

CLASSIFIED

File No. Dossier 20-1-2-IRAQ
Volume 14 From-De 89-11-01 To-A 91-12-31



229010
20-1-2-IRAQ
Vol 14

EXT 1515

TITLE—TITRE:

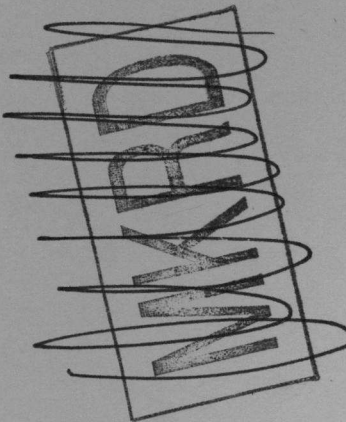
Political Affairs-
Policy and Background-
Canadian External Policy and Relations-
IRAQ

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Retention period-Période de retention:

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Nov. 2 / 2001

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RG-25
Vol. 16003

External Affairs and
International Trade Canada
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2001



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File No. - Dossier n°

20-1-2-1RAQ

Volume

15

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FM EXTOTT GMR2428 24DEC91
TO ANKRA
INFO TT CIS/DINWP / DE CAF
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24 DEC 91 18 30z

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| FILE | 30-1-2-IRAQ |
| LOC | _____ |
| DOSSIER | _____ |

---CDN ATTENDANCE AT IRAQI ARMY DAY RECEPTION JAN06
WE CONCUR IN YOUR DECISION NOT/NOT TO ATTEND IRAQI ARMY DAY
RECEPTION.

G. Jacoby/lf

GMR

990-5994

GEORGE JACOBY,
A.N. ROBINSON

ACTION
SUITE A DONNER

P R O T E C T E D

FM ANKRA ZEGR0874 23DEC91

TO EXTOTT GMR

INFO TT NDHQ CIS/DINWP OTTAWA/ DE CAF

DISTR IDR RWR

---CDN ATTENDANCE AT IRAQI ARMY DAY RECEPTION JAN06

IRAQI AMBASSADOR IN ANKARA IS HOSTING RECEPTION JAN06

IN HONOUR OF 7TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY DAY.WE DO NOT

PLAN TO ATTEND.

CCC/174 231430Z ZEGR0874

Received in GMR

DEC 28 1991

ACC

20-1-2-IRAQ

ACC 713694 DATE
FILE 21-13-ARAB PEN
20-1-2-1222

P R O T E C T E D

FM EXTOTT GMR2309 11DEC91

TO AMMAN CAIRO KWAIT

INFO DMCUS TAVIV GENEV TERAN RYADH LDN WSHDC PRMNY BONN BERN PARIS
ROME PCO/MCNEE

DISTR MINA USS GGB IFB IMU IMH GGD GMRD

REF

---HUMANITARIAN SITU IN IRAQ:REPRESENTATIONS TO IRAQI AMBASSADOR
AS GGB INSTRUCTED, WE CALLED INT HE IRAQI AMB,AL SHAWI,ON 06DEC 6
TO CONVEY CANADAS CONCERNS ABOUT THE SITU IN IRAQ.

2.WE RAISED THREE POINTS OF PARTICULAR CONCERN:

A)THE UNHCR REPORTS OF NEW MOVEMENTS OF IRAQI KURDISH REFUGEES OUT
OF THEIR CITIES AND VILLAGES AND INTO THE MOUNTAINS,AS A RESULT OF
FURTHER INTIMIDATION BY IRAQI FORCES.

B)THE CONTINUED INTRANSIGENCE OF THE IRAQI GOVT IN REFUSING TO
ACCEPT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 706 AND 712, AND OUR CONCERN
ABOUT THE HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS THIS WAS CREATING.WE SAID THAT WE
FOUND QUOTE APPALLING UNQUOTE THE REPORTS ATTRIBUTED TO IRAQI
MINISTERS THAT THE IRAQI PEOPLE WLD BE MADE TO SUFFER RATHER THAN
TO ACCEPT THESE RESOLUTIONS.WE UNDERLINED THAT IN CDAS VIEW IT IS
WITHIN THE POWER OF THE IRAQI GOVT TO PUT AN END TO THE
HUMANITARIAN PROBLEMS IN IRAQ.

C)THE REPORTS WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM KWAIT TO THE EFFECT THAT A
NUMBER OF KUWAITIS TAKEN TO IRAQ DURING THE INVASION ARE STILL
BEING DETAINED.

G. Jacoby
G. Jacoby

GMR

990-5994

A.N. Robinson
A.N.ROBINSON

PAGE TWO GMR2309 PROT

3.AMBASSADOR AL SHAWI,WHILE INDICATING THAT HE WAS WITHOUT INSTRUCTIONS ON THESE PARTICULAR QUESTIONS, COMMENTED IN ESSENCE AS FOLLOWS:

-HE FOUND THE REPORTS CITED IN A)ABOVE SURPRISING AS ONE OF THE KURDISH LEADERS HAD BEEN IN BAGHDAD UNTIL YESTERDAY NEGOTIATING A PROSPECTIVE AGMT.

-RESPECTING B),IRAQ FOUND THE RESOLUTIONS INSULTING AND WESTERN COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY THE UK, USA GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND, SHLD ADDRESS THE PRESENT HUMANITARIAN SITU BY UNFREEZING IRAQI ASSETS TO BE USED FOR FOOD AND HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES, AS PERMITTED BY UNSC RESOLUTIONS.

-RESPECTING C)HE NOTED THAT THE ARAB LEAGUE HAD HAD A REPRESENTATIVE (ABDULLAH ADAM) IN IRAQ RECENTLY TO FOLLOW UP THESE QUESTIONS, AND THAT NO/NO ALLEGATIONS OF IRAQI NON COMPLIANCE/NON CO-OPERATION HAD BEEN MADE.

4.AMBASSADOR AL-SHAWI SAID HE WLD CONVEY THESE REPRESENTATIONS TO HIS GOVT.

5.FOR CAIRO:PLS FOLLOW UP WITH THE ARAB LEAGUE THERE ON THIS LATTER POINT.

NOTES FOR BRIEFING OF LIBERAL CAUCUS COMMITTEE

DATE

09 December 1991

IRAQ BRIEFING

FILE

DOSSIER

20-1-2-IRAQ
LOC

AA

The internal political situation

The economic and humanitarian situation

The security council framework

What has Canada done (aid, unikom and unscom)

Internal political situation

All reports indicate that Saddam is depending on an ever shrinking group of people whom he thinks he can trust

This is shown by the recent cabinet changes in which the minister of defence was sacked. The Minister of the interior, Saddam's paternal cousin Ali Hasan al Majid became the minister of defence, and Saddam's maternal half brother Watban Ibrahim Hasan became the new minister of the Interior. The director of Iraqi intelligence is Saddam's maternal half brother, Sab'awi Ibrahim al Hasan. (The dismissed minister of defence was Saddam's paternal cousin and son-in-law, Husayn Kamil Hasan.

There is no democracy of any kind in Iraq

The repression of the Iraqi people continues, in the areas which he controls

Reports coming out of the areas he no longer controls underline how repressive his rule has been

He has been in the process of negotiation with the Kurdish groups, who were maintaining a United Kurdistan Front. Last week one of the leaders, Barzani, was in Baghdad for further discussions. The outcome of these talks is not yet known.

There are differences between Talabani and Barzani, although they are more differences in tactics. Both have indicated that their objective is an autonomous Kurdistan within Iraq, not the dismemberment of Iraq. We have met with representatives of both of these groups.

The Kurds know they can't trust Saddam, but with the onset of winter they have been trying to see if they could come up with at least a minimum of security so as to avoid the alternative)

Meanwhile, the Iraq forces have not started any large scale action, there have been small scale actions by both sides. Most of these appear to be in the area south of the 36th parallel where up to now Kurds have been in control, including

Suleymaniya. The UNHCR has just reported that there has been a new exodus of kurds into the mountain areas. It can be expected that there will be increased attention given again to the Kurdish situation as their situation worsens.

There are also reports of increased Iraqi repression in the southern (shiite) areas.

There is a group of exile Iraqis, including some former Ministers, who are trying to put together a government in exile in London. We have met with a representative of this group. They are contemplating setting up an Iraqi government in exile in the northern liberated areas, in co-operation with the Kurds. It remains to be seen just how realistic this is, but the track record of Iraqi opposition groups is not very good as far as unity is concerned

So far, we see few signs of internal political dissent in Baghdad, and we are unlikely to see any. If there is any change in government, it is likely to be as a result of a palace coup or a coup by the military.

The Security Council has taken an unprecedented interest in the situation inside Iraq, through the passage of resolution 688 of April 5, which demanded that Iraq end the repression of the Iraqi civilian population, as a contribution to removing the threat to international peace and security in the region, and which insisted that Iraq allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations

The Humanitarian Situation.

Many journalists and NGOs have been to Iraq in recent weeks and have come back with stories about a serious humanitarian situation.

While there might be some differences over some of the details, there is no doubt that there is a very serious humanitarian situation in Iraq.

The Harvard group which recently came back had a very poignant report about the current situation and the prospective situation

Canadian journalists who have been there recently have filed similar stories.

What are the facts.

First, what it is not

There is food available, including fresh fruits and vegetables. Food producers are said to have boosted productions substantially because of the higher prices. Because of the de facto devaluation of the dinar imported foods are expensive and

there is therefore a heavy reliance on locally grown foods.

The main problems appear to be shortages of clean water and medicines.

There are mixed reports on the availability of pharmaceuticals. The Harvard team has reported on the total absence of many drugs, including insulin for children. I am sure this is true as far as what is available in the hospitals clinics and drug stores. But it is not certain that this is the whole picture. We have intelligence that challenges what the Iraqi government would have us believe. For example, some Iraq warehouses were 50% to 75% full, as against an Iraqi claim of only 10%. At the Serum and Vaccine Institute the UN team found 400,000 doses of diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine, which Iraq had not yet distributed.

We believe Saddam is trying to play up the humanitarian situation in Iraq in order to defeat the sanctions measures. In this his behaviour is the same as it was when he held hostages in Iraq and Kuwait, and the same as it was during the war itself - ie playing to the heartstrings of the western world.

This belief is reinforced by what some of his ministers are saying. For example his Oil Minister, Mr. Osama al Hitti, and his health Minister, Mr Abdul salam Said, have both recently made statements have both recently reiterated the theme that Iraqis would rather eat dates than submit to the dictates of the Security Council. There are some other indications that Iraq is starting a propaganda campaign to increase awareness of its humanitarian situation as a way to put pressure on the Security Council.

There is electricity in Baghdad, although the Harvard team has said that much of the production has come through jerry rigging damaged infrastructure and that it will not last

The water purification systems in Baghdad are working but subject to breakdown, and downstream they may not be working

THE SECURITY COUNCIL FRAMEWORK

It is important to understand that this situation is not the result of the United Nations trying to starve Iraq into submission.

The United Nations has made very clear its concern about the humanitarian situation by putting into place a whole series of measures designed to ensure that food and medical supplies can be shipped to Iraq and distributed in a fair way.

This has been accomplished through resolutions 706 and 712 of the Security Council, which permit the sale of Iraqi oil, up to a value of \$1.6 billion US for the first six months, with the proceeds going into an escrow account administered by the United Nations, and from which payment for food and relief supplies can be made. The escrow account will also be used for the payment of compensation and for the costs of the United Nations Special Commission, as well as some other costs.

Resolution 706 also provides for methods of distribution of foodstuffs to be approved, to ensure equitable distribution

The problem is that so far Iraq has not accepted this scheme, and so the escrow account and the mechanism that has been established has not yet come into play.

All Saddam has to do is accept the mechanism established by the Security Council and the oil can flow and the money can be available for purchasing humanitarian supplies

The Security Council is meeting this afternoon as required every 60 days by the relevant resolutions. We expect there will a Presidential statement to the press to the effect that there was no agreement on lifting sanctions. At the same time, the Council may ask the Secretary General to give an up-to-date report on the implementation of 687.

WHAT HAS CANADA DONE?

Since the end of the war we have contributed \$21.15 million through UN humanitarian agencies in order to help relief in Iraq and on the Iraq-Kuwait borders. The most recent donation was announced on November 6. We also contributed a field ambulance unit to assist in relief in the Turkey-Iraq border, and several Canadian Armed Forces Hercules aircraft to transport supplies during the Kurdish refugee relief operation.

We have made our concerns known to Iraq, using the direct channel which we have, namely the Iraqi Ambassador in Ottawa. Through him we have urged the government of Iraq to accept the mechanisms established in Security Council Resolutions 706 and 712.

Canada has also been a contributor to the two international efforts established through the various Security Council Resolutions, UNIKOM and UNSCOM.

UNIKOM

Canada continues to be a major contributor to UNIKOM. At present we have 86 engineers from 59 Escadron de Genie in situ. This is a reduction from the original number of 300 but it is still the largest national contingent in UNIKOM.

UNSCOM

The United Nations Special Commission, UNSCOM, in concert with the IAEA, which leads on nuclear inspections, has carried out 21 major on-site inspections (7 nuclear, 6 chemical, 5 ballistic missile and 3 biological). This has involved 285 individuals from 34 countries, including Canada. Overall, Canada has provided approximately 5% of UNSCOM's personnel deployments. The first phase of inspections will be concluded this month.

Saddam has shown the same spirit of confrontation and foot-dragging with respect to the activities of UNSCOM as he has with other Security Council resolutions. It was because of this confrontation, which reached its height in the parking lot incident - which involved five Canadians - that the Security Council passed Resolution 707, which made a number of very clear demands upon Iraq, and made clear that it was acting under Chapter VII of the Charter.

NUCLEAR

The seven IAEA inspections have indicated that Iraq was closer than had been estimated to production of a nuclear explosive device. The material and equipment is now in the process of destruction or removal. The future focus of IAEA efforts will be on long-term surveillance and monitoring, in keeping with Security Council resolution 715.

BIOLOGICAL/CHEMICAL/MISSILE

The first phase of the UNSCOM inspections will be completed this month, and second and third phases (verification of removal/destruction) and verification of future compliance will continue.

It is clear that this will be an extended and expensive undertaking. (\$40 million to December, 1991)

1/3

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PROTÉGÉ

15 APR 91 22 15z

P R O T E C T E D BY FACSIMILE

FM EXTOTT GMR-0631 ¹⁵ 22 APR 91

TO LONDON

DISTR

REF

---LETTER TO SSEA FROM LONDON-BASED VOICE OF IRAQI OPPOSITION

ATTACHED IS A LETTER TO THE SSEA FROM THE SUBJECT IRAQI OPPOSITION
GROUP. GRATEFUL IF YOU COULD DO A PRO-FORMA RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF
THE SSEA AND FOLLOW UP AS APPROPRIATE.

WE WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR ANY ASSESSMENT YOU COULD PROVIDE ON UK-
BASED IRAQI OPPOSITION GROUPS WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE SOME INFLUENCE.

COMCENTRE PLEASE FAX COVER PLUS TWO PAGES


G. JACOBY

GMR

0-5976


ANDREW ROBINSON

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PROTÉGÉ

PROTECTED

PROTÉGÉ

MINISTERIAL CORRESPONDENCE UNIT *** CPGM
UNITE DE CORRESPONDENCE MINISTRIELLE *** CPGM

2/3

ACTION REQUEST/FICHE DE SERVICE

From/De : MOWAFFAK AL RUBAIE, DR
VOICE OF IRAQI OPPOSITION

No.: A-02417-91

Subject/Sujet : IRAQ:DAMASCUS DECLARATION/RECOMMENDATION
Classification: POLITICS MIDDLE EAST * POLITIQUE MOYEN-ORIENT

Action div./Dir. resp.: GMD/CPGM
Info : MINA/GODFREY

Let./Tel. dated
Let./Tel. en date du

Date sent to division
Date d'envoi a la direction

Deadline date
Echeance

02 APR 91

03 APR 91

17 APR 91

Comments/Commentaires

PASSED TO (C. REEVES

ACTION REQUIRED/SUITE A DONNER

FOR DIVISIONAL USE
RESERVE A LA DIRECTION

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Reponse pour la signature du SEAE

Date received/Date recue

[] Reply for the signature of
Reponse pour la signature de

Action officer/Agent resp.

[X] Reply by division
Reponse de la direction

Disposition and/et date

[] For information and any necessary action
Pour examen et suite a donner, s'il y a lieu

[] CAMPAIGN: Reply for signature of _____
CAMPAGNE: Reponse pour la signature de _____

[] CAMPAIGN: Reply by division
CAMPAGNE: Reponse de la direction

For CPGM use/
Reserve a CPGM

[] CAMPAIGN: For information and any necessary action
CAMPAGNE: Pour examen et suite a donner, s'il y a lieu

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LES ARCHIVES DE CPGM DOIVENT ETRE AVISEES DE TOUT CHANGEMENT

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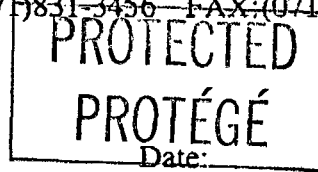
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THE VOICE OF IRAQI OPPOSITION

42 THEOBALDS ROAD, LONDON WC1X8NW, UK

TEL: (071) 831-3456 - FAX: (071) 831-6259



A-02417-91

Info: GMD/CPGM
mina
Godfrey

2 April 1991

To: Mr. Jo Clarke
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
Department of Foreign Affairs
O.N.
OTTAWA K 1A0G2
CANADA

(MINA)

Your excellency,

The Joint Action Committee of the Iraqi Opposition covers a wide spectrum of Iraq's political forces that are ranged against the regime of Saddam Hussein.

As you may know the Joint Action Committee met in Damascus on December 27th, 1990 and issued the Damascus Declaration which proposed a broad based provisional government drawn from all the opposition forces to succeed the regime of Saddam Hussein.

This provisional government will organise free elections within an acknowledged period on the basis of secret ballot to form constituent assembly that will draw up the permanent constitution of the country.

These recommendations were endorsed on March 11-13, 1991 by all Iraqi Opposition Forces in their conference in Beirut.

We wish officially to approach the Government of Canada to commence discussion about the current and future situation of Iraq.

We look forward to receiving your response to our request.

Best regards.

Yours faithfully,

Mowaffak Al-Rubaie

Dr. Mowaffak Al-Rubaie
for the Joint Action Committee of the Iraqi Opposition



O/SSEA

APR 2 1991

C/SEAE



TO / A • GMR

FROM / DE • EEA

REFERENCE • Your request of 6 December
RÉFÉRENCE
SUBJECT • Iraq: Briefing of Liberal Caucus
SUJET

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| Security / Sécurité UNCLASSIFIED |
| Accession / Référence 7191407 |
| File / Dossier 20-1-2-IRAQ |
| Date 09Dec91 |
| Number / Numéro EEA-3470 |

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

X


DISTRIBUTION

EED

As requested, you will find attached briefing material on:

- * IAEA, as prepared by EEN,
and
- * Iraqi assets and grain sales, as prepared by EER.

Further information on humanitarian assistance to Iraq will be sent to you as soon as it is received from CIDA.


David Preston
Director
Economic Relations
with Developing
Countries

IRAQI ASSETS AND GRAIN SALES

- Iraqi assets in Canada remain frozen.
- (We do not have precise information on the actual amount but an informal canvass of banks indicates about \$7.5 million in liquid assets.)
- Recent press information gave a figure of \$6 million. We could confirm that is of the right order of magnitude.
- After the cessation of hostilities, the UN Sanctions Committee allowed sales of food and medicine to Iraq, and the use of frozen assets to pay for these supplies.
- Canada announced willingness to approve such sales, but have not changed our policy on the asset freeze.
- A Certificate pursuant to the United Nations Iraq Regulations was provided to the Canadian Wheat Board. The CWB then signed an agreement to sell wheat (110,000 T.) to Iraq. The sale has not been completed as the Iraqis have not paid.
- Certificates have also been provided to other Canadian companies that have contracted to sell food to Iraq. As with the CWB, these Certificates specify that a) payment is to be by irrevocable letter of credit, i.e. cash and b) no assets frozen in Canada are to be used. None of these proposed sales has been completed.
- (The Memorandum to Cabinet seeking authorization to use frozen assets for food purchases, in fact the CWB sale, has not gone forward. Revival of the MC is being considered).
- There are calls for unfreezing to support sales of food and medicine. (The first came from the CWB and led to the MC). Companies seeking Certificates enquire about assets as source of funding but have not pressed the issue. NGOs, as in the recent press report, have been more vocal.
- (The source of money for most other Iraqi purchases remains unconfirmed. The Australian sale of 100,000 T. was financed by money unfrozen by Switzerland. The Swiss subsequently decided to unfreeze assets only for the benefit of Swiss exports). The UK has announced that \$125 million will be unfrozen to permit Iraq to make food and medicine purchases - this in return for the release of a British subject jailed in Iraq.
- Our preference is that Iraq agree to the UN proposal for the sale of Iraqi oil and the use of a percentage of the proceeds for food and medicine purchases.

IAEA Activities in Respect of Security Council Resolution
687 Pertaining to Iraq

TALKING POINTS

- IAEA inspection teams have carried out seven nuclear inspections to date under the authority of the U.N. Special Commission (UNSCOM) formed to ensure and administer implementation of Resolution-687.
- Fuel elements from the soviet-supplied research reactor were air-lifted out of Iraq on the 15th and 17th of November. Current activity is focussed on translating the 60,000 pages of documents seized during the 7th inspection.
- During the period 11-22 October, 18 sites were visited for the purpose of assessing the extent of Iraqi studies and experiments on nuclear weapons development and on uranium enrichment.
- Once the nuclear materials and equipment have been removed or dismantled and destroyed, the focus of IAEA efforts will move to long-term surveillance and monitoring.



TO/A • GMR

FROM/DE • EEA

REFERENCE • Your request of 6 December
RÉFÉRENCE
SUBJECT • Iraq: Briefing of Liberal Caucus
SUJET

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| Security / Sécurité UNCLASSIFIED |
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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

TO: GMR
FROM: INP/Dendy

~~SECRET~~

6 December, 1991
20-IRAQ

INP- 0781

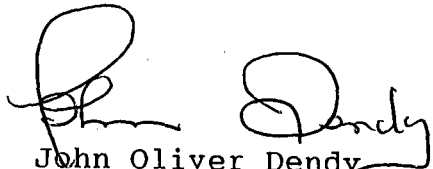
SUBJECT: GMR IRAQ Briefing Notes for Liberal External Affairs Caucus
REFERENCE: Attached items; a. NBCW Situation, b. Medical Supplies

DISTRIBUTION: IND INS INE IFB

The two items attached can be used for your 9 December briefing. The NBCW summary was written last week for IFB and has been amended to bring it up to date. The medicines piece is older but would give the Liberal Caucus committee some sense of the reality of the situation in Iraq.

2. I will follow with material on the food supply situation and any colour I have on the current Kurdish 'exodus' as soon as I get it rounded up.

3. The material is SECRET. I have no objection to its being used in your speaking notes of course. However, a lot of it is based on material supplied by our allies or reflects an understanding of events in Iraq that we would not wish to have in the public domain. I would not want to see a copy of your notes come into the hands of the press, or have text quoted into Hansard, or into a Committee print, by a member of the Liberal caucus.


John Oliver Dendy
Political Assessments Division
992-3293

circ diary file

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| ACC | DATE |
| FILE | DOSSIER |
| 20-1-2-IRAQ | |
| LOC | CP |

SECRET

IRAQ: NBCW Capability, Current View, Implications and Outlook

General. A broader understanding of the development and present status of Iraq's strategic weapons programs waits upon the analysis of the mass of material recovered during the September inspections and the completion of the final inspections by year end. We are particularly interested in the material on Iraq's military imports. Canadian exports appear to have played almost no role in the evolution of Iraq's military industry or weapons programs. Any evidence to the contrary, or an indication that Canada was used as a conduit for circumventing American controls, will have an impact on our export control regime.

2. Nuclear Weapons are the area of greatest Canadian concern, both as an exporter of nuclear technologies which could, in theory, be used for proliferant purposes, and for our interest in a strong NPT/IAEA regime to minimize the risk that our exports will be turned to such an end. A great deal of material has yet to be analysed. It is clear, nevertheless, that the technical proficiency of the Iraqi program has been underestimated. Iraq has been experimenting with quality control procedures in the manufacture of steel centrifuge rotors. 'How soon?' remains a speculation. It is clear, however, that Iraq has not given up on the nuclear weapons program. Efforts to salvage materials and equipment continue. Items located and sealed by one inspection team have been moved or unsealed by the time of the next inspection.

3. Virtually all of Iraq's enrichment capability has now either been destroyed or removed from the country. Stocks of HMX explosive are under IAEA seal pending UN direction for their final disposal. The nuclear fuel has been removed from the Isis, Osirak and IRT 5000 research reactors, and is due to be transported back to the country of origin. Most of the known nuclear-related equipment has been either destroyed, rendered unusable or impounded under IAEA seal. Despite the destruction of materials and equipment, Iraq will retain the ability to restart its nuclear weapons program by combining its pool of trained personnel with the remaining equipment and whatever material it can procure outside the country.

4. Biological weapons are the second area of concern for Canada, given the intrinsic difficulty of controlling them and the attraction of Canadian university and industrial programs in this area. The inspection program is incomplete but Canadian inspectors believe that Iraqi destruction of buildings at Salman Pak at the end of July, and the removal of equipment from other sites, was intended to conceal the extent of the program and salvage as much as possible of the remaining equipment. Several plants which could have been used for the production of biological agents have been inspected. We believe that Iraq did have an offensive biological weapons program and that it had progressed at least to the early tests stage. There is no evidence that the program had advanced to the production or weaponization stage.

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- 2 -

5. Chemical weapons have been a part of the Iraqi arsenal for the best part of a decade. The focus of interest is on the development of sophisticated nerve agents and their weaponization. The most recent inspections indicate that Iraq had been investigating the agent s-butyl sarin at Samarra. It is not known whether it had gone into production. Other inspections indicate that the known Iraqi production of agents such as sarin had been well below modern technical standards. Nevertheless, given the relative ease with which advanced chemical weapons can be put into production, Iraq can easily reconstitute its chemical weapons program once UN oversight is removed. Even if all existing materials are located and destroyed, the availability of supplies and machinery from abroad and Iraq's pool of skilled scientists makes this pessimistic assessment virtually a certainty.

6. Missile Technologies available to Iraq are well understood. There are still some questions about the inventory of Iraqi missiles and launchers, and it is not clear why Iraq did not apply its ability to load chemical agents in missile warheads. The critical questions surround the extent of its ability to develop a more sophisticated research and production capability than that demonstrated during the war. Material to date is, unfortunately, equivocal. Much of the quality of Iraqi missile technology will turn on the skills of its scientists and engineers. The UN inspection process produces little reliable insight into the answer to this question. Any future Iraqi program will also require access to sophisticated design, test and production equipment to replace the obsolete - and mostly destroyed - material of the pre-war program. There is, moreover, a reasonable chance that an Iraqi effort to reconstitute its missile program can be monitored and interrupted.

SECRET

PIB ENTRY FOR WEEK 21-24 OCT

IRAQ: IS THERE A SHORTAGE OF MEDICINES?

A USA military intelligence review of the data from the UN Special Commission Biological Warfare Inspection Team's tour of Iraqi sites at the end of September suggests that there may be less to Iraq's claims of a shortage of medical supplies than meets the ear. At the Samarra Pharmaceutical Plant the team found that most of the warehouses were 50 to 75% full, despite the Iraqi claim that they held only 10% of their capacity. At the Serum and Vaccine Institute in Amiriya the team found 400,000 doses of UNICEF-supplied diptheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine. Iraqi officials explained that it had not been distributed because it had not been 'quality controlled'. It appears that at least some of the claimed shortage of medical supplies is being caused by the Iraqi's themselves. (S)

TO / A • GGB

FROM / DE • GMR

REFERENCE
RÉFÉRENCE •

SUBJECT
SUJET • Humanitarian situation in Iraq:
Representations to Iraqi Ambassador

| |
|----------------------------------|
| Security / Sécurité PROTECTED |
| Accession / Référence 713204 |
| File / Dossier 80-1-2-1RAQ |
| 21-13-ARAB PEN |
| Date 6 December 1991 |
| Number / Numéro GMR-2302 |

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ANNEXES

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As you instructed, I called in the Iraqi Ambassador, Al Shawi, on December 6 to convey Canada's concerns about the situation in Iraq.

2. I raised three points of particular concern:

- a) the UNHCR reports of new movement of Iraqi Kurdish refugees out of their cities and villages and into the mountains, as a result of further intimidation by Iraqi forces.
- b) the continued intransigence of the Iraqi government in refusing to accept Security Council resolutions 706 and 712, and our concern about the humanitarian problems this was creating. I said that we found "appalling" the reports attributed to Iraqi Ministers that the Iraqi people would be made to suffer rather than to accept these resolutions. I underlined that in our view it is within the power of the Iraqi government to put an end to the humanitarian problems in Iraq.
- c) the reports we have received from Kuwait to the effect that a number of Kuwaitis taken to Iraq during the invasion are still being detained.

3. Ambassador Al Shawi, while indicating that he was without instructions on these particular questions, commented in essence as follows:

- he found the reports cited in a) above surprising as one of the Kurdish leaders had been in Baghdad until yesterday negotiating a prospective agreement.
- respecting b), Iraq found the resolutions insulting and western countries, especially the UK, USA Germany and Switzerland, should address the

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- 2 -

present humanitarian situation by unfreezing Iraqi assets to be used for food and humanitarian supplies, as provided for by UNSC resolutions.

- respecting c) he noted that the Arab League had had a representative (Abdullah Adam) in Iraq recently to follow up these questions.

We will ask our Embassy in Cairo to follow up with the Arab League there on this latter point.

4. Ambassador Al-Shawi said he would convey these representations to his government.



Andrew Robinson
Director
Middle East Relations
Division

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FM EXTOTT GMR2258 02DEC91

TO WSHDC DEL BY 030800

INFO TAVIV DMCUS AMMAN CAIRO RYADH ROME ALGER RABAT TUNIS TERAN
PRMNY GENEV LDN PARIS BONN TOKYO CNBRA MOSCO BANTO VATCN
SFAX KWAIT

---POLICY TOWARDS IRAQ: SANCTIONS AND PRESSURE TO OVERTHROW
SADDAM HUSSEIN

FOLLOWING Q&A PREPARED IN GMR 02DEC. SOURCE:VARIOUS MEDIA
(TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL AND OTTAWA CITIZEN ARTICLES OF DEC. 2
ATTACHED)

2.CANADA POLICY TOWARDS IRAQ IS BASED ON THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE
SUPPORT FOR THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS: TO PROMOTE
STABILITY AND SECURITY IN THE GULF REGION; TO ENSURE IRAQI
COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL; AND TO
IMPLEMENT UNDER THE COORDINATION OF UN AGENCIES A HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAM TO AID THE IRAQI PEOPLE.

3.CONTINUATION OF SANCTIONS UNDER AUTHORITY OF SECURITY COUNCIL:
THE BALL IS CLEARLY IN IRAQ'S COURT TO SATISFY THE UN SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS IN FULL. CANADA SUPPORTS THE SECURITY
COUNCIL'S DECISIONS, INCLUDING THE MAINTENANCE OF SANCTIONS, TO
ENSURE FULL IRAQI COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE UN.

4.ON THE DEPARTURE OR OVERTHROW OF SADDAM HUSSEIN:

WE BELIEVE SADDAM'S DEPARTURE FROM THE SCENE WOULD IMPROVE IRAQ'S
.../2

G.JACOBY/GJ

GMR

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G.JACOBY

PAGE TWO GMR2258 PROT

STATURE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND HELP IN THAT COUNTRY'S RECONCILIATION AND REINTEGRATION.

5.WE CALL ON IRAQ TO INSTITUTE REAL DEMOCRATIC REFORMS AND TO RESPECT THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL IRAQI CITIZENS. THE IRAQI PEOPLE MUST BE ABLE TO CHOOSE THEIR LEADERSHIP OPENLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY WITHOUT FEAR OF HARASSMENT.

6.CANADA SUPPORTS THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF IRAQ BUT THIS CAN ONLY BE ASSURED IF THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ TREATS ALL ITS CITIZENS, INCLUDING THE KURDS AND SHIITES, WITH RESPECT AND DIGNITY.

7.HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN IRAQ:

CANADA IS CONCERNED ABOUT THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN IRAQ, ESPECIALLY THE SUFFERING OF VULNERABLE GROUPS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. HOWEVER, THAT SITUATION EXISTS AS A RESULT OF IRAQ'S REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH UN RESOLUTIONS (706 AND 712) THAT HAVE BEEN PASSED TO ENSURE THAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE PURCHASE OF FOOD AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES THROUGH THE SUPERVISED SALES OF IRAQI OIL. CANADA URGES IRAQ TO IMPLEMENT THE UN PLAN IMMEDIATELY.

8.CANADA SUPPORTS THE UN HUMANITARIAN PROGRAM IN IRAQ TO AID THE IRAQI PEOPLE. CANADA HAS CONTRIBUTED DLRS 21.5 MILLION TO THIS PROGRAM AND MOST RECENTLY IN EARLY NOVEMBER ANNOUNCED A FOOD AID DONATION OF DLRS 2 MILLION THROUGH THE WORLD PROGRAM IN IRAQ. CANADA ALSO WELCOMES THE SIX MONTH EXTENSION OF THE UN .../3

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HUMANITARIAN PRESENCE IN IRAQ BEYOND DECEMBER 31.

9. IRAQI ASSETS IN CANADA (RESPONSIVE):

NO DECISION HAS BEEN TAKEN ON UNFREEZING IRAQI ASSETS IN CANADA FOR THE PURCHASE OF HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES, BUT THIS COULD BE DONE UNDER CURRENT UN SANCTIONS RULES. WE WILL CONSIDER THIS MATTER IN LIGHT OF ALL THE FACTORS.

10. UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMISSION:

CANADA CONTINUES TO SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTE RESOURCES TO THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMISSION ON THE DESTRUCTION AND CONTROL OF IRAQI WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND MISSILES.

11. ASSESSMENT: THE INTERNATIONAL APPROACH TO IRAQ CONTINUES TO BE A DELICATE MIX OF ENFORCEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS. UN SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ ARE EXPECTED TO BE MAINTAINED WITHOUT CHANGE WHEN THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS THIS WEEK HOLD A MANDATORY SIXTY DAY REVIEW OF THE MEASURES. THERE IS STILL A WIDESPREAD BELIEF THAT IRAQ HAS NOT FULLY COMPLIED WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL REQUIREMENTS, PARTICULARLY THE LOCATION AND DESTRUCTION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. THE IAEA REPORTED IN LATE NOVEMBER THAT IRAQ WAS ONLY TWO YEARS AWAY FROM CREATING A DELIVERABLE NUCLEAR BOMB. IN ADDITION, IRAQ HAS NOT YET FULLY RETURNED KUWAITI DETAINEES NOR HAS BORDER DEMARCATION BEEN FULLY COMPLETED. IRAQ, HOWEVER, CLAIMS THAT IT HAS BY AND LARGE COMPLIED WITH THE UN REQUIREMENTS AND THAT SANCTIONS ARE BEING MAINTAINED FOR PUNITIVE REASONS. INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR THE

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DECISION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO MAINTAIN SANCTIONS IN PLACE IS WIDESPREAD.

12.SADDAM HUSSEIN'S CONTINUATION IN POWER IS INDEED FRUSTRATING THE USA AND THE UK. IN THE USA IT IS BECOMING A POLITICAL ISSUE OF POTENTIAL EMBARRASSMENT TO PRESIDENT BUSH AS THE 1992 CAMPAIGN APPROACHES. BOTH OF THESE COUNTRIES HAVE DECLARED THAT SANCTIONS MUST CONTINUE UNTIL SADDAM HUSSEIN IS FORCED FROM POWER; THEY COULD BE EXPECTED TO PREVENT THE SECURITY COUNCIL FROM ALTERING SANCTIONS. THE U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS (DJEREJIAN) RECENTLY CONFIRMED THIS APPROACH TO CONGRESS AND FOREIGN SECRETARY HURD IS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ MUST REMAIN IN PLACE AS LONG AS SADDAM IS IN POWER.

13.SADDAM HUSSEIN IS TRYING TO RIDE OUT THE SANCTIONS, HOPING THAT THEY WILL EVENTUALLY BE LIFTED, BUT HIS GRIP ON POWER IS BECOMING MORE BRITTLE. A VITAL LIFELINE OF LIMITED OIL SALES TO JORDAN IS BEING MAINTAINED AND IRAQ IS APPARENTLY ACCUMULATING ENOUGH MONEY TO IMPORT SOME COMMODITIES DESPITE SANCTIONS.

ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION IS AFFECTING THE MOST VULNERABLE SECTORS OF THE POPULATION, BUT THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY ELITES WHICH SUPPORT SADDAM ARE WELL PROTECTED FROM THE DIFFICULTIES AND ARE GENERALLY MAINTAINING THEIR LOYALTY. SADDAM IS EVEN USING THE CONTINUING SANCTIONS TO RALLY IRAQI NATIONALIST SUPPORT.

SADDAM'S RECENT APPOINTMENTS REFLECT AN EFFORT TO CONSOLIDATE POWER AROUND FAMILY LOYALTY; THE NEW DEFENCE MINISTER ALI HASSAN

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AL-MAJID IS A COUSIN FROM SADDAM'S HOME TOWN OF TIKRIT. THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN ABLE TO BRING THE SITUATION IN THE SHIITE SOUTH UNDER CONTROL AND IN RECENT WEEKS HAS INCREASED ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PRESSURE IN THE KURDISH NORTH, EVEN GOING SO FAR AS TO BLOCKADE SUPPLIES OF FOOD STUFFS, PERHAPS AS A PRELUDE TO A LARGER SCALE EFFORT.

14.FACED WITH THIS STANDOFF, BOTH THE USA AND THE UK ARE INCREASING THEIR CONTACTS WITH THE IRAQI OPPOSITION AND MAY BE CONTEMPLATING A MORE ACTIVE POLICY OF SUPPORT. AT HIS TESTIMONY TO CONGRESS, DJERJIAN CONFIRMED THAT THE USA WILL CONTINUE TO BROADEN ITS CONTACTS WITH THE IRAQI OPPOSITION AND TO SUPPORT THE EMERGENCE OF AN IRAQI GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ'S PLURALISTIC SOCIETY, INCLUDING SHIITES, SUNI AND KURDS. ONE IDEA WOULD BE TO ENCOURAGE AN IRAQI OPPOSITION GOVERNMENT TO BE ESTABLISHED IN QUOTE LIBERATED UNQUOTE KURDISTAN AS A LIGHTENING ROD TO CONSOLIDATE MORE BROAD-BASED OPPOSITION TO SADDAM HUSSEIN. HOWEVER, THERE IS ALSO RETICENCE ABOUT GETTING TOO INVOLVED IN A PROLONGED CAMPAIGN TO OVERTHROW SADDAM HUSSEIN.

15.REPORTS BY INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN GROUPS CONTINUE TO PAINT A BLEAK PICTURE OF THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN IRAQ, PARTICULARLY AMONG VULNERABLE GROUPS SUCH AS WOMEN AND CHILDREN. THE SITUATION COULD WORSEN AS WINTER SETS IN WITH VERY ADVERSE COMMUNICATIONS CONSEQUENCES. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE THROUGH UN AGENCIES OPERATING IN IRAQ HAS BEEN DIRECTED PRIMARILY AT

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VULNERABLE GROUPS. CANADA HAS DONATED DLRS 21.15 MILLION TO IRAQ AND IRAQI REFUGEES IN IRAN AND TURKEY SINCE THE END OF HOSTILITIES. A FOOD AID CONTRIBUTION OF DLRS 2.0 MILLION TO THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM APPEAL IN IRAQ WAS ANNOUNCED BY MRS LANDRY ON NOVEMBER 6. THE SECURITY COUNCIL BELIEVES THAT ITS PLAN OF OIL SALES FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (RESOLUTIONS 706 AND 712) TO THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION, BUT IRAQ HAS GIVEN NO INDICATION THAT IT WILL IMPLEMENT THE PLAN BECAUSE OF UN SUPERVISION.

THE EXTENSION OF THE UN MOU IN IRAQ FOR ANOTHER SIX MONTHS IS WELCOME IN HUMANITARIAN TERMS, BUT BECAUSE OF RESTRICTED RESOURCES AND FLEXIBILITY MAY HAVE ONLY A LIMITED IMPACT ON THE SITUATION.

16. IRAQI ASSETS IN THE USA REMAIN FROZEN, BUT SWITZERLAND AND MORE RECENTLY THE UK HAVE RELEASED ASSETS FOR THE PURCHASE OF HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES AS IS PERMITTED BY THE UN SANCTIONS REGIME; THE UK UNFROZE DLRS 124 MILLION IN RETURN FOR THE RELEASE OF A BUSINESSMAN, IAN RICHTER. THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT DLRS 6-7 MILLION IN IRAQI ASSETS IN CANADA AND NO DECISION HAS BEEN TAKEN AS TO THEIR UNFREEZING FOR HUMANITARIAN PURCHASES.

TO GGB FOR INFORMATION

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| JD-1-2-IRAQ | |
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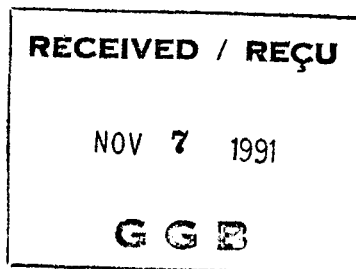
November 7, 1991

Andrew:

As you can see from attachment, group demonstrating over policy towards Iraq has no relation to Ian Watson's group or any other with which we have relations. Watson had no knowledge of this group's activities, but told me that pressure has been building up among various groups to reduce sanctions in light of severity of humanitarian situation in Iraq.

