' cement factory bombed, causing large-scale damage.

22 January 1991

A residential neighbourhood bombed in the provincial capital.

Basra Governorate

17-18 January 1991

1. The provincial capital bombed, including areas of the city of Basra, Barjasiyah and Al-Anwa'i and neighbouring residential apartments, and Atabat Bin Qaswan; 28 wounded; 48 shops and some homes and civilian vehicles damaged.
2. The Harithah and Assaliyah areas bombed; six killed and 11 wounded, including a child aged three; six homes, an apartment and four shops destroyed; six shops and 15 vehicles damaged.

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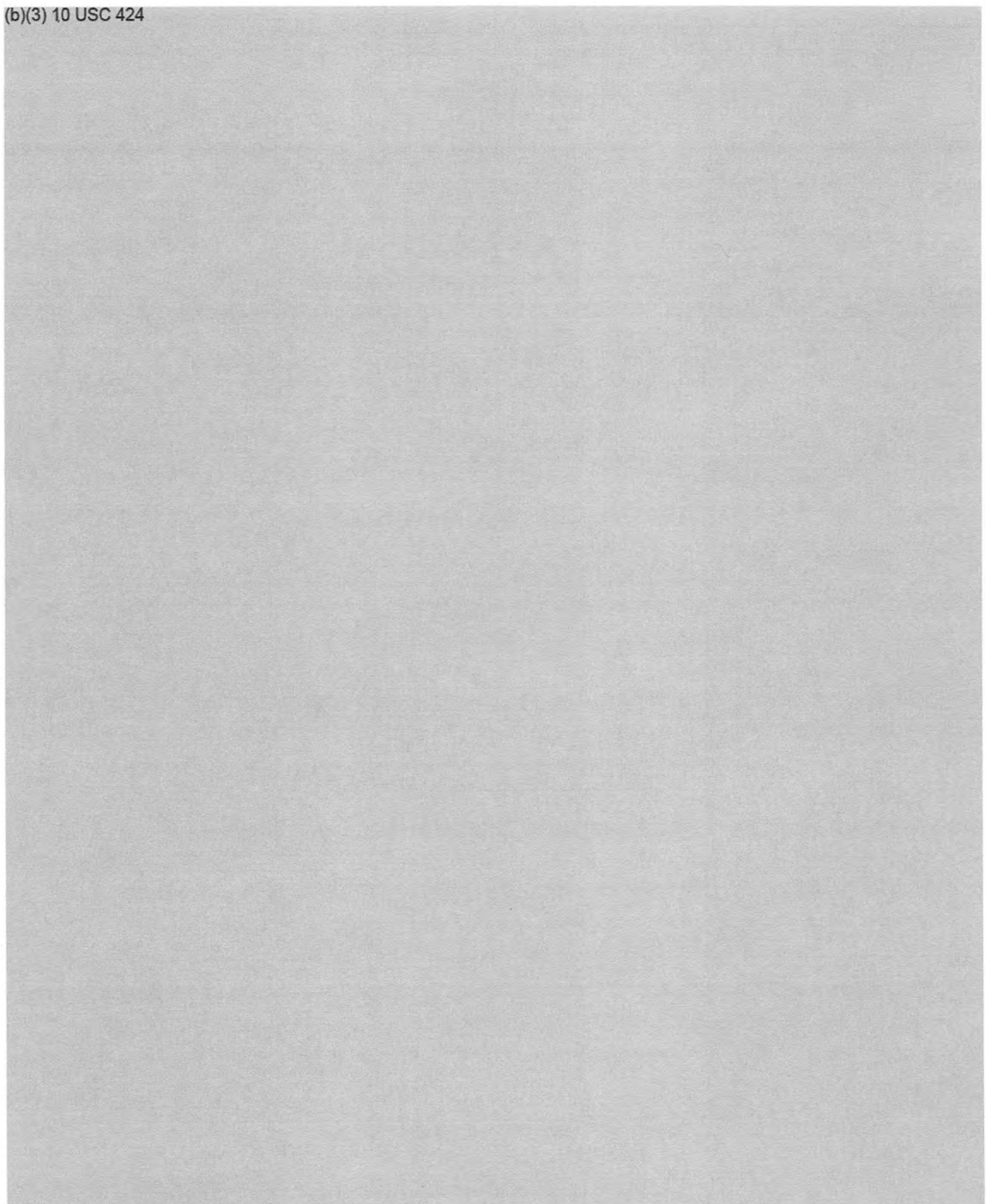
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English  
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3. The Faw district bombed; one wounded; 40 homes damaged.
4. The Qurnah district bombed; two killed and six wounded; a number of homes damaged.
5. The Zubayr district bombed; 17 killed and another 17 wounded; 12 homes destroyed; six civilian vehicles damaged.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Republic of Iraq

