



# Werkgroep Eurobom

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## FACTS AND REPORTS

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April 2003 – No. 24

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## **INLEIDING**

De oorlog tegen Irak is bij dit schrijven al bijna 3 weken aan de gang. In de media wordt ruimschoots aandacht besteed aan de politieke en militaire ontwikkelingen, evenals het debat over de uiteindelijke vorm van bestuur dat de Amerikaanse regering zal installeren. In de kranten en op TV wordt ook regelmatig aandacht besteed aan de burgerslachtoffers van de oorlog, maar niet op een systematische wijze. We vonden het van belang om in dit zesde Irak dossier de nadruk te leggen op de prijs van de oorlog: de aantallen burgerslachtoffers, de kosten van de oorlog voor de oorlogvoerende partijen en ook de lange termijn gevolgen voor de gezondheid van de burgers, als gevolg van de gebruikte wapensystemen. Daarbij kregen zowel clusterbommen als verarmd uranium onze speciale aandacht. De aantallen doden en gewonden worden zorgvuldig bijgehouden door een aantal onafhankelijke onderzoekers, evenals organisaties zoals het Rode Kruis en Human Rights Watch. Ook deze bronnen hebben we voor dit dossier geraadpleegd, plus de gebruikelijke kranteberichten. We hebben helaas weinig uitspraken van politici over dit onderwerp kunnen vinden. Dit dossier wordt ook gepubliceerd op de website [www.eurobomb.nl](http://www.eurobomb.nl)

Redactie F&R

# SLACHTOFFERS

Guardian

## **Casualties of war**

Andrew Ellson – 4 April 2003

A list of civilians, military forces and journalists killed, captured or reported missing since the start of the war in Iraq

## **Casualties so far**

US- 61 killed (15 non-combat); 15 missing, 114 injured, 7 PoWs

UK- 27 killed (22 non-combat), 74 injured

Iraqi military- about 1,000 (coalition estimate), 9000 PoWs

Iraqi civilians- (Iraqi estimate) 1,250 killed, 5,103 injured

## **British military casualties. Source: MoD**

British personnel officially confirmed as dead: 27

British personnel officially confirmed as missing in action: none

British personnel officially confirmed as prisoners of war: none

### **April 3**

Number of casualties: no casualties confirmed.

### **April 2**

Number of casualties: no casualties confirmed.

### **April 1**

Number of casualties: one

Circumstances: one soldier was killed in an accident involving a light armoured vehicle.

Name released by MoD: name not released.

### **March 31**

Number of casualties: one

Circumstances: one soldier was killed in southern Iraq during an explosive ordnance disposal operation.

Name released by MoD: name not released.

### **March 30**

Number of casualties: two

Circumstances: One Royal Marine was killed in action during fighting in the area of Basra. One soldier was killed in a road traffic accident in Kuwait.

Names released by MoD: Marine CR Maddison, 40 Commando RM, based at Taunton; Lance Corporal S A Brierley, 212 Signal Squadron, 1(UK) Armoured Division HQ & Signal Regiment, based in Herford.

### **March 29**

Number of casualties: no casualties confirmed.

### **March 28**

Number of casualties: one

Circumstances: One soldier was killed in a "friendly fire" incident after his armoured vehicle was fired upon by an American A-10 Thunderbolt Tankbuster.

Name released by MoD: Lance Corporal of Horse Matty Hull.

### **March 27**

Number of casualties: no casualties confirmed.

### **March 26**

Number of casualties: no casualties confirmed.

### **March 25**

Number of casualties: two

Circumstances: Both died in a "friendly fire" attack on their Challenger tank.

Names released by MoD: Corporal Stephen John Allbutt, from Stoke-on-Trent; Trooper David Jeffrey Clarke, from Littleworth, Staffordshire.

### **March 24**

Number of casualties: two

Circumstances: Combat operations.

Names released by MoD: Lance Corporal Barry Stephen, from Perth; Sergeant Steven Mark Roberts, of 2nd Royal Tank Regiment, from Bradford, West Yorkshire.

### **March 23**

Number of casualties: four

Circumstances: An RAF pilot and navigator were killed after their Tornado was struck by a US patriot missile. Two Desert Rats were killed after their military vehicle was attacked by Iraqi troops in southern Iraq.

Names released by MOD: Flight Lieutenant Kevin Barry Main, Pilot, 9 Squadron; Flight Lieutenant David Rhys Williams, Navigator, 9 Squadron.