ISS indicates that the group demonstrating on Friday has not requested a meeting with Government officials.

George Jacoby
George Jacoby



ISSG/BSDHarriss/6-4731/mmm

Dave Bush
992-5288

ISS (through IFB)

FROM / DE

ISS

REFERENCE
RÉFÉRENCE

Demonstration - Lester B. Pearson Building.

SUBJECT
SUJETFRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1991
ALLIANCE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION

Security / Sécurité

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Accession / Référence

File / Dossier

Date

4 November 1991

Number / Numéro

ISSG2008

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Police sources have informed us of a probable demonstration outside the doors of the Lester B. Pearson Building, Friday, November 8, 1991 by a group known as the "Alliance for Non-Violent Action". This group is well known to this department and Ottawa City Police given their most recent visit to the Pearson Building in February 1991 at which time access to the building was blocked for a short period of time.

The group originates from Montreal and are expected to number approximately 50. Most are believed to be students. The demonstration is to protest against Canada's policies toward Iraq. They may again attempt to impede access to the building and could damage the exterior of the building.

We plan to attempt to restrict demonstrators to City of Ottawa property. This would confine them to the sidewalk in front of the building. Recent discussions with Inspector Theoret, Ottawa City Police, and previous dealings with this group has shown that they will go to great lengths to get arrested by the police. In light of this, it is anticipated that they will not respect property lines and will probably attempt to close the building. It is further anticipated that they will arrive outside the building as early as 6:00-7:00 a.m. and will most likely remain until late afternoon.

With your concurrence, we propose to take the following actions. Portable barriers will be set up across the front of the vehicle access ramps in the front of the building. The main doors at the front of the building will remain closed (secured, providing emergency egress only). All employees will be directed to enter the building via the pedestrian door sited at the bottom of the vehicle access door, west ramp, Sussex Drive. The Ottawa City Police will supply sufficient manpower to form a manned channel to permit

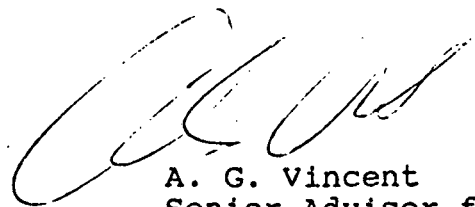
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employees to access the building via the noted door. All points of exterior ingress/egress will be manned by security guards.

In order to execute this plan, we will direct employees by way of announcements made over the building public address system. Personal vehicles will not be permitted into the garage if the demonstrators are present at the rear of the building. Pedestrian egress from the building would be from the same door permitting ingress.



A. G. Vincent
Senior Advisor for Security
and Counter-terrorism

ISSG2008

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TRANSLATION

FILE

DOSSIER

20-1-2-IRAQ

66-111-91-10-24
A-01336-92
C. M. A. / ARCHIBALD
PHILLIPS

Your Excellency,

Today marks the 46th anniversary of the foundation of the United Nations. It was on this day, the 24th of October 1945, that the UN Charter came into effect, and Iraq was amongst the founding member-states which had attended the San Francisco Conference and signed the Charter on 26 June, 1945. /MD

Recalling the principles of the United Nations, Iraq reiterates the necessity of the fair and unbiased implementation of the provisions of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations, so that the UN would not end up in a situation in which a single member-state or a group of member-states dominate the organization, control its affairs and determine its policies from a position of power and through the exertion of all sorts of pressure to influence its decisions.

The special discriminatory status given by the Charter to the Big Powers, the victors of the Second World War, granting them permanent membership with the right of Veto in the Security Council, has been abused and has failed to achieve its goal of ensuring the responsibility of preserving international peace and security. During the cold war, for instance, the United States of America used its right of Veto dozens of times to prevent the Security Council from adopting such resolutions as would have ensured the right of self-determination to the Palestinian people. The Security Council has adopted more than 170 resolutions on this issues of Palestine, the Middle East and the occupations of land by force, while the General Assembly has passed more than 400 such resolutions, recognizing in some of them the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. The United States objected to, and treated with disrespect, all these resolutions, thus emphasizing the double-standard criteria it adopts in dealing with the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, in a manner compatible only with US interests and political objectives.

In view of the rapid developments currently witnessed in the world, the Security Council has become an easy tool in the hands of the big powers, the permanent members of the Security Council, especially the United States of America, to issue resolutions serving the interests and political objectives of these countries which have used the United Nations as a cover of international legitimacy for those resolutions.

If the developing countries were victims of the conflict witnessed by the international community under the cold war, they are today victims of the so-called New World Order. Directions have emerged in the attitudes of the member states of the Non-aligned Movement and the developing countries emphasizing these facts in the speeches delivered by

the heads of their delegations to the General Assembly of the United Nations during the current session. The Tenth Ministerial meeting of the Non-aligned Movement which was convened in Accra during the first week of last September, stressed these facts in its final report which will be put before the Tenth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Movement to be held in Jakarta in 1992. The Non-aligned Movement has underscored the fact that a world of unipolarity is emerging with new elements which may lead to situations in which no adequate importance is given to the needs and interests of the non-aligned countries and indeed of the developing world in general. The Movement stressed the necessity of expediting the unbiased implementation of all UN resolutions and especially the resolutions of the Security Council. The Movement also stressed the necessity of reforming the United Nations in a manner that would allow democracy and transparency to prevail over the adoptions of resolutions in the United Nations and in the Security Council in particular. The existing number of the members of the Security Council should also be reviewed to accommodate the increase in the membership of the United Nations and thus ensure a fairer and more balanced representation of the UN membership.

Furthermore, the annual report presented by the Secretary General of the United Nations during the current session of the General Assembly points out that the measures taken to use force were not carried out strictly in accordance with Chapter VII of the UN Charter, for the Security Council authorized the use of force on a national and coalition basis rather than by the United Nations itself. The Secretary General also stressed in his report the necessity that the rule of proportionality in the employment of armed forces is observed, and that the rules of humanitarian law applicable to armed conflicts are complied with. The Secretary General stressed the importance that the human effect of economic sanctions on the population of the state subject to such sanctions need to be carefully borne in mind.

Iraq wishes to reiterate the warnings it has voiced on past occasions that the features so far observed in the so-called New World Order highlight nothing other than flagrant practices of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, a gross disregard of the rights of the developing countries, as well as the perpetration of selective policies allowing certain states to acquire all sorts of weapons, including nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, while imposing a total embargo on other states. International indifference to these practices and policies will turn the principles and provisions of the UN Charter pointless.

The United Nations is currently facing a major test in the maintenance of the basic principles upon which it was founded, particularly the principles of preserving international peace and security, respecting the equal sovereignty of all states, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, and guaranteeing a life of freedom and dignity for all peoples.

Iraq has been subjected, in the name of international legitimacy, to full-scale destruction targeting all facilities of life including its economic infrastructure and its civilian residential centres. The United States of America led a non-stop air aggression for forty-three days, sparing none of its cities and villages. The aggression destroyed Iraq's electric power generation and transmission plants, oil refineries, bridges and irrigation facilities, water purification centres, sewage treatment plants, civilian factories, hospitals, schools, mosques and churches, baby-milk factories, grain silos and even civilian shelters. The Amiriya civilian shelter witnessed a most heinous crime in which 319 civilians, mostly women, children and elderly, were killed. War planes dropped nearly a hundred thousand tons of explosives onto the cities and villages of Iraq. Was it amongst the objectives of the United Nations that a country be entirely destroyed under the pretext of implementing international legitimacy? Is it amongst the principles of international legitimacy that thousands of Iraqi soldiers be buried alive in their trenches? Is it compatible with the principles of human rights that an inhuman blockade be continuously imposed against the people of Iraq despite Iraq's compliance with its obligations in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council? The aggression, injustice and bullyism to which Iraq has been subjected and the inhuman blockade imposed upon its people are totally alien to the principles and objectives of the UN Charter. Despite the fact that the UN and other non-governmental international missions to Iraq have all conducted field studies of the situation and prepared reports, some submitted to the Security Council, emphasizing the enormity of the human calamity suffered by the people of Iraq, especially the women and children, the United States and its allies who continue to raise the slogans of liberty, democracy and human rights, insist on the continuation of the blockade and the prevention of food, medicine and other basic civilian needs from being reached to the Iraqi people, in order to achieve suspect political objectives totally contrary to the provisions of the UN Charter, the rules of international law and the aspirations of the peoples of the world to independence, freedom and a life in dignity.

Contrary to the proposals made by these missions to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people and alleviate their suffering, the United States of America saw to it that two more oppressive and aberrant resolutions are adopted by the Security Council, namely resolutions 706 and 712, to impose such unjust economic restraints upon Iraq, as has neither been preceded in the history of international relations nor have any basis of support in the provisions of the UN Charter.

It is no longer a secret that the goal of these American policies, contrary as they are to the rules of international law and international norms which stipulate respect for the sovereignty of states and non-intervention in their internal affairs, is to achieve political purposes by

changing the system of government in Iraq and subjecting the people of Iraq to the will of the American Administration. The President of the United States himself has made this objective clear in a press conference on 4 October 1991. In my letter of 8 October 1991 to the President of the Security Council, I underscored both the dangers involved in such statements and their flagrant breach of the provisions of the UN Charter, particularly Paragraph (2) of Article (1) and Paragraph (7) of Article (2). I also pointed out that it was regrettable to see silence prevail towards such grave statements made by the President of a superpower and a permanent member of the Security Council, and that silence over such policies which are contradictory to the principles of the UN Charter and international law, shall bring grave consequences to world peace and security and to the United Nations Organization itself.

If the objective is to make Iraq the first victim of the so-called New World Order, Iraq will not be the only such victim. The countries of the Third world and smaller states in general will fall victim to the American imperialist policy of hegemony through which the United States seeks to impose this New World Order. Unless the international community realises the dangers posed by this policy and puts an end to it, then the long struggle fought by the peoples of the world for independence, sovereignty and a life of freedom and dignity will have been in vain.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Ahmed Hussein,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
The Republic of Iraq,

BAGHDAD
24 October, 1991

INSTRUCTIONS: FOR USE WHEN SIGNATURE ACKNOWLEDGING RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS IS NEEDED.
À UTILISER LORSQU'ON EXIGE UN ACCUSÉ DE RÉCEPTION.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS — AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT NOTE — NOTE D'ENVOI ET DE RÉCEPTION

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| WITHOUT ATTACHMENT(S) / SANS ANNEXE(S) | UNCLAS |

NO. 9 January 1992

| QUANTITY QUANTITÉ | REFERENCE — RÉFÉRENCE | DESCRIPTION — DESCRIPTION |
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Letter from Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Iraq dated October 24, 1991 on the occasion of the
UN Day.

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED / ACCUSER RECEPTION

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PRMNY/Marisa Piattelli

3-SEP-92

DATE

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THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

الممثلة العراقية الدائمة لدى الأمم المتحدة
نيويورك

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, and has the honour to enlose herewith the text of a letter from H.E. Mr. Ahmed Hussein, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq dated October 24, 1991 together with its unofficial translation into English, addressed to H.E. the Foreign Minister of Canada on the occasion of the United Nations Day

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations would be grateful, if the enclosed letter was forwarded to its highest destination.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, October 24, 1991

Permanent Mission
of Canada
to the United Nations
New York.



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MINISTER'S OFFICE



وزارة الخارجية
مكتب الوزير

صاحب السيادة

يوافق اليوم الذكرى (٤٦) لتأسيس الامم المتحدة. عندما اصبح
ميثاق المنظمة العالمية نافذاً في ٢٤/تشرين اول ١٩٤٥ ، وكان العراق
من الدول المؤسسة للامم المتحدة التي شاركت في مؤتمر سان فرانسيسكو
ووقعت على الميثاق في ٢٦/حزيران ١٩٤٥ .

أن العراق اذ يستذكر مبادئ الامم المتحدة، يؤكد في الوقت
نفسه على ضرورة التطبيق العادل لاحكام الميثاق وقرارات الامم المتحدة
دون تمييز بحيث لا ينتهي امر المنظمة الى وضع تسيطر فيه دولة واحدة
او قلة من الدول على مقدراتها وتوجيهها من موقع القوة واستخدام
الضغوط المختلفة للتاثير على قراراتها .

أن الوضع التمييزي الذي اعطاه الميثاق للقوى الكبرى المنتصرة
في الحرب العالمية الثانية من خلال عضويتها الدائمة في مجلس الامن
ومنحها حق النقض لقرارات المجلس قد اسيء استخدامه وخرج عن
غاياته في تحمل مسؤولية حفظ السلام والامن الدوليين . ففي ظل
ظروف الحرب الباردة ، وعلى سبيل المثال ، استخدمت الولايات المتحدة
الاميركية حق النقض عشرات المرات لعرقلة اصدار قرارات من مجلس
الامن تكفل حق تقرير المصير للشعب الفلسطيني وحتى القرارات التي
صدرت عن مجلس الامن حول قضايا فلسطين والشرق الاوسط واحتلال الاراضي
العربية الاخرى والتي تزيد عن ١٧٠ قراراً أو التي صدرت عن الجمعية
العامة حول المواضيع والتي اقر قسم منها حق تقرير المصير للشعب
الفلسطيني وبلغت اكثر من ٤٠٠ قرار وقفت الولايات المتحدة موقفاً
معارضاً لها ولم تحترمها ، مما يؤكد ان الولايات المتحدة تعتمد
ازدواجية التعامل مع قرارات مجلس الامن والجمعية العامة وتكيد
بمكيايين بما يتناسب ومصالحها واهدافها السياسية .

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(٢)

وفي ضوء التطورات السريعة التي يشهدها العالم حالياً تحول مجلس الأمن الى اداة طيعة بيد الدول الكبرى دائمة العضوية وبالاخص الولايات المتحدة الاميركية ، لاصدار قرارات تخدم المصالح والاهداف السياسية لهذه الدول التي عمدت على استخدام الامم المتحدة كغطاء لاضفاء ما يسمى بالشرعية الدولية على تلك القرارات .

واذا كانت الدول النامية هي ضحية الصراع الذي شهده المجتمع الدولي في ظل ظروف الحرب الباردة فانها اليوم ايضا ضحية ما يسمى بالنظام الدولي الجديد . وقد برزت اتجاهات في مواقف دول حركة عدم الانحياز والدول النامية تؤكد هذه الحقائق من خلال كلمات رؤساء وفودها امام الجمعية العامة للامم المتحدة في دورتها الحالية . وكانت الدورة العاشرة لمؤتمر وزراء خارجية عدم الانحياز التي عقدت في أكرا في الاسبوع الاول من ايلول الماضي قد اكدت هذه الحقائق في تقريرها الذي سيرفع الى القمة العاشرة للحركة المقرر مقده في جاكارتا في عام ١٩٩٢ . حيث اكدت الحركة ان بروز عالم احادي القطب يتم بمناصر جديدة قد يفضي الى اوضاع تحول دون ايلاء الاهتمام الواجب لاحتياجات ومصالح البلدان غير المنحازة وسائر البلدان النامية . واكدت على ضرورة التعجيل بتنفيذ جميع قرارات الامم المتحدة وخصوصاً قرارات مجلس الأمن دون تمييز . وأكدت الحركة ايضاً على ضرورة اصلاح الامم المتحدة بحيث تضي الديمقراطية والشفافية على عملية اتخاذ القرارات في الامم المتحدة وفي مجلس الأمن بصفة خاصة واعادة النظر في العدد الحالي لاعضاء مجلس الأمن بما يجعله يعبر عن الزيادة التي طرأت على عدد اعضاء الامم المتحدة ويكفل تمثيلاً أكثر انصافاً وتوازناً لاعضاء الامم المتحدة .

اضافة الى ذلك فان التقرير السنوي للامين العام الذي قدمه للجمعية العامة في دورتها الحالية قد اشار الى ان الاجراءات التي

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اتخذت في اللجوء الى القوة لم تتم بدقة وفقاً للفصل السابع من الميثاق حيث اجاز مجلس الامن استعمال القوة من قبل دول أو مجموعة من الدول بدلا من الامم المتحدة نفسها .

كما أكد التقرير على ضرورة التزام مجلس الامن باحكام التناسب في استعمال القوة وكذلك بتطبيق القوانين الانسانية في النزاعات المسلحة وأهمية الاخذ بعين الاعتبار الاثار الانسانية التي تترتب على سكان الدول التي تطبق فيها العقوبات الاقتصادية .

أن العراق يؤكد مجدداً تحذيراته السابقة من أن ملامح ما يسمى بالنظام الدولي الجديد والتي ظهرت حتى الان لا تؤكد سوى ممارسات مفضوحة في التدخل بالشؤون الداخلية للدول الاخرى وتجاهل كبير لحقوق الدول النامية وسياسات انتقائية في السماح لدول معينة بالتسلح كيفما تشاء بما في ذلك التسلح النووي واسلحة الدمار الشامل الاخرى مقابل فرض حظر شامل على دول اخرى . ان تهاون المجتمع الدولي مع هذه الممارسات والسياسات ستجعل من مبادئ واحكام ميثاق الامم المتحدة حبرا على ورق .

ان الامم المتحدة في هذه المرحلة امام امتحان كبير في صيانة الاهداف الاساسية التي كانت وراء اقامتها وبالاخص الحفاظ على الامن والسلم الدوليين واحترام مبدأ المساواة في السيادة بين جميع الدول وعدم التدخل في الشؤون الداخلية وضمان حياة حرة كريمة لشعوب العالم اجمع .

لقد تعرض العراق باسم تطبيق الشرعية الدولية الى دمار شامل استهدف مرافق الحياة كافة بما في ذلك البنى التحتية الاقتصادية والمراكز السكانية المدنية ،وقادت الولايات المتحدة الاميركية عدواناً جويًا استمر (٤٣) يوماً شمل جميع مدن العراق وقراه وقد دمّرت محطات توليد ونقل الطاقة الكهربائية ومصافي النفط والجسور ونواظم الري

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ومراكز تصفية المياه والمصانع المدنية وتزويد المياه الصحية والمستشفيات والمدارس والمساجد والكنائس ومعامل حلب الاطفال ومخازن الحبوب وملاجئ المدنيين، حيث لقي ٣١٩ مواطناً غلبتهم من النساء والاطفال والشيوخ مصرعهم في أبشع عدوان على ملجأ العامرية المعد للمدنيين، واسقطت الطائرات الحربية ما يقارب ١٠٠ الف طن من المتفجرات على مدن وقري العراق، فهل كان من اهداف الامم المتحدة ان يدمر بلد بأكمله تحت ذريعة تطبيق الشرعية الدولية ؟ وهل من مبادئ الشرعية الدولية دفن آلاف الجنود العراقيين في خنادقهم وهم أحياء ؟ وهل من مبادئ حقوق الانسان ان يستمر الحصار اللا انساني ضد شعب العراق رغم ادعاء العراق بالتزاماته بموجب قرارات مجلس الامن ؟ أن ما تعرض له العراق من عدوان وظلم وتصف و ما يتعرض له شعب العراق من حصار جائر يتنافى كلياً مع مبادئ واهداف ميثاق الامم المتحدة . ورغم ان بعثات الامم المتحدة التي زارت العراق وقدمت تقارير الى مجلس الامن بعد دراسات ميدانية ، وبعثات اخرى دولية غير حكومية قامت بنفس المهام ، قد اكدت جميعها فداحة الكارثة الانسانية التي يعانيها الشعب العراقي وبالأخص الاطفال والنساء ، فان الولايات المتحدة الاميركية وحلفائها ممن يرفع شعارات الحرية والديمقراطية وحقوق الانسان يصرون على استمرار هذا الحصار ومنع وصول المواد الغذائية والدوائية والمدنية الاساسية للشعب العراقي لتحقيق اهداف سياسية مشبوهة تتناقض تنافساً تاماً مع احكام ميثاق الامم المتحدة وقواعد القانون الدولي وتطالع شعوب العالم نحو الاستقلال والحرية والعيش الكريم .

وعلى عكس ما دعت اليه تلك البعثات في تلبية الاحتياجات

الانسانية وتخفيف معاناة الشعب العراقي مع الولايات المتحدة الاميركية

الى اصدار قراراتين جائزين وشاذين من مجلس الامن هما القراران ٧٠٦ و٧١٢ لغرض

قيود اقتصادية جائرة على العراق لا سابقة لها في تاريخ العلاقات

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الدولية ولا تجد لها أي اساس او سند في احكام ميثاق الامم المتحدة .

ولم يعد سرا ان هذه السياسات الاميركية التي تخالف قواعد القانون الدولي والاعراف الدولية التي تنص على احترام سيادة الدول وعدم التدخل في شؤونها الداخلية تهدف الى تحقيق اغراض سياسية في تغيير نظام الحكم في العراق واخضاع الشعب العراقي الى ارادة الادارة الاميركية ، وهذا ما اعلنه رئيس الولايات المتحدة الاميركية في مؤتمره الصحفي في ١٩٩١/١٠/٤ وقد بينت في رسالتي الى رئيس مجلس الامن بتاريخ ١٩٩١/١٠/٨ مخاطر هذه التصريحات ومخالفتها المريحة لاحكام الميثاق وبالاخص الفقرة (٢) من المادة الاولى والفقرة (٧) من المادة الثانية ، وبيّنت انه من المومسف ان يسود الصمت تجاه مثل هذه التصريحات الخطيرة من رئيس دولة كبرى وعضو في مجلس الامم وان السكوت عن مثل هذه السياسات المناقضة لمبادئ ميثاق الامم المتحدة والقانون الدولي ستكون له عواقب وخيمة على الامم والسلم الدوليين وعلى هيئة الامم المتحدة نفسها .

واذا كان الهدف هو جعل العراق اول ضحايا ما يسمى بالنظام الدولي الجديد فانه لن يكون الضحية الوحيدة ، وستكون دول العالم الثالث والدول الصغيرة عامة ضحية لسياسة الهيمنة الاميركية الاستعمارية التي تعمل على فرض هذا النظام . واذا لم يدرك المجتمع الدولي مخاطر هذه السياسة ويضع حدا لها فان النضال الطويل الذي خاضته شعوب العالم من اجل الاستقلال والسيادة والحياة الحرة الكريمة سيضيع هدرا .

وتقبلوا فائق التقدير والاحترام

احمد حسين

وزير خارجية الجمهورية العراقية

بغداد في ١٩٩١/١٠/٤

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CABINET DU SECRETAIRE D'ETAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

ACTION REQUEST/FICHE DE SERVICE

From/De : AHMED HUSSEIN, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFS
IRAQ, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

No.: A-01336-92

Subject/Sujet : IRAQ:ROLE OF THE UN/IMPLICATION FOR IRAQ
Classification: POLITICS MIDDLE EAST * POLITIQUE MOYEN-ORIENT
UN, CWLTH, FRANCOPHONE * NU, CWLTH, FRANCOPHONE

Action div./Dir. resp.: 660
Info : MINA/ARCHIBALD/PHILLIPS;IMD

Let./Tel. dated
Let./Tel. en date du

Date sent to division
Date d'envoi a la direction

Deadline date
Echeance

24 OCT 91

04 FEB 92

~~**18-FF8-92**~~

Comments/Commentaires

02 SEPT 92

RECEIVED IN MINA FEB 4TH/92

ACTION REQUIRED/SUITE A DONNER

FOR DIVISIONAL USE
RESERVE A LA DIRECTION

[X] Reply for signature of SSEA
Reponse pour la signature du SEAE

Date received/Date recue

FEB 6

[] Reply for the signature of
Reponse pour la signature de

Action officer/Agent resp.

GMR / Vireash

[] Reply by division
Reponse de la direction

Disposition and/et date

[] For information and any necessary action
Pour examen et suite a donner, s'il y a lieu

22/9/92
Clear position in this regard
has been conveyed verbally to
Ambassador of Iraq on several
occasions. No reply required.

[X] CAMPAIGN: Reply for signature of SSEA
CAMPAGNE: Reponse pour la signature du SEAE

For MINA use
Reserve a MINA

[] CAMPAIGN: Reply by division
CAMPAGNE: Reponse de la direction

[] CAMPAIGN: For information and any necessary action
CAMPAGNE: Pour examen et suite a donner, s'il y a lieu

ALL TRANSFERS TO BE REPORTED TO MINA RECORDS

996-9297 OR/OU

LES ARCHIVES DE MINA DOIVENT ETRE AVISEES DE TOUT CHANGEMENT

992-6428

White - Return to MINA registry when action completed

Blanche - Retourner aux archives de MINA lorsque suite a ete donnee

Yellow - Divisional secretary Green - File with original incoming letter

Jaune - Secretaire de direction Verte - Au dossier avec la lettre recue

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| ACC | DATE |
| 702026 | |
| FILE | DOSSIER |
| 21-13-ARAB PEN | |
| LOC | 25 SEP 91 |
| 44-30-1-2-IRAQ | 492 |

PROTECT

FM EXTOTT GMR1701 SEP91

TO ~~WASHDC~~ ~~AMMAN~~ WASHDC DELIVER BY 270900
AMMAN IMMEDIATE

INFO MOSCO BONN TERAN TAVIV CAIRO KWAIT(SFAX) RYADH GENEV ~~AMMAN~~ AMMAN

PCO/HEINBECKER PRMNY WSHDC

DISTR MINA USS GGB IMU GMD IDA 100 IFB

REF

---CDN REPRESENTATION TO IRAQ ON UN ARMS INSPECTIONS

ON SEPTEMBER 25, GGB/PERRON CALLED IN IRAQI AMBASSADOR TO CDA, AL-SHAWI, TO DELIVER TO IRAQ A STRONG MESSAGE WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ'S HOLDING OF A UN TEAM OF INSPECTORS.

2. GGB UNDERLINED CDAS SERIOUS CONCERN WITH IRAQ'S CONTINUING OBSTRUCTION OF THE WORK OF UN ARM CONTROL INSPECTORS AND ^{STRESSED} CDAS SUPPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN DEMANDING THAT THE UN TEAM BE RELEASED UNCONDITIONALLY.

3. GGB EMPHASIZED TO ~~THE~~ ^{THE} IRAQ AMBASSADOR THAT IRAQ'S MUST COMPLY COMPLETELY WITH ~~THE~~ ^{THE} RESOLUTIONS OF THE UN AND ~~COOPERATE~~ FULLY IN THEIR IMPLEMENTATION. IT IS IN IRAQ'S INTEREST TO COOPERATE FULLY AND FAILURE TO DO SO COULD TEST THE PATIENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

4. THE IRAQI AMBASSADOR HAD ^{NO/NO} OFFICIAL POSITION FROM HIS GOVERNMENT ^{BUT} ~~HAD~~ UNDERTOOK TO COMMUNICATE CDAS REPRESENTATION TO HIS GOVERNMENT IN BAGHDAD. AMB STRESSED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WAS COMMITTED TO FULL COMPLIANCE WITH THE SC RESOLUTION⁵. HE REITERATED MEDIA REPORTS ABOUT THE CONCERNS OF IRAQ AUTHORITIES THAT SOME OF THE DOCUMENTS

...2

G. Jacoby/lf

GMR

990-5994

A.N. ROBINSON

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PAGE TWO GMR1701 PROT

REQUESTED BY THE UN CONTAINED PERSONNEL RECORDS OF IRAQI ~~DEFENSE~~ ^{SCIENTISTS AND} ~~TECHNICIANS~~ OF POTENTIAL INTEREST TO FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES, BUT SAID THAT THE UN TEAM WAS FREE TO GO. AMBASSADOR REVIEWED AT SOME LENGTH STATEMENT BY THE IRAQ FOREIGN MINISTER WHICH REAFFIRMED IRAQ'S COMMITMENT TO COOPERATE WITH THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL, BUT ALSO THAT IRAQ ALONE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS OWN SOVEREIGNTY AND NATIONAL SECURITY. IRAQI AMBASSADOR AGREED FULLY THAT IT IS IN IRAQ'S INTEREST TO COOPERATE FULLY WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL, BUT THAT IN SOME CASES IRAQ WAS UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT MORE THAN ITS FULL COOPERATION WAS BEING DEMANDED.

5. ON THE QUESTION OF THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN IRAQ, GGB ^{RESOLUTION} STRESSED THAT WITH THE PASSAGE OF 712, UN SECURITY COUNCIL HAS PUT IN PLACE A FRAMEWORK IN WHICH IRAQI HUMANITARIAN NEEDS CAN BE ADDRESSED THROUGH THE SALES OF IRAQI OIL AND THE PURCHASE OF ESSENTIAL CIVILIAN GOODS. CDA URGES THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ TO ACT WITHOUT DELAY ON THIS OPPORTUNITY. AMB DID NOT/NOT SAY WHETHER IRAQ WOULD MOVE TO ACTIVATE THIS MECHANISM.

6. TEXT OF GGB REPRESENTATION TO THE IRAQI AMBASSADOR FOLLOWS FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

SPEAKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH THE AMBASSADOR OF IRAQ, SEPTEMBER 25, 1991 1500 HRS:

IRAQI OBSTRUCTIONISM ON UN ARMS INSPECTION

-CANADA REGARDS WITH SERIOUS CONCERN IRAQ'S CONTINUING OBSTRUCTION OF THE WORK OF UN INSPECTORS CARRYING OUT THE MANDATE PRESCRIBED BY UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS.

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-WE WELCOME IRAQ'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NEED FOR UN PERSONNEL TO USE THEIR OWN HELICOPTERS FOR ON SITE INSPECTIONS. HOWEVER, THE CURRENT SITUATION WHERE IRAQI AUTHORITIES ARE CONTINUING TO DENY UN INSPECTORS FULL AND FREE ACCESS TO AND FROM SITES UNDER INSPECTION IS INTOLERABLE.

-CANADA STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE POSITION OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AS SET OUT IN THE STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF SEPTEMBER 24. CANADA BELIEVES THAT IRAQ MUST COOPERATE FULLY AND TRANSPARENTLY IN THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

-IN PARTICULAR, CANADA JOINS WITH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN DEMANDING THAT THE UN INSPECTION TEAM BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE SITE WHERE THEY ARE KEPT WITHOUT ANY CONDITIONS. IRAQ HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THE WELFARE AND SAFETY OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE UN TEAM. WE VIEW THIS MATTER SERIOUSLY.

-IT IS IN IRAQ'S OVERWHELMING INTEREST TO COMPLY COMPLETELY WITH ALL THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND TO COOPERATE FULLY IN THEIR IMPLEMENTATION. THE CONTINUED OBSTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR IS SEVERELY TESTING THE PATIENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY. I CANNOT OVER-EMPHASIZE THE SERIOUSNESS OF THIS MATTER.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND IMPLEMENTATION RESOLUTIONS 706 AND 712

-THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL HAS SHOWN ITS CONCERN ABOUT THE WELFARE OF THE IRAQI PEOPLE BY PUTTING IN PLACE A FRAMEWORK BY WHICH THEIR HUMANITARIAN NEEDS CAN BE ADDRESSED.

-CANADA STRONGLY SUPPORTS RESOLUTION 712, PASSED LAST WEEK, WHICH

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GIVES FINAL APPROVAL TO A MECHANISM WHEREBY IRAQ MAY SELL OIL IN ORDER TO SATISFY ITS HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS UNDER UN SUPERVISION.

-CANADA URGES THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ TO ACT WITHOUT DELAY ON THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ALLEVIATE THE HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OF THE IRAQI PEOPLE.

ACTION
SUITE A DONNER

RECEIVED IN GMR

SEP 25 1991

P R O T E C T E D

FM OSLO WGGR0987 25SEP91

TO EXTOTT GMR GMD IMMED

INFO ANKRA DELHI TERAN DMCUS AMMAN TAVIV RYADH CAIRO ATHNS LDN
WSHDC ROME VIENN HAGUE PARIS BNATO GENEV PRMNY CNBRA RCMPOTT/FSD
PCOOTT/HEINBECKER PILLAROTT/RAP COPEN BRU
TT NDHQOTT/CIS/ DE CAF

DISTR GGB GMR GMRD IFB INP IMU OSS RGB RWD RWR PSR

REF YRTEL GMD0072 16SEP

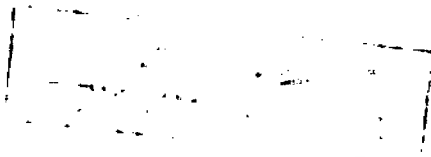
---REPRESENTATION IN IRAQ

WE SPOKE WITH PETER RAEDER, REGIONAL ADVISOR ON AFRICA AND ARAB
AREA IN MFA RE REFTEL (RECD 23SEP) WHO INFORMED US THAT NORWEGIAN
FIRST SEC UNDHEIM REMAINS IN BGHDD WITH THREE LES. HE WENT BACK
LAST MAY ON QUOTE TECHNICAL UNQUOTE MISSION AND NORWEGIANS PLAN
TO CARRY ON WITH THIS ARRANGEMENT. NORWAY DID NOT BREAK OFF
RELATIONS WITH IRAQ AND NEVER OFFICIALLY CLOSED EMBASSY BUT
MERELY TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED OPERATIONS DURING THE CONFLICT QUOTE
STAFF WENT ON HOLIDAY UNQUOTE. NORWEGIANS HAVE NOT OFFICIALLY
DEFINED UNDHEIMS ROLE NOR HAVE IRAQIS QUESTIONED IT. THEY APPEAR
HAPPY WITH PRESENCE AND HAVE NOT BEEN AWKWARD.

2. UNDHEIMS FUNCTIONS ARE TO TAKE CARE OF ANY CONSULAR PROBLEMS
WHICH MAY ARISE AND SAFEGUARD NORWEGIAN ASSETS. HE ALSO PROVIDES

...2

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| 20-1-2-IRAQ | |
| LOC | |
| 44 | CP |



PAGE TWO WGGR0987 P R O T E C T E D

ASSISTANCE TO UN REPS (ESP NORWEGIAN REPS OF WHICH THERE ARE APPROX 40 IN IRAQ, AND NORDICS, BUT ALSO OTHER NATIONAL IF REQUESTED). ASSISTANCE IS IN NATURE OF PROVIDING SAFEKEEPING FOR VALUABLES, INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE LINE, ETC.

3. NORWEGIAN MISSION ALSO ASSISTS UK BY PAYING LES SALARIES, OVERSEEING REMOVAL OF FURNITURE AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY OF UK NATIONALS WHO WILL NOT BE RETURNING, AND ATTENDING TO LOCAL PROPERTY LEASES. IN FACT UK LES ARE DOING BULK OF WORK UNDER NORWEGIAN SUPERVISION.

4. RAEDER WAS NOT AWARE OF ANY BELGIAN REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE.

5. NORWEGIANS HAVE ALSO PROVIDED QUOTE A LITTLE BIT OF HELP TO THE DANES UNQUOTE ON SOME CONSULAR CASES.

CCC/076 250957Z WGGR0987

FILE DIARY CIRC DIV

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| ACC | 700952 | DATE |
| FILE | 21-13-ARAB PEN | DOSSIER |
| LOC | A4-50-1-3-IRAQ | |

P R O T E C T E D

FM EXTOTT GMR1548 05SEPT91

TO KWAIT TERAN

INFO CAIRO ANKRA TAVIV PRMNY WSHDC GENEV LDN BONN PARIS TOKYO AMMAN
PCOOTT/HEINBECKER

DISTR MINA USS GGB GMD IDD IDR INP BMM IFB IMU

REF

---DEMARCHE TO IRAQI AMBASSADOR

GMD/WANG SUMMONED AMBASSADOR OF IRAQ (AL-SHAWI) ON 04SEPT TO CONVEY
STRONG CDN CONCERNS ON TWO ISSUES: IRAQI INCURSION TO BUBIYAN ISLAND
AND THE DETENTION OF IRAQI SHIITE CLERIC IMAM ABOLQASEN EL KHOEI.

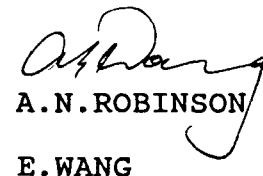
2. GMD INDICATED THAT REPORTED IRAQI INCURSION ON BUBIYAN ISLAND,
SOVEREIGN KUWAITI TERRITORY, WAS VIEWED BY CANADA AS A SERIOUS
BREACH OF THE CEASEFIRE AND A VIOLATION OF U.N. RESOLUTIONS. CANADA
URGED IRAQ TO REFRAIN FROM ANY FURTHER ACTION OF THIS NATURE WHICH
COULD JEOPARDIZE PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE REGION. WHILE THE
CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE INCIDENT WERE NOT/NOT FULLY CLEAR, GMD ADDED
THAT SUCH ACTIONS WERE CLEARLY NOT/NOT IN IRAQS INTEREST AND WOULD
IMPEDE THE PROCESS OF NORMALIZATION IN THE REGION AND IRAQS
INTERNATIONAL REINTEGRATION.

3. AMBASSADOR RESPONDED BY SAYING SUCH AN INTERVENTION WOULD NOT/NOT
BE IN IRAQI INTEREST AND BY RESTATING IRAQI GOVERNMENTS DENIAL OF
IRAQI MILITARY INTERVENTION OF BUBIYAN. IN SUPPORT HE ASSERTED: THAT
UN OBSERVERS DID NOT/NOT ENTER THE REGION FOR 24 HOURS; ABSENCE OF
...2


GEORGE JACOBY/LF

GMR

990-5994


A.N. ROBINSON
E. WANG

PAGE TWO GMR1548 PROT

INDEPENDENT INTELLIGENCE CONFIRMATION (INCLUDING U.S.SATELLITE)AND
POLITICAL MOTIVATION OF THE KUWAITIS IN MANUFACTURING OR PLAYING UP
SUCH AN INCIDENT.HE SUGGESTED THAT IT WOULD BE PRUDENT TO AWAIT THE
OUTCOME OF UNIKOM INVESTIGATION AND STRESSED THAT IRAQ WOULD
COOPERATE FULLY WITH UN AND UNIKOM. WANG SAID THAT WHETHER
INCURSION WAS DELIBERATE OR UNAUTHORIZED SORTIE OF LOCALS IRAQ
SHOULD TAKE MEASURES TO PREVENT RECURRENCE.AMB PROMISED TO CONVEY
CANADIAN CONCERNS TO HIS AUTHORITIES.

4.GMD EXPRESSED CANADAS CONCERN ABOUT THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF
GRAND AYATOLLAH IMAM ABOLQASEN EL-KHOEI WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF BROAD
CONCERN ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN IRAQ. ACCORDING TO SHIITE
RELIGIOUS GROUPS,BOTH IN CANADA AND ABROAD, WHICH HAVE MADE
REPRESENTATIONS TO CDN AUTHORITIES, EL-KHOEI WAS BEING HELD UNDER
HOUSE ARREST. CANADA URGED IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF EL-KHOEI AND HIS
FAMILY.THIS WOULD BE A TANGIBLE ACT OF GOODWILL COMMITMENT TOWARDS
IMPROVING HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN IRAQ.

5.AMBASSADOR INDICATED THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE IMAM EL KHOEI WAS
NOT/NOT UNDER HOUSE ARREST OR RESTRICTED IN ANY WAY BY IRAQI
AUTHORITIES. IMAM EL KHOEI HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT HUSSEIN.
HE ASCRIBED SOME FEARS FOR THE IMAMS STATUS TO THE FACT THAT HE WAS
OLD AND LIVED IN RELATIVE SECLUSION IN NAJAF WITH FEW VISITORS.
AMBASSADOR ALSO INDICATED THAT DURING RECENT HIGH-LEVEL IRAN-IRAQ
MTGS IN TEHRAN, WHICH HAD GONE WELL, IRANIANS HAD NOT/NOT RAISED
EL-KHOEI ISSUE. AT LEAST SOME OF THE SHIITE CONCERN WAS, IN HIS
VIEW,POLITICALLY MOTIVATED.GMD SAID WE WOULD WELCOME ASSURANCES

...3

PAGE THREE GMR1548 PROT

AND INFO ON WELLBEING AND FREEDOM OF IMAN WHICH WE COULD CONVEY TO INTERESTED CDNS.

6. AMB RAISED AGAIN QUESTION OF POSSIBLE RECOMMENCING OF CDA-IRAQ JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION. WANG REPLIED THAT THIS WOULD BE PREMATURE TAKING INTO ACCOUNT CDN POLICY ON U.N. SANCTIONS. GMD DREW AMBASSADORS ATTENTION TO REFERENCES TO IRAQ IN RECENT G-7 LONDON POLITICAL DECLARATION: QUOTE TO MAINTAIN SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ UNTIL ALL THE RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN FULL AND THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ, AS WELL AS THEIR NEIGHBOURS, CAN LIVE WITHOUT FEAR OF INTIMIDATION, REPRESSION OR ATTACK. UNQUOTE. SUMMIT DECLARATION REFLECTED CANADIAN POLICY. GMD URGED AMB TO CONVEY TO HIS AUTHORITIES IN CLEAREST POSSIBLE TERMS CDN VIEW THAT IMPLEMENTATION BY IRAQ OF UN RESOLUTIONS AND RESPECT FOR HUMAN AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF ALL IRAQI CITIZENS, AS CALLED FOR IN THESE RESLNS, WOULD BE ESSENTIAL BASIS FOR REINTEGRATION OF IRAQ INTO INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

7. AMB EXPRESSED VIEW THAT FOR NOW AT LEAST IRAQ WOULD MAINTAIN ITS OPPOSITION ^{to} SC RES 706 WHICH ALLOWS IRAQ TO SELL UNDER UN AUSPICES A LIMITED AMOUNT OF OIL TO MEET ESSENTIAL NEEDS. HE CALLED RESLN AN UNACCEPTABLE LIMITATION ON IRAQI SOVEREIGNTY AND SAID IT COULD NOT/NOT BE IMPLEMENTED UNTIL IRAQ BEGINS TO PUMP OIL TO EXPORT.