10/48

(b)(3) 10 USC 424



S:\DATA\SHARED\ITF\TASKERS NAME: TASKER3.953  
RESPONT TO TASK 3953  
PASS TO THE ITF OPS OFFICER  
31 JAN 91, 1440 HRS, SENT BY: JANICE DISK# 19

SECRET

SUBJECT: Iraqi letter to the UNSC regarding civilian casualties

The coalition forces, in the process of enforcing UNSC resolutions calling for the removal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait, are targeting militarily significant facilities. The Iraqis claim that coalition forces attacked an infant formula factory. This factory is known to have been producing biological weapons. Iraq has located important military targets in proximity to many civilian and religious areas. For example, chemical weapon research, production, and storage facilities are located in Samarra, a populated area of great religious significance to individuals of the Islamic faith. The damage to the Rashid Hotel in Baghdad was reportedly caused by a U.S. cruise missile which was shot down by Iraqi anti-aircraft fire while enroute to a military target. Many Iraqi government buildings are known to have leadership bunkers of military significance located underneath. Other government buildings house administrative organizations directly involved in directing or supporting Iraq's war effort. In addition, there have been reports from knowledgeable intelligence sources that Saddam Hussein has ordered his security forces to destroy religious buildings and sites in order that the destruction may be blamed on coalition forces. We have not confirmed any such self-inflicted destruction at this time. We have information that coalition forces did, in fact, mistakenly attack a Bedouin tent encampment, believing it to be a camouflaged SCUD missile unit. In most cases, the Iraqi claims are too vague to provide a basis for attempting to evaluate the alleged incident or casualties.

POC: (b)(3) 10 USC 424

SECRET

TASKER 3963 - RESPONSE TO TARIQ AZIZ'Z ACCUSATIONS TO U.N. (b)(3) 10 CALLED (b)(3) 10 USC  
ITF. TOLD HIM: 1) THIS SHOULD HAVE BEEN TASKED FROM STATE DEPT TO NPIC, THERE  
PROB DUPLICATION OF EFFORT, 2) THE SUSPENSE IS RIDICULOUS 3) WE CAN NOT ANSWER  
EACH ACCUSATION SINCE THERE ARE NO COORDINATES IT WOULD BE INCREDIBLY TIME  
CONSUMING. (b)(3) 10 CALLS BACK AT 1830. HE SAYS NPIC IS NOT WORKING AND WE MUST.  
HE DOES GIVE US A ONE DAY EXTENSION.

(b)(3) PROPOSES THE FOLLOWING APPROACH TO (b)(3) 10 USC WRITE A FEW PARAGRAPHS ON  
THE NATURE OF WARFARE, I.E. WE TRY TO HIT ONLY MILITARY TARGETS, ETC. NEXT WE  
WOULD GIVE SOME EXAMPLES OF THINGS THEY LIST AS CIVILIAN TARGETS, BUT ARE REALL  
MILITARY, I.E. THE ABU GHURYAB INFANT BABY "BW" INFANT FORMULAE FACTORY. WE  
WOULD ALSO CITE NUMEROUS EXAMPLE OF POSSIBLE CIVILIAN TARGETS THAT ARE COLLOCAT

WITH OR NEXT TO VALID MILITARY TARGETS (ANALYSTS WILL PROVIDE DETAILS). (b)(3) 10  
(b)(3) 10 OK'D. (b)(3) 10 USC 424 AND CELL ARE AWARE. SET UP A MEETING AM THURSDAY TO  
DECIDE WHO WILL DO WHAT. GIVEN POLITICAL SENSITIVITIES, GEN CARR WILL PROBABLY  
WANT TO REVIEW.

A:\1Z30JAN

Doc 1 Pg 4 Ln 6 POS 5

State called

31 3:00

Set up meeting - Ad/MIL analyst to  
write response - response will be  
meeting at 1830 - I will be  
also report to Gen Carr, also informed  
VP/OR need to review - Very  
important!

(b)(3) 10 USC 424

(at)

11:20

Expect DIPS will be done prior meeting by 1300

14:20

To (b)(3) 10 USC 424

15:30

Gen Carrand + cleared with 1:57 / (b)(3) 10 USC 424

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TASK RECORD OF ACTIONS

DAY/TIME

RECORD OF ACTION (notes, problems)

30 1345 Jan ~~Called DB-6~~ (b)(3) 10 USC 424 [redacted] FJP

30 1420 Jan Action (b)(3) 10 USC 424 [redacted]

3 1530 (b)(3) 10 USC 424 [redacted] (b)(3) 10 USC 424 [redacted] I worked in  
the copy room after "working" hours to check  
the copy suspension in connection with [redacted] [redacted]  
of [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]  
[redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

1530 [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

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