### **March 22**

Number of casualties: six

Circumstances: All six died when two RAF Sea King helicopters collided.

Names released by MoD: Lieutenant Philip D Green RN, 849 Squadron; Lieutenant Antony King RN, 849 Squadron, from Helston, Cornwall; Lieutenant Marc A Lawrence RN, 849 Squadron; Lieutenant Philip West RN, 849 Squadron, from Budock Water, Cornwall; Lieutenant James Williams RN, 849 Squadron, from Falmouth, Cornwall; Lieutenant Andrew S Wilson RN, 849 Squadron.

### **March 20**

Number of casualties: eight

Circumstances: All eight died when a US CH-46 Sea Knight helicopter crashed.

Names released by MoD: Colour Sergeant John Cecil, Royal Marines, from Plymouth; Lance Bombardier Llywelyn Karl Evans, 29 Commando Regiment Royal Artillery, from Llandudno; Captain Philip Stuart Guy, Royal Marines; Marine Sholto Hedenskog, Royal Marines; Sergeant Les Hehir, 29 Commando Regiment Royal Artillery, Operator Mechanic (Communications) Second Class; Ian Seymour RN, 148 Commando Battery Royal Artillery Warrant Officer Second Class Mark Stratford, Royal Marines; Major Jason Ward, Royal Marines.

### **US military casualties. Source: Pentagon**

US personnel officially identified as dead: 53

US personnel reported dead: 59-61

Number of US personnel officially confirmed as missing in action: 15

Master Sgt Robert J Dowdy, 38; Pvt Ruben Estrella-Soto, 18; Spc James M Kiehl, 22; Chief Warrant Officer Johnny Villareal Mata, 35; Pfc Lori Ann Piestewa, 23; Pvt Brandon Ulysses Sloan, 19; Sgt Donald Ralph Walters, 33; Pfc Tamario D Burkett, 21; Cpl Kemaphoom A Chanawongse, 22; Lance Cpl Donald J Cline, Jr, 21; Pvt Jonathan L Gifford, 20; Pvt Nolen R Hutchings, 19; Sgt Fernando Padilla-Ramirez, 26; Sgt Edward J Anguiano, 24; Sgt George Edward Buggs, 31.

US personnel officially confirmed as prisoners of war: seven

Spc Edgar Adan Hernandez, 21, Spc Joseph Neal Hudson, 23; Spc Shoshana Nyree Johnson, 30; Pfc Patrick Wayne Miller, 23; Sgt James Joseph Riley, 31; Chief Warrant Officer David S Williams, age unknown; Chief Warrant Officer Ronald D Young Jr, age unknown.

### **April 3**

Number of casualties: no casualties confirmed.

### **April 2**

Reported casualties: six to eight (actual figure yet to be officially confirmed by US military)

Circumstances: A US FA-18 Hornet warplane was shot down by a surface-to-air missile near Kerbala, a city about 50 miles south of Baghdad. A search is under way for the pilot. In the same area small arms fire downed a US Black Hawk helicopter, killing up to seven soldiers. Source: AP.

Officially confirmed casualties: two

Circumstances: One marine died after he struck low hanging power lines whilst he was manning a .50 calibre rifle on top of a 7-ton truck passing through Nasiriyah. One marine died after a non-combat weapons discharge in southern Iraq.

Names released by US department of defence: Lance Cpl Brian E Anderson, 26; Pfc Christian D Gurtner, 19.

### **April 1**

Number of casualties: two

Circumstances: One soldier was killed in Samawa when a rocket-propelled grenade hit his vehicle. One marine was killed by a non-combat weapon discharge at Camp Coyote, Kuwait.

Names released by US department of defence: Sgt Jacob L Butler, 24; Lance Cpl Joseph B Maglione, 22.

#### **March 31**

Number of casualties: one

Circumstances: One soldier was killed by enemy artillery in Ayyub.

Names released by US department of defence: Spc Brandon J Rowe, 20.

#### **March 30**

Number of casualties: three

Circumstances: three marines died in a UH-1N Huey helicopter crash in southern Iraq.

Names released by US department of defence: Sgt Michael V Lalush, 23; Capt. Aaron J Contreras, 31; Marine Sgt Brian D McGinnis, 23.

#### **March 29**

Number of casualties: six

Circumstances: one Marine was killed in a non-hostile vehicle accident in Iraq. Four soldiers were killed at a checkpoint in southern Iraq after a bomb exploded in an approaching taxi. One marine was killed during a firefight.