A/GGB/Erik B. Wang/990-5989/pl



External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

TO / A

• DMC

FROM / DE

• A/GGB

REFERENCE
RÉFÉRENCE

SUBJECT
SUJET

• Request by Lloyd Axworthy, M.P.
for briefing on Iraq

Security / Sécurité

PROTECTED

Accession / Référence

694581

File / Dossier

20-1-2-1RAQ

Date

July 17, 1991

Number / Numéro

GGB-0141

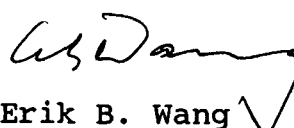
ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

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GMR

For your information, Lloyd Axworthy has asked officials to brief him and other members of the Liberal caucus of the House Standing Committee (SCEAIT) on the situation in Iraq. He has indicated a particular interest in the current state-of-play on the Kurds and Shi'ites, U.N. sanctions, humanitarian assistance and Canada's position. The briefing would be on an informal, background only basis, not for attribution and with no media present.

2. After consulting MINA, I have agreed to brief Mr. Axworthy on this basis on Tuesday, July 23 at 14:00 hrs., in a boardroom adjoining his office in the Centre Block. I have asked an officer of IMU to accompany me.


Erik B. Wang
Acting Assistant Deputy
Minister
Africa and Middle East

WF

ACTION
SUITE A DONNER

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JUL 12 1991

P R O T E C T E D

FM MANIL XSGR3369 12JUL91

TC EXTCTT GMR

DELIVER BY 120900 OC

DISTR PSR ISS

REF YOURTEL 1199 02JUL

---IRAQI NTL DAY

AME HAS RECEIVED INVITATION TO IRAQI NATL DAY RECEPTION
ON 16JUL.ON BASIS OF YOUR INSTRUCTIONS,WE CONSIDERED
ATTENDANCE BY POLITICAL COUNSELLOR,BUT IN VIEW OF BLATANT
INVOLVEMENT OF IRAQI EMB IN BOMBING INCIDENT HERE DURING
GULF WAR LAST JAN,WE ARE INCLINED TO REDUCE LEVEL OF
ATTENDANCE FURTHER.WE THEREFOR INTEND TO SEND SECOND
SECRETARY(POLITICAL)UNLESS YOU HAVE OTHER VIEWS.

2.WE HAVE LEARNED THAT EC EMBASSIES AND NZ EMB WILL NOT/NOT
ATTEND.AUSTRALIANS WILL SEND THEIR DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION.

USA EMB HAS NOT/NOT YET RECEIVED INVITATION.

CCC/107 120625Z XSGR3369

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ACTION
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P R O T E C T E D

FM IILHI WBGR0083 11JUL91

TC EXTCTT/GMR

DISTR XDC FSR

REF YOURTEL GMR1199 02JUL91

---IRAQI NATIONAL DAY INVITATIONS

NEITHER CDN, USA NOR UK HOPS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO IRAQI

NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION AND AS RESULT EC HOPS HAVE COLLECTIVELY
DECIDED NOT TO ATTEND.

CCC/103 140943Z WBGR0083

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JUL 15 1991

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| FILE | 20-1-2-1RAQ | |
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ACTION
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RECEIVED IN GMD

JUL 15 1991

P R O T E C T E D

FM BCNN ZQGR0148 11JUL91

TO INTCTT GMD

IISTR GMR XIC

---IRAQ NATIONAL DAY

GRATEFUL FOR GUIDANCE ON ATTENDANCE AT FUNCTION DESCRIBED

AS 23 ANNIVERSARY OF THE 19-30 JULY REVOLUTION.

IELWORTH

CCC/125 111100Z ZQGR0148

*GMR
for action, please.
CPL
15/7/91
(Bonn should
have rec'd our
all-posts guidance,
but may need a
repeat.) - Jones
Re-transmitted done - 15/7/91
pl*

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20-1-2-1RAQ

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JUL 8 1991

P R O T E C T E D

FM MDRID XQGR0539 03JULY91

TO IXTOTT (GMR

DISTR GGB GMD RWD RWR XDC

---IRAK NATIONAL DAY

AMB RECEIVED INVITATION TO ATTEND IRAK NATIONAL DAY 17JULY. PLEASE
ADVISE IF SHE CAN ACCEPT INVITATION.

CCC/273 031200Z XQGR0539

*Joni - may I please have
a copy of the
ALL POSTS tel
that went out
on this subject?*

mb.

ACTION
SUITE A DONNER

RECEIVED IN GMR

JUL 8 1991

P R O T E C T E D

FM MERID IQGR0539 03JULY91

TO EXTOTT(GMR)

DISIR GGB GMD RWD RWR XDC

---IRAK NATIONAL DAY

AME RECEIVED INVITATION TO ATTEND IRAK NATIONAL DAY 17JULY. PLEASE
ADVISE IF SHE CAN ACCEPT INVITATION.

CCC/273 031200Z IQGR0539

RECEIVED IN GMA

JUL 5 1991

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P R O T E C T E D

FM CNBRA YAGR1148 03JUL91

TC EXTOTT/GMR

DISTR FSR

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| LOC | 20-1-2-1RAQ | |
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---IRAQI NATIONAL DAY

GRATEFUL TO KNOW IF ACTING HC SHOULD ATTEND IRAQI NATIONAL DAY 17JUL.

CCC/217 030550Z YAGR1148

Josée -

*please send tel to CNBRA
with ref to ALL POSTS tel
Terry sent on this subject.*

Thanks.

W6.



ACTION
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| 3. | 6. |

P R O T E C T E D

FM ISAKA XPGR0548 02JUL91
TO INTCTT (GAM)

---IRAQI NATL DAY RECEPTION

RECE INVITATION TO ATTEND RECEPTION ON OCCASION OF IRAQI NATL DAY.
GRATIFUL YOUR INSTRUCTION ON ATTENDANCE.

CCC/291 021129Z XPGR0548

*Try -^A Did your consultation
with USS on Iraqi Natl Day
cover overseas?*

WG

*B. Given G6H's reluctance to
have anything political in Natl Day
mags would you like to
find me some themes for
this year's mag?*

*GMR
W.M. Gugen 993-6451*

Thanks

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| FILE | DOSSIER | |
| 20-1-2-1RAQ | | |
| LJC | | |

P R O T E C T E D

FM EXTOTT GMR1199 02JUL91

TO ALL MISSIONS/TOUTES LES MISSIONS DELIVER BY 030900

DISTR GENERAL/GENERALE

---IRAQI NATIONAL DAY INVITATIONS/INVITATION POUR LA JOURNEE
NATIONAL DES IRAQIENS.

WE HAVE HAD REQUESTS FOR GUIDANCE CONCERNING THE QUESTION OF
WHETHER TO ACCEPT INVITATIONS FROM IRAQI DIPLOMATS ON THEIR
NATIONAL DAY JULY 18 .

2.WE WOULD NOT WISH TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION, EITHER TO THE IRAQIS OR
TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE THAT WE ARE RESUMING FULL, CORDIAL
RELATIONS. HOWEVER, WE HAVE MAINTAINED CORRECT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
THROUGHOUT THE CRISIS AND ITS AFTERMATH.

3.CONSISTENT WITH THAT FORMULATION WOULD BE A VERY LIMITED
ATTENDANCE AT THE IRAQI NATIONAL DAY ON 18 JULY (LIMITED AT
HEADQUARTERS TO GMD AND THE IRAQ DESK OFFICER FROM GMR). OTHER
DEPARTMENTS AND OUR POSTS ABROAD ARE ADVISED TO KEEP THEIR
PARTICIPATION AT THE WORKING LEVEL.

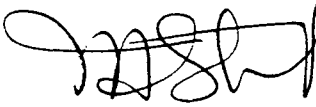
4.ON NOUS A DEMANDE S IL FALLAIT ACCEPTER LES INVITATIONS DES
DIPLOMATS IRAQIENS POUR LEUR JOURNEE NATIONALE, LE 18 JUILLET.

5.NOUS NE VOUDRIONS PAS DONNER L IMPRESSION AUX IRAQIENS OU A LA
POPULATION EN GENERAL QE NOUS RENOUONS DES RELATIONS COMPLETS ET
CORDIALES.TOUTEFOIS,NOUS AVONS ENTRETENU DES RELATIONS
DIPLOMATIQUES CORRECTES PENDANT LA CRISE ET SES SUITES.

T. STORMS

GMR

0-5994


A.N.ROBINSON

000090

PAGE TWO GMR1199 PROTECTED 3JUL91

6.IL CONVIENDRAIT DONC D ETRE PRESENT EN NOMBRE TRES LIMITE A LA JOURNEE NATIONALE DES IRAQIENS, LE 18 JUILLET (A L ADMINISTRATION CENTRALE, NOTRE PRESENCE SERAIT RESTREINTE AU PERSONNEL DE GMD ET AU RESPONSABLE DE L IRAQ A GMR). ON RECOMMANDE AUX AUTRES MINISTERS ET A NOS MISSION A L ETRANGER DE LIMITER LEUR PARTICIPATION AU NIVEAU OPERATIONNEL.

FILE NO: _____

TELEGRAM RETRANSMIT FORM

FILE DIARY CIRC DIV

CONCENTRE: (NITC)

Please repeat attached telegram:

FROM: EXTOTT NUMBER: 1198 DATE: 02 Jul 91

CLASSIFICATION: Protected

ACTION TO: Bonn.

INFO: _____

DISTR: _____

[Signature]
Authorizing Officer

GMR
Division

990-5994
Phone

15/7/91
Date

Note: It is the responsibility of the Authorizing Officer to attach a copy of telegram to be repeated to this form.

GMR/T. STORMS/0-5994/JB

External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

TO / À

• USS (through GCB, GMD)

FROM / DE

• GMR

REFERENCE
RÉFÉRENCE

SUBJECT
SUJET

• Invitations to and from Iraqi Embassies

Security / Sécurité
PROTECTED

Accession / Référence

693533

File / Dossier

20-1-2-1RAQ

Date

June 26, 1991

Number / Numéro

GMR-1176

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

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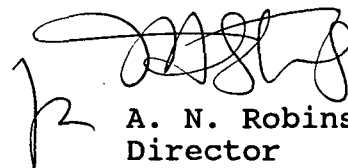
We have had requests for guidance from both Ottawa (in this Department and others) and missions abroad concerning the question of whether to accept invitations from Iraqi diplomats on their national day July 18 or whether to extend invitations to them for July 1. We propose, if you agree, to take the following line.

We would not wish to give the impression, either to the Iraqis or to the public at large that we are resuming full, cordial relations. However, we have maintained correct diplomatic relations throughout the crisis and its aftermath. Consistent with that formulation would be a very limited attendance by this Department at the Iraqi national day on 18 July, limited to GMD and the Iraq desk officer from GMR. Other departments and our posts abroad should be advised to keep their participation at the working level.

Invitations to such Canada Day celebrations as are still held at Missions abroad should be limited to the Iraqi head of mission, without substitution.

Do you agree?

Yes I do



A. N. Robinson
Director
Middle East Relations
Division

RWP

SECRET

ACTION
SUITE A DONNER

SECRET

P.A. TO FILE

FM VPERM RHEG1959 21JUN91

TO EXTOTT (RGP)

TC

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| FILE 20-1-2-IRAQ | DOSSIER |
| LOC A7-20 (A4) | |

INFO PARIS LDN BRU BERN ROME OSLO STKHM MDRID LSBON COPEN BONN
HAGUE DUBLN BPEST PRGUE BUCST BGRAD WSAW AMMAN DMCUS ANKRA ATHNS
MOSCO KWAIT TERAN CAIRO ALGER RABAT RYADH VIENN EXTOTT OFB/STEWART
DISTR ISS ESN GRP

---IRAQI PHYSICIST HUSSAIN AL SHAHRISTANI

IAEA IN VIENNA HAS BEEN ASSIGNED THE TASK OF LOCATING AND
REMOVING ALL BOMB-GRADE NUCLEAR MATERIAL FROM IRAQ, BY THE
UN SPEJCIAL JCOMMISSION. A HIGHLY PLACED IRAQI NUCLEAR PHYSICIST
RECENTLY CONTACTED A FRIEND IN ROME SAYING HE WAS OUT OF
IRAQ AND LOOKING FOR WORK. HE DID NOT DISCLOSE HIS WHEREABOUTS. THE
PEOPLE AT THE IAEA IN CHARGE OF THE IRAQI TASK FORCE WOULD
LIKE TO TALK TO HIM (ONE OF THEM, ZIFFERERO, IS AN OLD FRIEND
OF SHAHRISTANI).

2. SINCE SHAHRISTANI WAS EDUCATED IN CDA IN THE EARLY 70S
AND MARRIED A CDN WOMAN, HE MAY TURN UP AT A CDN EMBASSY. IF
HE DOES, WOULD YOU ASK HIM TO CONTACT JOHN SAINSBURY, SCIENCE
COUNSELLOR, AT THE EMBASSY IN VIENNA. ASSURE HIM THAT ALL
CONTACTS WILL BE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CCC/258 210758Z RHEG1959

Secretary of State for External Affairs



Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires extérieures

Canada

OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0G2

JUN 11 1991

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| 692047 | DATE |
| 20-1-2-1RAQ | DOSSIER |

Mr. Svend J. Robinson, M.P.
Room 386, Confederation Building
House of Commons
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

Dear Svend:

Thank you for the information in your letter of March 28, 1991, concerning Dr. M.G. Shawkat of the "Free Iraqi Council".

Officials in my Department would be willing to speak with Dr. Shawkat on matters concerning Iraq.

Dr. Shawkat should be invited to contact Andrew Robinson, Director of the Middle East Relations Division in External Affairs and International Trade Canada (613-990-5991).

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed by
Barbara McDougall
a signé l'original

Barbara McDougall



External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

TRANSMITTAL SLIP - NOTE D'ENVOI

Bico

GMR/G.JACOBY/0-5976/jb

TO/À Mina (through GMD & CGE)

FROM/DE GMR

SUBJECT/SUJET FREE IRAQI COUNCIL

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Security Sécurité | PROTECTED |
| File Dossier | GMR-0633 |
| Date | 29 APRIL, 1991 |

ATTACHMENT
PIÈCE JOINTE Letter for the signature of the SSEA

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|-----------------------------|--|---|
| MINA FILE DMCR BMM | <p>→ R. Archibald armed up 09 May</p> <p>Ok to sig back also</p> <p>is it Free Iraq or Iraqi Council?</p> <p>note re keeping names & titles together</p> | <p>The attached letter is for your signature, if you agree.</p> <p>REQUIRED BY/DEMANDÉ POUR</p> <p><i>Andrew Robinson</i> Andrew Robinson Director Middle East Relations Division</p> |

MAY 27 1991
MAY 7 1991

TO BE RETAINED WITH FILE COPY - A CONSERVER AVEC L'EXEMPLAIRE DESTINÉ AU DOSSI 000096



External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

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Ottawa, Ont.
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| A4. | |

20-1-2-1 RAR

FILE / TÉLÉCOPIE

FACSIMILE / TÉLÉCOPIE

Security / Sécurité: UNCLASSIFIED Date: May 28, 1991

To / A: Sylvia Curren From / De: George Jacoby

City / Ville: OTTAWA

City / Ville: _____
Fax No. / No de télécopie: 238-8750 Fax No. / No. de télécopie: 993-7975

Number of pages including this page / Nombre de pages avec cette feuille: 3

COMMENTS / COMMENTAIRES: _____

If there is any problem upon receipt of this fax, please call / S'il y a des problèmes à la réception de cette télécopie, prière d'appeler le:

George Jacoby

Signature

990-5976

Telephone No. / Téléphone No.

MAY 23 '91 12:06

P02

NO. 266

P002/007

12:03

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PROGRAM: **SCRUM**
EMISSION:

DATE: **MAY 23, 1991**
DATE:

NETWORK / STATION: **# 07786**
RESEAU / STATION:

TIME: **-----**
HEURE:

SCRUM AT INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S

Q: Has there been a decision made on who will attend the funeral service?

BRIAN MULRONEY: Barbara McDougall will be on her way shortly to represent the government.

Q: Could I ask you, President Bush said the other day that sanctions should not, against Iraq, should not be lifted until Mr. Hussein has left power. Would you agree with that? How long do you envision those sanctions continuing?

MULRONEY: I don't know, but the...you will remember that some of the members of the coalition wanted very strongly his removal as leader of Iraq before we brought hostilities to an end. And Canada's position was that we would only go so far as to cause him to bring about the enforcement of the UN resolutions. The resolutions did not call for his removal or overthrow, many people think unfortunately. In any case he certainly is disqualified to lead in any moral or

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significant way. And we hope and expect it will be a matter of time before the Iraqi citizens will use their own good judgment in this regard.

Q: M. le premier ministre, le président Gorbatchev veut 100 milliards pour relancer son économie, 100 milliards des pays plus riches. Est-ce que vous pensez que c'est réaliste?

MULRONEY: On a pas reçu une communication directe de lui, mais j'ai vu une allusion à ce chiffre-là dans les journaux de ce matin. On va attendre. On sait qu'il a des problèmes des plus sérieux dans son pays. L'argument à l'encontre de cela, Daniel, c'est que c'est de l'argent perdu, de l'argent gaspillé parce que le système est tellement déficient que même une infusion de capital de cette nature ne pourrait ou ne saurait aider ou sauver la situation économique en Union soviétique. Ça c'est l'argument contre.

L'argument essentiel en faveur c'est que M. Gorbatchev lui-même représente un élément essentiellement constructif et positif pour l'avenir et la stabilité économique de l'Union soviétique contribue énormément à la stabilisation des relations à travers le monde. Vous n'avez qu'à regarder la situation dans le golfe au mois de janvier pour vous en apercevoir.

C'est plutôt à cette deuxième école que le Canada se lâche(?). On a tendance à vouloir supporter M. Gorbatchev et ses réformes de façon active et substantielle. Et on va attendre les présentations qui vont sûrement venir dans les prochaines semaines avant Londres avant de dire non.

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---BGHDD:RE-OPENING OF CDN EMB

TURKISH MFA ASKED US MAY22 WHEN CDA IS RE-OPENING ITS EMB IN
BGHDD. APPARENTLY TURKISH ANATOLIAN NEWS AGENCY CARRIED STORY
FROM BGHDD SOURCES SAYING THAT CDA ALONG WITH AUSTRALIA,
PHILIPPINES, BRAZIL, NIGERIA AND SENEGAL HAVE SENT OFFICIALS
TO BGHDD TO RE-OPEN MISSIONS. MFA WOULD BE INTERESTED IN KNOWING
CDN PLANS.

CCC/071 220917Z ZEGR0406



External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

TO/A • File

FROM/DE • GMR

REFERENCE
RÉFÉRENCE •

SUBJECT
SUJET • COMMUNICATION FROM IRAQI PRIME MINISTER

Security / Sécurité
UNCLASSIFIED

Accession / Référence

45-MIDEA 54-13-3-1

File / Dossier

20-1-2-IRAQ

Date

7 May 1991

Number / Numéro

GMR-0820

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ANNEXES

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Attached, for your information, is a communication from the Prime Minister of Iraq, Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi, to Prime Minister Mulroney.


2. The Iraqi communication makes three main points:

(a) The insurrections in northern and southern Iraq are being carried out by non-popular "criminal" elements assisted by outside forces.

(b) The Kurdish refugee situation has been encouraged by Kurdish rebel leaders to stir international sympathy, particularly from a media hostile to Iraq.

(c) Unilateral actions by outside powers into Iraq in support of humanitarian goals without Iraqi agreement runs contrary to the U.N. Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights and the New World Order as well as Iraq's independence and territorial integrity.

3. The Embassy of Iraq is well aware of Canadian positions on these matters. We do not propose to respond specifically to this communication.


Andrew Robinson
Director
Middle East Relations
Division

EMBASSY
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
OTTAWA



سفارة الجمهورية العراقية
أوتاوا

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MAY 03 1991

The Embassy of the Republic of Iraq presents its compliments to the Office of the Prime Minister and has the honour to enclose a message addressed to His Excellency the Right Honourable Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, by His Excellency Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi, Prime Minister of the Republic of Iraq.

The Embassy of the Republic of Iraq avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Office of the Prime Minister the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ottawa, April 30, 1991.



EMBASSY
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ
OTTAWA



سفارة الجمهورية العراقية
أوتاوا

TRANSLATION

Your Excellency,

I am writing to you to put you in the picture as to the developments that have occurred in our country since the cessation of military operations waged by the armies of the United States of America and its allies against Iraq, the hostilities that spared no target from destruction and sabotage, be it a residential complex, scientific or cultural centre, and economic installation, a construction facility, a transport and communications system, or any other public service facilities.

Since the day on which a de facto ceasefire was announced, Iraq and its people have been subjected to a wave of ferocious atrocities perpetrated by gangs of saboteurs, who had been trained for a long time in Iran and other neighbouring countries, including elements of Iranian nationality and identity. These gangs came to complete the thirty-state onslaught of destruction, killing and pillaging of innocent people in their homes. The victims were mutilated in a manner that made death a merciful end. Their nose, ears, limbs, tongues and genitals were mercilessly cut off while their eyes were gouged out. No one escaped this savage torture and mutilation, a woman be it, a man or a child, scientist or a writer, military or civilian, Indeed, the fever of crime and violation of values and morality reached its peak when the criminals derived, in

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أوتاوا

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a typically sadistic manner, ecstasy in deepening the humiliation of victims, when girls and wives were dragged out, tied up and then raped in front of their helpless parents and spouses. Hatchets and knives were used to chop off people's heads in an attempt to terrorize the population of the towns and villages which fell under the control of the bandits who burnt and destroyed private as well as public property and pillaged homes and stores.

All these criminal acts are indisputably documented and substantiated by the confessions of the arrested criminals who have been falsely and distortingly described by the media hostile to Iraq as "opposition" and their heinous acts as "a popular uprising".

Excellency,

This wave of criminal action stormed the northern part of Iraq at the hands of people counted as Iraqi Kurds, simply because their nationality or identity was such. The same thing had happened to the southern part of Iraq but no such complications emerged. The rule of law has prevailed and order and stability has been restored to the southern towns. Some saboteurs have consequently fled into Iran or into the southernmost part of Iraq seeking protection from the American forces which appear to have entered our territory for this purpose in the first place. This fact has been revealed through enemy statements, the western media and American officials involved in this conspiracy.

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سفارة الجمهورية العراقية
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What made a complicated situation even more so and made it appear, in part, a humanitarian issue requiring sympathy from quarters unaware of the reality and details of the crime was that the criminals, subsequent to the collapse of their rebellion, retreated to the areas outside Iraq wherefrom they had come began to spread false rumours that the government was about to conduct indiscriminate attacks with chemical weapons at the towns in which the rebellion had occurred. The saboteurs also dragged, by force and through coercion, under the threat of arms, those who did not believe their rumours, This was part of the way in which they wanted to complete the implementation of the plan to undermine the legitimate national government of Iraq. This was confirmed by statements made by the men and women who have returned in thousands to their towns with the help of the Iraqi authorities which have mobilized all their capabilities to their return to their homes and property and to the provision of their requirements for a decent and peaceful life. Those yet to return will do so once they have rid themselves of the control and terror imposed upon them by the saboteurs.

The objective behind the plan to displace by force the Kurdish families at the hands of the armed rebels was to use those families as a protective cover for the rebels' withdrawal. The leaders of the rebellion also wanted to attract the attention of the hostile media to the pictures of displaced women, children and the elderly, as they were going through the difficult terrain of the area and in bad weather conditions and hence generate sympathy and human concern while obscuring or weakening the emphasis on the heinous crimes of the rebels which the world public opinion has now begun to

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سفارة الجمهورية العراقية
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see through balanced on-site reporting by fair-minded journalists.

Your Excellency,

What has happened in southern and northern Iraq does not come under the freedom of belief or doctrine which normally expressed through peaceful political means and within the framework of democracy as known to all. What has happened is an armed criminal action against the state and the people, as individuals, as public property and as values. All this took place while an armed external aggression was being perpetrated against the country; and the collaboration between the two aggressions is clear and obvious. If the purpose of the relief extended to those fleeing the danger areas was truly honourable, as it has been claimed, then the relief work should have been done in cooperation with the Iraqi Red Crescent or the Iraqi government while providing the guarantees required to ensure that the relief aid has reached those who truly deserve it.

The purpose of the governments stirring this issue up and thus violating the sovereignty of Iraq and its people and its right through aggressive air exhibitionism conducted by the countries involved in dropping the so called relief in such a flagrant manner without putting Iraq in the picture beforehand except through letters of notifications such as the one handed by the US government to our Head of the Iraqi Interest Section in Washington on 10 April 1991 (a copy is attached herewith) , runs contrary to the very essence of the UN Charter, the Declaration of Human Rights and the New World

EMBASSY
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سفارة الجمهورية العراقية
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Order, Why is it that those who claim to be truly desirous to cooperate for humanitarian ends have so far failed to cooperate with the official authorities in Iraq in order to extend relief aid to all the people of Iraq, including the Kurds, despite the fact that military hostilities were effectively halted on 28 February 1991 and that a formal ceasefire was announced in a resolution adopted by the Security Council on 3 April 1991 ? The people of Iraq as a whole have been suffering for nine months now as a result of the inhuman economic blockade imposed upon them primarily by the United States armed forces with the cooperation of the other states which chose, or were coerced, to go along with the United States. How come those desirous of extending humanitarian aid have failed to cooperate with the Iraqi authorities in the repatriation of those who have been displaced against their will and who truly wish to return home away from the threats of the criminals who forced the Kurdish families into this predicament.

Iraq has declared a general amnesty to all Kurds involved in the rebellion and has extended it several times. A memorandum of understanding was also signed on 18 April 1991 between the Iraqi government and the United Nations in order to ensure the safe return of Kurdish refugees to their homes and the provision of all their requirements for a decent life in cooperation and coordination with the UN mission and other international humanitarian organisations.

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OTTAWA



سفارة الجمهورية العراقية
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(6)

In spite of the signing of the memorandum of understanding with the United Nations, the United States, Britain and France have announced that they are sending forces to northern Iraq to establish what they describe as "secure camps" for the Kurds, and to provide them with relief aid. This is being done in spite of Iraq's vigorous objections and of the UN Secretary General's assertion that no step of this kind should be taken towards Iraq, as a sovereign member-state of the United Nations, without Iraq's prior agreement.

The conduct demonstrated by the governments of Washington, London and Paris constitutes a flagrant violation of Iraq's independence and territorial integrity and an interference in its internal affairs. This conduct should be denounced and condemned as a dangerous precedent in international relations which contravenes with the UN Charter.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Dr. Sa'doun Hammadi
Prime Minister of the Republic
of Iraq
Baghdad- 15 Shawal, 1411 AH.
29 April, 1911 AD.

--THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAS MADE CLEAR IN UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 688 ITS GRAVE CONCERN REGARDING MASSIVE REFUGEE FLOWS WHICH THREATEN INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE REGION.

--WITH SECRETARY BAKER'S VISIT TO THE TURKISH-IRAQI BORDER APRIL 8, IT HAS BECOME CLEAR TO US THAT EXTRAORDINARY EFFORTS WILL BE NEEDED TO STABILIZE THE SITUATION AND REMOVE THIS THREAT.

--THIS DISPLACEMENT HAS CREATED A NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEERS TO OPERATE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF IRAQ TO CARE FOR THOSE DISPLACED. IRAQI FORCES SHOULD TAKE NO ACTIONS IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY, INCLUDING SOUTHERN OR NORTHERN IRAQ, WHICH MIGHT INTERFERE WITH THE PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN SERVICES.

--OUR ONGOING OPERATIONS TO SUPPLY BASIC NECESSITIES TO THE NEEDY CIVILIAN POPULATION IN PARTS OF IRAQ IS PART OF THIS EFFORT. MUCH MORE WILL BE NEEDED.

--SAFE CONDUCT OF THESE OPERATIONS NECESSITATES CONTINUED COMBAT AIR PATROL IN IRAQI AIRSPACE SO LONG AS U.S. FORCES ARE OPERATING IN SOUTHERN OR NORTHERN IRAQ. THESE PATROLS WILL CONTINUE EVEN WITH A UNSC DECLARATION OF A FORMAL CEASE-FIRE.

--TO AVOID ANY POSSIBLE MISUNDERSTANDING OR CONFLICT WITH IRAQI FORCES, THE U.S. WANTS TO EMPHASIZE EXISTING POLICY WHICH DOES NOT PERMIT ANY FIXED-WING IRAQI AIR ACTIVITY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. MOREOVER, AS WE INFORMED YOU ON APRIL 6, NO IRAQI AIRCRAFT OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING HELICOPTERS, SHOULD FLY NORTH OF THE 36TH PARALLEL UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

--OBVIOUSLY, IT WOULD BE IN THE INTEREST OF IRAQ AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE TO RESTORE MORE NORMAL CONDITIONS INSIDE IRAQ. THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ SHOULD IMMEDIATELY CONSIDER MEASURES TO DO SO, INCLUDING IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF ALL MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAQI CITIZENS, FORMAL ASSURANCES AGAINST REPRISALS AND THE INDEFINITE EXTENSION OF THE CURRENT AMNESTY.

--IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT IRAQ CONVINCE ITS OWN CITIZENS AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY THAT REPRESSION IS ENDED AND OPEN A DIALOGUE TO ENSURE THAT THE HUMAN AND POLITICAL RIGHTS OF ALL IRAQI CITIZENS ARE RESPECTED.

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MEMORANDUM

02 May 1991

TO: GMR/Robinson IMU/Svoboda EEA/Martin JLOB/Holmes
FROM: MINA/E. Puxley
SUBJECT: ASSISTANCE TO KURDS

Attached for your information is a brief report prepared by MINE/Gina Watson on the Round Table sponsored by the Liberal External Affairs and National Defence Caucus Committee on the above subject on April 29.

The Committee is expected to send the report with recommendations to the SSEA prior to the resumption of House of Commons proceedings on May 13. Issues raised at this meeting can, of course, be expected to resurface in Question Period.

3.P.
E.P.

Attachment

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"The Refugee Dilemma and the Kurdish Situation"

Report on the Round Table Sponsored by the Liberal External Affairs and National Defence Caucus Committee

The Liberal External Affairs and National Defence committee held a round table discussion with members of the non-governmental, church, and academic communities on April 29 to discuss the situation faced by the Kurdish refugees and the long-term questions surrounding the treatment of refugees.

The committee will be presenting a report with recommendations to the government based on the outcome of this discussion.

The following is a brief summary of the discussion held at the round table with highlights of the participants' remarks.

Summary of the Meeting

The overall conclusion of the meeting was that Canada has not done enough for the Kurds: the basic humanitarian needs of the Kurds have not been met. Canada contributed \$600 million for the Gulf War and only \$16.5 million for the Kurds. The amount for humanitarian aid represents about 2 per cent of the war effort.

Mention was made of the fact that we are facing this issue in a time of fiscal restraint. Foreign aid cuts were mentioned as a reality of the times. The church groups noted that their appeals had met with poor response because they are working on many other appeals at the same time. UNICEF, however, said their public appeal had been greeted with an overwhelmingly positive response.

Humanitarian aid, while seen as very necessary now, was viewed as only a short-term solution. The question of the long-term prospects for the Kurds was raised: How do we deal with the Kurds so that they don't end up as a lost group like the Palestinians? Reference was constantly made to having the Kurds return to a free and democratic Iraq. How this is to be achieved remained unclear, but there was a clear message that the international community has a role to play and a responsibility rising out of the war - both politically and economically. The option of having Kurdish refugees come to Canada was not promoted, rather the idea of having Kurds return to Iraq was favoured.

The question of human rights abuses was greatly discussed: How do you enforce the cessation of human rights abuses and genocide when another sovereign state is involved? Some people took the point of view that sovereignty should be overlooked when it comes to human rights abuses, while others were more cautious: If we support interference in this case what is to prevent the UN from coming into Canada for what they consider human rights abuses? Enclaves, while necessary now, were not seen as the solution to human rights abuses in Iraq.

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MPs' Remarks

Lloyd Axworthy, External Affairs critic

- Basic humanitarian needs of the Kurds are not being met
- There is a responsibility on the part of the international community to find a solution to the Kurdish problem.
- How do you enforce the cessation of human rights abuses
- How do we deal with the Kurds themselves so we don't end up with another lost group such as the Palestinians.
- Raised the issue of foreign aid budget cuts.
- Difference between improving the situation in the short-term vs a long term solution.
- Must deal with question of human rights abuses - not being solved by creating enclaves.
- Removal of Saddam Hussein will not solve much - succeder in the Ba'ath Party will be equally against the Kurds.

Tom Wappel, Immigration critic

- If we must find a solution for the Kurds within Iraq, what does this mean for international sovereignty?
- We must relate solution to international law.
- Consider the role and future role of the UN.

Herb Gray, Finance critic

- Since the round table focussed most heavily of the Kurds at the border of Turkey, he raised the issue of Kurds on the border of Iran and the Shiites problem in the south of Iraq.
- How do we as Canadians and the international community respond to the question of the Kurds?

Berryl Gaffney, Human Rights critic

- We, as part of the coalition of forces into Iraq looking for a solution, created a bigger problem: We won the war but lost the dignity of a people who were being persecuted.
- Human Rights violations are overwhelming.
- First problem of shelter and food for Kurds was not adequately addressed. We only spent 2 per cent of what we spent on war.
- Have to stop worrying about the sovereignty within a country when human rights are being violated.

Christine Stewart, CIDA critic and associate critic for Human Rights

- UN is being subverted by major powers
- Should empower UN and have it grow.
- Meager financial fund-raising effort by Canada and the NGO community

- 3 -

- NGOs do not have broad experience in that part of the world.
- Refugee problems are problems of sovereignty - they would much rather be secure in home areas than in camps.
- Are there not ways we can capitalize on major powers intervening in a sovereign problem - use this situation in Iraq to set a precedent for responding to refugee situation worldwide.
- Does not agree with the situation of Iraqi enclaves - can the international community do something now that they are there.

- 4 -

Participants' Remarks

Kurdish Representative

- Expand relief efforts until Kurds can resettle in Iraq.
- Set up independent democratically elected government for Iraq
- Trail and punishment of Saddam Hussein and the Ba'ath Party.
- Condemn Turkey for not opening up their border
- Kurds should have observer status at UN
- Send delegation to Turkey and Iran to examine situation of Kurdish refugees.

Turkish Ambassador

- Not the first time Turks have had to deal with Kurdish refugees in 1988 many Kurdish refugees stayed
- In view of high numbers this time they could not open their borders
- If Turkey should have to open its borders, borders of every country should be opened.
- Solution lies within the hands to the United Nations and Iraq itself: Kurds and other refugees should be able to go back to their homes in a free and democratic Iraq.

UNICEF

- Since January setting up stock piles of resources and helping displaced people.
- Now in Turkey there are 700,000 people in 14 camps and 800,000 at the border.
- In Iran there are 1.1 million people and 500,000 at the border.
- Hard to mount relief program given difficult conditions
- Have launched a public appeal to which there has been overwhelming response (in contrast to appeal launched by church groups which has received minimal response.)

Church Groups: Anglican, Conference of Bishops, Presbyterian, Jesuits

- Response to appeals minimal
- Dealing with other large scale disasters at the same time
- Relief effort by Canada in general is not enough - Canada contributed 600 million to the war and only 16.5 million to the Kurdish refugee problem - less than 2 % of war effort.
- Need a permanent solution in the region -repatriation in not enough: work toward peace activities: free elections in Iraq.
- Peace and human rights solution: Canada could take a lead.
- There is budgetary restraint in a time of increased international need but the government found money for the war - therefore money can be found for humanitarian assistance. It is a matter of political will.

- 5 -

- What about holding an international peace conference through the UN
- Kurds are hot issue now because the cameras are on them, what happens when the cameras go home.

NGOs: CCIC, InterPares

- Working on other large scale disasters at the same time
- CCIC reported \$1.8 million raised through all partners
- Other contributions include goods and shipping: coordination difficult, flow into region difficult
- Solution needed inside Iraq, problem not to be addressed by relief only: Why do we always go for the quick fix solution?

Joe Stern, Immigration Consultant

- Sovereign and international law is the crucial question
- International community has not found a way to enforce the Declaration on Human Rights - except in certain cases: eg South Africa
- To have a convention that says we shouldn't practice genocide is little comfort to those who have to suffer that very fate.
- Starting point is what Canada can do: Currently we have no connection between trade policies, cultural policies and bilateral relations. These policies are not influenced by human rights records.
- External Affairs practices quiet diplomacy which doesn't work.

Margarite Ritchie: Human Rights Institute of Canada

- Getting rid of Hussein may not solve the problem
- Enclaves in Iraq: Could UN guarantee them: Should UN guarantee them?
- Principles of self determination are needed or we will continue to have massive migrations.

GMR/WM GUSEN/993-6451/jb

External Affairs and
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Affaires extérieures et
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File

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SUBJECT
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-Recommended Action

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| Date April 29, 1991 |
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1. The attached executive summary was prepared here to provide a resumé of the 48-page report sent by Messrs. Gauthier and Smith from Amman on April 26, 1991. The report and conversations that we have had with the team during and following their visit to Iraq lead us to conclude that the principal advantage to be gained by an immediate return technical visit would be to supervise the pack-up of personal effects for those CBS who have been posted elsewhere. However, the requisite packing materials are unavailable either in Iraq or Jordan and may have to be sent out from Canada.

2. It is, therefore, my recommendation that the team be brought back to Canada until such time as Baghdad Embassy operations are resumed or until the necessary preparations can be made for a return technical visit. Mr. Smith is preparing a separate report on work needed to restore the most effective communications apparatus, but MIT's preliminary assessment is that he can assemble the necessary material most easily here in Ottawa.

3. Copies of the April 26 report will be furnished to MRCS and any other divisions deemed necessary.


Andrew Robinson
Acting Director General
Middle East Bureau

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29 April 1991

**Baghdad Assessment Team
Preliminary Report
Executive Summary**

The technical team sent to assess the status of the Canadian Government's assets in Baghdad and the feasibility of resuming public operations at the Embassy spent from April 15-24 in Iraq. The team comprised Consul Jean Gauthier and Communicator David Smith. Their conclusion is that, despite a badly damaged infrastructure, scarcity of goods and services and damage/looting at staff quarters and Chancery, it would be possible to bring in sufficient Canadian-based staff to resume operations. Whether there is sufficient justification for such a move or for an additional technical mission to pack up personal effects of those transferred is a question to be addressed at a higher level.

Road travel between Amman and Baghdad is relatively easy and, with Saddam's April 28 birthday gift to the nation of freedom to travel beyond Iraq and an end to gasoline rationing, it should become simpler, albeit more crowded. Coalition bombing has only left lasting damage to one major bridge on the Baghdad-Amman super highway.

Most of the Embassy staff quarters suffered some break-ins during the December-April period of CBS absence, the incidence seemingly greater for the SQ's further distant from the Chancery where, coincidentally, the vigilance by the locally-engaged staff member charged with custodial responsibilities may have been less intensive. The team concluded that local security authorities may have been responsible for the majority of break-ins. The Official Residence was left inviolate and the principal damage on the grounds of the Chancery was vandalism to the diesel generator and theft of its batteries, which can soon be put right. In short, despite the theft of various small Crown-owned appliances and personal items and damage to air conditioning units, office and living space is sufficiently in tact to permit fully-staffed operations.

All LES are accounted for, healthy and eager to return to work. They, MFA officials contacted, neighbours and the man-in-the-street are anxious to see the Canadian Embassy resume operations as a manifest of early steps towards Iraq's re-entry into the world community. The MFA's inability to produce gasoline coupons for Embassy use during the team's stay was probably more a reflection of the difficulties of dealing with another Ministry in a period of ad hoc decision-making than any ill-will. Problems of food supply and high prices should diminish once gasoline becomes freely available, as should LES difficulties in getting to work. Lab results from water samples taken by the team to Jordan will soon verify the relative danger of the current LES practice of freely drinking Baghdad tap water.

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The municipal electrical supply became increasingly reliable during the course of the team's stay in Baghdad, but there was no change in estimates that it might be 2-3 years before Iraq has a properly-functioning domestic telephone system. This injected elements of delay and the requirement for extra trips into the team's operations. It also makes the case for the absolute necessity of an effective two-way radio system to link members of the Embassy when operations resume.

The Soviet Ambassador debriefed Gauthier following a government-organized tour of northern Iraq and spoke of the administrative chaos apparent there. He also mentioned the imminent demobilization of large numbers of Iraqi armed forces. The impact that this and new or revived xenophobia will have on the security situation argues for implementing existing plans to upgrade SQ physical security, supplying the Embassy with an armoured vehicle when operations resume and for the possible dispatch of DND military security guards.

The Embassies that have maintained operations throughout the crisis - USSR, PRC, Cuba, Tunisia, Sudan Yemen, Algeria, Jordan, Holy See, and those that have resumed operations post-hostilities - Yugoslavia, Brazil - will no doubt continue functioning as local conditions improve. The re-opening of the missions of coalition members such as Canada, with whom diplomatic relations were not formally broken, will require careful weighing of the pro's and con's before proceeding.

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---GMD MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR OF IRAQ

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G. JACOBY

GMR

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ANDREW ROBINSON

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REF

---GMD MEETING WITH AMBASSADOR OF IRAQ

1.GMD CALLED IN AMBASSADOR OF IRAQ ON APRIL 23 TO REVIEW CANADA S
POSITION ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND WHAT WE ARE DOING TO CONTRIBUTE
TO HUMANITARIAN RELIEF.GMD ALSO REFERRED TO CONCERNS ABOUT HUMAN
RIGHTS IN IRAQ.

2.AMBASSADOR OF IRAQ PUT AS POSITIVE FACE AS POSSIBLE ON CURRENT
SITUATION INDICATING THAT STABILITY AND PUBLIC SERVICES WERE BEING
RESTORED,PARTICULARLY IN BAGHDAD.HE DID NOT REACT SUBSTANTIVELY TO
CANADIAN POINTS ON KURDISH SITUATION EXCEPT TO EXPRESS HOPE THAT
AGREEMENT UNDER NEGOTIATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND KURDISH
LEADERSHIP, BASED ON 1970 ACCORD ON LIMITED AUTONOMY, WOULD INDUCE
KURDISH POPULATION TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.IN PRIVATE CONVERSATION
AMBASSADOR VOLUNTEERED THAT SITUATION IN SOUTH WAS UNSTABLE AND
THAT BASRA HAD BEEN PARTICULARLY HARD HIT.

G. Jacoby
G.JACOBY

GMR

0-5976

G. Jacoby
ANDREW ROBINSON

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3.AMBASSADOR ENCOURAGED EARLY RESUMPTION OF OPERATIONS OF CANADIAN EMBASSY IN BAGHDAD, EMPHASIZING SYMBOLIC IMPORTANCE OF SUCH AN INITIATIVE. GMD INDICATED THAT WE CANNOT YET SAY WHEN OPERATIONS AT THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN BAGHDAD WILL BE RESUMED.

4.FOLLOWING FOR YOUR INFORMATION ARE TALKING POINTS USED BY GMD.

A.PLEASED AT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN UN (SADRUDIN) AND IRAQ. HOPE IT CAN SOON BE PUT INTO PLACE.

B.STRONG CANADIAN CONCERN ABOUT HUMANITARIAN SITUATION INSIDE IRAQ AND IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES. CANADA RECOGNIZES THAT THE EXTRAORDINARY HUMANITARIAN CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE EXTRAORDINARY RESPONSES.

C.WE ARE PLEASED THAT IRAQ APPEARS TO BE COOPERATING IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THESE PROTECTED CAMPS WHICH WE BELIEVE CAN HELP TO FACILITATE THE RETURN OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS TO THEIR HOMES. WE VIEW PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AS TEMPORARY AND WE HOPE IT WILL COME UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

D.CANADA'S RESPONSE HAS TAKEN VARIOUS FORMS.

E.CANADA HAS DONATED \$16.6 MILLION THROUGH INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES FOR RELIEF OF DISPLACED IRAQIS IN TURKEY AND IRAN AND, THROUGH HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES, IN IRAQ.

F.CANADIAN MILITARY TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT HAVE ALSO BEEN FERRYING SUPPLIES TO EASTERN TURKEY AND CONDUCTING PARA-DROPS OF SUPPLIES. WE WISH TO INFORM THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ THAT SOME OF THESE AIRCRAFT ARE OPERATING IN THE IMMEDIATE BORDER REGION FOR HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES AND THAT SOME DROPS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES MAY

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OCCUR ON THE IRAQI SIDE OF THE BORDER.

G.A MILITARY TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT HAS ALSO BEEN TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES TO IRAN FROM GERMANY.

H.A CANADIAN OFFICER PARTICIPATED IN THE APRIL 19 MEETING IN NORTHERN IRAQ BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES ENGAGED IN HUMANITARIAN RELIEF, AND IRAQI OFFICERS. THIS WAS BECAUSE OF OUR CONCERN FOR COORDINATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATION.

I.THE CANADIAN RED CROSS HAS SECONDED CANADIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL TO THE ICRC, WHICH IS ASSIGNING SOME OF THEM TO WORK IN IRAQ.

J.A CANADIAN FORCES FIELD AMBULANCE UNIT HAS BEEN DESPATCHED TO SOUTHEASTERN TURKEY TO HELP IN MEDICAL RELIEF. THE UNIT MAY OPERATE FOR CERTAIN PERIODS OF TIME IN THE CAMPS NOW BEING ESTABLISHED IN NORTHERN IRAQ. THIS TEAM WILL MAKE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE MEDICAL RELIEF OF THE DISPLACED IRAQI KURDS. WE HOPE THAT THIS UNIT CAN COME UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

K.TODAY THE FIRST UNIT OF CANADIAN PARTICIPANTS IN UNIKOM IS DEPARTING. CANADA HAS BEEN ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE OVER 20% OF THE FORCE. THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH OUR KNOWN EXPERIENCE AND IMPARTIALITY AS PEACEKEEPERS.

L.CANADIANS CONTINUE TO EXPRESS THEIR CONCERN ABOUT THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN IRAQ. THIS PERCEPTION WILL BE AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT FOR CANADA WITH RESPECT TO THE PROCESS OF IRAQ'S REINTEGRATION INTO THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS.

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TO OFFICE OF BARBARA MCDOUGAL/CHRISTINE
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REF

---Q & A'S ON IRAQI RECONSTRUCTION

COMCENTER PLEASE FAX (4 PAGES)

FAX # 952-0874

24 APR 91 13 58Z


G. JACOBY

GMR

0-5976


ANDREW ROBINSON

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HOUSE OF COMMONS BOOK — BRIEFING NOTE

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LIVRE DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES — NOTES D'INFORMATION

Section

Subject/Highlights / Sujet/Points saillants

SSEA COMMENTS ON CANADA'S POLICY TOWARDS IRAQI RECONSTRUCTION AND REPARATIONS.

Source ~~Print media based on SSEA comments in scrums in New York and Washington~~
after meetings with UN Secretary General and the U.S. Secretary of State
(press material attached)

Assessment / Évaluation

Classification

The SSEA is quoted as saying that Canada is prepared to contribute to the rebuilding of war-battered Iraq with or without Saddam Hussein at the country's helm. The SSEA suggested, however, that a change in regime in Baghdad might result in more lenient treatment on war damage. With respect to reparations, he indicated that Canada did not insist as strongly as others and that Canadian policy on this issue will depend on how events unfold in Iraq.

It is not known whether this matter was discussed with Secretary of State Baker. The USA has indicated that it would not contribute to Iraqi reconstruction and wishes to see reparations obligations fulfilled.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE ON IRAQI RECONSTRUCTION AND REPARATIONS.

- AS MR. CLARK INDICATED IN WASHINGTON, RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACE IN IRAQ WILL BE IMPORTANT FOR LONG TERM PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE REGION. WHEN RECONSTRUCTION IN IRAQ GETS UNDERWAY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH UN RESOLUTIONS, WE EXPECT THE CANADIAN PRIVATE SECTOR TO PARTICIPATE IN IT ON NORMAL COMMERCIAL TERMS.
- LIKE OTHER COUNTRIES, CANADA WILL RESPOND TO APPEALS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES SUCH AS THE RED CROSS.
- AS THE SSEA SAID, HOW IRAQ'S RECONSTRUCTION PROCEEDS WILL DEPEND ON HOW EVENTS EVOLVE IN IRAQ.

RE REPARATIONS

- CANADA SUPPORTS RESOLUTION 686 UNDER WHICH IRAQ IS CALLED UPON TO ACCEPT IN PRINCIPAL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES. HOW THIS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED WILL DEPEND ON FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.

Prepared by / Préparé par

G. JACOBY

Division / Direction

GMR

Date

5 MARCH 91

Tel. no. / N° de tél.

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MARCH 5, 1991

GULF WAR: THE AFTERMATH

o help Iraq rebuild even if Saddam stays, Clark says

NORMA GREENAWAY
SOUTHAM NEWS

WASHINGTON — Canada is prepared to contribute to the rebuilding of war-battered Iraq with or without Saddam Hussein at the country's helm, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark said yesterday.

But Clark suggested that a different leadership in Baghdad might result in more lenient treatment regarding demands that Iraq pay war damages to Kuwait and others injured by its invasion of the tiny, oil-rich emirate.

"We want to see how events develop in Iraq and elsewhere before we decide how firmly, how vigorously one might pursue reparations," Clark told reporters after meeting U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

The meeting came as Clark and Baker prepared for separate post-war tours of several Middle East countries.

Baker leaves Thursday; Clark took off last night for Saudi Arabia, his first stop in the five-country swing.

Asked whether Iraq would get better treatment if Saddam was gone, Clark replied: "I'm not putting a price tag on Saddam Hussein's head."

"Just as I didn't start an aggression against Kuwait, Saddam Hussein is the author of his own fate, fortune and misfortune. And we all have to take into account the kind of effect he has had on the world."

After an earlier round of meetings at the United Nations in New York, Clark told reporters Saddam's future is up to the Iraqi people.

He said that Canada's goals in the Gulf were limited to the Security Council resolutions, which did not include the ouster of Saddam.

If necessary, Canada "could live with and work with an Iraq in which Saddam Hussein remains,"

Clark said after meeting Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and other UN diplomats.

"What is important, I think, is to get on with the work of reconstruction and peace in Iraq."

In Washington, Clark said other countries "have tended to place more emphasis" than Canada on Iraq paying war reparations. The payment of damages was one of the 12 UN resolutions passed against Iraq after its Aug. 2 invasion.

Canada, along with the other members of the anti-Iraq coalition, had rejected a Soviet-Iraqi ceasefire plan late last month on grounds it wouldn't have forced Iraq to comply with all the resolutions.

Iraq informed the UN Security Council on Sunday that it would abide by all resolutions, three days after the U.S.-led coalition suspended fighting in the Gulf.

Clark brushed off suggestions Canada had softened its position on war reparations.

"I said we have placed less emphasis on a vigorous pursuit of that resolution than other countries have," he said, suggesting Canada wasn't willing to ignore the issue altogether.

Clark's Mideast schedule calls for stops in Saudi Arabia, newly liberated Kuwait, Syria, Jordan and Israel.

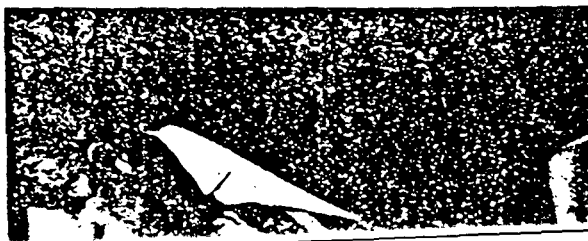
The minister of foreign affairs is to return to Ottawa next week, in time for U.S. President George Bush's visit March 13 to discuss the Gulf war's aftermath with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and also to sign a Canada-U.S. accord to curb acid rain.

The accord was negotiated late last year after sweeping new clean-air legislation became law in the United States.

The American law sets a strict timetable for cutting acid-rain-causing emissions from U.S. industrial sources almost in half by the turn of the century.

The Gazette

MAR - 5 1991



Cuellar yesterday.

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Does Canada propose to grant aid to Iraq in the post war period, and secondly will we push for war crimes, either actively or passively?

SSEA:

We are certainly prepared to be part of reconstruction in Iraq. We have not been among the countries that were insisting on the reparations, Resolutions of the Security Council although what policy we will adopt towards those matters will depend upon events I can't foresee in the next several weeks both here and in Iraq.

Question:

The question is about war crimes every day now we're seeing more and more horror stories of atrocities and looting, is this something that Canada is now quite happy now to forgive and forget, and if not in what 131

SSEA:

Well, obviously deeply troubled by the evidence that we see of the human atrocities that occurred. They occur in war, I think it is important that we first of all have more precise information as to what was done and on whose orders, and in what circumstances, and we would want to make decisions as to what remedy we would propose after we had more of that information in hand.

Question:

What if Security Council eventually gets around to a formal



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HOUSE OF COMMONS BOOK — BRIEFING NOTE

LIVRE DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES — NOTES D'INFORMATION

Section

GMR-0392

Subject/Highlights / Sujet/Points saillants

SSEA COMMENTS ON IRAQI RECONSTRUCTION
(Follow-on to Q&A on this subject of March 5)

Source

PRESS REPORTS

Assessment / Évaluation

Classification

UNCLASSIFIED

ASSESSMENT:

Press Reports quoting the SSEA to the effect that Canada is prepared to be a part of reconstruction of Iraq has resulted in phone calls from the public and political constituency offices requesting clarification. Generally, concerns are being expressed that Canada not contribute to Iraqi reconstruction now.

SUGGESTED RESPONSE:

- IN ADDITION TO THE POINTS SET OUT IN THE Q&A OF MARCH 5TH, IT IS NECESSARY TO STRESS THAT: THERE IS NO CURRENT PROPOSAL FOR CANADA TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ.

Prepared by / Préparé par
G. JACOBY

Division / Direction
GMR

Date 06MAR91

Tel. no. / No. de tél.
990-5976

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FILE

20-1-2-IRAQ

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LOC

FILE DIARY CIRC DIV?

GMD MEETING WITH THE AMBASSADOR OF IRAQ:

APR 23 1991

PURPOSE OF THE MEETING

- TO REVIEW WITH THE AMBASSADOR CANADA'S POSITION ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND WHAT WE ARE DOING TO CONTRIBUTE TO HUMANITARIAN RELIEF. AS A FURTHER POINT, TO REFER TO CANADIAN CONCERN ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS IN IRAQ.

MAIN TALKING POINTS

- PLEASED AT MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN UN (SADRUDIN) AND IRAQ. HOPE IT CAN SOON BE PUT INTO PLACE.
- STRONG CANADIAN CONCERN ABOUT HUMANITARIAN SITUATION INSIDE IRAQ AND IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES. CANADA RECOGNIZES THAT THE EXTRAORDINARY HUMANITARIAN CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE EXTRAORDINARY RESPONSES.
- WE ARE PLEASED THAT IRAQ APPEARS TO BE COOPERATING IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THESE PROTECTED CAMPS WHICH WE BELIEVE CAN HELP TO FACILITATE THE RETURN OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS TO THEIR HOMES. WE VIEW PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AS TEMPORARY AND WE HOPE IT WILL COME UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
- CANADA'S RESPONSE HAS TAKEN VARIOUS FORMS.
 - CANADA HAS DONATED \$16.6 MILLION THROUGH INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES FOR RELIEF OF DISPLACED IRAQIS IN TURKEY AND IRAN AND, THROUGH HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES, IN IRAQ.
 - CANADIAN MILITARY TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT HAVE ALSO BEEN FERRYING SUPPLIES TO EASTERN TURKEY AND CONDUCTING PARA-DROPS OF SUPPLIES. WE WISH TO INFORM THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ THAT SOME OF THESE AIRCRAFT ARE OPERATING IN THE IMMEDIATE BORDER REGION FOR HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES AND THAT SOME DROPS OF RELIEF SUPPLIES MAY OCCUR ON THE IRAQI SIDE OF THE BORDER.
 - A MILITARY TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT HAS ALSO BEEN TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES TO IRAN FROM GERMANY.

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- 2 -

- A CANADIAN OFFICER PARTICIPATED IN THE APRIL 19 MEETING IN NORTHERN IRAQ BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES ENGAGED IN HUMANITARIAN RELIEF, AND IRAQI OFFICERS. THIS WAS BECAUSE OF OUR CONCERN FOR COORDINATION OF THE HUMANITARIAN RELIEF OPERATION.
- THE CANADIAN RED CROSS HAS SECONDED CANADIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL TO THE ICRC, WHICH IS ASSIGNING SOME OF THEM TO WORK IN IRAQ.
- A CANADIAN FORCES FIELD AMBULANCE UNIT HAS BEEN DESPATCHED TO SOUTHEASTERN TURKEY TO HELP IN MEDICAL RELIEF. THE UNIT MAY OPERATE FOR CERTAIN PERIODS OF TIME IN THE CAMPS NOW BEING ESTABLISHED IN NORTHERN IRAQ. THIS TEAM WILL MAKE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE MEDICAL RELIEF OF THE DISPLACED IRAQI KURDS. WE HOPE THAT THIS UNIT CAN COME UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
- TODAY THE FIRST UNIT OF CANADIAN PARTICIPANTS IN UNIKOM IS DEPARTING. CANADA HAS BEEN ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE OVER 20% OF THE FORCE. THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH OUR KNOWN EXPERIENCE AND IMPARTIALITY AS PEACEKEEPERS.
- CANADIANS CONTINUE TO EXPRESS THEIR CONCERN ABOUT THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION IN IRAQ. THIS PERCEPTION WILL BE AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT FOR CANADA WITH RESPECT TO THE PROCESS OF IRAQ'S REINTEGRATION INTO THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS.
- AS YOU KNOW, A TWO MAN TECHNICAL TEAM HAS BEEN IN BAGHDAD OVER THE LAST WEEK TO ASSESS THE STATE OF CANADIAN ASSETS AND TO REVIEW A NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL FACTORS. THE TEAM HAS RECEIVED EXCELLENT COOPERATION FROM THE IRAQI MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND WE ARE VERY APPRECIATIVE. THE TEAM IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE BAGHDAD WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24. FURTHER TECHNICAL WORK MAY BE CARRIED OUT BY A TEAM IN THE NEAR FUTURE. WE CANNOT YET SAY WHEN OPERATIONS THE EMBASSY WILL BE RESUMED.

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Q&A FILE DIV DIARY CIRC EEA IMU
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FILE 90-1-2-1RAQ
1-11-GMR-2-3
GMR - 0611

SUBJECT

Status of the Canadian embassy in Bagdad: visit of a technical team. **FILE DIARY CIRC DIV**

SOURCE

No announcement is being made, but this matter could surface in the media.

ASSESSMENT:

A two man technical team will be visiting Bagdad in the next few days to evaluate the situation pertaining to the Canadian embassy which was closed on January 12. The team will be assessing the damage to Canadian property and other assets and the general environment for possible resumed embassy operations. The team will enter Bagdad from Amman by road, possibly on Saturday, April 13.

A decision on reopening the Canadian embassy in Bagdad is premature at the present time. A few embassies have reopened, such as Yugoslavia, but so far none from OECD countries. However, the technical team's assessment will be an important consideration in any future decision on the reopening of the embassy.

SUGGESTED REPLY:

- NO DECISION HAS BEEN MADE AS TO THE REOPENING OF THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN BAGDAD. SUCH A DECISION CONTINUES TO BE PREMATURE.

RESPONSIVE

- THE VISIT OF AN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL TEAM TO BAGDAD WILL HELP TO EVALUATE SOME OF THE FACTORS THAT WILL NEED TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN ANY DECISION ON THE REOPENING OF THE EMBASSY.

GEORGE JACOBY

George Jacoby GMR

9905976 April 10, 1991

GMR/Jean J. Gauthier/992-9121/jjg

External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

FILE DIARY CIRC DIV

TO / À • GGB

FROM / DE • GMD

REFERENCE
RÉFÉRENCE •

SUBJECT
SUJET • Mandate for the assessment team:
resumption of operations (Baghdad)

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| Security / Sécurité PROTECTED |
| Accession / Référence |
| File / Dossier BGHDD 20-1-2-IRAQ 5-1-3-GMR-BGHDD |
| Date April 10, 1991 |
| Number / Numéro GMR-0618 |

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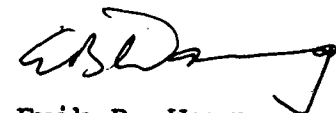
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MFFP/
Bernique

The Department is sending an assessment team to Baghdad composed of Mr. Jean J. Gauthier and Mr. David Smith, both of the Embassy prior to the temporary suspension of the Embassy's operations on January 12th, 1991.

2. The mandate of the team is as follows:
- Evaluate the condition of the Canadian government's assets in Baghdad and take the necessary and appropriate action to ensure their continued protection;
 - Evaluate the feasibility of a resumption of the Embassy's operations in the near future taking into consideration the following points:
 - * living conditions in and around Baghdad;
 - * safety and security conditions for the Canadian personnel that will staff the Embassy; and,
 - * whereabouts and availability of the locally-engaged staff and/or of qualified replacements.

3. While in Baghdad, it is expected that the team will contact as many as possible of our LES and inform them that the Department intends to retain them until further notice. It is recommended that, if feasible, the team provides our LES with the equivalent of two-month salary as was done before the suspension of operations in January.
(FYI: the LES received on January 11th, 1991 a sum representing their salary for January and February 1991.)

4. Do you agree?



Erik B. Wang
Director General
Middle East Bureau



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

A-02602-91 GND
INFO: MINA/DAUBNEY
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March 28, 1991

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PLEASE QUOTE: J9103572

Rt Hon Joe Clark, PC, MP
Secretary of State for External Affairs
165 East Block
House of Commons
Ottawa, ONT

Dear Joe,

Recently I met with Dr MG Shawkat, a member of the Free Iraqi Council, living in West Vancouver, BC. I understand that the Council has been recognized at very high levels by the British government. I believe that representatives of the Council would be most interested to meet with you or your officials to discuss Canada's position on democratization in Iraq as well as the question of humanitarian aid to the Iraqi people in the aftermath of the war. Please indicate whether such a meeting is possible and who would be involved. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Svend J Robinson, MP
Burnaby-Kingsway

SJR:jp
PASS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CABINET DU SECRETAIRE D'ETAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

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2818 G. J. J. J.

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From/De : SVEND J ROBINSON MP
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT - BURNABY-KINGSWAY

No.: A-02602-91

Subject/Sujet : BC;FREE IRAQI COUNCIL/MEET REQ
Classification: POLITICS MIDDLE EAST * POLITIQUE MOYEN-ORIENT

Action div./Dir. resp.: GMD
Info : MINA/DAUBNEY GODFREY PUXLEY SCOTT

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| Let./Tel. en date du | Date d'envoi à la direction | Echeance |
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| 28 MAR 91 | 08 APR 91 | **22 APR 91** |

Comments/Commentaires

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Reply by division Reponse de la direction | Disposition and/et date |
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9/10

MAR 1991

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JOURNAL DE BORD DE LA CELLULE DE CRISE SUR LE GOLFE

- 08:15 Kuwaitis have been living without money for ten days as the Iraqi dinar is no longer accepted. Gas, newspapers and phone calls are free, as is food for those families whose hoarded stocks are running low. Foreigners use US\$.
- 08:25 17 of the 38 foreign journalists freed by Iraq yesterday have arrived in Paris.
- 08:30 International flights have resumed to Riyadh and Dhahran, and will shortly to Doha. Tourism is starting to pick up.
- 08:40 A 21-truck Red Cross convoy of food, medicine and water treatment machinery has left Amman for Iraq. UN and Red Cross officials warn that warming weather dramatically increases the risk of killer epidemics. Baghdad has begun repairing water, sewer, electricity and phone systems.
- 08:55 King Fahd has praised President Gorbachev's "true stand" on the Gulf in a congratulatory cable.
- 09:00 The united Iraqi opposition in Damascus requests foreign food and medical aid to Iraq as well as support for the just struggle to get rid of Saddam Hussein.
- 09:05 The first 400 British troops are being withdrawn.
- 09:10 The Soviet Defence Ministry journalist in Iraq has said that the coalition victory is imaginary, public opinion will discover the grave losses among coalition troops, and Iraq's role has become stronger than before the war.
- 09:15 Iraqi Kurdish rebels claim to have captured several towns and villages near the oil centre of Kirkuk, and to be meeting little army resistance. They also claim to control a number of key roads.
- 09:15 UK junior foreign minister Douglas Hogg has gone to Syria and Jordan to try to free hostages including Terry Waite.
- 09:20 The emir of Kuwait promised James Baker that democratic reforms "absolutely" will be introduced, in accordance with the 1962 constitution suspended in 1985. He also said he will return to Kuwait this week, after a delay the Americans privately consider shocking. It seems the disarmament of Kuwaiti resistance guerrillas will end a threat to his safety.

- 09:30 James Baker said the rebellion in Iraq continues and that the USA had warned Iraq, through its UN representative, not to use chemical weapons to suppress it. Intercepted radio signals indicate that the Iraqi military command has authorized field troops to use them if needed. USA air raids may retaliate against any units that do so.
- 09:40 The PLO appears to have agreed to a meeting between James Baker and Palestinian leaders of the occupied territories, notably Faisal al Hussaini. However the DFLP calls for a boycott. Arafat seems to have pushed hard to restart the USA/Palestinian dialogue.
- 09:45 Yasser Arafat blamed "German history" for part of the Palestinians' suffering and said it was "shameful" that Germany had aided all countries affected by the Gulf War except the Palestinians. Explaining his support for Iraq, Arafat said he supports "any Arab country against foreign troops", and Saddam was "the first leader to link oil to the Palestinian question". He praised Iraqi bravery.
- 10:15 James Baker, meeting 8 Arab foreign ministers in Riyadh, welcomed the "new dimension and hopefully a new dynamic" in the region after the war. His agenda includes regional security, Arab-Israeli progress, economic cooperation and arms limitation, and he wants to proceed multilaterally. Saudi Arabia has undertaken to be actively involved in all four aspects. Arab insecurity about Saddam may slow the USA withdrawal and keep coalition forces in southern Iraq for some time to come.
- 10:25 Arab foreign ministers preparing to meet Baker held out for Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the holding of a peace conference and a role for the UN in establishing peace. They are increasingly open in seeking Saddam's removal from power. Egypt, Syria and the six GCC counties have already announced an Arab force in the Gulf based on the Egyptian and Syrian troops now in Saudi Arabia.
- 10:35 Israel sees territorial concessions, the role of the PLO and the pace of negotiations as major differences with the USA. PM Shamir said "territorial concessions were not necessarily a precondition to restart the peace process", which he sees as based on Israel's 1989 peace initiative to elect Palestinian delegates to negotiate autonomy for the territories. Shamir ruled out the PLO as a party to these talks, and apparently may drop the elections and negotiate directly with non-PLO Palestinians, to stop the PLO emerging a winner from the war. Shamir wants the Palestinian question addressed only after a definitive settlement in the Gulf, and his party threatens early elections in Israel if USA pressure gets too strong.

- 10:55 Our mission in Dhaka recommends lifting the travel advisory on Bangladesh in light of improved conditions.
- 11:15 PM Shamir opposes negotiations with Syria on Golan.
- 11:30 Israeli opposition leader Peres wants a referendum on the principle of exchanging territories for peace.
- 11:40 Iranian President Rafsanjani is worried about repression and possible all-out civil war in Iraq, called on Iraqi opposition groups to work together to avoid dismemberment of the country, and said the withdrawal of foreign troops would help restore peace.
- 11:50 The Iraqi army is preparing to retake the holy city of Kerbala from rebel forces controlling it. The Iraqi navy is fighting rebels in the ports of Fao and Um-Qasr.
- 11:55 A Palestinian killed 3 Israeli women and wounded 1 in Jerusalem before being captured. Police are working to avoid Jewish reprisals against Palestinians, after admitting the largest number of Palestinians to work in Israel since the war. Israeli troops are said to have shot 8 Palestinians.
- 12:05 Hundreds of oil-well fires in Kuwait are causing water damage to the underlying oil reservoirs and Kuwaitis are being advised to wear surgical masks to reduce cancer risk from the smoke. Heavy fire-fighting equipment will begin being airlifted into Kuwait Tuesday and operations will begin in earnest Friday. In 45-60 days the oilfields should supply 50,000 barrels daily to power stations.
- 12:20 The massive oil slick off Saudi Arabia has been marking time for 3 weeks but still threatens large desalination plants at Jubail despite preventive measures taken.
- 12:30 James Baker and 8 Arab foreign ministers reached agreement in Riyadh on regional security arrangements but will have to keep trying on the Arab-Israeli conflict. The recently-created Arab force will be deployed by GCC decision, whereas American forces (which could be **increased** in several key places) will be deployed by bilateral agreement. While supporting the American initiative, the Arab ministers are united in seeking an early inter-national conference under UN auspices. Baker, who wants such a conference at an appropriate time and considers that it would be ineffective if held too soon, plans to encourage separate talks between Israel and each Arab country as well as Palestinian leaders.
- 13:20 Iraqi rebels claim to have surrounded the Interior Minister and a member of the Revolutionary Command

Council with 40,000 troops in Basra.

- 13:30 A UN delegation led by special envoy Martti Ahtisaari flew into Baghdad with 20 tons of medical supplies to assess Iraq's humanitarian needs, and will go on to Kuwait next week. UNICEF will bring a further 92 tons of supplies authorized by the Security Council's sanctions committee by truck from Jordan this week.
- 13:45 Iranian radio criticizes USA hypocrisy and greed in selling \$18 billion of military equipment, surplus to present requirements in Europe, to the Gulf states at a time when it is talking up regional arms limitation.
- 13:55 The Israeli Cabinet reaffirmed its May 1989 peace initiative (to elect Palestinian delegates to negotiate autonomy for the territories) over the dissent of 4 Ministers including Sharon, and will present it to Baker tomorrow. Shamir says he will refuse any request for concessions contrary to Israel's interest. Levy proposes to enlist American support for the Israeli plan. The Cabinet ruled out a land-for-peace deal with Syria.
- 14:00 Hezbollah radio in Lebanon calls for toppling of Saddam.
- 14:10 Shi'ite rebels claim Saddam's troops used mustard gas against them in the holy city of Najaf. Kurdish rebels claim 5,000 soldiers have defected or surrendered to them and that their forces will be in Kirkuk "later today", at the heart of the region producing half of Iraq's oil. They also claim to have taken many helicopter gunships.
- 14:20 The UK Ambassador in Kuwait says there will be serious political trouble there if elections are not organized within 6 months.
- 14:25 AFP reports SSEA Clark's arrival in Damascus.
- 14:30 20 American ex-POWs returned to a hero's welcome in USA.
- 14:40 Many Palestinians want to return to Kuwait from Jordan, despite warnings of revenge attacks by Kuwaitis and lack of work. But even many Kuwaiti exiles have not been allowed back, and essential repairs may take two months.
- 14:45 250 delegates from 30 Iraqi opposition groups meeting in Beirut said they would never negotiate with Saddam and demanded he be tried for treason and war crimes.

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---MEETING WITH AYATOLLAH HAKIM

/// SUMMARY: ///

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| 730772 | |
| FILE | DOSSIER |
| LOC C7- | 20-1-2-1 IRAQ |

HOUR AND HALF MTG WITH AYATOLLAH MOHAMMAD HAKIM PROVIDED INITIAL IMPRESSIONS OF ONE OF CHIEF OPPOSITION LEADERS OF IRAQ AND MAN WHO MAY WELL ACHIEVE PROMINENCE IN POST SADDAM REGIME. IN CALM AND ORGANIZED MTG AYATOLLAH DETAILED ATROCITIES OF SADDAM REGIME AND CHASTISED WESTERN COUNTRIES FOR THEIR SILENCE ON THE MASSACRE OF IRAQI CITIZENS BY THEIR OWN GOVT. THE AYATOLLAH SUGGESTED SPECIFICALLY TWO UN RESLNS, THE FIRST SEEKING FURTHER FACTS ON SITUATION WITHIN IRAQ AND SECOND RECOMMENDING DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS. HE CLAIMED THAT NEITHER IRANIANS, NOR IRAQIS RESIDENT IN IRAN WERE INVOLVED IN CURRENT FIGHTING, AN ASSERTION BELIED BY RELIABLE INFO THAT HE HIMSELF IS IN CHARGE OF FULL BRIGADE OF DISSIDENT IRAQI POWS HE HAS RECRUITED, TRAINED AND ARMED FOR STRUGGLE. AYATOLLAH HIMSELF LIKELY TO ACHIEVE POSITION OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE IN IRAQ AS SPIRITUAL LEADER OF SHIAS, BUT MAY PREFER ULTIMATELY TO CONTINUE TO OCCUPY RELIGIOUS POSITION RATHER THAN SECULAR ONE. MILD MANNERED, SHY, AND SPEAKING IN VERY MEASURED TONES HE WOULD SEEM AN

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UNLIKELY CANDIDATE FOR THE ULTIMATE LEADERSHIP POSITION IN COUNTRY
AS UNRULY AS IRAQ.

2. ~~///~~ REPORT: ~~///~~

AYATOLLAH MOHAMMAD AL SYED AL HAKIM, AS HEAD OF THE QUOTE SUPREME
COUNCIL FOR THE ISLAMIC REV LN IN IRAQ UNQUOTE, IS ONE OF THE
LEADING OPPOSITION PERSONALITIES IN CURRENT STRUGGLE FOR POWER IN
IRAQ AND (ASSUMING OVERTHROW OF SADDAM) LIKELY TO FIGURE PROMINENTLY
IN SUCCESSOR REGIME, ALTHOUGH NOT/NOT NECESSARILY IN FORMAL GOVNT
ROLE. HIS FAMILY ARE TRADITIONAL LEADERS OF SHIAS, IN IRAQ AND
ELSEWHERE, HAKIM'S FATHER BEING RECOGNIZED AS SPIRITUAL HEAD OF ALL
SHIAS UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1970. FAMILY HAS SUFFERED BADLY UNDER
SADDAM'S POWER WITH NUMEROUS BROTHERS OF MOHAMMED HAKIM HAVING BEEN
IMPRISONED OR EXECUTED. HAKIM HIMSELF FLED TO IRAN IN EARLY 1930S
AND HAS LIVED IN RELATIVE OBSCURITY UNTIL RECENTLY WHEN HE HAS
ACHIEVED PROMINENCE AS EMINENCE GRISE OF OPPOSITION FORCES IN
SOUTHERN IRAQ. WHAT FOLLOWS IS LENGTHY AND DETAILED ACCOUNT (IN VIEW
OF PRESUMED LACK OF OTHER SOURCES OF INFO ON HAKIM) OF MTG WHICH
TOOK PLACE 17 MAR BETWEEN HAKIM AND MYSELF, ACCOMPANIED BY FIRST
SECRETARY HARWOOD OF THIS EMBASSY.

3. IRAN (APPARENTLY AT SUGGESTION OF PRESIDENT ASSAD OF SYRIA) IS
NOW TRYING TO GIVE HAKIM SOME INNATL RECOGNITION. ACCORDINGLY OUR
MTG WAS ARRANGED BY IRANIAN MFA (WHO WERE NOT/NOT PRESENT AT MTG
ITSELF) IDEA HAVING BEEN SUGGESTED TO US BY FORMIN VELAYATI DURING
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RECENT SSEA VISIT.MTG ITSELF TOOK PLACE AT HAKIMS HEADQUARTERS IN CENTRAL TERAN,FORMER RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF SEVERAL FLOORS HEAVILY GUARDED BY NON IRANIAN(PRESUMED IRAQI)SOLDIERS.BLDG SEEMED WELL STAFFED WITH NUMEROUS PEOPLE IN OUTER OFFICES PRESUMABLY AWAITING AUDIENCES.TO DATE HAKIM HAS MET ONLY RUSSIAN AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS,ALTHOUGH HE PLANS TO HAVE MTG WITH ONE MEMBER OF ITALIAN FORMIN DEL DUE THIS WEEKEND IN TERAN.HOWEVER IRANIAN MFA IS ENCOURAGING OTHER AMBASSADORS ALSO TO MEET HAKIM,AND DIPLO ROUND WILL SHORTLY BE IN FULL FLIGHT.MTG TOOK PLACE IN TRADITIONAL SETTING WITH THE AYATOLLAH SQUATTING ON RUGS AND CUSHIONS IN ONE CORNER OF LARGE ROOM.SEVERAL AIDES WERE PRESENT AND AN ARABIC/ ENGLISH TRANSLATOR WAS FURNISHED AS THE AYATOLLAH SPEAKS NO/NO ENGLISH AND LITTLE FARSI.

4. HAKIM,IN RESPONSE TO QUESTION ABOUT CURRENT CONDITIONS IN IRAQ, STARTED MTG WITH LONG(AND OBVIOUSLY OFT REPEATED)MONOLOGUE ABOUT EVILS OF SADDAM HUSSEIN.HE CLAIMED THAT DURING PAST TWO DECADES IRAQI PEOPLE HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF TWO BASIC RIGHTS AND THAT THIS DEPRIVATION WAS BASIS OF CURRENT REVOLT.FIRST THE REGIME DID NOT/NOT RESPECT ISLAM,SUPPRESSING BOTH ITS PRACTICES AND TRADITIONS.HAKIM COMPARED THE SITUATION OF MUSLIMS IN IRAQ TO THAT OF THE CHRISTIANS IN EASTERN EUROPE,AND NOTED THAT IRAQIS IN CDA WERE MORE FREE TO PRACTICE THEIR RELIGION THAN IN IRAQ.SECOND SADDAM HAD DENIED THE IRAQI PEOPLE FREEDOM BY INSTITUTING

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DICTATORSHIP QUOTE IN FULLEST MEANING OF THE WORD UNQUOTE.
EXECUTIONS HAD BECOME SO ROUTINE THAT QUOTE FOR SADDAM REGIME, THE
KILLING OF A PERSON WAS EASIER THAN DRINKING GLASS OF WATER
UNQUOTE. THERE WERE DOZENS OF LAWS, CONTRAVENTION OF WHICH CALLED
FOR THE DEATH PENALTY.

5. HAKIM SAID THAT THE IRAQI REGIME HAD SUPPRESSED THEIR PEOPLE
THROUGH FOUR MEANS:

(A) PROPAGANDA THROUGH MEDIA CONTROL AND QUOTE OTHER
INFORMATIONAL INSTRUMENTS UNQUOTE

(B) POLICE, WHO CONTROLLED EVERYTHING

(C) ARMY WHICH FOR TWO DECADES HAD BEEN USED TO EXTINGUISH
ALL OPPOSITION AND

(D) OUTSIDE BACKING FROM WESTERN COUNTRIES WHO FELT THAT
BECAUSE THE REGIME WAS SECULAR THE COUNTRY RESEMBLED THE WEST.

OF THESE FOUR, ONLY (C) ABOVE REMAINED TODAY SINCE THE PEOPLE NO/NO
LONGER BELIEVED SADDAM, THE POLICE HAD COLLAPSED AND WESTERN
SUPPORT HAD OBVIOUSLY DISAPPEARED.

6. AFTER REGIMES FAILURE IN KWAIT IRAQI PEOPLE STARTED THEIR REVLN
ON FIFTEENTH DAY OF SHAABAN (02 MAR, BIRTHDAY OF ABSENT IMAM), AN
IMPORTANT DAY FOR ALL SHIA MUSLIMS. HAKIM TOOK PAINS TO POINT OUT
HOWEVER THAT THIS WAS NOT/NOT ONLY A SHIA REVOLT BUT INCLUDED
SUNNIS, KURDS AND QUOTE WHOLE MIXTURE OF PEOPLE UNQUOTE INCLUDING
MILITARY WHO MADE REVOLT CONSIDERABLY STRONGER BY FURNISHING

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CIVILIANS WITH NECESSARY ARMS. HAKIM SAID REGIME HAD RESPONDED BY TRYING TO ISOLATE REPUBLICAN GUARDS FROM PEOPLE TO PREVENT THEM JOINING REVOLT; BY FIGHTING FIERCELY WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY; AND BY SUCH BRUTAL METHODS AS TYING PEOPLE TO TANKS AS HUMAN SHIELDS AND PILING CIVILIAN CORPSES IN STREET AS SIGNAL TO OTHERS. HAKIM ALSO CLAIMED CHEMICAL WEAPONS HAD BEEN USED ON 11 MAR ASSAULT ON KARBALA AND THAT CHEMICAL GRENADES WERE USED IN BASRA ON 10 MAR.

7. WE OUTLINED CDN POLICY ON IRAQ

- (A) PRESERVATION OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY
- (B) CONCERN FOR PEOPLE OF IRAQ
- (C) SELECTION OF GOVT BY IRAQIS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM OUTSIDE COUNTRIES AND SAID THAT WHILE CDA AND REST OF WORLD WOULD PROBABLY PREFER TO SEE DEMISE OF SADDAM, ULTIMATELY WE WOULD RESPECT WISHES OF IRAQI PEOPLE IN THIS REGARD.

HAKIM WELCOMED THESE POSITIONS, PICKING UP IN PARTICULAR ON THE NEED FOR IRAQ TO DECIDE DEMOCRATICALLY ON ITS GOVT. HE CLAIMED THAT HE HAD BEEN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY IN IRAQ FOR LAST EIGHT YEARS AND THAT HE AND HIS GROUP COULD ALSO LIVE WITH SADDAM HUSSEIN IF THAT WERE TO BE PEOPLES CLEAR DEMOCRATIC CHOICE.

8. HAKIM LAMENTED FACT THAT INTL COMMUNITY HAD SEEN FIT TO QUOTE INTERFERE UNQUOTE IN KWAIT BUT WAS NOW UNWILLING TO DO THE SAME IN IRAQ, POINTING OUT THAT ELEVEN UN RESLNS HAD BEEN PASSED DEALING WITH THE INVASION, BUT NONE DEALING WITH THE MASSACRE OF IRAQI

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CIVILIANS BY THEIR OWN GOVT. SPECIFICALLY HE RECOMMENDED THAT THE UNSC PASS A RESLN ON SUBJECT AND SEND FACT FINDING MISSION TO IRAQ AND, ON BASIS OF THEIR FINDINGS, PASS FURTHER RESLN INSISTING ON FREE AND DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS. CDA COULD PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN THIS RESPECT. QUOTE YOU ARE WELL RESPECTED IN THE REGION FOR HAVING BALANCED APPROACH AND HAVE GOOD RELATIONS WITH ALL COALITION COUNTRIES UNQUOTE, MAKING REFERENCE TO RECENT SSEA VISIT.