Names released by US department of defence: Lance Cpl William W White, 24; Pfc Michael Russell Creighton Weldon, 20; Spc Michael Edward Curtin, 23; Pfc Diego Fernando Rincon, 19; Sgt Eugene Williams, 24, Staff Sgt James W Cawley, 41.

#### **March 28**

Number of casualties: four

Circumstances: one soldier died when a Bradley fighting vehicle rolled off a cliff in a non-hostile accident in southern Iraq. Three soldiers were killed during convoy operations in the vicinity of the Euphrates river.

Names released by US department of defence: Sgt Roderic A Solomon, 32; Staff Sgt Donald C May, Jr, 31; Lance Cpl Patrick T O'Day, 20; Pfc Francisco A Martinez Flores, 21.

#### **March 27**

Number of casualties: three

Circumstances: Two died in undisclosed combat operations. One marine died when his tank fell off a bridge into the Euphrates River during combat operations northwest of Nassiriya.

Names released by US department of defence: Gunnery Sgt Joseph Menusa, 33; Lance Cpl Jesus A Suarez del Solar, 20; Cpl. Robert M Rodriguez, 21.

#### **March 26**

Number of casualties: two

Circumstances: One marine was killed in a non-hostile vehicle accident in Iraq. One soldier died after being evacuated from Kuwait with a sudden illness.

Names released by US department of defence: Marine Major Kevin G Nave, 36; Spc William A Jeffries, 39.

#### **March 25**

Number of casualties: two

Circumstances: One soldier died from wounds received by the grenade attack at Camp Pennsylvania, Kuwait, on March 22.

Names released by US department of defence: Maj Gregory Stone, 40; Hospital Corpsman Third Class (Fleet Marine Force) Michael Vann Johnson, Jr, 25.

#### **March 24**

Number of casualties: six

Circumstances: One marine was killed by the accidental discharge of a .50 cal machine gun in southern Iraq. One soldier died in a non-hostile vehicle accident. Three soldiers were killed in military combat in the vicinity of the Saddam Canal.

Names released by US department of defence: Army Spc Gregory P Sanders, 19; Lance Cpl Eric J Orlowski, 26; Sgt Nicolas M Hodson, 22; Cpl Evan T James, 20; Sgt Bradley S Korthaus, 28; Lance Cpl Thomas A Blair, 24.

#### **March 23**

Number of casualties: 14

Circumstances: 13 marines were killed in an ambush at Nassiriya. A disgruntled US soldier killed another US soldier in Camp Pennsylvania, Kuwait, by throwing a grenade into his army barracks.

Names released by US department of defence: Lance Cpl Brian Rory Buesing, 20; Cpl Randal Kent Rosacker, 21; Sgt Michael E Bitz, 31; Lance Cpl David K Fribley, 26; Cpl Jose A Garibay, 21; Cpl Jorge A Gonzalez, 20; Staff Sgt Phillip A Jordan, 42; 2nd Lt Frederick E Pokorney Jr, 31; Lance Cpl Thomas J Slocum, age unknown; Spc Jamaal R Addison, 22; Pfc Howard Johnson II, 21; Army Capt Christopher Scott Seifert, 27, Lance Cpl Michael J Williams, 31; Lance Cpl Patrick R. Nixon, 21.

**March 22**

Number of casualties: two

Circumstances: One died when two RAF Sea King helicopters collided. One died in a non-hostile vehicle accident.

Name released by US department of defence: Navy Lt Thomas Mullen Adams, 27; Reserve Spc Brandon S Tobler, 19.

**March 21**

Number of casualties: two

Circumstances: Combat operations.

Names released by US department of defence: 2nd Lt Therrel S Childers, 30; Lance Cpl Jose Gutierrez, 22.

**March 20**

Number of casualties: four

Circumstances: All four died when their CH-46 Sea Knight helicopter crashed in Kuwait.

Names released by US department of defence: Maj Jay Thomas Aubin, 36; Capt Ryan Anthony Beaupre, 30; Cpl Brian Matthew Kennedy, 25; Staff Sgt Kendall Damon Watersbey, 29.

**Reported incidents of Iraqi military casualties**

Iraqi military casualties: 1,000 (coalition estimate).