9. I REPLIED THAT I WAS SURE SSEA WOULD BE INTERESTED IN THIS SUGGESTION, BUT THE DESPATCH OF FACT FINDING MISSION COULD BE TECHNICALLY DIFFICULT IN ABSENCE OF CONSENT OF GOVT IN POWER (REMINDING AYATOLLAH OF RECENT ISRAELI/OCCUPIED TERRITORIES EXAMPLE). HAKIM WAS NOT/NOT DETERRED. HE FELT THAT RESLN WAS NECESSARY AND WOULD BE VICTORY FOR IRAQI PEOPLE WHO HAD CLEARLY EXPRESSED THEIR OPINION ABOUT REGIME, NOT/NOT ONLY IN IRAQ BUT INNATLY (CITING OCCUPATION OF EMBASSIES OR DEMONSTRATIONS IN WSHDC, BONN AND OTTAWA). INNATL COMMUNITY COULD NOT/NOT WATCH AND DO NOTHING AND ABSENCE OF UN ACTION WAS NOT/NOT EXCUSABLE. I ALSO RAISED QUESTION OF SHORTAGE OF HARD INFORMATION ON WHAT EXACTLY WAS HAPPENING IN IRAQ AND SUGGESTED TO HAKIM THAT, IF HIS ORGANIZATION HAD SUCH INFO, THEY SHOULD MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO UN OR TO INDIVIDUAL WESTERN GOVTS. HAKIM REPLIED THAT HE WAS AWARE OF THIS NECESSITY. HE HAD RECEIVED DAY BEFORE A VIDEO ON WHAT HAD HAPPENED IN KARBALA, WHERE CAMERAMAN HAD IN FACT BEEN QUOTE

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MARTYRED UNQUOTE AND HIS BROTHER TAKEN OVER THE CAMERA. HE PROMISED TO PROVIDE US WITH COPY OF VIDEO AS WELL AS QUOTE DOCUMENTS UNQUOTE SHOWING CASUALTY FIGURES.

10. ON MTG OF OPPOSITION GROUPS IN BERUT (ATTENDED BY HIS BROTHER ABDUL AZIZ ON HAKIMS BEHALF) HAKIM SAID LITTLE OTHER THAN ALL OPPOSITION GROUPS OUTSIDE IRAQ, INCLUDING MANY BAATHISTS, HAD AGREED TO MAINTAIN UNIFIED FRONT DESPITE THEIR POLITICAL/RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES. IN RESPONSE TO MY QUESTION WHETHER OTHER COUNTRIES WERE INTERVENING MILITARILY IN CONFLICT, HAKIM SAID THAT ACCORDING TO HIS INFO, THIS WAS NOT/NOT HAPPENING AT PRESENT. IF SITUATION BECAME MORE SEVERE HOWEVER, QUOTE OTHERS MIGHT ACT UNQUOTE, MENTIONING THAT IRANIAN PEOPLE MIGHT QUOTE RISE UP UNQUOTE IF BOMBING OF HOLY CITIES CONTINUED. WHEN I ASKED WHETHER THOSE FIGHTING IN IRAQ NOW WERE IRAQIS OR IRANIANS, HAKIMS REPLY WAS SOMEWHAT LESS THAN DEFINITIVE BUT WAS TO THE EFFECT THAT THERE WERE NO/NO PEOPLE FROM IRAN INVOLVED. WHEN PUSHED ON WHETHER THERE WERE IRAQIS RESIDENT IN IRAN ANXIOUS TO GO BACK TO FIGHT, HE AGREED THAT THERE MAY BE SOME THAT FELT THAT WAY BUT QUOTE THEIR JOB IS TO GIVE HUMANITARIAN AID. THIS IS BEING DONE UNOFFICIALLY, HE SAID.

11. HAKIM ASKED CDA ALSO FOR HUMANITARIAN AID, TO WHICH I REPLIED THAT WE HAD BEEN GIVING AID TO ICRC AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND THAT FUTURE CDN CONTRIBUTIONS WOULD LIKELY BE THROUGH SAME MEDIUM. AS PARTING SHOT HAKIM THOUGHT WE MIGHT RELIEVE ALL IRAQIS LIVING ...8

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IN CDA OF THEIR REQUIREMENT TO PAY TAXES, REMITTING INSTEAD THESE FUNDS TO IRAQI HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE. HE JUST LAUGHED WHEN I DOUBTED THAT CDN MINISTER OF FINANCE WOULD GREET THIS PROPOSAL ENTHUSIASTICALLY.

12. COMMENTS:

ON SUBSTANCE OF DISCUSSION HAKIM WAS OBVIOUSLY LEARNED AND WELL BRIEFED. HIS SUGGESTIONS ON UN ACTION HAD CLEARLY BEEN THOUGHT THROUGH AND I EXPECT HIM TO REINFORCE THIS LINE WITH OTHER AMBASSADORS HE MEETS. HIS COMMENTS ON IRAQI RESIDENTS OF IRAN, AND IRANIANS, TAKING PART IN STRUGGLE WERE DELIBERATELY MISLEADING, BUT NOT/NOT SURPRISINGLY SO. ANY IRANIAN ASSISTANCE WOULD OBVIOUSLY BE CONTINGENT UPON UTMOST SECRECY. HOWEVER HAKIM IS RUMOURED TO HAVE CONSIDERABLE MILITARY AT HIS DISPOSAL. IN CONVERSATION YESTERDAY WITH SYRIAN AMBASSADOR, PERSONAL FRIEND OF HAKIM AND RESPECTED (AND COOPERATIVE) DIPLO COLLEAGUE, HE CONFIRMED THAT HAKIM HAD ONE BRIGADE (4000 TO 5000 MEN) UNDER QUOTE HIS BANNER UNQUOTE, BUT NOT/NOT MORE (RUMOURS HERE ARE TWO BRIGADES). THESE TROOPS WERE DISSIDENT IRAQI POWS IN SOUTHERN IRAN WHO HAKIM HAD TRAINED, GIVEN UNIFORMS AND EQUIPPED WITH LIGHT ARMS OVER LAST FEW YEARS. HAKIM QUOTE RECRUITED THEM AND REHABILITATED THEM UNQUOTE AND MOST, BUT NOT/NOT NECESSARILY ALL, ARE NOW OPERATING IN IRAQ. SYRIAN IS NORMALLY RELIABLE SOURCE AND INFO, IF TRUE, CASTS IN SOME DOUBT ON FORMIN VELAYATIS ASSERTION LAST WEEK TO SSEA THAT IRAN WAS NOT/NOT ...9

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PROVIDING ARMS TO REBELS.

13. ACCORDING TO SYRIAN, HAKIM IS DEFINITELY NOT/NOT IRANIAN PUPPET. AMBASSADOR CLAIMED THAT HAKIM IS ALSO PERSONAL FRIEND OF PRESIDENT ASSAD, WHO CALLED ON HIM DURING HIS VISIT TO TERAN. SYRIAN SAID IN FACT THAT HAKIM WAS CLOSER TO SYRIA THAN IRAN, ALTHOUGH THIS WOULD NOT/NOT BECOME APPARENT UNTIL HE RETURNED TO IRAQ. THIS IS PERHAPS NOT/NOT ALL THAT SUPRISING SINCE IRAN IS UNLIKELY TO WANT TO SUPPORT OVERWHELMINGLY ANY RIVAL AYATOLLAHS, PARTICULARLY ONE WITH SUCH IMPECCABLE FAMILY CREDENTIALS (WHICH CURRENT LEADERSHIP HERE LACKS). AS FOR HAKIM'S FUTURE IN IRAQ, SYRIAN THOUGHT MANY SHIAS WOULD SUPPORT HIM BECAUSE OF HIS FAMILY NAME, EVEN THOUGH MANY DO NOT/NOT KNOW HIM PERSONALLY. HAKIM WAS DESCRIBED PRINCIPALLY AS RELIGIOUS LEADER WHO HAD DEVELOPED SOMEWHAT AS POLITICIAN. SYRIAN WAS DUBIOUS THAT HAKIM WOULD SEEK SECULAR GOVT. ROLE IN POST SADDAM IRAQ, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT/NOT RULE THIS OUT. MORE LIKELY, SOME OF HIS AIDES COULD END UP WIELDING POWER.

14. HAKIM HIMSELF, TO EXTENT HE CAN BE JUDGED FROM ONE MTG, IS MODERATE AND MEASURED MAN. THERE WAS NO/NO EVIDENCE OF EXCITEMENT OR HYPERBOLE THAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED FROM REVOLUTIONARY LEADER, OR EVEN SENIOR SHIA CLERIC. LOOKING TO BE IN HIS LATE THIRTIES OR EARLY FORTIES HAKIM WAS VERY NEATLY DRESSED AND GROOMED (SAVE FOR RATHER UNRULY BEARD) AND SHOWED THROUGHOUT DISCUSSION AN ORGANIZED AND LOGICAL APPROACH TO CONVERSATION. HE WAS VERY ARTICULATE (IN-

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SO FAR AS MR HARWOODS ARABIC PERMITTED HIM TO JUDGE) SPEAKING
QUIETLY AND CALMLY BUT WITHOUT HESITATION. INITIALLY A BIT SHY, HE
BECAME MORE RELAXED AS MTG PROGRESSED. ON BALANCE, AND BASED ON ONLY
ONE ENCOUNTER, IT WOULD BE VERY DIFFICULT TO ENVISAGE HIM AS
POTENTIAL LEADER OF VERY FRACTIONOUS COUNTRY. ONE COULD IMAGINE HIM
AS, FOR EXAMPLE, A UN AMBASSADOR OR EVEN FOREIGN MINISTER. MORE
LIKELY HOWEVER IS THE PROSPECT OF HIM ASSUMING SENIOR RELIGIOUS
ROLE, POTENTIALLY AS POWER BEHIND THRONE.

15. THERE IS LITTLE CORROBORATING EVIDENCE HERE BEYOND IRANIANS
AND SYRIANS OF HIS IMPORTANCE OR LIKELIHOOD OF HIM ASSUMING SOME
POWER IN POST SADDAM IRAQ. WOULD BE VERY GRATEFUL THEREFORE FROM
INP TO RECEIVE ANY ADDITIONAL INFO AVAILABLE IN YOUR NETWORK.

16. MON ASSUMPTION HOWEVER THAT HE WILL ACHIEVE SOME IMPORTANCE,
WOULD LIKE TO KEEP THIS CHANNEL OPEN. TO DO SO, WOULD NEED TO HAVE
FROM IMU OR OTHERS' CURRENT THINKING ON WHAT ROLE UN MIGHT PLAY IN
INTERNAL SITUATION IN IRAQ. ARMED WITH SOME INFO, I COULD MAKE
ANOTHER APPOINTMENT TO PURSUE DISCUSSION FURTHER, WHICH HAKIM SAID
HE WOULD BE MOST PLEASED TO DO.

17. APOLOGIZE FOR LENGTH OF THIS TEL, FOR WHICH REASON HAVE
RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION. TRUST GMR TO DISTRIBUTE FURTHER IF
WARRANTED

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FM TERN RPGR8267 19MAR91

TO EXTOTT GMR INP *LMU* DELIVER BY 191200

INFO WSHDC LDN PRMNY PILLAROTT/RAP

DISTR GGB IFB GMRD IND INI IME CPD IDD

---MEETING WITH AYATOLLAH HAKIM

FOUR AND HALF MTG WITH AYATOLLAH MOHAMMAD HAKIM PROVIDED INITIAL IMPRESSIONS OF ONE OF CHIEF OPPOSITION LEADERS OF IRAQ AND MAN WHO MAY WELL ACHIEVE PROMINENCE IN POST SADDAM REGIME. IN CALM AND ORGANIZED MTG AYATOLLAH DETAILED ATROCITIES OF SADDAM REGIME AND CHASTISED WESTERN COUNTRIES FOR THEIR SILENCE ON THE MASSACRE OF IRAQI CITIZENS BY THEIR OWN GOVT. THE AYATOLLAH SUGGESTED SPECIFICALLY TWO UN RESLNS, THE FIRST SEEKING FURTHER FACTS ON SITUATION WITHIN IRAQ AND SECOND RECOMMENDING DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS. HE CLAIMED THAT NEITHER IRANIANS, NOR IRAQIS RESIDENT IN IRAN WERE INVOLVED IN CURRENT FIGHTING, AN ASSERTION BELIED BY RELIABLE INFO THAT HE HIMSELF IS IN CHARGE OF FULL BRIGADE OF DISSIDENT IRAQI POWS HE HAS RECRUITED, TRAINED AND ARMED FOR STRUGGLE. AYATOLLAH HIMSELF LIKELY TO ACHIEVE POSITION OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE IN IRAQ AS SPIRITUAL LEADER OF SHIAS, BUT MAY PREFER ULTIMATELY TO CONTINUE TO OCCUPY RELIGIOUS POSITION RATHER THAN SECULAR ONE. MILD MANNERED, SHY, AND SPEAKING IN VERY MEASURED TONES HE WOULD SEEM AN UNLIKELY CANDIDATE FOR THE ULTIMATE LEADERSHIP POSITION IN COUNTRY AS UNRULY AS IRAQ.

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*See - see Page 10
- once we have on
stuff ok'd for SSEA,
we could provide to
D. Douglas*

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2. BACKGROUND:

AYATOLLAH MOHAMMAD AL SYED AL HAKIM, AS HEAD OF THE QUOTE SUPREME COUNCIL FOR THE ISLAMIC REVLN IN IRAQ UNQUOTE, IS ONE OF THE LEADING OPPOSITION PERSONALITIES IN CURRENT STRUGGLE FOR POWER IN IRAQ AND (ASSUMING OVERTHROW OF SADDAM) LIKELY TO FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN SUCCESSOR REGIME, ALTHOUGH NOT/NOT NECESSARILY IN FORMAL GOVNT ROLE. HIS FAMILY ARE TRADITIONAL LEADERS OF SHIAS, IN IRAQ AND ELSEWHERE, HAKIMS FATHER BEING RECOGNIZED AS SPIRITUAL HEAD OF ALL SHIAS UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1970. FAMILY HAS SUFFERED BADLY UNDER SADDAMS POWER WITH NUMEROUS BROTHERS OF MOHAMMED HAKIM HAVING BEEN IMPRISONED OR EXECUTED. HAKIM HIMSELF FLED TO IRAN IN EARLY 1980S AND HAS LIVED IN RELATIVE OBSCURITY UNTIL RECENTLY WHEN HE HAS ACHIEVED PROMINENCE AS EMINENCE GRISE OF OPPOSITION FORCES IN SOUTHERN IRAQ. WHAT FOLLOWS IS LENGTHY AND DETAILED ACCOUNT (IN VIEW OF PRESUMED LACK OF OTHER SOURCES OF INFO ON HAKIM) OF MTG WHICH TOOK PLACE 17 MAR BETWEEN HAKIM AND MYSELF, ACCOMPANIED BY FIRST SECRETARY HARWOOD OF THIS EMBASSY.

3. IRAN (APPARENTLY AT SUGGESTION OF PRESIDENT ASSAD OF SYRIA) IS NOW TRYING TO GIVE HAKIM SOME INNATL RECOGNITION. ACCORDINGLY OUR MTG WAS ARRANGED BY IRANIAN MFA (WHO WERE NOT/NOT PRESENT AT MTG ITSELF) IDEA HAVING BEEN SUGGESTED TO US BY FORMIN VELAYATI DURING RECENT SSEA VISIT. MTG ITSELF TOOK PLACE AT HAKIMS HEADQUARTERS IN CENTRAL TERAN, FORMER RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT OF SEVERAL FLOORS

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HEAVILY GUARDED BY NON IRANIAN(PRESUMED IRAQI)SOLDIERS.BLDG SEEMED WELL STAFFED WITH NUMEROUS PEOPLE IN OUTER OFFICES PRESUMABLY AWAITING AUDIENCES.TO DATE HAKIM HAS MET ONLY RUSSIAN AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS,ALTHOUGH HE PLANS TO HAVE MTG WITH ONE MEMBER OF ITALIAN FORMIN DEL DUE THIS WEEKEND IN TERAN.HOWEVER IRANIAN MFA IS ENCOURAGING OTHER AMBASSADORS ALSO TO MEET HAKIM,AND DIPLO ROUND WILL SHORTLY BE IN FULL FLIGHT.MTG TOOK PLACE IN TRADITIONAL SETTING WITH THE AYATOLLAH SQUATTING ON RUGS AND CUSHIONS IN ONE CORNER OF LARGE ROOM.SEVERAL AIDES WERE PRESENT AND AN ARABIC/ ENGLISH TRANSLATOR WAS FURNISHED AS THE AYATOLLAH SPEAKS NO/NO ENGLISH AND LITTLE FARSI.

4. HAKIM,IN RESPONSE TO QUESTION ABOUT CURRENT CONDITIONS IN IRAQ, STARTED MTG WITH LONG(AND OBVIOUSLY OFT REPEATED)MONOLOGUE ABOUT EVILS OF SADDAM HUSSEIN.HE CLAIMED THAT DURING PAST TWO DECADES IRAQI PEOPLE HAD BEEN DEPRIVED OF TWO BASIC RIGHTS AND THAT THIS DEPRIVATION WAS BASIS OF CURRENT REVOLT.FIRST THE REGIME DID NOT/NOT RESPECT ISLAM,SUPPRESSING BOTH ITS PRACTICES AND TRADITIONS.HAKIM COMPARED THE SITUATION OF MUSLIMS IN IRAQ TO THAT OF THE CHRISTIANS IN EASTERN EUROPE,AND NOTED THAT IRAQIS IN CDA WERE MORE FREE TO PRACTICE THEIR RELIGION THAN IN IRAQ.SECOND SADDAM HAD DENIED THE IRAQI PEOPLE FREEDOM BY INSTITUTING DICTATORSHIP QUOTE IN FULLEST MEANING OF THE WORD UNQUOTE. EXECUTIONS HAD BECOME SO ROUTINE THAT QUOTE FOR SADDAM REGIME,THE ...4

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KILLING OF A PERSON WAS EASIER THAN DRINKING GLASS OF WATER
UNQUOTE.THERE WERE DOZENS OF LAWS,CONTRAVENTION OF WHICH CALLED
FOR THE DEATH PENALTY.

5. HAKIM SAID THAT THE IRAQI REGIME HAD SUPPRESSED THEIR PEOPLE
THROUGH FOUR MEANS:

(A) PPOPAGANDA THROUGH MEDIA CONTROL AND QUOTE OTHER
INFORMATIONAL INSTRUMENTS UNQUOTE

(B) POLICE,WHO CONTROLLED EVERYTHING

(C) ARMY WHICH FOR TWO DECADES HAD BEEN USED TO EXTINGUISH
ALL OPPOSITION AND

(D) OUTSIDE BACKING FROM WESTERN COUNTRIES WHO FELT THAT
BECAUSE THE REGIME WAS SECULAR THE COUNTRY RESEMBLED THE WEST.

OF THESE FOUR,ONLY(C)ABOVE REMAINED TODAY SINCE THE PEOPLE NO/NO
LONGER BELIEVED SADDAM,THE POLICE HAD COLLAPSED AND WESTERN
SUPPORT HAD OBVIOUSLY DISAPPEARED.

6. AFTER REGIMES FAILURE IN KWAIT IRAQI PEOPLE STARTED THEIR
REVLN ON FIFTEENTH DAY OF SHAABAN(02MAR,BIRTHDAY OF ABSENT
IMAM),AN IMPORTANT DAY FOR ALL SHIA MUSLIMS.HAKIM TOOK PAINS TO
POINT OUT HOWEVER THAT THIS WAS NOT/NOT ONLY A SHIA REVOLT BUT
INCLUDED SUNNIS,KURDS AND QUOTE WHOLE MIXTURE OF PEOPLE UNQUOTE
INCLUDING MILITARY WHO MADE REVOLT CONSIDERABLY STRONGER BY
FURNISHING CIVILIANS WITH NECESSARY ARMS.HAKIM SAID REGIME HAD
RESPONDED BY TRYING TO ISOLATE REPUBLICAN GUARDS FROM PEOPLE TO

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PREVENT THEM JOINING REVOLT; BY FIGHTING FIERCELY WITH HEAVY ARTILLERY; AND BY SUCH BRUTAL METHODS AS TYING PEOPLE TO TANKS AS HUMAN SHIELDS AND PILING CIVILIAN CORPSES IN STREET AS SIGNAL TO OTHERS. HAKIM ALSO CLAIMED CHEMICAL WEAPONS HAD BEEN USED ON 11 MAR ASSAULT ON KARBALA AND THAT CHEMICAL GRENADES WERE USED IN BASRA ON 10 MAR.

7. WE OUTLINED CDN POLICY ON IRAQ

- (A) PRESERVATION OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY
- (B) CONCERN FOR PEOPLE OF IRAQ
- (C) SELECTION OF GOVT BY IRAQIS WITHOUT INTERFERENCE FROM OUTSIDE COUNTRIES AND SAID THAT WHILE CDA AND REST OF WORLD WOULD PROBABLY PREFER TO SEE DEMISE OF SADDAM, ULTIMATELY WE WOULD RESPECT WISHES OF IRAQI PEOPLE IN THIS REGARD.

HAKIM WELCOMED THESE POSITIONS, PICKING UP IN PARTICULAR ON THE NEED FOR IRAQ TO DECIDE DEMOCRATICALLY ON ITS GOVT. HE CLAIMED THAT HE HAD BEEN PROMOTING DEMOCRACY IN IRAQ FOR LAST EIGHT YEARS AND THAT HE AND HIS GROUP COULD ALSO LIVE WITH SADDAM HUSSEIN IF THAT WERE TO BE PEOPLES CLEAR DEMOCRATIC CHOICE.

8. HAKIM LAMENTED FACT THAT INNAFL COMMUNITY HAD SEEN FIT TO QUOTE INTERFERE UNQUOTE IN KWAIT BUT WAS NOW UNWILLING TO DO THE SAME IN IRAQ, POINTING OUT THAT ELEVEN UN RESLNS HAD BEEN PASSED DEALING WITH THE INVASION, BUT NONE DEALING WITH THE MASSACRE OF IRAQI CIVILIANS BY THEIR OWN GOVT. SPECIFICALLY HE RECOMMENDED THAT THE

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UNSC PASS A RESLN ON SUBJECT AND SEND FACT FINDING MISSION TO IRAQ AND, ON BASIS OF THEIR FINDINGS, PASS FURTHER RESLN INSISTING ON FREE AND DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS. CDA COULD PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN THIS RESPECT. QUOTE YOU ARE WELL RESPECTED IN THE REGION FOR HAVING BALANCED APPROACH AND HAVE GOOD RELATIONS WITH ALL COALITION COUNTRIES UNQUOTE, MAKING REFERENCE TO RECENT SSEA VISIT.

9. I REPLIED THAT I WAS SURE SSEA WOULD BE INTERESTED IN THIS SUGGESTION, BUT THE DESPATCH OF FACT FINDING MISSION COULD BE TECHNICALLY DIFFICULT IN ABSENCE OF CONSENT OF GOVT IN POWER (REMINDING AYATOLLAH OF RECENT ISRAELI/OCCUPIED TERRITORIES EXAMPLE). HAKIM WAS NOT/NOT DETEFRED. HE FELT THAT RESLN WAS NECESSARY AND WOULD BE VICTORY FOR IRAQI PEOPLE WHO HAD CLEARLY EXPRESSED THEIR OPINION ABOUT REGIME, NOT/NOT ONLY IN IRAQ BUT INNATLY (CITING OCCUPATION OF EMBASSIES OR DEMONSTRATIONS IN WSHDC, BONN AND OTTAWA). INNATL COMMUNITY COULD NOT/NOT WATCH AND DO NOTHING AND ABSENCE OF UN ACTION WAS NOT/NOT EXCUSABLE. I ALSO RAISED QUESTION OF SHORTAGE OF HARD INFORMATION ON WHAT EXACTLY WAS HAPPENING IN IRAQ AND SUGGESTED TO HAKIM THAT, IF HIS ORGANIZATION HAD SUCH INFO, THEY SHOULD MAKE IT AVAILABLE TO UN OR TO INDIVIDUAL WESTERN GOVTS. HAKIM REPLIED THAT HE WAS AWARE OF THIS NECESSITY. HE HAD RECEIVED DAY BEFORE A VIDEO ON WHAT HAD HAPPENED IN KARBALA, WHEFE CAMEPAMAN HAD IN FACT BEEN QUOTE MARTYRED UNQUOTE AND HIS BROTHER TAKEN OVER THE CAMERA. HE PROMISED ...7

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TO PROVIDE US WITH COPY OF VIDEO AS WELL AS QUOTE DOCUMENTS
UNQUOTE SHOWING CASUALTY FIGURES.

10. ON MTG OF OPPOSITION GROUPS IN BEFUT(ATTENDED BY HIS BROTHER
ABDUL AZIZ ON HAKIMS BEHALF)HAKIM SAID LITTLE OTHER THAN ALL
OPPOSITION GROUPS OUTSIDE IRAQ,INCLUDING MANY BAATHISTS,HAD AGREED
TO MAINTAIN UNIFIED FRONT DESPITE THEIR POLITICAL/RELIGIOUS
DIFFERENCES.IN RESPONSE TO MY QUESTION WHETHER OTHER COUNTRIES
WERE INTERVENING MILITARILY IN CONFLICT,HAKIM SAID THAT ACCORDING
TO HIS INFO,THIS WAS NOT/NOT HAPPENING AT PRESENT.IF SITUATION
BECAME MORE SEVERE HOWEVER,QUOTE OTHERS MIGHT ACT UNQUOTE,
MENTIONING THAT IRANIAN PEOPLE MIGHT QUOTE RISE UP UNQUOTE IF
BOMBING OF HOLY CITIES CONTINUED.WHEN I ASKED WHETHER THOSE
FIGHTING IN IRAQ NOW WERE IRAQIS OR IRANIANS,HAKIMS REPLY WAS
SOMEWHAT LESS THAN DEFINITIVE BUT WAS TO THE EFFECT THAT THERE
WERE NO/NO PEOPLE FROM IRAN INVOLVED.WHEN PUSHED ON WHETHER THERE
WERE IRAQIS RESIDENT IN IRAN ANXIOUS TO GO BACK TO FIGHT,HE AGREED
THAT THERE MAY BE SOME THAT FELT THAT WAY BUT QUOTE THEIR JOB IS
TO GIVE HUMANITARIAN AID.THIS IS BEING DONE UNOFFICIALLY,HE SAID.

11. HAKIM ASKED CDA ALSO FOR HUMANITARIAN AID,TO WHICH I REPLIED
THAT WE HAD BEEN GIVING AID TO ICRC AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND
THAT FUTURE CDN CONTRIBUTIONS WOULD LIKELY BE THROUGH SAME MEDIUM.
AS PARTING SHOT HAKIM THOUGHT WE MIGHT RELIEVE ALL IRAQIS LIVING
IN CDA OF THEIR REQUIREMENT TO PAY TAXES,REMITTING INSTEAD THESE

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FUNDS TO IRAQI HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE. HE JUST LAUGHED WHEN I DOUBTED THAT CDN MINISTER OF FINANCE WOULD GREET THIS PROPOSAL ENTHUSIASTICALLY.

12. COMMENTS:

ON SUBSTANCE OF DISCUSSION HAKIM WAS OBVIOUSLY LEARNED AND WELL BRIEFED. HIS SUGGESTIONS ON UN ACTION HAD CLEARLY BEEN THOUGHT THROUGH AND I EXPECT HIM TO REINFORCE THIS LINE WITH OTHER AMBASSADORS HE MEETS. HIS COMMENTS ON IRAQI RESIDENTS OF IRAN, AND IRANIANS, TAKING PART IN STRUGGLE WERE DELIBERATELY MISLEADING, BUT NOT/NOT SURPRISINGLY SO. ANY IRANIAN ASSISTANCE WOULD OBVIOUSLY BE CONTINGENT UPON UTMOST SECRECY. HOWEVER HAKIM IS RUMOURED TO HAVE CONSIDERABLE MILITARY AT HIS DISPOSAL. IN CONVERSATION YESTERDAY WITH SYRIAN AMBASSADOR, PERSONAL FRIEND OF HAKIM AND RESPECTED (AND COOPERATIVE) DIPLO COLLEAGUE, HE CONFIRMED THAT HAKIM HAD ONE BRIGADE (4000 TO 5000 MEN) UNDER QUOTE HIS BANNER UNQUOTE, BUT NOT/NOT MORE (RUMOURS HERE ARE TWO BRIGADES). THESE TROOPS WERE DISSIDENT IRAQI POWS IN SOUTHERN IRAN WHO HAKIM HAD TRAINED, GIVEN UNIFORMS AND EQUIPPED WITH LIGHT ARMS OVER LAST FEW YEARS. HAKIM QUOTE RECRUITED THEM AND REHABILITATED THEM UNQUOTE AND MOST, BUT NOT/NOT NECESSARILY ALL, ARE NOW OPERATING IN IRAQ. SYRIAN IS NORMALLY RELIABLE SOURCE AND INFO, IF TRUE, CASTS IN SOME DOUBT ON FORMIN VELAYATIS ASSERTION LAST WEEK TO SSEA THAT IRAN WAS NOT/NOT PROVIDING ARMS TO REBELS.

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13. ACCORDING TO SYRIAN, HAKIM IS DEFINITELY NOT/NOT IRANIAN PUPPET. AMBASSADOR CLAIMED THAT HAKIM IS ALSO PERSONAL FRIEND OF PRESIDENT ASSAD, WHO CALLED ON HIM DURING HIS VISIT TO TERAN. SYRIAN SAID IN FACT THAT HAKIM WAS CLOSER TO SYRIA THAN IRAN, ALTHOUGH THIS WOULD NOT/NOT BECOME APPARENT UNTIL HE RETURNED TO IRAQ. THIS IS PERHAPS NOT/NOT ALL THAT SUPRISING SINCE IRAN IS UNLIKELY TO WANT TO SUPPORT OVERWHELMINGLY ANY RIVAL AYATOLLAHS, PARTICULARLY ONE WITH SUCH IMPECCABLE FAMILY CREDENTIALS (WHICH CURRENT LEADERSHIP HERE LACKS). AS FOR HAKIM'S FUTURE IN IRAQ, SYRIAN THOUGHT MANY SHIAS WOULD SUPPORT HIM BECAUSE OF HIS FAMILY NAME, EVEN THOUGH MANY DO NOT/NOT KNOW HIM PERSONALLY. HAKIM WAS DESCRIBED PRINCIPALLY AS RELIGIOUS LEADER WHO HAD DEVELOPED SOMEWHAT AS POLITICIAN. SYRIAN WAS DUBIOUS THAT HAKIM WOULD SEEK SECULAR GOVT ROLE IN POST SADDAM IRAQ, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT/NOT RULE THIS OUT. MORE LIKELY, SOME OF HIS AIDES COULD END UP WIELDING POWER.

14. HAKIM HIMSELF, TO EXTENT HE CAN BE JUDGED FROM ONE MTG, IS MODERATE AND MEASURED MAN. THERE WAS NO/NO EVIDENCE OF EXCITEMENT OR HYPERBOLE THAT MIGHT BE EXPECTED FROM REVOLUTIONARY LEADER, OR EVEN SENIOR SHIA CLERIC. LOOKING TO BE IN HIS LATE THIRTIES OR EARLY FORTIES HAKIM WAS VERY NEATLY DRESSED AND GROOMED (SAVE FOR RATHER UNRULY BEARD) AND SHOWED THROUGHOUT DISCUSSION AN ORGANIZED AND LOGICAL APPROACH TO CONVERSATION. HE WAS VERY ARTICULATE (IN- SO FAR AS MR HARWOODS ARABIC PERMITTED HIM TO JUDGE) SPEAKING

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QUIETLY AND CALMLY BUT WITHOUT HESITATION. INITIALLY A BIT SHY, HE BECAME MORE RELAXED AS MTG PROGRESSED. ON BALANCE, AND BASED ON ONLY ONE ENCOUNTER, IT WOULD BE VERY DIFFICULT TO ENVISAGE HIM AS POTENTIAL LEADER OF VERY FRACTIOUS COUNTRY. ONE COULD IMAGINE HIM AS, FOR EXAMPLE, A UN AMBASSADOR OR EVEN FOREIGN MINISTER. MORE LIKELY HOWEVER IS THE PROSPECT OF HIM ASSUMING SENIOR RELIGIOUS ROLE, POTENTIALLY AS POWER BEHIND THRONE.

15. THERE IS LITTLE CORROBORATING EVIDENCE HERE BEYOND IRANIANS AND SYRIANS OF HIS IMPORTANCE OR LIKELIHOOD OF HIM ASSUMING SOME POWER IN POST SADDAM IRAQ. WOULD BE VERY GRATEFUL THEREFORE FROM INP TO RECEIVE ANY ADDITIONAL INFO AVAILABLE IN YOUR NETWORK.

16. ~~NON~~ ASSUMPTION HOWEVER THAT HE WILL ACHIEVE SOME IMPORTANCE, WOULD LIKE TO KEEP THIS CHANNEL OPEN. TO DO SO, WOULD NEED TO HAVE FROM IMU OR OTHERS CURRENT THINKING ON WHAT ROLE UN MIGHT PLAY IN INTERNAL SITUATION IN IRAQ. ARMED WITH SOME INFO, I COULD MAKE ANOTHER APPOINTMENT TO PURSUE DISCUSSION FURTHER, WHICH HAKIM SAID HE WOULD BE MOST PLEASED TO DO.

17. APOLOGIZE FOR LENGTH OF THIS TEL, FOR WHICH REASON HAVE RESTRICTED DISTRIBUTION. TRUST GMR TO DISTRIBUTE FURTHER IF WARRANTED

DINGLELINE

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---SSEA COMMENTS ON CANADA'S POLICY TOWARDS IRAQI RECONSTRUCTION
AND REPARATIONS.

SOURCE:PRINT MEDIA BASED ON SSEA COMMENTS IN SCRUMS IN NEW YORK
AND WASHINGTON AFTER MEETINGS WITH UN SECRETARY GENERAL AND THE
U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE (PRESS MATERIAL ATTACHED).

THE SSEA IS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT CANADA IS PREPARED TO
CONTRIBUTE TO THE REBUILDING OF WAR-BATTERED IRAQ WITH OR WITHOUT
SADDAM HUSSEIN AT THE COUNTRY'S HELM. THE SSEA SUGGESTED,
HOWEVER, THAT A CHANGE IN REGIME IN BAGHDAD MIGHT RESULT IN MORE
LENIENT TREATMENT ON WAR DAMAGE. WITH RESPECT TO REPARATIONS, HE
INDICATED THAT CANADA DID NOT INSIST AS STRONGLY AS OTHERS AND
THAT CANADIAN POLICY ON THIS ISSUE WILL DEPEND ON HOW EVENTS
UNFOLD IN IRAQ.

2.IT IS NOT KNOWN WHETHER THIS MATTER WAS DISCUSSED WITH
SECRETARY OF STATE BAKER. THE USA HAS INDICATED THAT IT WOULD
NOT CONTRIBUTE TO IRAQI RECONSTRUCTION AND WISHES TO SEE
REPARATIONS OBLIGATIONS FULFILLED.

G.JACOBY

GMR

0-5976

ANDREW ROBINSON

PAGE TWO GMR-0386 5MAR91 PROTECTED

3. SUGGESTED RESPONSE ON IRAQI RECONSTRUCTION AND REPARATIONS.

~~AS THE SSEA SAID, HOW IRAQ'S RECONSTRUCTION PROCEEDS WILL DEPEND ON HOW EVENTS EVOLVE IN IRAQ.~~ RECONSTRUCTION AND PEACE IN IRAQ WILL BE IMPORTANT FOR LONG TERM PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE REGION. WHEN RECONSTRUCTION IN IRAQ GETS UNDERWAY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH UN RESOLUTIONS, WE EXPECT THE CANADIAN PRIVATE SECTOR TO PARTICIPATE IN IT ON NORMAL COMMERCIAL TERMS. LIKE OTHER COUNTRIES, CANADA WILL RESPOND TO APPEALS FOR HUMANITARIAN. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES SUCH AS THE RED CROSS.

AS THE SSEA SAID, HOW IRAQ'S RECONSTRUCTION PROCEEDS WILL DEPEND ON HOW EVENTS EVOLVE IN IRAQ.

RE REPARATIONS

CANADA SUPPORTS RESOLUTION 686 UNDER WHICH IRAQ IS CALLED UPON TO ACCEPT IN PRINCIPAL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGES. HOW THIS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED WILL DEPEND ON FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS.



External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

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GMR/Wm. Gusen/993-6451/pl

TO / A • GGB

FROM / DE • GMD

REFERENCE
RÉFÉRENCE •

SUBJECT
SUJET • APPROVAL MECHANISM - EMBASSY OF IRAQ
EXPENDITURES

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ACC | DATE |
| FILE | DOSSIER |
| 20-1-2-IRAQ | |
| LOC A4. | Security / Sécurité CONFIDENTIAL |
| Accession / Référence | |
| File / Dossier | |
| Date 25 February 1991 | |
| Number / Numéro GMD-0022 | |

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ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

X

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The purpose of this memo is to inform you of the mechanism which has been agreed upon by ISS, XDX and GMD for the vetting of the Embassy of Iraq's expenditure requests in accordance with the certificate signed by the SSEA on February 8, 1991. The Ambassador of Iraq has been provided an aide-mémoire (copy attached) setting out the procedure to be followed by the Embassy, as determined during discussions between bank officials and representatives of XDA, ISS and GMR.

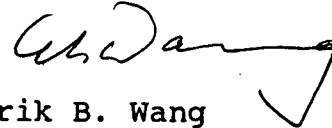
2. The procedure being adopted will enable us to meet our two primary objectives; security concerns to prevent any diversion of significant Iraqi funds (\$2.7 million), and a desire to enable the Embassy to continue to function in Ottawa, drawing on its own finances. Once XDA has received the Embassy's monthly submission it will be forwarded to ISS where every attempt will be made to provide same day clearance of as many proposed bank drafts as possible. The Financial Services Division makes daily runs to the Royal Bank branch involved and will be able to assist in the timely delivery of approved lists to the bank. In the event of any uncertainty the onus will be on the Embassy to satisfy the Department of the legitimacy of the transaction. Essentially, ISS will be examining each invoice to ensure that it conforms with the pattern of normal operational expenditures as detailed in the Embassy of Iraq's official note of January 25, 1991. Should it not conform, and should the Embassy not satisfy the test of legitimacy, the proposed transaction will not be authorized.

3. Iraqi Ambassador Al-Shawi has indicated to us that he accepts the need for this process and that he wishes to cooperate fully in justifying his proposed drawings on the account.

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4. We shall keep you apprised of any modifications to the system which become necessary as a result of experience.



Erik B. Wang
Director General
Middle East Bureau



External Affairs and International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada

Canada

Aide-Mémoire

The Department of External Affairs refers to the Note Number FA/2/91 of January 25, 1991 from the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq and to the Department's Note Number XDX-0432 of February 8, 1991 concerning the Embassy's banking arrangements to continue its normal functions.

The Embassy's request for the release of \$52,000 (Fifty two thousand) Canadian from its current account at the Royal Bank of Canada at 90 Sparks Street in Ottawa has been approved under the following procedure:

- (a) The Embassy shall submit to the Office of Protocol, as close to the beginning of each month as possible, a list of the amounts due to institutions, individuals, etc.

The Embassy must provide sufficient documentation, e.g. invoices, to verify the nature of the transaction, the identity and bona fides of payees.

For rental payments the Embassy must provide the names of the employees occupying the rented accommodations concerned together with a copy of the first page of the relevant lease. For salary payments the Embassy must provide a list of the names and addresses of Iraqi-based staff and of locally-engaged employees and the salary each is to receive.

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- (b) The total expenditures for each month must not be greater than \$52,000 including a maximum cash drawing of \$10,000 in any one month; any unused balances may not be used in subsequent months;
- (c) Once the Office of Protocol had reviewed and approved the Embassy's submission, the list and the accompanying invoices and documentation will be forwarded to the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada at 90 Sparks Street (Mr. Pierre J. Verdon, Account Manager will be the contact person). This operation should normally be done in one or two days;
- (d) The Royal Bank will then prepare bank drafts made in the name of each creditor. Those drafts will be released to the representative appointed by the Embassy and whose signature had been lodged with the Bank; the Embassy could then pay its creditors with those drafts;

Separate lists for January and February 1991 could be presented to the Office of Protocol at its pleasure.



HOUSE OF COMMONS BOOK - BRIEFING NOTE

LIVRE DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES - NOTES D'INFORMATION

Classification
PROTECTED

Subject/Highlights / Sujet/Points saillants

POLICY TOWARDS IRAQ: SANCTIONS AND PRESSURE TO OVERTHROW SADDAM HUSSEIN

Source

VARIOUS MEDIA (TORONTO GLOBE AND MAIL AND OTTAWA CITIZEN ARTICLES OF DEC. 2 ATTACHED)

Suggested Reply / Réponse suggérée

- CANADA POLICY TOWARDS IRAQ IS BASED ON THE STRONGEST POSSIBLE SUPPORT FOR THE OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS: TO PROMOTE STABILITY AND SECURITY IN THE GULF REGION; TO ENSURE IRAQI COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL; AND TO IMPLEMENT UNDER THE COORDINATION OF UN AGENCIES A HUMANITARIAN PROGRAM TO AID THE IRAQI PEOPLE.

CONTINUATION OF SANCTIONS UNDER AUTHORITY OF SECURITY COUNCIL

- THE BALL IS CLEARLY IN IRAQ'S COURT TO SATISFY THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS IN FULL. CANADA SUPPORTS THE SECURITY COUNCIL'S DECISIONS, INCLUDING THE MAINTENANCE OF SANCTIONS, TO ENSURE FULL IRAQI COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE UN.

ON THE DEPARTURE OR OVERTHROW OF SADDAM HUSSEIN

- WE BELIEVE SADDAM'S DEPARTURE FROM THE SCENE WOULD IMPROVE IRAQ'S STATURE WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AND HELP IN THAT COUNTRY'S RECONCILIATION AND REINTEGRATION.
- WE CALL ON IRAQ TO INSTITUTE REAL DEMOCRATIC REFORMS AND TO RESPECT THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ALL IRAQI CITIZENS. THE IRAQI PEOPLE MUST BE ABLE TO CHOOSE THEIR LEADERSHIP OPENLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY WITHOUT FEAR OF HARASSMENT.
- CANADA SUPPORTS THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF IRAQ BUT THIS CAN ONLY BE ASSURED IF THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAQ TREATS ALL ITS CITIZENS, INCLUDING THE KURDS AND SHIITES, WITH RESPECT AND DIGNITY.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN IRAQ

- CANADA IS CONCERNED ABOUT THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN IRAQ, ESPECIALLY THE SUFFERING OF VULNERABLE GROUPS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. HOWEVER, THAT SITUATION EXISTS AS A RESULT OF IRAQ'S REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH UN RESOLUTIONS (706 AND 712) THAT HAVE BEEN PASSED TO ENSURE THAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE PURCHASE OF FOOD AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES THROUGH THE SUPERVISED SALES OF IRAQI OIL. CANADA URGES IRAQ TO IMPLEMENT THE UN PLAN IMMEDIATELY.
- CANADA SUPPORTS THE UN HUMANITARIAN PROGRAM IN IRAQ TO AID THE IRAQI PEOPLE. CANADA HAS CONTRIBUTED \$21.5 MILLION TO THIS PROGRAM AND MOST RECENTLY IN EARLY NOVEMBER ANNOUNCED A FOOD AID DONATION OF \$2 MILLION THROUGH THE WORLD PROGRAM IN IRAQ. CANADA ALSO WELCOMES THE SIX MONTH EXTENSION OF THE UN HUMANITARIAN PRESENCE IN IRAQ BEYOND DECEMBER 31.

IRAQI ASSETS IN CANADA (RESPONSIVE)

- NO DECISION HAS BEEN TAKEN ON UNFREEZING IRAQI ASSETS IN CANADA FOR THE PURCHASE OF HUMANITARIAN SUPPLIES, BUT THIS COULD BE DONE UNDER CURRENT UN SANCTIONS RULES. WE WILL CONSIDER THIS MATTER IN LIGHT OF ALL THE FACTORS.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMISSION

- CANADA CONTINUES TO SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTE RESOURCES TO THE UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMISSION TO ENSURE IRAQI COMPLIANCE WITH THE DESTRUCTION AND CONTROL OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND MISSILES.

ASSESSMENT

The international approach to Iraq continues to be a delicate mix of enforcement and humanitarian considerations. UN sanctions against Iraq are expected to be maintained without change when the Security Council meets this week hold a mandatory sixty day review of the measures. There is still a widespread belief that Iraq has not fully complied with the Security Council requirements, particularly the location and destruction of weapons of mass destruction. The IAEA reported in late November that Iraq was only two years away from creating a deliverable nuclear bomb. In addition, Iraq has not yet fully returned Kuwaiti detainees nor has border demarcation been fully completed. Iraq, however, claims that it has by and large complied with the UN requirements and that sanctions are being maintained for punitive reasons. International support for the decision of the Security Council to maintain sanctions in place is widespread.

Saddam Hussein's continuation in power is indeed frustrating the USA and the UK. In the USA it is becoming a political issue of potential embarrassment to President Bush as the 1992 campaign approaches. Both of these countries have declared that sanctions must continue until Saddam Hussein is forced from power; they could be expected to prevent the Security Council from altering sanctions. The U.S. Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs (Djerejian) recently confirmed this approach to Congress and Foreign Secretary Hurd is quoted as saying that sanctions against Iraq must remain in place as long as Saddam is in power.

Saddam Hussein is trying to ride out the sanctions, hoping that they will eventually be lifted, but his grip on power is becoming more brittle. A vital lifeline of limited oil sales to Jordan is being maintained and Iraq is apparently accumulating enough money to import some commodities despite sanctions. Economic deprivation is affecting the most vulnerable sectors of the population, but the political and military elites which support Saddam are well protected from the difficulties and are generally maintaining their loyalty. Saddam is even using the continuing sanctions to rally Iraqi nationalist support. Saddam's recent appointments reflect an effort to consolidate power around family loyalty; the new defence minister Ali Hassan al-Majid is a cousin from Saddam's home town of Tikrit. The Iraqi Government has been able to bring the situation in the Shiite south under control and in recent weeks has increased economic and military pressure in the Kurdish north, even going so far as to blockade supplies of food stuffs, perhaps as a prelude to a larger scale effort.

Faced with this standoff, both the USA and the UK are increasing their contacts with the Iraqi opposition and may be contemplating a more active policy of support. At his testimony to Congress, Djerejian confirmed that the USA will continue to broaden its contacts with the Iraqi opposition and to support the emergence of an Iraqi government representative of Iraq's pluralistic society, including Shiites, Suni and Kurds. One idea would be to encourage an Iraqi opposition government to be established in "liberated" Kurdistan as a lightening rod to consolidate more broad-based opposition to Saddam Hussein. However, there is also reticence about getting too involved in a prolonged campaign to overthrow Saddam Hussein.

Reports by international humanitarian groups continue to paint a bleak picture of the humanitarian situation in Iraq, particularly among vulnerable groups such as women and children. The situation could worsen as winter sets in with very adverse communications consequences. Humanitarian assistance through UN agencies operating in Iraq has been directed primarily at vulnerable groups. Canada has donated \$21.15 million to Iraq and Iraqi refugees in Iran and Turkey since the end of hostilities. A food aid contribution of \$2.0 million to the World Food Program appeal in Iraq was announced by Mrs Landry on November 6. The Security Council believes that its plan of oil sales for humanitarian assistance (resolutions 706 and 712) to the humanitarian situation, but Iraq has given no indication that it will implement the plan because of UN supervision. The extension of the UN MOU in Iraq for another six months is welcome in humanitarian terms, but because of restricted resources and flexibility may have only a limited impact on the situation.

Iraqi assets in the USA remain frozen, but Switzerland and more recently the UK have released assets for the purchase of humanitarian supplies as is permitted by the UN sanctions regime; the UK unfroze \$124 million in return for the release of a businessman, Ian Richter. There are only about \$6-7 million in Iraqi assets in Canada and no decision has been taken as to their unfreezing for humanitarian purchases.

A10

Pressure mounts to overthrow Iraqi leader

As election campaign draws near, Washington is weighing options

BY PATRICK TYLER
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nine months after the U.S.-led war against Iraq, and six months after it became clear that the coalition had imposed on itself an incomplete victory, Iraq has become a time bomb both for the Bush administration and for the 18 million people living in increasingly desperate conditions under Saddam Hussein's rule.

The problem is made worse for U.S. President George Bush because this time bomb is likely to be ticking all through next year's election campaign. If the President needed any evidence, it came in a bipartisan letter signed by 17 senators last week putting him on notice that "it is increasingly clear that Saddam hopes to use the looming humanitarian crisis in his campaign to end the international sanctions against his outlaw regime."

The President's response to the senators' call for swift but unspecified action was to repeat that his administration is dedicated to the overthrow of Mr. Hussein, a still formidable task and one for which Mr. Bush still lacks a concrete plan.

When he asked his national security council aides to give him some military options, the council consulted the Pentagon, where the initial reaction was: there is no military option that guarantees the overthrow of Mr. Hussein short of a major deployment back to the Persian Gulf, with allied support and international backing for a full-scale assault on Baghdad. In other words, Desert Storm II.

But Washington is buzzing with other ideas, most of them involving Iraq's minority of 3.5 million Kurds, whose divided leadership is lurching toward a decision on whether it would be willing to launch a civil war against Mr. Hussein if it is granted a measure of allied backing.

Such help has pointedly not been offered so far; the reluctance of the Pentagon and the State Department to back a civil war militarily stems from a strong belief that the Kurds would need a great deal of allied support if they are to be effective against the Iraqi army.

Some Iraqi opposition figures suggest smaller steps. They want Washington to ground Iraq's helicopter fleet and then provide inducements for the Iraqi military to defect in large numbers into Kurdistan, where a provisional army and government could be built to march back to Baghdad and throw out Mr. Hussein. One inducement could simply be food, since regular army units in northern Iraq, unlike Mr. Hussein's Republican Guard, are being fed and outfitted.

Another idea, this one from Saudi Arabia, would be for that country and the United States to jointly provide covert financing for small anti-armour missiles with which the Kurds could defend themselves against Soviet helicopter gunships and tanks.

One problem, of course, is that any missile that could shoot down an Iraqi helicopter could also shoot down a Turkish warplane.

General Colin Powell, Mr. Bush's chief military adviser, has consistently voiced the deepest reservations about the quagmire a Kurdish adventure could turn into, and he has tried to keep the White House focused on what he sees as the fundamental problem: Mr. Hussein's power lies in Baghdad and to remove him would require sending U.S. military force in large numbers. And even if that were done, who would pay for it?

In Baghdad, where I spent 10 weeks in several visits over the last year, the defiant and anti-U.S. rhetoric that Mr. Hussein re-introduced this fall has engendered a political scent of Jonestown, where defiance became its own end.

The late Jim Jones, like Mr. Hussein, boasted that his people would commit any sacrifice — in the Jonestown case, revolutionary suicide — to demonstrate that their faith in their leader was truly righteous and absolute.

In interviews in Baghdad last month with Mr. Hussein's cabinet ministers, each sounded the theme of defiance. Iraqis would eat dates and grass rather than "surrender" to the allies' dictates, trade minister Mohammed Mehdi Saleh and oil minister Osama A. R. Hitti said.

With chilling determination, the health minister, Abdul-Salam Saeid, explained that he was cutting off programs in which international relief agencies were distributing food directly to Iraqis because this was giving too much comfort to the consciences of the "good people of Europe and the United States."

Mr. Hussein's postwar strategy, geared as it is to ensuring his survival at all cost, may present the Bush administration with some uncomfortable questions:

How long can the United States stand by and watch millions of Iraqis slowly starve because Mr. Hussein's government refuses to submit itself to the intrusive United Nations regime for selling oil to pay reparations?

Can a leader such as Mr. Hussein, defeated on the battlefield but not conquered or forced to surrender, be allowed to re-emerge and threaten his neighbours with whom hands on

000167

A8 The Ottawa Citizen, Monday, December 2, 1991

World

IRAQ

Sanctions hurting civilians, Canadian doctor says

By Louise Crosby
Citizen foreign affairs writer

The old man lying outside a Kirkuk hospital, his body covered in flies, is only one image of post-war Iraq that Eric Hoskins carries around with him.

After four visits to the war-torn country since the Gulf War ended in early March, the 31-year-old physician from Simcoe, Ont., also talks about doctors performing caesarean sections without anesthetic, diabetics dying from lack of insulin, malnourished babies with the haunted look of African famine victims.

"It's a catastrophe," Hoskins said during a visit to Ottawa. "You can't help but share their despair."

Hoskins has been in Iraq twice with the Gulf Peace Team, a group that set up a peace camp just outside the Iraqi border in Saudi Arabia. He served as medical co-ordinator, taking relief supplies from Amman, Jordan, to Baghdad.

On his last two visits, Hoskins worked with the Harvard Study Team — a Harvard University-based group formed to assess the Gulf War's impact on Iraqi civilians, consisting of 90 specialists from 12 countries including doctors, health officials, environmentalists, electrical engineers, economists, psychologists, sociologists and film crews.

Their report, released in September, found sanctions have had a devastating effect on the Iraqis.



“We need to de-link humanitarian needs from our political objectives.”

— Eric Hoskins
Doctor

Before Hoskins heads off for his fifth trip to Iraq, he's trying to get Canada to do something to ease the suffering.

The United Nations Security Council has authorized all countries to convert frozen Iraqi assets into humanitarian relief. Britain has released \$125 million and will allow Baghdad to purchase British food and medicine.

Canada has \$6 million in assets — \$2 million of which could be accessed readily and used to finance a relief package of food and medicine, Hoskins said. The 1,500 United Nations relief personnel currently in Iraq could make sure it reaches the people who need it.

Hoskins has taken the idea to MPs, officials in the Department of External Affairs, and the Iraqi Am-

bassador. The response so far has been "very encouraging," he said.

The Harvard Study Team is also hoping the United Nations will stop making Iraq's relief requirements dependent on the country's willingness to pay for the war. UN resolution 708 permits Iraq to sell oil to pay war reparations and other bills and buy humanitarian relief supplies. Iraq is unhappy with the conditions of the sale and has refused.

"It is against international law to starve a population or use human suffering for political objectives," Hoskins said.

"We need to de-link humanitarian needs from our political objectives. What we do with Saddam Hussein in Baghdad should be separated from what we do to meet the basic needs of the Iraqi people."



P.A TO FILE

TO/A • GRP

FROM/DE • RWP

REFERENCE • Your GRP-0207 of February 5/91, Bern
RÉFÉRENCE telegram ZNIM6089 06FEB
SUBJECT • EX IRAQI AMBASSADOR ABDO ALI HAMDAN AL DAIRI
SUJET

| |
|------------------------------------|
| Security/Sécurité SECRET |
| Accession/Référence |
| File/Dossier 20-1-2-IRAQ |
| Date February 6, 1991 |
| Number/Numéro RWP-0263 |

A-4

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

X

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In considering what response should be made to a possible immigration application from Mr. Al Dairi, the following factors would appear to be of central importance:

(A) Why are the Swiss requiring him to leave Switzerland and at short notice (February 14)? Is he considered "undesireable" or merely embarrassing? Given the fact that he appears to be out of favour with the Iraqi regime, could he pose a security problem for the Swiss? If his political views place him in danger, the Swiss Government as a signatory to the U.N. Refugee Convention has the first obligation to extend protection, since he is on Swiss soil.

(B) Other than his previous tenure in Canada as Ambassador, has Al Dairi any other ties to Canada? Has he family members here? Would he qualify under our immigration regulations?

(C) Why are the Swiss prepared to study a residence application by Al Dairi's wife and two children and to exempt his family from the requirement to leave Switzerland by February 14? Is this designed to secure his cooperation in leaving Switzerland promptly by holding up some real or imagined prospect that he will be permitted to return at a later date?

2. We shall await further information from you concerning CSIS and ISS views before responding to Bern's telegram. At this stage, I am inclined to feel that the Swiss are hoping to "off load" a problem on Canada that is more appropriately theirs to resolve. In any event, given the sensitivity of this case and the fact that Minister McDougall has statutory responsibility for admissions to Canada, the CEIC should be consulted closely before a final decision is taken.

G.E. Whitehead
G.E. Whitehead, Director
Western Europe Programs
Division



GRP/J. MAFFETT/990-5977/ivc

TO/A

MINA/McCallion (through GMD)
IFB/Kinsman

FROM/DE •

GRP

REFERENCE •
RÉFÉRENCE

SUBJECT •
SUJET

IMMIGRATION ENQUIRY FROM FORMER
IRAQI AMBASSADOR ABDO ALI HAMDAN AL DAIRI

| | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Security/Sécurité | S E C R E T |
| Accession/Référence | |
| File/Dossier | |
| Date | 5 February 1991 |
| Number/Numéro | GRP-0207 |

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

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GMR


This is to provide preliminary advice of this case, which may come to the Minister's attention.

2. Marcel Prud'homme, M.P., contacted USS to say that Al Dairi had phoned him from Switzerland to ask about the possibility of "finishing his days in Canada". At GGB's direction, I phoned Mr. Prud'homme to follow up.

3. Al Dairi was Ambassador to Canada 1980-85. According to Mr. Prud'homme, he went on to become Ambassador to Portugal, then to Switzerland where he retired 31 January 1991. He may be an "Assyrian Christian". Before taking up the post in Canada, he was apparently, a Commander in the Iraqi navy. Mr. Prud'homme added that Al Dairi was an "impeccable person of great knowledge". The implication was that he could bring useful intelligence, which seems very likely, if the biography is correct. CSIS is checking his background now and will advise by February 6.

4. I suggested that a first step in the process would be to put the subject in touch with Laurent Gagnon the Counsellor, (Immigration), in our Embassy in Berne. Mr. Prud'homme agreed, but asked that Gagnon phone Al Dairi ("without mentioning immigration") to set up a meeting. There may be some urgency from Al Dairi's point of view. He is to phone Prud'homme's office Thursday, by which time the MP hoped Gagnon would have made contact. Beyond arranging for this, Prud'homme does not appear to wish to be involved, though he will remain interested as "an old friend" of Al Dairi. From an immigration point of view, the case could be complicated by his desire to bring extended family to Canada.

5. When the CSIS report is received, it will be reviewed by ISS and advice given to Berne on contacting and interviewing Al Dairi.


John Maffett
Director
Africa and Middle East
Programs Division

Reçu le - Receiver

FEB 6 1991

RWP

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| ACTION |
| INFO |
| CIRC |

RWP

S E C R E T

DE BERN ZNIM6089 06FEB91

A EXTOTT RWP LIVRAISON 060800

INFO PILLAROTT/DDR EANDIHULL/OPSE

DISTR MINA MINT MINE OFB IFB RGB RWD GGP GRP GMD

REF NOTRE ZNGR0476 19DEC90

---EX-AMBASSADEUR D IRAK EN SUISSE ABADO ALI HAMDA AL-DAIRI

PREAMBULE:EX-AMB AL-DAIRI APRES UNE COURTE VISITE A BGHDD FIN DEC90

AU COURS DE LAQUELLE IL A REMIS SA DEMISSION EST DE RETOUR EN SUISSE.

LES AUTORITES SUISSSES LUI ONT SIGNIFIE4/FEV QU IL AVAIT 10/10

JOURS POUR SE TROUVER UN PAYS D ACCUEIL ET QU IL DOIT IMPERATIVEMENT

QUITTER LE TERRITOIRE HELVETIQUE LE 14/14FEV91.LES AUTORITES SUISSSES

NOUS DEMANDENT OFFICIEUSEMENT SI LES AUTORITES CDNNES SERAIENT

PRETES A ACCUEILLIR L EX-AMB AL-DAIRI SUR SON TERRITOIRE.AL-DAIRI

FUT AMP D IRAK AU CDA DE 1980 A 1985.

2.RAPPORT:LE 05FEV EN FIN DE MATINEE,L AMP PIERRE-YVES SIMONIN,

DIRECTEUR SUPPLEANT,DIRECTION POLITIQUE,DEPT FED AFF ETRANGERES,A

DEMANDE A RENCONTRER DQP CONSEILLER IMMIGRATION POUR DISCUTER CAS

IMPORTANT.RENDEZ-VOUS A ETE PRIS POUR 17H30 MEME JOUR.

3.D ENTREE EN MATIERE AMP SIMONIN NOUS A INFORMES DU RETOUR D AL-DAIRI

EN SUISSE A LA FIN DE JAN91,SANS AUCUN STATUT PARTICULIER.CE RETOUR

A FAIT L OBJET D UNE DISCUSSION AU NIVEAU DU CONSEIL FED(LE PLUS

HAUT NIVEAU)QUI A DECIDE D ACCORDOR UNE PERIODE DE 10/10 JOURS A

AL-DAIRI POUR ORGANISER SON DEPART DE SUISSE ET TROUVER UN PAYS

...2

① why are Swiss asking him to leave?
② If he requires asylum, Swiss
are signatories to UNHCR convention.

PAGE DEUX ZNIM6089 S E C R E T

D ACCUEIL. CETTE MESURE TOUCHE UNIQUEMENT AL-DAIRI CAR IL SEMBLERAIT QUE LES SUISSSES SOIENT PRETS A ETUDIER UNE DEMANDE DE RESIDENCE DE LA PART DE SON EPOUSE ET DEUX ENFANTS QUI SONT PRESENTEMENT EN SUISSE. AMB SIMONIN A PARTICULIEREMENT INSISTE SUR L ABSOLUE NECESSITE POUR AL-DAIRI DE QUITTER LA SUISSE 14/14FEV ET A MENTIONNE A QUELQUES REPRISES QUE LE CONSEIL FEDERAL N EST ET NE SERA NULLEMENT DISPOSE A CONSIDERER D ACCORDER UN DELAI SUPPLEMENTAIRE.

4. DETAIL IMPORTANT QUOIQUE AL-DAIRI N A JAMAIS CACHE SON INTERET POUR LE CIA, IL NE NOUS A PAS/PAS APPROCHE EN CE SENS ET L AMB SIMONIN NOUS ASSURE QUE LA DEMARCHE SUISSSE EST FAITE A L INSU DU PRINCIPAL CONCERNE.

5. SELON INTERLOCUTEUR SUISSSE, AL-DAIRI AURAIT QUITTE BGHDD EN TOUTE LIBERTE ET MEME EN BONS TERMES AVEC LES AUTORITES SUITE A SA EMISSION. TOUTEFOIS, SES AVOIRS EN IRAK SONT PRESENTEMENT BLOQUES PAR SUITE DE LA GUERRE. DE PLUS, A CAUSE DE SES ORIGINES SYRIENNES ET DES RELATIONS DIFFICILES QU IL ENTRETIENT AVEC LE DEMI-FRERE DE SADDAM HUSSEIN, PRESENTEMENT AMBASSADEUR AUPRES DES NATIONS UNIES A GENEVE, IL NE SE SENT PAS/PAS EN SECURITY A BGHDD. IL NE VEUT PAS/PAS RETOURNER EN SYRIE OU IL SERAIT VU COMME UN TRANSFUGE QUI A ABANDONNE SON PAYS D ORIGINE POUR JOINDRE LE FRERE RIVAL ET AUJOURD HUI ENNEMI.

6. NOUS NOUS SOMMES ENGAGES AUPRES DE NOTRE INTERLOCUTEUR SUISSSE A VOUS TRANSMETTRE CETTE DEMANDE MAIS N AVONS DONNE AUCUN ENCOURAGEMENT QUANT AUX RESULTATS DE CETTE DEMARCHE.

CCC/010 061028Z ZNIM6089



CENTRE COMMUNAUTAIRE IRAKIEN 20-1-2-IRAC
IRAQI COMMUNITY CENTER 21-3-ARAB PEN

5733 ouest, rue Sherbrooke
Montréal, Québec H4A 1W9

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| ACC | 10360228 |
| LOC | A4 |

Tél.: (514) 369-0797

ORIGINAL NOT CLEAR

SPECIAL-DELIVERY

Montreal, January 31, 1991

The Right Honourable Brian Mulroney
Prime Minister of Canada
Center Building
Room 309-S
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A6

Right Honourable Mr. Prime Minister:

In view of the difficult situation that arised from the events in the Gulf. We, a spontaneous organization for the Iraqi-Canadians, respectfully request a meeting with Yourself, as quickly as feasible with your heavy schedule, in order to elaborate on this matter. Our delegation will include representatives from the cities of Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto.

For any further information, please call at the above listed telephone number or at 428-1100.

Yours sincerely,

IRAQI COMMUNITY CENTER

by:

Dr. ABDUL BAKI ABDULLAH,
President

ABA/id

Government of Canada
Privy Council Office

Gouvernement du Canada
Bureau du Conseil privé

Ottawa, Canada
K1A 0A3

URE FAX

FOREIGN AND DEFENCE POLICY
85 Sparks Street
Room 900 - Blackburn Building
OTTAWA, K1A 0A3

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
ICE R. ROBINSON
85 SPARKS, ROOM 900
OTTAWA, K1A 0A3

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FEB 12 1991

VOICE TEL NO : (613) 957-5481
(613) 957-5060
UNCLASS FACS NO: (613) 957-5499
CLASSIFIED FACS: (613) 957-5052

(613) 957-5481
(613) 957-5060
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CLASSIFIED FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

PAGE DE COUVERTURE FACSIMILÉ CLASSIFIÉ

DATE: 12 Feb '91

PAGES: 1

Pages: 1

TO/a: GMR / Robinson

URGENCY/urgence: _____

FROM/de: Rob / Thompson

MESSAGE FOR/pour: INFORMATION/information _____
AS REQUESTED/à la demande _____
ACTION/donner suite _____
APPROVAL/approbation _____

COMMENTS/COMMENTAIRES:

Your reason for change

Canada

Signature

cc GMR
cc MIM/McCalli

JTS to see
WG
IG

Dispute to
C. Thompson
+ did not
discourage -
suspect it will
come over to
SSCA.

am



External Affairs and
International Trade Canada

Affaires extérieures et
Commerce extérieur Canada

DK/ia

To / A ISSN
FROM / DE D. Karsgaard

REFERENCE
RÉFÉRENCE

SUBJECT
SUJET Iraqi Terrorism

Security / Sécurité
CONFIDENTIAL

Accession / Référence

File / Dossier

20-12-12A0

Date
January 23, 1991

Number / Numéro

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

DISTRIBUTION

ISS

INP

GMR

The Tuesday, January 22 edition of The Ottawa Citizen carried a report of the expulsion from the Philippines of an Iraqi diplomat, Muwafak al-Ani, for complicity in an attempted terrorist attack. For what it is worth, Muwafak al-Ani was the Director of the US-Canada Division in the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Baghdad until his posting to Manila in November 1989. As such he was our principal point of contact with the MFA.

2. A career diplomat, well educated (fluent English), smooth and sophisticated, al-Ani appeared to us, and to the U.S. Embassy, as a relatively open individual with a genuine commitment to solving problems and improving relations. That was of course his job, but his successor had little of his polish and by comparison appeared inflexible and hidebound by government and party discipline. Indeed, April Glaspie considered we were fortunate to have an interlocutor as valuable as al-Ani, and gave him an appreciative farewell dinner before his departure for Manila.

3. I do not know what intelligence profile is available on al-Ani but this incident appears to reinforce the obvious i.e. that any Iraqi diplomat could be involved in terrorist actions. al-Ani certainly does not correspond to the stereotype of the Baath party thug, of which there are many in the Foreign Ministry.

D. Karsgaard

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| FILE | DCSSIER |
| 21-3-ARAB PEN | |
| LOC | |
| 20-1-2-IRAQ | |

21 January 1991

**PRESS LINE - EXPULSION OF A FURTHER MEMBER OF THE
EMBASSY OF IRAQ**

responsive only

ARE YOU FURTHER REDUCING THE SIZE OF THE IRAQI EMBASSY?

- THE AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ WAS CALLED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS ON JANUARY 21 TO ARRANGE FOR THE DEPARTURE OF AN EMBASSY STAFF MEMBER BY JANUARY 24.
- DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND IRAQ HAVE NOT BEEN BROKEN.
- THE EMBASSY REMAINS OPEN IN OTTAWA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE AMBASSADOR AND SEVERAL OF HIS STAFF.

ARE YOU CLOSING THE EMBASSY?

- AMBASSADOR AL-SHAWI AND TWO DIPLOMATIC STAFF REMAIN IN OTTAWA. THE CONTINUING PRESENCE OF DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL AT THE EMBASSY OF IRAQ LEAVES OPEN AN IMPORTANT CHANNEL OF COMMUNICATION.

WAS THE LATEST PERSON EXPELLED INVOLVED IN SPYING OR TERRORISM?

- THE DECISION WAS TAKEN ACCORDING TO ARTICLE 9 OF THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

APPROVED BY: *KEW*
DATE:
TIME:

External Affairs and International Trade Canada



Affaires extérieures et Commerce extérieur Canada

Note Verbale

| | |
|---------------|---------|
| 674635 | DATE |
| FILE | DOSSIER |
| 21-3-ARAB PEN | |
| 4-20-1-2-IRAQ | |

The Department of External Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq and has the honour to convey the following information.

With reference to Article 9 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Department wishes to advise the Embassy that the following members of the Embassy staff and their dependents are required to leave Canada before January 20, 1991. These staff members are: Mr. Faisal B. Hussain, Mr. Khalid F. Hassan and Mr. Fadil M. Abbid. The three staff members and their seven dependents will, therefore, have to make arrangements immediately to depart from Canada.

The Embassy is requested to inform the Department of the confirmed travel plans of these individuals, up to the point of departure from Canada.

The Department of External Affairs avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ottawa, January 17, 1991.



FILE DIARY CIRC DIV

674630

1-3-ARAB PEN

17 January 1991

20-1-EXPULSION OF THREE MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY
OF IRAQ

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT THE IRAQI EMBASSY IN OTTAWA?

- THE EMBASSY REMAINS OPEN IN OTTAWA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE AMBASSADOR AND SEVERAL OF HIS STAFF.

FOR RESPONSIVE USE ONLY

ARE YOU REDUCING THE SIZE OF THE IRAQI EMBASSY?

- ON JANUARY 17 THE AMBASSADOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ WAS CALLED IN TO THE DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND WAS INFORMED BY A SENIOR DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIAL THAT THREE MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF AND THEIR FAMILIES MUST DEPART CANADA BY JANUARY 20 BECAUSE THEIR CONTINUED PRESENCE HERE WOULD NOT ACCURATELY REFLECT THE CURRENT STATE OF OUR BILATERAL RELATIONS.
- DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN CANADA AND IRAQ HAVE NOT BEEN BROKEN.

ARE YOU CLOSING THE EMBASSY?

- AMBASSADOR AL-SHAWI AND THREE DIPLOMATIC STAFF REMAIN IN OTTAWA. THE CONTINUING PRESENCE OF DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL AT THE EMBASSY OF IRAQ LEAVES OPEN AN IMPORTANT CHANNEL OF COMMUNICATION.

WERE THEY INVOLVED IN SPYING OR TERRORISM?

- THE DECISION WAS TAKEN BECAUSE THEIR PRESENCE WAS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH THE CURRENT STATE OF OUR RELATIONS.
- NO FURTHER COMMENT.

APPROVED BY: *for MWA/m. Lelievre*

DATE: 17/01/91

TIME: 14:17

ACC _____ DATE _____
FILE 20-1-2-IRAQ
21-3-ARAB PEN

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JAN 10 1991

C O N F I D E N T I A L

FM BGHDD UVGR0016 10JAN91

TO EXTOTT OSSE DELIVER BY 090700

INFO EXTOTT GMR DELIVER BY 090380

INFO AMMAN DMCUS CAIRO TAVIV TERAN MANAMA TUNIS ALGER RABAT LDN PARIS

ROME BRU BNATO WSHDC PRMNY TOKYO PCOOTT/DOYLE TT

NDHQOTT/AMDN/VCDS/ADMPOL/DIPOZ/ HQ CANFORME/PASS TO AMB DICKENSON

REGENCY HOTEL ROM 1226 BAHRAIN/ DE CAF

DISTR MINA MINP USS DMC GGB IFB GMD IDD IND GMRD GRP GMT IDR INP IMU

CPD CPP CPDX BMM

---GMR CALL ON IRAQI MFA

DIR OF GMR,ROBINSON,ACCOMPANIED BY AMBASSADOR,CALLED ON MAMDOUH ABDUL
HAMID,ADM EQUIVALENT FOR EUROPE AND N AMERICA IN IRAQI MFA,ON JAN09
(UNDER-SEC HAMDOWN WAS STILL IN EUROPE WITH TAREQ AZIZ).

2.MTG PERMITTED IRAQI SIDE TO REITERATE THEIR POSITION ALONG STANDARD
LINES,STRESSING THAT INNATL CONF ON ALL MIDDLE EAST QUESTIONS WAS KEY
TO RESOLVING PRESENT SITU,BUT WITHOUT AT ANY TIME SUGGESTING THAT
IRAQI WITHDRAWAL FROM KUWAIT WAS CONTEMPLATED.(ABDUL HAMID SAID HE
ONLY HAD MEDIA REPORTS OF GENEVA MTG,AND COULD NOT ADD TO
THESE).ROBINSON UNDERLINED CDN VIEW THAT LINKAGE OF THESE ISSUES
WOULD MAKE BOTH OF THEM MORE DIFFICULT TO SOLVE,AND THAT ROUTE TO
SOLUTION OF IRAQ-KWAIT CRISIS WAS IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTIONS,AFTER WHICH FORUM WOULD BE FOUND FOR SETTLEMENT OF
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN IRAQ AND KWAIT.WITH REGARD TO ARAB-ISRAELI ISSUES
ROBINSON EXPLAINED CDN

...2

PAGE TWO UVGR0016 CONF

POSITION ON INNATL CONF AND THAT WE CONSIDERED SOLUTION QUOTE URGENT AND NECESSARY UNQUOTE, WHILE UNDERLINING THAT ISSUES WERE SEPARATE BUT THAT RESOLUTION OF IRAQ-KWAIT CRISIS IN LINE WITH SC RESOLUTIONS WOULD IMPROVE PROSPECTS FOR PROGRESS ON PALESTINIAN QUESTION.

3. DRAWING ON REMARK BY ABDUL HAMID TO EFFECT THAT KWAIT HAD POSED THREAT TO IRAQI SECURITY, ROBINSON INITIATED DISCUSSION OF POST CRISIS SECURITY MEASURES, AND CONVEYED SENSE THAT NUMBER OF COUNTRIES IN REGION WOULD WANT SOME INNATL PRESENCE, WHETHER CRISIS RESOLVED BY HOSTILITIES OR OTHERWISE. ABDUL HAMID EXHIBITED CLOSE INTEREST IN THIS PART OF DISCUSSION, UNDERLINING THAT IRAQ WAS FIRMLY OPPOSED TO PRESENCE OF FOREIGN FORCES IN THE REGION, NOW AND AFTER CRISIS, BUT DRAWING DISTINCTION BETWEEN THAT AND PRESENCE UNDER UN FLAG WITH AGREEMENT OF PARTIES CONCERNED. WHILE ABDUL HAMID INDICATED THAT IRAQI POSITION REMAINED AS NOTED ABOVE, THERE WAS EVIDENTLY INTEREST IN POSSIBILITY OF SOME KIND OF UN PRESENCE, AND HE ACKNOWLEDGED CDN EXPERIENCE AND CREDIBILITY IN THIS FIELD.

CCC/226 101100Z UVGR0016

ACTION
SUITE A DONNER

4 7

P R C T E C T E D

FM ANKRA ZEDR0308 28DEC90

TO EXTCTT (IDR

INFO TT NDHQCTT/EGISS/DGPCLOPS/DFI

---OFFICIAL CONTACTS WITH IRAQIS

AME AND HCC HAVE RECEIVED INVITATION FM IRAQI CHARGE D AFFAIRES

TO ATTEND 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY DAY OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRAQ.

CFA HAS NOT RECEIVED INVITATION ALTHOUGH DID ACCEPT AN OFFICE

CALL FROM NEW IRAQI MA ON 19DEC90.

2.CPINICN HERE IS FOR CHARGE D AFFAIRES TO DECLINE INVITATION

UNLESS COTHERWISE INSTRUCTED.

CCC/132 280905Z ZEDR0308

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| ACC | for reply |
| FILE | DOSSIER |
| 20-1-2-IRAQ (A-4) | |
| LOC | AS-WMI |

date?



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA
K1A 0A6

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

OTTAWA, K1A 0A6
December 20th, 1990

A-00701-91 GMD
INFO: FILE 20-1-2-IRAG DOSSIER
21-3-ARAB PEN
LOC
COMITÉ PERMANENT
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES ET DU
COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR

The Right Honourable Joe Clark, P.C., M.P.
Secretary of State for External Affairs
Room 165, East Block
House of Commons
O T T A W A

Dear Mr. Minister:

As you may recall, the House of Commons Standing Committee on External Affairs and International Trade worked extensively this fall on a study of the situation in the Persian Gulf following the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Your own testimony with that of the Honourable Bill McKnight was a significant contribution to that process.

During the adjournment of Parliament, there is a desire among all of the parties to continue to monitor the situation -- particularly prior to January 15th, beyond which United Nations Security Council Resolution 678 has authorized member states of the United Nations to "use all necessary means" to compel Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. There is a consensus among Standing Committee Members that, considering the gravity of the situation, it would be of the utmost importance to hear once again from the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the Minister of National Defence at that time.

Accordingly, on behalf of the Standing Committee, I am inviting both you and Mr. McKnight to brief us in public session on the situation in the Gulf on Monday, January 14th or Tuesday, January 15th, 1991 in either the morning or afternoon, whichever suits your convenience. The last time you appeared before the Committee on this question it was jointly with Mr. McKnight. This arrangement suits us very well in which case the format would be typical: a statement from both Ministers followed by questioning from the Members on the entire range of issues raised by these extraordinary circumstances.

...2/

ALL CORRESPONDENCE AND INQUIRIES
MAY ALSO BE DIRECTED TO

COMMITTEE CLERK
COMMITTEES DIRECTORATE
HOUSE OF COMMONS
OTTAWA K1A 0A6
(613) 996-1533
FAX: (613) 996-1626

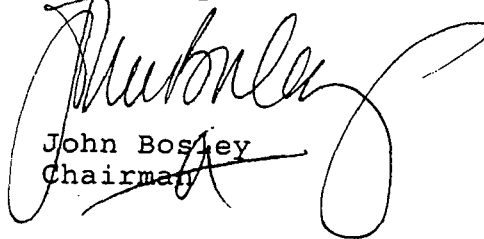
TOUTE CORRESPONDANCE ET DEMANDE
DE RENSEIGNEMENTS PEUVENT ÉGALEMENT
ÊTRE ADRESSÉES AU
GREFFIER DE COMITÉ
DIRECTION DES COMITÉS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
OTTAWA K1A 0A6
(613) 996-1533
TÉLÉCOPIEUR : (613) 996-1626

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The Right Honourable Joe Clark, P.C., M.P.
December 20th, 1990
Page Two

We would appreciate receiving confirmation of your attendance as soon as possible. Thank you for your continuing co-operation.

Sincerely,



John Bosley
Chairman

c.c. Mr. David Daubney, Office of the Secretary of State
Ms. Tina Namiesniowski, DParLA, DND

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
CABINET DU SECRETAIRE D'ETAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES

ACTION REQUEST/FICHE DE SERVICE

From/De : HON^{RE} JOHN BOSLEY, CHAIRMAN
STANDING CTTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS & INTL TRADE

No.: A-00701-91

Subject/Sujet : SCEAIT:GULF CRISIS/SESSION 14-15/1
Classification: POLITICS MIDDLE EAST * POLITIQUE MOYEN-ORIENT

Action div./Dir. resp.: GMD
Info :

| Let./Tel. dated Let./Tel. en date du ===== | Date sent to division Date d'envoi à la direction ===== | Deadline date Echeance ===== |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 20 DEC 90 | 04 FEB 91 | **18 FEB 91** |

Comments/Commentaires

NO REPLY NEC. BRIEFINGS ALREADY DONE.

ACTION REQUIRED/SUITE A DONNER

FOR DIVISIONAL USE
RESERVE A LA DIRECTION

- | | |
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| [] Reply for signature of SSEA Reponse pour la signature du SEAE | Date received/Date recue |
| [] Reply for the signature of Reponse pour la signature de | Action officer/Agent resp. |
| [] Reply by division Reponse de la direction | Disposition and/et date |
| [X] For information and any necessary action Pour examen et suite a donner, s'il y a lieu | <i>File 5/2/91 note from MINA/Ginette to file</i> |
| [] CAMPAIGN: Reply for signature of SSEA CAMPAGNE: Reponse pour la signature du SEAE | |
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ALL TRANSFERS TO BE REPORTED TO MINA RECORDS 995-1047 OR/OU
LES ARCHIVES DE MINA DOIVENT ETRE AVISEES DE TOUT CHANGEMENT 992-6428

White - Return to MINA registry when action completed
Blanche Retourner aux archives de MINA lorsque suite a ete donnee
Yellow - Divisional secretary Green - File with original incoming letter
Jaune Secrétaire de direction Verte Au dossier avec la lettre recue



MESSAGE

Accession/Reference

File/Dossier

20-1-2-12AQ

21-3-ARAB PEN

14 DEC 90 00 41

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SECURITY
SECURITE

P R O T E C T E D

FM/DE

FM EXTOTT GMR-2212 12DEC90

TO/A

TO BHGDD.

INFO

INFO AMMAN ~~XXXX~~ CAIRO DMCUS RYADH ROME TAVIV ALGER RABAT TUNIS

DISTR

TERAN WSHDC PRMNY GENEV LDN PARIS BONN TOKYO CNBRA MOSCO BNATO

REF

SUBJ/SUJ

VATCN PMOOTT/SPECTOR PCOOTT/DOYLE

---FREED HOSTAGES' CRITICISM OF OFFICIAL CANADIAN COMMENTS ON

GULF CRISIS.

TEXT OF Q+A PREPARED ON SUBJ ON DEC 11 AS FOLLOWS QUOTE

THE ARTICLE QUOTES TWO CANADIANS WHO LEFT KUWAIT ON DECEMBER

9TH'S EVACUATION FLIGHT, FRED SKOVBERG AND BRIT MOCKRIDGE, AS

SAYING THAT EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER JOE CLARK'S STATEMENTS

DURING HIS RECENT TOUR OF THE MIDDLE EAST "SABOTAGED" THE THREE

MP'S MERCY MISSION TO IRAQ. IN A DECEMBER 10 CALGARY PRESS

CONFERENCE THE TWO SPECULATED THAT MP'S ROBERT CORBETT, LLOYD

AXWORTHY AND SVEND ROBINSON MIGHT HAVE SECURED THE LIBERTY OF

MORE THAN FIVE CANADIANS IF MR. CLARK HAD TONED DOWN HIS

CONDEMNATION OF IRAQI PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSSEIN DURING HIS

COINCIDENTAL VISITS TO TURKEY, JORDAN, EGYPT AND ISRAEL.

OUR EMBASSY IN AMMAN, ON THE OTHER HAND, REPORTS THAT THE

JORDANIANS ARE CONVINCED THAT IT WAS KING HUSSEIN'S STRONG DIRECT

REPRESENTATIONS TO SADDAM HUSSEIN ON THIS SUBJECT THAT CONVINCED

SADDAM TO CHANGE HIS MIND. KING HUSSEIN'S DECISION TO VISIT

BAGHDAD FLOWED, AND WAS PROBABLY A DIRECT RESULT OF, HIS

CONVERSATIONS IN AMMAN WITH MR. CLARK.

DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR

DIVISION/DIRECTION

TELEPHONE

APPROVED/APPROUVÉ

BILL GUSEN

SIG

GMR

3-6451

ANDREW ROBINSON

SIG

000185



Align first character of word "PAGE" under this arrow
Alignez le premier caractère du mot "PAGE" sous cette flèche

PAGE 2 12DEC90 GMR 2212

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SUGGESTED RESPONSE

- THESE CANADIANS ARE BRAVE PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN THROUGH A LOT. OUR PURPOSE WAS TO SECURE THE SAFETY AND RELEASE OF ALL OF THEM , AND THIS WAS ACHIEVED.
- DURING MY DISCUSSIONS WITH KING HUSSEIN I UNDERLINED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE HOSTAGE ISSUE. MY VISIT TO JORDAN WAS FOLLOWED BY A VISIT TO BAGHDAD BY THE KING. WE ARE CERTAIN THAT HE PLAYED A VITAL ROLE IN CONVINCING SADDAM HUSSEIN TO RELEASE ALL THE FOREIGNERS.
- SADDAM HUSSEIN'S DECISION TO RELEASE ALL THE HOSTAGES REAFFIRMS THE SOUNDNESS OF THE POSITION THE INTERNATIONAL CONSENSUS HAS TAKEN.
- THE GOVERNMENT COULD HAVE CHOSEN TO PLAY SADDAM'S GAME, AND PERHAPS A FEW MORE HOSTAGES WOULD HAVE BEEN RELEASED TWO WEEKS EARLIER. BUT WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS THE FIRMNESS OF THE COALITION'S POSITION WHICH HAS RESULTED IN THEIR TOTAL RELEASE, AND THIS IS THE DESIRED RESULT.

RECEIVED IN MR

DEC 10 1990

ACTION
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P R O T E C T E D

FM BNGKK ZHAP8127 07DEC90

TO EXTCTT GMR

DISTR XDX PNR

---COURTESY CALLS ON AMBASSADORS

IN COURSE OF MY EARLY CALLS ON COLLEAGUE AMBASSADORS, WOULD
APPRECIATE GUIDANCE ON DEALINGS WITH AMBASSADOR OF IRAQ IN EVENT
RECENT EVENTS CALL FOR CHANGE

PERRON

CCC/145 100230Z ZHGR8127

DEC 05 '90 17:02 CDN EMB BGHDD

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DEC 05 1990

P.5

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[Signature]

TELEGRAM

ACTION
SUITE A DONNER

FM BGHDD UVAG 14/3 05DEC90

TO EXTOTT GMR DELIVERY BY 050900 BY FACSIMILE

DISTR JLO XDX MFF GAM GGB GMRD OSS OAM OSM OSD OSC MFD ABL ISS

---HARD CURRENCY ACCOUNTS : IRAQI DINAR DEPOSITS

RECEIVED MFA DIPLO NOTE 11/81/100/104355, DATED 18/11/1990

INFORMING ACCREDITED MISSIONS IN IRAQ OF CERTAIN BANKING

PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW FOR HANDLING THEIR DAY-TO-DAY BUSINESS. WE
WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING YOUR VIEWS AND COMMENTS ASAP IN ORDER
TO FORMULATE OUR RESPONSE TO THIS OBVIOUS VIOLATION OF VIENNA
CONVENTION. COPY OF IRAQI NOTE ATTACHED.

2. ACCORDING TO PARAGRAPH THREE, MISSION WILL NOT/NOT BE ALLOWED
TO DEPOSIT INTO MISSION ACCOUNTS IRAQI DINARS COLLECTED FROM
CONSULAR OR OTHER FEES. THIS COULD HAVE IMPACT ON RECOVERY POLICY
FOR CONSULAR PROGRAMME. FOR EXAMPLE, UNDER PROPOSED FEE POLICY
FOR VISITOR VISAS, MISSION WOULD HAVE COLLECTED OVER 35,000 CDN
DOLLARS IN IRAQI DINARS FOR THESE VISAS IN MONTH OF JUL. IRAQIS
COULD PAY FOR THIS SERVICE USING HARD CURRENCY, BUT IT WOULD BE
COSTLY. HARD CURRENCY OF UP TO USA 700 (CAD 816) COULD BE DRAWN
BY IRAQIS

...2

(COMCENTRE: THIS FAX HAS FIVE PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE)

R. WAUGH

[Signature of R. Waugh]

AMBASSADOR

[Signature of Ambassador]

2 of 5

1463
PAGE TWO UVAG PROTECTED

FOR TRAVELLING. THEY WOULD HAVE TO PAY AN EXCHANGE RATE OF 3 IRAQI DINARS FOR ONE USA DOLLAR (OFFICIAL EXCHANGE IS 3.224933. I.E. 3.22 USA DOLLARS FOR ONE IRAQI DINAR). IN OTHER WORDS, A VISITORS VISA AT CAD 50 PAID IN HARD CURRENCY (CONVERTED AT BANK) WOULD COST AN IRAQI 128 DINARS WHEN CONVERTED AT OFFICIAL RATE TO ABOUT CAD 500. IGNORING IRAQI GOVERNMENT POLICY AND HAVING IRAQIS PAY FOR VISAS IN IRAQI DINARS AND THEN DEPOSITING THESE FUNDS INTO OUR CASH ACCOUNT HELD AT EMBASSY WOULD NOT/NOT HELP US BECAUSE DISBURSING OF THESE FUNDS FROM THIS CASH ACCOUNT WOULD BECOME PROBLEM (LIST OF ITEMS IN NOTE TO BE PAID IN HARD CURRENCY COVERS VIRTUALLY ALL ASPECTS OF OUR DAY-TO-DAY OPERATION).

3. ANOTHER AREA OF CONCERN WHICH AFFECTS CBS AT MISSION IS HOW TO REMIT THROUGH POST ACCOUNTS IRAQI DINARS OF UP TO CAD 22,000 ALLOWED UNDER FSD'S. WILL BANK QUESTION EMBASSY ON HOW DINARS WERE OBTAINED?

4. PARAGRAPH 4, SUBSECTION L IS COMPLETELY UNACCEPTABLE. IRAQIS ARE TELLING CDN GOVERNMENT HOW IT SHOULD PAY ITS LES AND WHO SHOULD GET PAID (I.E. ...TO DESERVED PERSONS).

5. MISSION DOES NOT/NOT HAVE ANY PROBLEMS WITH REMAINDER OF PROCEDURES MENTIONED IN NOTE BECAUSE OUR DAY-TO-DAY BUSINESS IS ALREADY BEING CONDUCTED AT OFFICIAL RATE FOR EXCHANGING HARD CURRENCY. ^{MANY} ~~SOME~~ OTHER MISSIONS, HOWEVER, ARE EXCHANGING FOREIGN CURRENCIES AT BLACK MARKET RATES AND WE BELIEVE THIS NOTE IS DIRECTED AT THESE MISSIONS.

...3

3 of 5

PAGE THREE UVAG ¹⁴⁶³ PROTECTED

6. GENERAL FEELING DISPLAYED BY MISSIONS AT RECENT MEETING OF
WESTERN MISSIONS FOUND NOTE TO BE QUOTE INTRUSIVE, UNACCEPTABLE,
AND IMPRACTICABLE, AND IN VIOLATION OF VIENNA CONVENTIONS
UNQUOTE.

NVA 1463

4 of 5

Note No. 11/81/100/104355

Date 18/11/1990

THE MFA TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ACCREDITED TO IRAQ AND HAS THE HONOUR TO INFORM IT THAT THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN DECIDED:

1. ALLOCATING FOUR BRANCHES OF RAFIDAIN BANK TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND ITS STAFF MEMBERS.
2. EACH MEMBER OF THE CORPS CAN OPEN AN ACCOUNT AT ONE OF THE BRANCHES IN IRAQI DINARS. HIS BALANCE IS FED BY CHEQUES DRAWN FROM THE MISSION'S ACCOUNT TO WHICH THE MEMBERS BELONG, WHICH FEEDS ITS SAID ACCOUNT WITH ONE OF THE EXISTING CURRENCIES OR THROUGH FOREIGN TRANSFERS.
3. ANY AMOUNT COLLECTED FROM CONSULAR FEES OR OTHER FEES IN IRAQI DINARS IS NOT TO BE DEPOSITED INTO THE ACCOUNT OF ANY MISSION WHICH IS FED BY ONE OF THE HARD CURRENCIES OR THROUGH FOREIGN TRANSFERS.
4. PAYMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING WILL BE MADE IN IRAQI DINARS WHICH IS FED BY HARD CURRENCY FROM THE MISSIONS' ACCOUNTS OR THE MISSIONS' STAFF ACCOUNTS BY CHEQUES DRAWN ON THESE ACCOUNTS:
 - A. RENTALS OF CHANCERIES, MISSION'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCES, HEAD OF POSTS, STAFF QUARTERS, COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL CENTRES AND OTHERS.
 - B. FEES OF SERVICES FOR WATER, ELECTRICITY, TELEPHONE, TELEX, TELEGRAMS, FACSIMILE, POST OFFICE BOXES AND FEES OF POSTAL CORRESPONDENCES.

WVA 1405

545

PAGE TWO

- C. TRAVEL TICKETS, TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING CHARGES INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC COURIERS, PACKING AND TRANSPORT OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AND COMMODITIES AND SHIPPING CHARGES.
- D. FEES OF AIRCRAFT SERVICES AT AIRPORTS AND COSTS OF FUEL PROVIDED TO THEM.
- E. FEES OF OPENING THE VIP LOUNGES AT AIRPORTS.
- F. FEES OF GAS, KEROSENE, GAS AND OILS. THESE COULD BE ACQUIRED BY SPECIAL TICKETS ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF OIL FOR WHICH THE MISSIONS WILL PAY DIRECTLY TO THE MINISTRY IN HARD CURRENCY.
- G. FEES OF GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, INCLUDING DOCTORS' FEES, WARDS, SURGICAL OPERATIONS, MEDICINE AND X-RAYS.
- H. FEES OF FIRST CLASS AND EXCELLENT HOTELS.
- I. COSTS OF ESTATES PURCHASED BY THE CORPS AND COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR BUILDING.
- J. COST OF INSURANCE IN ALL ITS TYPES.
- K. DEMURRAGE FEES AND FINES ACCRUED ON MISSIONS AT CUSTOMS.
- L. COSTS OF RATIONS.
- M. SALARIES OF THE LES AT MISSIONS TO BE PAID BY CHEQUES IN HARD CURRENCIES TO RAFIDAIN BANK IN ORDER FOR RAFIDAIN BANK TO PAY ITS EQUIVALENT IN IRAQI DINARS TO DESERVED PERSONS.

THE MINISTRY REQUESTS THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS AND ITS MEMEBERS TO PAY THE AMOUNTS WHICH FALL IN LINE WITH WHAT IS MENTIONED IN THIS NOTE IN HARD CURRENCIES.

THE MFA, ETC (USUAL LAST PARAGRAPH).

**ACTION
SUITE A DONNER**

11/11/43
Bx 4

803194
LE 20-1-2-1RAQ
21-3-ARAB PEN
B.
af

P R O T E C T E D

FM BGHDD UVGR1175 23OCT90

TO EXTOTT OSSE GMR IMMED

DISTR DMC GGE IFB GMD

REF YOURTEL OSSE2039 21OCT

---AMB MTG WITH TARIQ AZIZ

AMB MET FOR 15 MIN WITH IRAQI FORMIN TAREQ AZIZ ON 23OCT.

2.AMPS PRESENTATION WAS BASED ON POINTS MENTIONED IN REFTTEL:

POSITIVE BILAT RELATIONS BEFORE 02AUG; URGING OF IRAQ TO COMPLY FULLY WITH ALL OUTSTANDING RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING KWAIT, THE ONLY ROUTE TO PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO CONFLICT; CDAS COMMITMENT TO PEACE AND TO UN;

FULL COMPLIANCE WILL LEAD TO RESOLUTION OF ALL OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS AND HOPEFULLY RESTORATION OF WARM BILAT RELATIONS; AND, URGING OF IRAQ TO RESPECT ITS OBLIGATIONS CONCERNING FOREIGN NATIONALS AND TO CONSIDER POSITIVELY HUMANITARIAN REQUESTS ALREADY SUBMITTED.

3.AZIZ REPLIED THAT IRAQ HAS ALWAYS CONSIDERED CDA AS A GOOD PARTNER WHOSE OBJECTIVES OF PEACE WERE CLOSE TO THOSE OF IRAQ. HE STRESSED THAT GULF CRISIS CANNOT BE TAKEN INDEPENDENTLY AND MUST BE VIEWED IN GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE OF MIDDLE EASTERN ISSUES AND THAT IRAQ SHOULD NOT BE THE ONLY ONE ASKED TO COMPLY WITH UN RESOLUTIONS. HE ALSO MENTIONED THAT SERIOUS PEACE INITIATIVES QUOTE CITING UNQUOTE SOVIET AND FRENCH AND OTHERS SHOULD BE GIVEN THEIR CHANCE TO SUCCEED AND THAT PEOPLES FROM THE MIDDLE EAST HAVE SUFFERED ENOUGH: A PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO ALL PROBLEMS OF THE REGION SHOULD BE SOUGHT. HE ENQUIRED ON NUMBER OF REMAINING CDNS IN IRAQ AND KWAIT; AMB PROVIDED

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PAGE TWO UVGR1175 PROTECTED

FIGURES OF SOME 40 IN IRAQ SEEKING EXIT PERMITS AND ABOUT 20 IN KWAIT.

4.AZIZ THEN EXPRESSED HIS HOPE THAT RESOLUTION OF CURRENT CRISIS WILL LEAD TO RENEWED GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN CDA AND IRAQ.HE RECALLED HIS PREVIOUS MTGS WITH SSEA AND FRANCO^S DISCUSSIONS ON IRAQ-IRAN AND MIDDLE-EAST;SINCE CDN AND IRAQI POSITIONS WERE NOT/NOT TOO FAR APART,HE LOOKED FORWARD TO A RENEWED DIALOGUE WITH CDA AND HIS REPRESENTATIVE.AZIZ MENTIONED ON TWO OCCASIONS DURING MEETING THAT HE WOULD LIKE,LATER THIS WEEK OR NEXT,TO EXPLAIN FURTHER TO AMB IRAQI POSITION ON CURRENT CONFLICT.HE CLOSED MTG BY WELCOMING AMB POOLE AS CDAS REP.

5.FORMAL PRESENTATION OF CREDENTIAL SHOULD TAKE PLACE EARLY NEXT WEEK.

CCC/226 241200Z UVGR1175

C O N F I D E N T I A L

FM EXTOTT OSSE2039 21OCT90

TO BGHDD DELIVER BY 220730
DIST DMC GCB IFB GND GMR
---POOLE MTG WITH TARIQ AZIZ

688999
21-3-ARAB PEN
20-1-2-IRAQ

AS MEETING IS BRIEF ONE WITH FOREIGN MINISTER YOU SHOULD KEEP IT AT POLICY LEVEL WITHOUT GETTING INTO SPECIFICS. REQUEST YOU USE FOLLOWING TALKING POINTS.

- A) CANADA TOOK PLEASURE IN THE POSITIVE RELATIONS WHICH HAVE EXISTED BETWEEN CANADA AND IRAQ, AND WE HOPE THEY CAN SOON RETURN TO THEIR PRE-AUGUST LEVELS.
- B) IN THIS CONNECTION I AM INSTRUCTED TO URGE IRAQ TO COMPLY FULLY WITH ALL THE OUTSTANDING RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING KUWAIT, AND TO UNDERLINE CANADA'S BELIEF THAT FULL COMPLIANCE BY IRAQ WITH THESE RESOLUTIONS IS THE ONLY ROUTE TO A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.
- C) AS A COUNTRY WHICH HAS ALWAYS BELIEVED IN THE PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES, WE HAVE BEEN STRONG SUPPORTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
- D) WE DO BELIEVE THAT FULL COMPLIANCE WILL LAY THE BASIS FOR RESOLUTION OF ALL OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS, AND, WE HOPE, FOR RESTORATION OF THE WARM RELATIONS BETWEEN IRAQ AND CANADA.
- E) IN THE PRESENT SITUATION CANADA ALSO URGES IRAQ TO RESPECT FULLY ITS LEGAL AND HUMANITARIAN OBLIGATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN NATIONALS, IN PARTICULAR, THEIR RIGHT TO SAFETY WHILE IN IRAQ AND THEIR RIGHT TO DEPART AT WILL.

A.N.ROBINSON/df

992-9121

OSSE

ANDREW ROBINSON

000195

PAGE TWO OSSE2039 CONF

F) I ALSO WISH TO MENTION THAT THERE ARE SOME PARTICULARLY COMPELLING HUMANITARIAN CASES OF CANADIAN NATIONALS UNABLE TO DEPART IRAQ. THEIR NAMES WERE PRESENTED TO MR. SAAD FAISAL ON SATURDAY.^{OCT 20} WE ASK THAT THESE CASES RECEIVE FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION, ON A HUMANITARIAN BASIS.

2. IF DISCUSSION TURNS TO FUTURE UN ACTIONS YOU SHOULD NOTE THAT:

A) THE RESOLUTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PASSED REFLECT AN UNPRECEDENTED INTERNATIONAL CONSENSUS.

B) AS A MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL CANADA HAS BEEN PART OF THAT CONSENSUS. WE ALSO RECOGNIZED, AFTER THE PASSAGE OF RESOLUTION ⁶⁷⁰~~670~~, THAT THERE WAS MERIT IN A PAUSE, SO THAT ~~ALL~~ ^{IRAQ} ~~CONCERNED~~ COULD CLEARLY REFLECT ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS CONSENSUS.

C) IT IS NOW CLEAR THAT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL ARE BEGINNING TO BELIEVE THAT ^{FURTHER ACTION} ~~ANOTHER RESOLUTION~~ IS NECESSARY. AS OF YET NO RESOLUTION HAS BEEN TABLED BUT WE UNDERSTAND THAT THERE HAVE BEEN DISCUSSIONS AMONG THE PERMANENT FIVE. THERE ARE VARIOUS REPORTS CIRCULATING, ~~AND~~ WE WOULD HAVE TO SEE A TEXT BEFORE WE COULD COMMENT ON THE MERITS OF A RESOLUTION.

D) THE BEST WAY FOR IRAQ TO PREVENT FURTHER UN ACTION IS TO BEGIN A PROCESS LEADING TO FULL COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING RESOLUTIONS.

3. IN EVENT YOU ARE ASKED TO ELABORATE ON HUMANITARIAN CASES (POINT 1.F), YOU SHOULD GIVE PRIORITY TO THOSE CDN CITIZEN HUMANITARIAN CASES YOU PRESENTED ON SATURDAY.

| | |
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| ACC | DATE |
| FILE | 20-1-2-IRAQ |
| QJ1 | |

P R O T E C T E D

FM BGHDD UVGR1095 09OCT90

TO EXTOTT OSSE

DISTR GMR GMT

---IRAQI DEBTS

CDN EMB AND LARGE NBR OF OTHER MISSIONS IN BGHDD HAVE RECEIVED
DIP NOTE 66541 FROM MFA LAST WEEK OF SEPT WHICH TRANSLATED READS AS
FOLLOWS:

QUOTE GOVT OF IRAQ IS FULLY PREPARED TO PAY INSTALMENTS OF DUE
DEBTS IMMEDIATELY AND IN A SCHEDULED MANNER. FOR THIS REASON, THE
MINISTRY WOULD LIKE TO REQUEST GOVT OF CDA SEND A REPRESENTATIVE
TO BGHDD TO DISCUSS REPAYMENT OF THESE LOANS WITH CONCERNED
AUTHORITIES. IN EVENT THIS INVITATION IS NOT ACCEPTED, IRAQI GOVT
RETAINS ITS RIGHT CONCERNING THIS MATTER ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL
LAW UNQUOTE.

2. ISSUE WAS DISCUSSED AT HOM MTG WITH COLLEAGUES YESTERDAY. ALL
ARE TAKING POSITION THAT IRAQIS ARE OBLIGATED TO REPLAY EXISTING
LOANS WHETHER OR NOT/NOT INVITATION IS ACCEPTED TO COME TO BGHDD.
FOR YOUR INFO, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RAMADHAN RAISED SUBJ IN AMMAN
WITH JPNSE PM AND INVITED KAIFU TO SEND MISSION TO BGHDD TO
DISCUSS REPAYMENT OF LOANS. KAIFU NOTED INVITATION BUT DID NOT/NOT
RESPOND.

3. CDN WHEAT BOARD AMONGST OTHERS SHOULD BE ALERTED TO CONTEXT OF
LET. OUR REACTION IS TO ADVISE MFA THAT GOVT OF CDA CONSIDERS

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PAGE TWO UVGR1095 PROTECTED

GOVT OF IRAQ RESPONSIBLE FOR REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND DECISION TO
ACCEPT INVITATION TO COME TO BGHDD OR NOT/NOT HAS NO/NO BEARING
ON IRAQI OBLIGATION TO REPAY LOANS.PLSE ADVISE.

CCC/226 030830Z UVGR1095

UK CONFIDENTIAL



BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION
80 Elgin Street Ottawa Ontario K1P 5K7

Telex: UKREP OTT 053-3318
Telephone: (613) 237-1530
Facsimile: (613) 237-7980

REC'D / RECU

AUG 27 1990

AUG 27 1990

JLA

Percy Sherwood Esq
Director General
Middle East Bureau (GMD)
External Affairs and Int Trade Canada
125 Sussex Drive
OTTAWA

Your reference

Our reference

Date 24 August 1990

| | |
|------|---------|
| ACC | DATE |
| FILE | DOSSIER |
| LOC | CC. |
| C7- | |

Dear Percy

for action

*Task Force
GMD
GMD
JLA*

FOREIGN EMBASSIES IN KUWAIT

1. Against the Iraqi threat to remove by force on 25 August Ambassadors and members of their staff, the United Kingdom has been considering the possibility of an urgent application to the International Court of Justice under the Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. As a means of maintaining the pressure on Iraq, such an application would be accompanied by an application for urgent measures of interim protection. In the case of the United States Embassy hostages in Tehran, the ICJ was able to respond to such a request within 16 days of the US application.

2. I would be grateful for urgent information as to whether Canada has similarly been giving consideration to this possibility and, if so:

- (a) whether there are seen to be any jurisdictional complications deriving from the Iraqi usurpation of the powers of the receiving State in Kuwait;
- (b) what measures of interim relief might be sought (on the assumption that the application could in practice only be brought after the expulsion of the Ambassadors and their staff);
- (c) what the prospects are for joint or common action between friendly countries.

Yours ever,
D Scrafton
D Scrafton



Allin/JLA/2-6292

TO/A • JCD

FROM/DE • JLA

REFERENCE •
RÉFÉRENCE •

SUBJECT • Briefing of the Minister, Sunday August
SUJET 19, 1990

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| Security/Sécurité PROTECTED |
| Accession/Référence 653597 |
| File/Dossier 20-1-2-IRAQ |
| C-7 M A-4 |
| Date August 18, 1990 |
| Number/Numéro JLA-0752 |

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

DISTRIBUTION

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The Minister has requested information on some of the international law aspects of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and their order to close foreign embassies effective August 24. We offer the following points for consideration.

Iraqi Actions and International Law

-Article 2 para 4 of the UN Charter establishes the fundamental principle that all members of the UN shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state.

- The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait is a flagrant breach of this fundamental principle. Iraqi actions flowing from the invasion, such as the demand that all foreign states close their embassies in Kuwait, must also be regarded as without legal foundation.

-Paragraph 2 of Security Council Resolution 662 of August 9, 1990 which Canada fully supports and which was adopted unanimously, is relevant in this regard. It states that the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq under any form or pretext has no legal validity and is considered null and void. Resolution 662 goes on to call upon all states not to recognize that annexation and to refrain from any action or dealing that might be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation.

-Even though the Iraqi actions are without legal foundation, we have a practical problem in that Iraq is now in effective control of Kuwait.

Consideration of the Status of Canadian Citizens in
Kuwait and Iraq

-Canadians in Iraq are subject to the general rules of international law regarding the protection of aliens, including the right to leave the country and to receive assistance from their diplomatic representatives.

-Canadians in Kuwait, which is now occupied territory, are entitled to the protection of the Fourth Geneva Convention, which includes the right to leave. (This right can be denied for reasons of national security but such decisions must be made on an individual basis and are subject to appeal.)

-In the event Canada becomes regarded as a belligerent, for example upon the arrival of Canadian war ships in the region, international practice indicates that states still allow time for their nationals in the territory of the other party to depart the area before the outbreak of hostilities.

Consideration of Vienna Convention Provisions

-The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (VCDR) contains certain obligations on the part of the receiving state in time of armed conflict. For example, Article 44 of the Convention obliges the receiving state to grant facilities to persons enjoying privileges and immunities and members of their families, to leave at the earliest possible moment. It must also, if needed, place at their disposal the necessary means of transport for themselves and their property.

-Under Article 45, if diplomatic relations are broken off between states or if a mission is permanently or temporarily recalled, the receiving state, even in the case of armed conflict, is obliged to respect and protect the premises of the mission, together with its property and archives.

-These provisions are not meant to deal with the case of an occupying power. Nonetheless, at a minimum we would expect Iraq to abide by these obligations.

Possible Options

-We see two possible options neither of which is satisfactory.

-Option A. We inform Iraq that as their invasion is illegal, their closure of our Embassy as of August 24 is null and void and we intend keep the Embassy open. Iraq has

- 3 -

PROTECTED

indicated that it will no longer recognize the privileges and immunities of Embassy staff in Kuwait as of August 24. If this occurs, it would jeopardize the safety of Embassy personnel. On the other hand, if we do withdraw the staff, we would be subject to the criticism that we are deserting the many Canadians in the area who are currently subject to detention. This option does however have the legal advantage of being fully consistent with Security Council Resolution 662 which calls upon states to refrain from any action that could be interpreted as an indirect recognition of the annexation. It should however only be contemplated if numerous other states were to take the same position.

-Option B. We could comply with the Iraqi request, close the Embassy and transfer our staff to the Embassy in Baghdad with a consular mandate that covers what is now Kuwait on the basis of dual accreditation. However, it can be expected that Iraq will only accept this transfer on their own terms. While this option could be interpreted as indirectly recognizing the annexation, it would protect the safety of our staff and ensure that we had personnel available to look after the interests of detained Canadians.

Leverage and Future Action

-We have limited leverage. Should we simply close the Iraqi Embassy in Ottawa, we could expect a reciprocal closure of our Embassy in Baghdad and the consequent loss of direct communication. Action has already been taken to freeze Kuwaiti assets in this country. We understand there are few Iraqi assets in Canada available to freeze.

-We could consider the possibility of downgrading the level of representation from Ambassadorial status to Charge.

-Provided that there is a jurisdictional basis, we could consider the possibility of a multilateral approach to the International Court in the Hague both with respect to the invasion itself and the closure of the embassies.

-We could consider the possibility of raising Iraq's action in expelling diplomats in the 6th Committee of the UN, as an attack on the personal liberty and inviolability of diplomats. There is a separate agenda item dealing with the protection of diplomats.

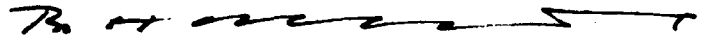
-We should at some point deliver a diplomatic note to Iraq indicating that Iraq's actions are illegal, that Canada reserves all its rights at international law, that we hold them responsible for the personal safety of all citizens and

- 4 -

PROTECTED

for financial and other losses incurred by Canada and Canadian citizens.

-As regards the issue of reciprocal treatment, if we are not already doing so, we should ensure that their diplomats in this country are receiving the same treatment as our staff in Baghdad, such as restricting personal movement. Detaining Iraqi citizens in Canada, as Canadians are being detained in Iraq, is however not a viable option.



Brian Dickson,
Director
Legal Advisory Division

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

FM PGHDD UVGR0685 11AUG90

TO EXTOTT ISEO DELIVER BY 111100

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| 20-12-1RAQ | COSSIER |
| LJC | 228-2-15-1 |
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INFO KWAIT PMOOTT/HARTT/HEINBECKER/GRAUER PCOOTT/DOYLE WSHDC/KERGIN
CIDAHEULL/MINE/DERY

DISTR USS DMC DMT IND INP JFB GGP GMD GMR ACB

REF YOURTELS ISEO1175 10AUG ISEO1176 10AUG(NOTAL)

---DEMARCHE ON ASSAULT AND PERCEIVED THREAT TO SAFETY OF CDN EMB
CHARGE MET WITH DR OSAMA GAILLANI, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CONSULAR AFFAIRS
DEPT, MFA TO TRANSMIT INFO AND CONCERNS IN REFTELS. IN CASE OF ASSAULT,
HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR OUR QUICK RESPONSE AND COMMITMENT TO
SECURITY OF IRAQI EMB AND PERSONNEL IN OTT. DR GAILLANI WAS NOTE-
TAKER IN YESTERDAYS DEMARCHE CONCERNING SECURITY OF CDN EMB IN KWAIT
AND CONSEQUENTLY FELT BOTH PERSONALLY (AS DIPLO) AND OFFICIALLY
VINDICATED. HE ATTEMPTED MILD LECTURE ON OVER-REACTING TO RUMOURS,
TO WHICH IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE
IF CDN EMBASSIES IN BGHDD AND KWAIT COULD COMMUNICATE.

2. WITH RESPECT TO RESPONSIBILITIES OF CDN EMB IN KWAIT TO PROVIDE
PROTECTION FOR CDN NATLS, HE AGREED TO TRANSMIT OUR CONCERNS BUT
ADDED THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY IF ALL CDNS WERE TO LEAVE
KWAIT BEFORE 24AUG. HE MAINTAINED THAT 14AUG (AS OPPOSED TO 24AUG) WAS
MISREPORTING BY RUMOUR MILL. ON OUR REQUEST, HE WILL VERIFY WHETHER
IRAQ/KWAIT BORDER IS OPEN (HE THOUGHT IT WAS).

CARL

CCC/226 111440Z UVGR0685

P R O T E C T E D

FM EXTOTT ISE01167 10AUG90

TO BGHDD KWAIT FLASH

INFO AMMAN TERAN RYADH DMCUS CAIRO TAVIV PCOTT/DOYLE PMOOTT/

HEINBACKER/HARTT

DISTR MINA MINE DMC DMT GGB GMD GMT GRP XDX BMM XDC IFB ISD ISS

ISE GMR JLD

REF OURTEL ISE01156 10AUG

---ATTACK ON CLERK AT EMB OF IRAQ,OTT

REFTEL BASED ON ERRONEOUS INITIAL INFO RE VICTIMS IDENTITY.1ST

SECTY FANI AHMED FADIL HAS ALREADY FINISHED OTT ASSIGNMENT.

2.TEL SHLD HAVE READ XDC HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY OTT POLICE THAT AT

APPROX 10 AM ON 10AUG NEWLY ARRIVED CLERK AT EMB OF IRAQ,MR ABID

AHMED FADIL,WAS ATTACKED IN ELGIN ST RESTAURANT AND SUFFERED

MULTIPLE STAB WOUNDS.FADIL IS IN HOSPITAL AND HIS CONDITION HAS
BEEN DESCRIBED AS QUOTE NOT/NOT LIFE-THREATENING UNQUOTE.

3.POLICE HAVE DETAINED A SUSPECT NAMED SIAMAK ASKARI WHO IS OF
IRANIAN ORIGIN AND WHO IS REPORTED BY POLICE TO BE CONVENTION
REFUGEE LANDED IN CDA IN NOV/NOV39.

4.BMM WILL CONFIRM ABOVE INFO TO THOSE WHO MAY ENQUIRE BUT WILL
LEAVE RELEASE OF INFO ON SUSPECTS NATL ORIGIN TO POLICE.

5.GGB IS ADVISING AMB OF IRAQ AND INCREASED PROTECTION WILL BE
OFFERED.WE WILL PROVIDE FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS ASAP.

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| LUC | A4. | 120-1-2-1-1-1-1 |

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AUG 13 1990

P R O T E C T E D

FM EKTOTT ISE01166 13AUG90

TO BGHDD KWAIT FLASH

INFO AMMAN TERAN RYADH DMCUS CAIRO TAVIV PCOOTT/DOYLE PMOOTT/
HEINBACKER/HARTT

DISTR MINA MINE DMC DMT GGB GMD GMT GRP KDX BMM KDC IFB ISC ISS ISE
GMR JLD

---ATTACK ON 1ST SECRETARY AT EMBASSY OF IRAQ, OTTAWA

KDC HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY OTT POLICE THAT AT APPROX 10 A.M. ON
10AUG 1ST SECRETARY AT EMBASY OF IRAQ, MR. FANDI AHMED FADHIL,
WAS ATTACKED ON ELGIN ST AND SUFFERED MULTIPLE STAB WOUNDS.
FADHIL IS IN HOSPITAL AND IS EXPECTED TO SURVIVE.

2. POLICE HAVE DETAINED A SUSPECT WHO IS OF IRANIAN ORIGIN BUT
WHOSE STATUS IN CDA IS AS YET UNKNOWN.

3. BMM WILL CONFIRM ABOVE INFO TO THOSE WHO MAY ENQUIRE BUT WILL
LEAVE RELEASE OF INFO ON SUSPECTS NATL ORIGIN TO POLICE.

4. GGB IS ADVISING AMB OF IRAQ AND INCREASED PROTECTION WILL BE
OFFERED. WE WILL PROVIDE FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS ASAP.

CCC/215 101559Z ISE01166

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

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FM EXOTT ISE01176 10AUG90
TO BGHDD DELIVER BY 110920
DISTR MINA DMC GGB LMR
REF ISE01167 10AUG90

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| ACC 652359 | DATE AUG 13 1990 |
| FILE 22-8-2-15-1 | |
| LOC A4. | 20-1-2-18A0 |

---ASSAULT ON IRAQI - DEMARCHE WITH IRAQI AMB

DMC CALLED IN IRAQI AMB AL SHAWI ON AFTERNOON OF 10 AUGUST TO EXPRESS OFFICIAL DISTRESS AT ASSAULT ON IRAQI EMBS EMPLOYEE AND ASSURE HIM OF THE INTEREST IN THE CASE AMONG THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES. INCLUDING THE PM.

2. GGB EXPLAINED THAT POLICE WILL UNDERTAKE THEIR INVESTIGATION WITH ALL POSSIBLE DESPATCH. IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE PM HAS INSTRUCTED THAT THE INCIDENT BE PURSUED TO THE FULL EXTENT OF THE LAW.

3. GGB MENTIONED THAT AT REQUEST OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, RCMP WERE OFFERING HIGHEST LEVEL OF PROTECTION (LEVEL) FOR THE AMBASSADOR, OFFICIAL RESIDENCE AND CHANCERY. THIS LEVEL OF PROTECTION INCLUDED 24 HOUR GUARD ON CHANCERY, OR AND RESIDENCE OF NO.2 ON EMB STAFF; AND PERSONAL ESCORT BY RCMP FOR AMB AND NO.2. (FYI:AL SHAWI ACCEPTED OFFER AND LEFT WITH POLICE GUARD).

4. CONCERNING INCIDENT ITSELF, AMB WAS GIVEN RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION TO DATE. PERPETRATOR'S NAME IS SIAMAK ASGARI, A REFUGEE OF IRANIAN ORIGIN WHO ARRIVED IN CDA IN NOV 89. (HE IS SAID TO BE KURDISH). HE IS A RESIDENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK. OTTAWA POLICE REPORT TO HAVE CHARGED

...2

PAGE TWO ISE01176 CONFD

ASGARI WITH - ATTEMPTED MURDER - ASSAULT WITH A WEAPON - POSSESSION OF A WEAPON - DANGER TO THE PUBLIC SAFETY. TWO OTHER EMBASSY EMPLOYEES WERE WITNESSES TO THE ATTACK, AND INITIAL INDICATIONS ARE THAT THEY WILL COOPERATE IN THE RCMP INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE.

5. AMB APPRECIATED THE READINESS OF THE DEPT TO BRING EARLY RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE TO HIS ATTENTION, HE IMMEDIATELY ACCEPTED OFFER OF ADDITIONAL POLICE PROTECTION. HE OFFERED SOME OBSERVATIONS HE HAD COLLECTED FROM HIS EMPLOYEES ABOUT THE INCIDENT. HE SAID IT BEGAN WITH AN UNPROVOKED ATTACK ON ONE OF THE THREE EMB PERSONNEL AS THEY WALKED DOWN ELGIN STREET. VICTIM WENT TO RESCUE OF COLLEAGUES AND WAS STABBED REPEATEDLY WHEN HE INTERVENED. THERE WERE SUSPICIONS THAT ATTACKER HAS BEEN WATCHING EMB EMPLOYEES FOR A NUMBER OF DAYS PRIOR TO ACTING. FORTUITOUS INTERVENTION OF TWO PLAINCLOTHES POLICE OFFICERS (RESULTING IN MINOR INJURY TO ONE) WAS GRATEFULLY RECOUNTED BY AMB.

6. THERE WERE SOME FURTHER DISCUSSIONS OF ISSUES RISING OUT OF THURSDAY INCIDENT IN KUWAIT ABOUT WHICH AMBASSADOR WAS UNABLE TO PROVIDE FURTHER ELUCIDATION. GGB MENTIONED THAT SUBSEQUENT REPORT DIRECTLY FROM KUWAIT OF INCIDENT WAS LESS DRAMATIC, AND THAT THIS HAD LEFT HIM SOMEWHAT REASSURED. NONETHELESS AMB WAS PRESSED FOR CLARIFICATION.

7. IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO BRING INFO GIVEN ABOVE CONCERNING ASSAULT TO ATTENTION OF MFA AT SOME EARLY OCCASION.

CCC/169 110439Z ISE01176



MINP/A-10 (1) JCD
USS/A-8 (1) JIS
DMC/A-8 (1) GGB
DMT/A-8 (1) GGB
BMD/A-6 (1) GMD
BMM/C-5 (1) GMR
BFD/C-2 (1) IND

BICO

HOUSE OF COMMONS BOOK — BRIEFING NOTE

LIVRE DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES — NOTES D'INFORMATION

Section

JLO-1099

Subject/Highlights / Sujet/Points saillants

The legal rights of Canadians in Kuwait and Iraq under international law, both in respect of Canada as a neutral and in the event Canada is considered a belligerent.

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| ACC | DATE |
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| 20-1-2-IRAQ | |
| CC | 1-11-JLO-2 |

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Source

Concern over the fate of Canadians in Kuwait and Iraq has been the subject of much media attention.

Assessment / Evaluation

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

Canada is a neutral country with respect to this conflict. Canadians in Iraq at the commencement of the conflict enjoy the same protections which existed before the start of the war. Canadians are subject to the general international rules regarding the protection of aliens, including the right to enjoy certain basic civilized standards such as the right to leave any country and the right to seek assistance from their diplomatic representatives.

Canadians in Kuwait (occupied territory) are protected persons under the Fourth Geneva Convention. The Convention rules applicable to aliens and nationals of the occupied territory are basically the same except that pursuant to Convention Articles 35 and 48, aliens in occupied territory enjoy the additional right to leave. While this right can be denied for reasons "contrary to the national interests", such decisions must be made on an individual basis and are subject to appeal. Denial of the request to leave is generally applied only to enemy aliens and not neutrals.

The Convention permits the occupying power to intern protected persons (including neutrals not permitted to leave), but this right is also subject to the requirement that internment be for "imperative reasons of security", be ordered only through a regular, established procedure and that the decisions be subject to appeal.

Furthermore, the occupying power (Iraq) is prohibited from using torture, brutality, murder, intimidation, terrorism or reprisals and from the taking of hostages and the deportation or transfer of protected persons from the occupied territory.

If Canada became a belligerent, then Canadians in Iraq become protected persons under the Geneva Convention and the rules outlined above for Canadians in Kuwait would apply.

Suggested Reply/Reponse suggérée

- Iraq is in violation of international law by its refusal to allow Canadians and other foreigners to leave Kuwait and Iraq. Moreover, basic rules of the Fourth Geneva Convention are being violated by Iraq through the transfer of Canadians in Kuwait to Iraq.

- We strongly urge the Iraqi authorities to cease these violations and to comply immediately with international law by permitting all those wishing to leave Kuwait and Iraq to do so.

Prepared by / Préparé par

J.T.Holmes

Division / Direction

JLO

Date

10AUGUST90

Tel. no. / N° de tél.

996-540,000209

CONFIDENTIAL

FM EXTOTT GMR1308 27JUL90

TO BGHDD

INFO KWAIT AMMAN CAIRO DMCUS RYADH ROME TAVIV ALGER RABAT TUNIS

TERAN WSHDC PRMNY LDN PARIS BONN ~~TOKYO CNBRA MOSCO BNATO VATCN~~

~~PMOOTT/HARTT PCOOTT/GERVAIS/DOYLE IAC CIDA HULL/BCD/BCE/MNA~~

NDHQOTT/ADMPOL/DIPOL

DISTR MINA MINP DMC GGB GMD GMRD GMT GRP ~~BCB BMM BBD~~ IFB IND INP

~~INS~~ IMD IMU ~~IMH~~ IDD IDR CPD CPP ~~EEA EER~~ USS ~~EEE~~ INE ~~JIB~~

IRAQ-KWAIT: CDN REPS TO IRAQ

ON INSTRUCTION,
DIR GMR CALLED IN IRAQI AMB, OTT, 26JUL, TO EXPRESS CDN CONCERN
ABOUT TENSION ALONG IRAQ/KWAIT BORDER AND PLEASURE AT REPORTS
THAT PARTIES HAD AGREED TO RESOLVE DIFFERENCES AMICABLY. WE ALSO
USED OCCASION FOR EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON IRAN-IRAQ AND ON
PALESTINIAN QUESTIONS, AND URGED IRAQI GOVT TO ACT IN CONSTRUCTIVE
MANNER REGARDING LATTER.

2. REGARDING IRAQ/KWAIT TENSIONS, WE EXPRESSED PLEASURE AT
INDICATIONS THAT TWO SIDES HAD NOW AGREED TO RESOLVE MATTER
AMICABLY. AL-SHAWI CONFIRMED THIS, SAYING THAT IN ANY EVENT QUOTE
CRISIS UNQUOTE HAD BEEN GROSSLY EXAGGERATED BY MEDIA, AND ALLEGING
THAT THERE HAD BEEN NO/NO DEPLOYMENT OF IRAQI TROOPS TO KWAITI
BORDERS. HE SAID TROOP MOVEMENTS WHICH HAD BEEN REPORTED WERE PART
OF NORMAL MOVEMENTS IN THAT AREA. WE NOTED THAT WITHOUT WISHING TO
~~ENTER TO~~ DISPUTE FACTS, IRAQI STATEMENTS AND ACTIONS HAD BEEN SUCH
AS TO HAVE GREATLY ALARMED ITS NEIGHBOUR, KWAIT. IN THIS CONNECTION
WE REFERRED TO TENOR OF LETTER FROM TARIQ AZIZ TO ARAB LEAGUE AND

GMR 990-5991

000210
ANDREW ROBINSON

TO REPORTS OF PRES HUSSEINS RECENT SPEECH ON 22ND ANNIV OF
BAATHIST REVLN.MATTER WAS OF CONCERN TO CDA BECAUSE WE HAD
FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH BOTH COUNTRIES,AND IN CDN VIEW USE OF
THREATS WAS NOT/NOT WAY IN WHICH SUCH DIFFERENCES SHOULD BE
SETTLED.IRAQI AMB STUCK TO LINE THROUGHOUT THAT MATTER WAS OVER,
THAT MEDIA HAD EXAGGERATED,IF NOT/NOT EXACTLY FABRICATED REPORTS,
AND THAT IRAQ WOULD NEVER TAKE ANY HOSTILE ACTION AGAINST ANOTHER
ARAB COUNTRY.IRAQ HAD PEACEFULLY RESOLVED ITS BORDER DIFFERENCES
WITH SAUDI ARABIA AT AN EARLIER STAGE AND WOULD DO SAME WITH
KWAIT EVENTUALLY.

3.WE ALSO USED MTG TO URGE IRAQ TO ADOPT CONSTRUCTIVE ATTITUDE
REGARDING ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN QUESTION.IN PARTICULAR WE REFERRED
TO IMPORTANCE OF REFRAINING FROM USE OF RHETORIC WHICH WOULD
CREATE MISAPPREHENSIONS WITHIN ISRAEL AND THEREBY STRENGTHEN
THOSE OPPOSED TO RESOLVING DISPUTE BY COMPROMISE.LIKEWISE,WE
NOTED THAT THERE WAS CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE WHICH IRAQ COULD PLAY WITH
REGARD TO PLO,BY ADOPTING POSITIONS WHICH WOULD ENCOURAGE MEMBERS
OF PLO TO BELIEVE THAT IT WAS WORTH HOLDING ON TO DECISIONS TAKEN
AT ALGIERS IN NOVEMBER 1988,DESPITE LITTLE PROGRESS SO FAR.IN
THIS CONNECTION WE REFERRED TO REPORTED FORTHCOMING MTG OF FATAH
CENTRAL COUNCIL IN BAGHDD IN AUG AND UNDERLINED THAT CDA WOULD
WELCOME IRAQI STATEMENTS WHICH FAVOURED SUCH AN OUTCOME.IRAQI AMB
IN REPLY REPEATED POSITION THAT PLO HAD ALREADY SHOWN WILLINGNESS
TO COMPROMISE AND IT WAS NOW UP TO USA TO SHOW ITS OWN GOOD
FAITH.BEST WAY TO DO THIS WOULD BE FOR USA TO RENEW ITS DIALOGUE
WITH PLO AND TO PUT PRESSURE ON ISRAEL.AL-SHAWI SAID HE THOUGHT

IT WAS QUITE LIKELY THAT PLO WOULD BACK AWAY FROM ALGIERS
COMMITMENTS IF ^{OTHER SIDE WAS NOT/NOT FORTHCOMING.} ~~THERE WAS NO RESPONSE.~~

4. EARLIER IN CONVERSATION WE HAD REFERRED TO RECENT POSITIVE
DEVELOPMENTS BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ AND ~~HAD~~ WELCOMED EXCHANGE OF
CORRESPONDENCE ^{BETWEEN PRESIDENTS} ~~/~~ DIRECT MTG BETWEEN IRAQI AND IRANIAN FORMINS IN
GENEV, AND INDICATIONS THAT NEW FORMULATIONS WERE BEING EXAMINED
AS A WAY TO RESOLVE DIFFICULTIES. WE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT THIS
WOULD LEAD TO FURTHER PROGRESS, AND, REFERRING TO OUR
RESPONSIBILITIES AS SIGNATORIES OF GENEVA CONVENTIONS AS WELL AS
TO KNOWN CDN HUMANITARIAN CONCERNS, WE URGED IRAQ (AS WE WERE
URGING IRAN) TO MAKE EARLY PROGRESS ~~IN PARTICULAR~~ ON MATTER OF
REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR. AL-SHAWI SAID HE UNDERSTOOD
REASONS FOR OUR CONCERN. HE HAD NO/NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON THIS
SUBJ BUT WHAT HE HAD HEARD UNOFFICIALLY WAS THAT THERE MIGHT SOON
BE MOVEMENT ON THIS QUESTION.



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
Canada

Accession/Référence

File/Dossier

20-1-2-1RAQ

MESSAGE

Align first character of Security Classification under this arrow
Alignez le premier caractère de la Sécurité sous cette flèche

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| TO/À | TO PRGUE | | | |
| INFO | DISTR GMD RBR | | | |
| DISTR | REF YOURTEL WOGRO797 27JUN 90 | | | |
| REF | ---IRAQ NATL DAY ATTENDANCE | | | |
| SUBJ/SUJ | AS CDA AND IRAQ ENJOY NORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS, THERE ARE NO/NO CONSTRAINT ^S ON HOM ATTENDANCE. | | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------|
| DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR | DIVISION/DIRECTION | TELEPHONE | APPROVED/APPROUVÉ |
| SIG B. GUSEN/at | GMR | 3-6451 SIG | A. ROBINSON 000213 |

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JUN 27 1990

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P R O T E C T E D

FM PRGUE WOGR0797 27JUN90

TO EXTOTT GMR

DISTR GMD HBR

---IRAQ NATL DAY ATTENDANCE

I HAVE RECEIVED CUTOMARY INVITE TO IRAQ NATL DAY RECEPTION 17JUL.
PLSE ADVISE WHETHER THERE ARE ANY CONSTRAINTS THIS YEAR ON HOM
ATTENDANCE.

CCC/232 270840Z WOGR0797

ACTION
SUITE A DONNER

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COA/IRAQ
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MAY 01 1990

P R O T E C T E D

FM ANKRA ZEDR0089 30APR90

TO BGHDD

INFO TT NDHQOTT/DINWP 2-2/DCFAP/ DE CAP EXTOTT (GMR

DISTR IDR

REF YOURTEL UVGR0315 29APR

---TRAVEL TO IRAQ

ONLY COMMITMENT REQUIRING CFA IN ANKARA IN NEXT SIX WEEKS
IS VISIT BY CANADIAN DEFENCE SALES MISSION 21 25 MAY 90. OTHER
SOCIAL OR ATTACHE CORPS RELATED VISITS CAN BE CANCELLED FOR
TRAVEL TO IRAQ.

2. THE GUIDE FOR MAS ACCREDITED TO IRAQ REQUIRES CFA TO
NOTIFY LOCAL IRAQI MA OF TRAVEL PLANS THIRTY DAYS PRIOR TO
DEPARTURE. IF SECTION SIX SUGGEST TRAVEL AT SHORT NOTICE THIS
REQUIREMENT WILL HAVE TO BE WAIVED.

3. IRAQI MA IN ANKARA CAN PROVIDE NO/NO AMPLIFICATION OF REFUSAL.
HE CALLED TO APOLOGIZE THAT HE HAD RECEIVED NO/NO RESPONSE
FROM BGHDD TO CFAS NOTIFICATION LETTER AND TO SAY THAT HE
WOULD INFORM CFA OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS.

4. IN A RELATED VEIN, CFA HAS BEEN SUMMONED TO TURKISH GEN
STAFF TODAY TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS CONCERNING TRAVEL REQUEST FOR
EASTERN TURKEY. THIS SIMPLE TRIP IS BECOMING QUITE COMPLICATED.

CCC/071 301110Z ZEDR0089

CPA/INMA
what pub.

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| 27-10-3 | |
| 20-1-2-IRAQ | |

P R O T E C T E D

FM BGHDD UVGR0313 29APR90

TO ANKRA/CFA DELIVER BY 300900

INFO ANKRA EXTOTT (GMR TT NDHQOTT/DINWP 2-2/DCFAP/ DE CAF

DISTR IDR

REF YOURTEL ZEDR0093 10APR(NOTAL)

---QUARTERLY VISIT TO IRAQ

HAVE JUST BEEN INFORMED BY MAJOR SALMAN, SECTION 6, THAT BRIGGEN SALEH HAS REFUSED TO APPROVE YOUR VISIT. REASON GIVEN FOR THIS DECISION IS QUOTE SECTION SIX CANNOT/NOT ORGANIZE ANYTHING FOR YOU NOR/NOR RECEIVE YOU AT THIS TIME UNQUOTE. HAVE APPOINTMENT WITH GEN SALEH ON TUE 02MAY (AFTER 30APR AND 01MAY HOLIDAY) WHEN WE HOPE TO HAVE MORE PRECISE REASON BEHIND THIS DECISION.

2. FYI: THIS COMES AS SURPRISE SINCE ON 23APR MAJOR SALMAN HAD VERBALLY CONFIRMED THAT VISIT AND TRAVEL PLANS WERE ACCEPTABLE. IN CONJUNCTION WITH YOUR VISIT, GAUTHIER HAS APPLIED FOR APPOINTMENTS WITH GOVERNORS OF MOSUL, ARBIL AND SULAYMANIYAH AS WELL AS LOCAL POLITICAL FIGURES.

3. IN PREPARATION FOR MTG WITH GEN SALEH, WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING YOUR AGENDA FOR COMING SIX WEEKS AND INDICATION AS TO WHEN RESCHEDULED VISIT CAN TAKE PLACE.

CCC/129 291015Z UVGR0313



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
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MESSAGE

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| Accession/Référence 687022 |
| File/Dossier 20-1-2-1-RAQ |
| 20-1-ISRAEL-1-3-ARAB |

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FM EXTOTT GMR0654 06APR90

TO/À

TO BGHDD DELIVER BY 080900

INFO

INFO AMMAN BGHDD CAIRO DMCUS KWAIT RYADH ROME TAVIV TERAN ALGER

DISTR

RABAT TUNIS WSHDC PRMNY LDN PARIS BONN TOKYO CNBRA MOSCO BNATO

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DISTR MINA MINP DMC GGB GMD GMRD GMT BCB BMM BFD IFB IND INP INS

IMD IMU IMH IDD IDA

---IRAQI AMB CALLED IN TO DEAITC

ON SSEA'S INSTRUCTIONS IRAQ AMB WAS CALLED IN TO DEPT ON 05APR.

GGB SPOKE TO HIM ALONG LINES OF FOLLOWING TALKING POINTS:

IRAQI THREAT OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS USE

TALKING POINTS

- THE RECENT STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT HUSSEIN HAS CREATED VERY GREAT CONCERN AMONGST THE CANADIAN PUBLIC AND ON THE PART OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.
- CANADA'S REACTION WAS REFLECTED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON APRIL 4TH, WHEN IN REPLY TO A QUESTION THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO MR. CLARK, PATRICK BOYER, STATED, QUOTE. THE STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT HUSSEIN IN RELATION TO CHEMICAL WEAPONS IS ONE THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA CONDEMNS AS BEING OF AN EXTREMELY BELLICOSE NATURE IN AN AREA THAT IS

.../2

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| DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR | DIVISION/DIRECTION | TELEPHONE | APPROVED/APPROUVÉ |
| ANDREW ROBINSON/df | GMR | 0-5991 | A. ROBINSON |



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PAGE TWO GMR0654 CONF D

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ALREADY TENSE.UNQUOTE.

- WE CONSIDER PRESIDENT HUSSEIN'S STATEMENT TO BE TANTAMOUNT TO A THREAT TO INITIATE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS. THIS WOULD BE A BREACH OF IRAQ'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL, OF WHICH IRAQ IS A SIGNATORY. WE ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THIS TREATY AND WE THEREFORE ARE SERIOUSLY CONCERNED BY ANY THREAT BY A SIGNATORY TO DISREGARD ITS OBLIGATIONS.
- WE ALSO REMIND YOU THAT IRAQ JOINED 148 OTHER COUNTRIES IN SIGNING THE FINAL DECLARATION OF THE PARIS CONFERENCE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN JANUARY 1989, WHERE IT SOLEMNLY AFFIRMED ITS COMMITMENT NOT TO USE CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND RECOGNIZED THE CONTINUING VALIDITY OF THE 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL.
- WE BELIEVE THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO WORK FOR AN OVERALL REDUCTION IN TENSIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST REGION. WE CALL UPON IRAQ TO WORK CONSTRUCTIVELY WITHIN THE FORUM OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT AND ELSEWHERE.
- IT IS POSSIBLE THAT MR. CLARK OR THE DEPARTMENT MIGHT BE CALLED UPON TO MAKE FURTHER PUBLIC REFERENCE TO THIS MATTER. IF SO WE WILL SAY THAT YOU HAVE BEEN CALLED IN TO THE DEPARTMENT TO RECEIVE CANADA'S VIEW.

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2. IN REPLY AMB UNDERLINED THAT IRAQ WAS NOT THREATENING ANYONE, AND HE READ EXCERPT TO THAT EFFECT FROM SADDAM'S SPEECH. IRAQ WAS FOR PEACE BUT WOULD DEFEND ITSELF IF ATTACKED. HE REFERRED TO ISRAEL'S POSSESSION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND SAID IRAQ IS IN FAVOUR OF A REGIONAL ZONE FREE OF CHEMICAL, NUCLEAR AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE. HE DISAGREED WITH THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SPEECH AS BELLICOSE, AND PROMISED TO CONVEY IT TO HIS GOVT. HE ALSO COMPLAINED THAT NEWS MEDIA WERE BEING SELECTIVE AND TAKING THE PRESIDENT'S WORDS OUT OF CONTEXT.

3. GGB DECLINED TO ACCEPT LINKAGE BETWEEN CHEMICAL AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS, DREW ATTENTION TO IRAQ'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER 1925 GENEVA PROTOCOL NOT TO INITIATE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS (REGARDLESS OF PROVOCATION) AND URGED IRAQ TO WORK CONSTRUCTIVELY IN THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT.

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| 20-1RAQ-1-3 |

PRESS LINE

CANADIAN REACTION TO PRESIDENT HUSSEIN'S STATEMENT

Patrick Boyer, Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, informed the House of Commons on April 4th that Canada condemns President Hussein's statement as being bellicose in nature and one which adds tension to an already tense area.

The Ambassador of Iraq was called in to External Affairs on April 5th. He was informed of Mr. Boyer's statement in the House, which condemned the speech, and he was told of Canada's shock at the statement. We said that Canada considers the speech to be tantamount to a threat to breach the 1925 Geneva Protocol on Chemical Weapons, to which Iraq is a signatory. The Ambassador was reminded that in January 1989 Iraq, along with 148 other countries, signed the final Declaration of the Paris Conference on Chemical Weapons, reaffirming its 1925 commitment not to use chemical weapons.

On April 5th, Mr. Clark stated that the Geneva Conference on Disarmament is the most appropriate venue for arriving at a global, comprehensive and effectively verifiable chemical weapons convention. Mr. Clark added that he would continue to consider raising the issue at the Security Council.

Canada believes that the best means to deal with chemical weapons in the long run is through the development of a global, comprehensive and effectively verifiable chemical weapon convention. Negotiations towards that end are currently underway at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.

April 6, 1990



Department of External Affairs

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

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Facsimile No.:
(613) 952-3904/3907
Telex No.: 053-3745

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20-BRIT-1-3-MADEAST
DOSSIER
20-1-2-IRAQ
FACSIMILE

COVER SHEET

FROM: MIDDLE EAST RELATIONS DIVISION (GMR)

TRANSMISSION NO. GMR-0455 DATE: 15 MARCH

TO: PCO / WILLSON

FAX NUMBER: 957-5499

REFERENCE:

SUBJECT: EXECUTION OF JOURNALIST
IN IRAQ

PAGES FOLLOWING: 1

MESSAGE: As Requested ☒ For Information ☐

Signature(s):

T. Storms

No.

March 15, 1990

EXECUTION OF JOURNALIST IN IRAQ

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, expressed today his horror at the execution of Farzad Bazoft, the British-based journalist convicted for spying by an Iraqi Revolutionary Court. Canada joins the world community in condemning this act of barbarism and shares very serious reservations about the conduct of Mr. Bazoft's trial.

Mr. Clark noted that reports of Iraq's abuse of human rights are disturbingly frequent and that this latest event does nothing to bring Iraq into line with universally recognized standards of behaviour. Canada has on many occasions expressed its concerns over Iraq's approach to human rights both bilaterally and in United Nations bodies.



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1 SFAX

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20-1-2-1RAQ
20-1RAQ-1-4

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BY FACSIMILE

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FM EXTOTT GMR0454 15MAR90

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TO LDN/MADER ~~FLASH~~

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---EXECUTION OF JOURNALIST IN IRAQ

REF

ATTACHED IS DEPARTMENTAL PRESS RELEASE OF 15MAR90.

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15 MAR 90 17 37z

(COMCENTRE PLEASE TRANSMIT NEXT 1/1 PAGE)

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GMR

3-6451

SIG

A. ROBINSON

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No.

March 15, 1990

EXECUTION OF JOURNALIST IN IRAQ

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, expressed today his horror at the execution of Farzad Bazoft, the British-based journalist convicted for spying by an Iraqi Revolutionary Court. Canada joins the world community in condemning this act of barbarism and shares very serious reservations about the conduct of Mr. Bazoft's trial.

Mr. Clark noted that reports of Iraq's abuse of human rights are disturbingly frequent and that this latest event does nothing to bring Iraq into line with universally recognized standards of behaviour. Canada has on many occasions expressed its concerns over Iraq's approach to human rights both bilaterally and in United Nations bodies.

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INFO AMMAN ~~BGHDD~~ CAIRO DMCUS KWAIT RYADH ROME TAVIV ALGER RABAT
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INS IMD IMU IMH IDD IDR CPD CPP EEA EER USS EEE INE JLO
---EXECUTION OF JOURNALIST IN IRAQ

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF PRESS RELEASE PREPARED BY GMR ON 15MAR90.

2.QUOTE.THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE JOE CLARK,EXPRESSED TODAY HIS HORROR AT THE EXECUTION
OF FARZAD BAZOFT,THE BRITISH-BASED JOURNALIST CONVICTED FOR
SPYING BY AN IRAQI REVOLUTIONARY COURT.CANADA JOINS THE WORLD
COMMUNITY IN CONDEMNING THIS ACT OF BARBARISM AND SHARES VERY
SERIOUS RESERVATIONS ABOUT THE CONDUCT OF MR. BAZOFTS TRIAL.

3.MR. CLARK NOTED THAT REPORTS OF IRAQS ABUSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS ARE
DISTURBINGLY FREQUENT AND THAT THIS LATEST EVENT DOES NOTHING TO
BRING IRAQ INTO LINE WITH UNIVERSALLY RECOGNIZED STANDARDS OF
BEHAVIOUR.CANADA HAS ON MANY OCCASIONS EXPRESSED ITS CONCERNS
OVER IRAQS APPROACH TO HUMAN RIGHTS BOTH BILATERALLY AND IN
UNITED NATIONS BODIES.

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4. EXECUTION D UN JOURNALISTE EN IRAQ

LE SECRETAIRE D ^E STAT AUX AFFAIRES EXTERIEURES, LE TRES HONORABLE
JOE CLARK, A FAIT PART AUJOURD HUI DE SON INDIGNATION DEVANT L
EXECUTION DE M. FARZAD BAZOFT, LE JOURNALISTE DE GRANDE-
BRETAGNE TROUVE COUPABLE D ESPIONNAGE PAR UN TRIBUNAL
REVOLUTIONNAIRE IRAQUIEN. LE CANADA SE JOINT A LA COMMUNAUTE
MONDIALE POUR CONDAMNER CET ACTE DE BARBARIE ET ENTRETIENT LUI
AUSSI DE TRES SERIEUX DOUTES SUR LE DEROULEMENT DU PROCES DE
M. BAZOFT.

5. M. CLARK S EST DIT ALARME PAR LA FREQUENCE DES RAPPORTS FAISANT
ETAT DE VIOLATIONS DES DROITS DE LA PERSONNE EN IRAQ, AJOUTANT
QUE, PAR SON GESTE, CE PAYS MONTRE QU IL NE RESPECTE PAS ENCORE LES
PRINCIPES DE COMPORTEMENT RECONNUS PAR L ENSEMBLE DES NATIONS. LE
CANADA A EXPRIME A PLUSIEURS OCCASIONS SON INQUIETUDE DEVANT L
ATTITUDE DES IRAQUIENS A L EGARD DES DROITS DE LA PERSONNE, SOIT
DE MANIERE BILATERALE, SOIT AU SEIN D ORGANISMES DES
NATIONS UNIES. UNQUOTE.

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| Accession/Reference |
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| File/Dossier |
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---IRAQI KURDS IN TURKISH REFUGEE CAMPS

FOLLOWING REPORT FOR YOUR INFO.

2.GMR RECEIVED VISIT JAN 24/24 FROM SWEDISH NATIONAL,

MS. MARGHARETA HANSON, SEEKING TO CONVEY HER CONCERN OVER PLIGHT OF KURDS WHO HAVE FLED IRAQ SINCE 1988 AND WHO ARE NOW HOUSED IN THREE CAMPS IN SOUTH-EAST TURKEY.

3.HANSON HAS CORRESPONDED WITH MIN/EIC SEVERAL TIMES ASKING CDA TO OPEN DOORS TO KURDS AND HAS BEEN TOLD THAT: THERE HAS BEEN NO/NO OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE THAT KURDS WANT TO COME TO CDA; THAT UNHCR HAS RECOMMENDED VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION AS BEST SOLUTION AND THAT CDN OFFICIALS CANNOT/NOT GAIN ACCESS TO IRAQI KURDS. HANSON'S DESIRE TO DISCUSS ALLEGATIONS MADE BY KURDISH CONTACTS OF IRAQI INVOLVEMENT IN ATTEMPT TO POISON RESIDENTS OF ONE CAMP LED TO HER BEING REFERRED TO US.

4.HANSON TRIED TO VISIT DIYARBAKIR AND KIZILTEPE CAMPS IN FIRST WEEK OF JUNE 1989 BUT WAS ONLY ABLE TO GAIN ACCESS TO LATTER AND THEN ONLY FOR ONE OR TWO VISITS. HER NARRATIVE ACCOUNTS SPEAK OF INADEQUATE FOOD AND WATER SUPPLIES AND INSUFFICIENT OR NON-

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DRAFTER/RÉDACTEUR

B. GUSEN/at

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A. ROBINSON

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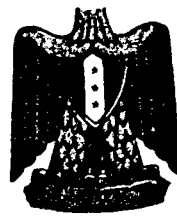
EXISTENT TOILETS AND SHOWERS. HANSON PROVIDED COPIES OF LETTERS FROM KURDISH CAMP LEADERS REPORTING JUNE 8TH DISTRIBUTION OF QUOTE BREAD POISONED BY TURKISH TRAITOR BAKERS PAID BY IRAQI GOVERNMENT UNQUOTE WHICH LED TO WIDESPREAD ILLNESS WITHIN KIZILTEPE CAMP POPULATION. HANSON ALSO HAD PHOTOGRAPHS OF KURDISH REFUGEES TO SHOW WHICH SHE SAID DEMONSTRATE THEIR OVERALL DESPONDENCY.

5. HANSON SAYS HER QUESTION TO UNHCR AS TO WHY THEY HAD NOT/NOT INSPECTED CAMPS WAS MET BY RESPONSE THAT ONLY RED CRESCENT HAS ACCESS.

6. HANSON HAS TAKEN EVIDENTLY HUMANITARIAN INTEREST IN PLIGHT OF KURDISH REFUGEES IN ^{TURKEY}~~IRAQ~~. SHE IS NOT/NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY PARTICULAR ORGANISATION AND, NOT HAVING VISITED ANY OTHER REFUGEE CAMPS, DOES NOT/NOT HAVE BASIS FOR ANY COMPARATIVE COMMENTS.

7. WILL FORWARD TO ANKRA BY BAG COPIES OF DOCS HANSON PRESENTED.

الجمهورية العراقية
وزارة الصناعة والتصنيع العسكري
هيئة التصنيع العسكري



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RECEIVED IN GMR

JAN 17 1990

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND MILITARY PRODUCTION
BAGHDAD - IRAQ

MR. LAMBERT J. TOUPIN, Q.C.,
3400 THE STOCK EXCHANGE TOWER,
P.O. BOX 242, VICTORIA SQUARE,
MONTREAL CANADA H4Z1E9.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| RETURN TO RENOYER AU | January 7, 1990 |
| ACC | RECEIVED |
| FILE | JAN 17 1989 |
| 65-10-1-5 | DOSSIER |
| 20-1-2-TRAQ | GGB |

Dear Mtre Toupin,

Further to my letter of 24th December, 1989. I thank you once more for your letter expressing satisfaction with your visit to Baghdad. It is the most sincere wishes of our Government to establish to the maximum possible, economic and industrial relations with Canada based on goodwill and friendship.

Subsequent to your visit, I had the opportunity to discuss with your Ambassador our critical energy requirements in view of the country's rapid industrialization programme. It is our hope that we can enter in the near future into discussions regarding the possibility of obtaining CANDU reactor stations. Our request has gone some time ago through official channels. I hope that a response will be obtained soon. As you know, many factors will enter into the ultimate decision including comparison with other offers, some of which are already in an advanced stage.

With peace and stability gradually being established in the Middle East, it is important that economic and industrial development progresses rapidly. Our Nation regards the whole situation is dependent to a great extent on establishing normal, open friendly relations with all countries. Canada, with its vast natural resources will play, we hope, a major role in this area during the new decade just began. I hope that your council will be one of the keystones in ensuring that this happens.

May I extend my best wishes for the New Year to yourself and all our Canadian friends.

Yours sincerely,

Lt. Gen. Dr. A.H. Al-Saadi
Senior Deputy Minister



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
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634155

File/Dossier

20-1-2-1RAQ

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REF YRTEL UVGR0034 10JAN90

---IRAQI AMBASSADORS CALL ON GMD-11JAN

ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM BGHDD IRAQI AMB CALLED ON GMD 11JAN TO

PRESENT COPY OF NEW IRAQI PROPOSAL ON IMPLEMENTATION OF SC RESLN

598 CONTAINED IN YRREFTEL.AMB REQUESTED CDN SUPPORT FOR IRAQI

INITIATIVE AND PUBLIC EXPRESSION THEREOF.GMD SAID WE WOULD

CONSIDER MATTER CAREFULLY;AT FIRST GLANCE THERE SEEMED TO BE

SEVERAL ELEMENTS WE COULD AGREE TO.

2.AS FOLLOW UP TO POINTS DISCUSSED DURING GGB VISIT TO IRAQ IN

NOV AMB RAISED ~~THE~~ FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

A. JEC. AMB ASKED ABOUT POSSIBILITY OF JEC MTG AND WAS ADVISED
THAT NO/NO DATES HAVE BEEN SET THUS FAR.

B. VISIT OF SPEAKER OF THE SENATE CHARBONNEAU. GMD ADVISED
FINALIZATION OF DATES STILL TO BE DETERMINED BUT BEING

.../2

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B.GUSEN/at

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GMR

TELEPHONE

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A.ROBINSON

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CONSIDERED FOR LATE MAY EARLY JUNE.AMB ECHOED WHAT YOU HAVE
REPORTED RE IMPORTANCE BEING ATTACHED TO THIS VISIT BY IRAQ.

C. EDC FINANCING.GMD ADVISED QUESTION STILL UNDER
CONSIDERATION.

D. RITA SILIWA CASE. RAISED BY AMB WHO VOLUNTEERED THAT JOHN
TURNERS OFFICE HAD WRITTEN HIM TO EXPRESS CONCERN.STATED
THAT MFA HAD PUT QUESTION TO PRESIDENCY AND WERE AWAITING
RESPONSE.GMD STATED THAT CASE STILL HAS POTENTIAL TO BECOME
BILATERAL IRRITANT AND SAID THAT ITS NON-RESOLUTION COULD
CAST A SHADOW OVER CHARBONNEAU VISIT.

3.REVERTING TO IRAQI PROPOSAL,OUR FIRST REACTION IS THAT WE
WELCOME CLEAR AFFIRMATION OF DESIRABILITY, FOR HUMANITARIAN
REASONS, OF EARLY RETURN OF POW'S, IN ACCORDANCE WITH
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, POINT WE HAVE MADE TO IRAN ON VARIOUS
OCCASIONS.ON OTHER HAND, DETAILED PROPOSALS RELATING EG. TO
RESUMPTION OF RELIGIOUS VISITS ARE OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE.WHAT
IS OF COURSE MISSING IS ANY REAFFIRMATION OF IRAQI COMMITMENT TO
FIRST OP PARA OF 598, QUOTE DEMANDS THATAAS A FIRST STEP^ (IRAN
AND IRAQ) WITHDRAW ALL FORCES TO THE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED
BOUNDARIES WITHOUT DELAY UNQUOTE.IRAQI FAILURE EVEN TO MENTION
THIS ELEMENT WOULD SEEM TO GARANTEE IRANIAN REJECTION.



GMR/B. Gusen/3-6451/at

TO/A

FILE

FROM/DE

GMR

REFERENCE •
RÉFÉRENCESUBJECT •
SUJET

CALL ON GMD BY IRAQI PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED NATIONS,
DR. ABDUL AMIR AL ANBARI

| |
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| Security/Sécurité |
| CONFIDENTIAL |
| Accession/Référence 634162 |
| File/Dossier 20-1-2-IRAQ |
| 21-13-IRAN-IRAQ |
| Date 27 Nov. 1989 |
| Number/Numéro GMR-2150 |

ENCLOSURES
ANNEXES

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In the wake of the most recent round of shuttle visits to Baghdad and Tehran by the United Nations Secretary General's Special Representative, Jan Eliasson, senior Iraqi diplomats were instructed to call upon the foreign ministries of members of the Security Council. Dr. Abdul Amir Al Anbari, head of Iraq's Permanent UN Mission in New York, called on GMD on November 24, 1989 and reviewed the recent Eliasson shuttle. He also spoke of the report on Iran-Iraq peace negotiations which will be delivered by the Secretary General to the Security Council on November 27th.

2. Al Anbari reported that there had been little significant development in the positions of Iran or Iraq since Dr. Al Qaisi of the Iraqi MFA briefed DEAIT officials on September 21, 1989 and that the Special Representative had wrung few concessions from either party this month. The developments which Al Anbari considers new and significant include:

- The Iraqi perception that Eliasson had confirmed the notion of an integral application of all the provisions of Resolution 598.
- The demobilization to date of 600,000 members of the Iraqi armed forces, including the entire Popular Army and the reconstruction being undertaken in Basra and Faw as further signs to the Iranians that Iraq expects that a durable peace will eventually be negotiated.
- The acceptance by the Special Representative during his final visit to Baghdad of the establishment of five technical committees of Iranian and Iraqi representatives to undertake direct negotiations on: 1. The Ceasefire;

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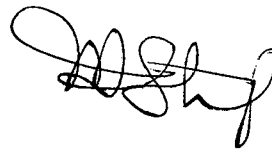
- 2 -

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2. Prisoners of War; 3. Iraqi Withdrawal; 4. Clearance of the Shatt al-Arab; 5. The Remaining Articles of Resolution 598. The recommendations of the committees would be ad referendum. Iraq has since determined that Iran did not respond to this proposal as presented by Mr. Eliasson.

- The meetings scheduled to take place between the Secretary General and the Iraqi and Iranian Foreign Ministers in mid-December may help advance the process although the political will to settle the conflict has not yet coalesced sufficiently in Iran to give Velayati a clear mandate to sue for peace.

3. Mr. Sherwood reviewed the efforts Canada has made to promote the peace process, promised to inform Ambassador Fortier of the visit and asked about Iran's announcement during the recent shuttle that it was prepared to release some POW's. Al Anbari said that Iraq was prepared to reciprocate but that no release had been made during the two weeks since the announcement. He later added that the Iranian release would probably only involve a token 25 or 30 Iraqi prisoners.



Andrew Robinson
Director
Middle East Relations
Division

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IRAQI views on
Lebanon

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---GGB VISIT-IRAQI VIEWS ON LEBANON

SUMMARY:IRAQS PRIMARY PREOCCUPATION VIS-A-VIS LEBANON REMAINS
WITHDRAWAL OF SYRIAN MILITARY PRESENCE.AT SAME TIME IT HAS TAKEN
NO/NO PUBLIC POSITION ON TAIF ACCORD OR ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT
AS IT BELIEVES LEBANESE SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SOLVE THEIR OWN
PROBLEMS.IRAQ WILL NOT/NOT PLACE OBSTACLES IN WAY OF TAIF OR
EFFORTS OF PRES MOUWAD.WHILE IRAQ IS OFFICIALLY TAKING HANDS-OFF
STANCE RE LEBANESE DEVELOPMENTS,IT IS CLEAR IT REGARDS MOUWAD AS
SYRIAN CREATION AND DOES NOT/NOT EXPECT MUCH FROM HIS EFFORTS.

2.REPORT:GGB SPENT OVER ONE HOUR 08NOV DISCUSSING LEBANON WITH SAAD
HAMOUDI,CHIEF,ARAB DEPT,MFA.HAMOUDI IS FORMER MIN OF INFO AND
SENIOR PARTY OFFICIAL WHO HAS RECENTLY TAKEN OVER ARAB DEPT.ALTHOUGH
OFFICIALLY AT ADM LEVEL,HE HAS DIRECT ACCESS TO FM TARIQ AZIZ.

3.HAMOUDI SAID IRAQS POSN ON LEBANON FLOWED FROM ITS RECOGNITION OF
AOUN AS PREMIER,FROM CASA SUMMIT OUTCOME AND SUPPORT GIVEN

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TRIPARTITE CTTEE-EFFORTS. LEBANONS PROBLEMS WERE FOR LEBANESE TO SOLVE AND IRAQ REJECTED OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE BY ANYONE. IRAQS OBJECTIVE WAS WITHDRAWAL OF ISRAELI AND SYRIAN FORCES AND APPLICATION OF UN RESLN 425. IRAQ HAD QUOTE NO/NO OBJECTION UNQUOTE TO SHAPE OF LEBANESE GOVT OR NEW PRESIDENT. IT HAD NO/NO OBJECTION TO POLITICAL ASPECTS OF TAIF ACCORD BUT DID OBJECT TO PRESENCE IN LEBANON OF FOREIGN TROOPS. SCHEDULE FOR WITHDRAWAL OF SYRIAN FORCES WAS INADEQUATE AND AS RESULT ISRAELI FORCES WOULD ALSO REMAIN.

4. GGB REPLIED THAT CDA LOOKED POSITIVELY ON TAIF ACCORD, SEEING IT AS FIRST STEP IN LONG PROCESS. CDA AGREED WITH NEED TO REMOVE FOREIGN PRESENCE FROM LEBANON AND SSEA HAD SPOKEN TO AHRENS ON THIS POINT DURING UNGA MARGINS MTG. IF ISRAEL COULD BE PERSUADED TO WITHDRAW, SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL MIGHT MORE EASILY BE ACCOMPLISHED. (HAMOUDI DID NOT/NOT RESPOND DIRECTLY TO THIS POINT.) GGB ALSO ASKED IF THERE HAD BEEN ANY IMPLICIT UNDERSTANDING ON TAIF OR BEHIND THE SCENES QUID PRO QUO.

5. HAMOUDI REPLIED THAT TAIF WAS FLAWED IN THAT IT ALLOWED TWO YEARS FOR ONLY PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL--FULL WITHDRAWAL COULD TAKE FIVE YEARS. PRES ELECTION HAD TAKEN PLACE UNDER SYRIAN PROTECTION; COULD IT BE CALLED FREE? WOULD RESULT HAVE BEEN THE SAME IF IT HAD TAKEN PLACE IN BERUT? PROBLEM WITH TAIF WAS THAT IT ATTEMPTED TO LINK POLITICAL SOLUTION WITH FOREIGN PRESENCE. BOTH AFGHAN AND NAMIBIA EXAMPLES SHOWED THAT FOREIGN PRESENCE HAD FIRST TO BE REMOVED. IRAQ HAD NO/NO

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OBJECTION TO NEW PRES AS SUCH, BUT WOULD WE HAVE TO WAIT YEARS FOR SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL? AND EVEN IF SYRIANS WITHDREW, THERE WERE STILL IRANIANS AND VARIOUS MILITIA WHO WERE HEAVILY ARMED. (MFA UNDERSEC HAMDOON ADDED IN CONVERSATION NEXT DAY THAT THERE WAS NOW LESS PRESSURE ON SYRIA TO WITHDRAW THAN THERE HAD BEEN BEFORE TAIF.)

6. TO GGB QUESTION WHETHER IRAQ WAS EXERTING ANY PRESSURE ON AOUN TO KEEP CEASEFIRE HAMOUDI SAID IRAQ WAS OF COURSE OPPOSED TO NEEDLESS BLOODLETTING. HOWEVER AOUN WAS NOT/NOT IRAQI QUOTE SPY UNQUOTE AND NO/NO OFFICIAL, OTHER THAN FROM IRAQI EMB, HAD MET WITH AOUN. THEY COULD NOT/NOT PRESS AOUN ON SOMETHING (TAIF ACCORD) THAT THEY DID NOT/NOT THEMSELVES REALLY BELIEVE IN. BUT IRAQ WOULD NOT/NOT INTERFERE. IT WOULD NOT/NOT PLACE OBSTACLES IN WAY OF TAIF ACCORD. (USA CHARGE HAS SINCE TOLD US THAT USA IS PRESSING IRAQ TO USE ITS INFLUENCE WITH AOUN TO ENCOURAGE TAIF ACCEPTANCE.)

7. COMMENT: SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL CLEARLY REMAINS PREDOMINANT IRAQI PREOCCUPATION, OVERSHADOWING EVEN ISSUE OF ISRAELI PRESENCE, AS HAMOUDI RETURNED REPEATEDLY TO SYRIAN PRESENCE. WHILE PROFESSING HANDS OFF POSITION ON SITUATION THAT IS INTERNAL PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED BY LEBANESE, IRAQ IS CLEARLY NOT/NOT ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT EITHER TAIF OR NEW PRESIDENT, REGARDING LATTER AS SYRIAN CONTROLLED. AT SAME TIME IRAQI POSITION IS MORE LIKELY DETERMINED BY REAL POLITIK THAN PROFESSED CONCERN NOT/NOT TO INTERFERE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF ANOTHER COUNTRY--THEY BACKED A LOSING HORSE AND RECENT
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DEVELOPMENTS MIGHT PROVIDE THE COVER TO REDUCE IRAQS PROFILE
WITHOUT LOSING FACE. AT THE SAME TIME, IRAQ WILL NOT/NOT EASILY
ACQUIESCE TO INDEFINITE SYRIAN PRESENCE IN LEBANON.

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---SSEA BILATERAL AT UNGA: MTG WITH IRAQI FM TARIQ AZIZ

MINA REPORTS SSEA RAISED FOLLOWING THREE ISSUES DURING SUBJ MTG:

- THE SETTLEMENT OF THE IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT;
- THE RITA SILIWA CASE;
- THE HUMAN RIGHTS (KURDISH) QUESTION.

2.TARIQ AZIZ RESPONSES, ^{BOILED DOWN TO THEIR ESSENCE} WERE AS FOLLOWS:

- THE IRAN-IRAQ SETTLEMENT WOULD BE ACHIEVED JUST AS SOON AS THE IRANIANS BECAME SENSIBLE;
- HE HAD NOT REPLIED TO MR. CLARKS LETTER ON THE SILIWA CASE BECAUSE HE DIDNT KNOW WHAT TO SAY;
- THERE WERE NO HUMAN RIGHTS PROBLEMS IN IRAQ.

3.BRIEFING MATERIAL BEING PREPARED FOR GGB IRAQ VISIT WILL REQUEST THAT SILIWA CASE BE REVISITED WITH AS HIGH A LEVEL OFFICIAL AS POSSIBLE.

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