Iraqi prisoners of war held: 9000

**April 3**

Reported Iraqi casualties: US military officials claim 320 Iraqi soldiers were killed in the battle for Saddam international airport. Source: Reuters.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

**April 2**

Reported Iraqi casualties: US military sources reported that the Republican Guard Baghdad division near Kut, southeast of Baghdad, has been "destroyed". No specific estimate of Iraqi casualties was given. Source: Reuters.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

**April 1**

Reported Iraqi casualties: US military sources reported that marines from the 3rd Battalion, 4th Regiment, killed at least 75 Iraqis and took 44 PoWs during operations to clear out Iraqi mortar nests, snipers and tanks along a line several miles wide near Diwaniyah, 80 miles southeast of Baghdad. Source: AP.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

**March 31**

Reported Iraqi casualties: US military sources claim many Iraqis were killed in a fierce battle on the front line about 70 miles south of Baghdad. Source: Reuters.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

**March 29**

Reported Iraqi casualties: US military sources claim that 50 elite Republican Guards were killed near Najaf after an attack by several US Apache helicopters. Source: Reuters.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

**March 28**

Reported Iraqi casualties: US central command claim that a US jet killed 200 pro-Saddam paramilitaries after a laser-guided bomb hit a building in Basra.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

**March 27**

Reported Iraqi casualties: Iraqi troop positions south of Baghdad heavily bombarded. No specific estimate of Iraqi casualties given. Source: AP.

Iraqi response: "The heavy bombing south of Baghdad has had no great effect. Iraqi troops are well protected in small foxholes and military losses have been minimal." Source: Iraqi defence minister Sultan Hashim Ahmad Jabbari Tai.

Reported Iraqi casualties: British forces engaged and destroyed 14 Iraqi tanks that tried to break out of the southern city of Basra. No specific estimate of Iraqi casualties was given. Source: British military.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

**March 26**

Reported Iraqi casualties: Columns of Iraq's elite Republican Guard divisions and paramilitary fighters moved south from Baghdad. US commanders responded by ordering intense air strikes, which they said wiped out many of the convoys. No specific estimate of Iraqi casualties. Source: Washington Post.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

#### **March 25**

Reported Iraqi casualties: US defence officials claim that between 150 and 500 Iraqis were killed in a battle near Najaf.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

Reported Iraqi casualties: British officials claim that their forces raided a suburb of Basra and captured a senior leader of the ruling Ba'ath party, killing 20 of his bodyguards.

Iraqi response: "The situation in Basra is stable. Resistance is continuing and we are teaching them more lessons."

Source: Iraq's information minister.

#### **March 24**

Reported Iraqi casualties: 30-plus Iraqi soldiers killed in bombing raid on their way to reinforce the city of Nassiriya. Source: Reuters.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

#### **March 23**

Reported Iraqi casualties: US defence officials claim that 70 Iraqis were killed in a battle south of Najaf.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

Reported Iraqi casualties: More than 60 Iraqi soldiers killed as soldiers and tanks of British 7th Armoured Brigade fired on key battlegrounds of southern Iraq. Source: Reuters.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

#### **March 21**

Reported Iraqi casualties: British military claim six Iraqis were killed in battles to secure key installations on Iraq's Faw peninsula.

No official Iraqi response to these claims.

### **Iraqi civilian casualties**

Iraqi estimate: 1,250 killed, 5,103 injured Iraqi civilians killed: 573-733

Source: iraqbodycount.org

The Iraqi body count organisation is a not-for-profit organisation staffed by volunteers and funded by donations. It describes their objective as being "to establish an independent and comprehensive public database of media-reported civilian deaths in Iraq".

Its tally of civilian deaths is compiled from worldwide media reports. Each report is sourced and logged in a public database. Where its sources report differing figures, a range (a minimum and a maximum) is given. For more details visit iraqbodycount.net

### **Journalist casualties**

Confirmed journalist casualties: four

Confirmed missing journalists: two

#### **April 2**

Kaveh Golestan, 52, an Iranian freelance cameraman working for the British Broadcasting Corporation, died when he stood on a landmine as he climbed out of his car.

#### **March 30**

Channel Four News reporter Gaby Rado was found dead after apparently falling from the roof of his hotel in Kurdish controlled northern Iraq.

The four journalists who disappeared from a hotel in Baghdad last week have surfaced alive and well in Jordan. According to Janey McAllester who has spoken to her brother Matthew McAllester, one of the missing journalists, all four had been held in a Baghdad jail whilst the Iraqi authorities questioned them. The three missing journalists from al-Arabiya, an Arabic-language television station based in Dubai, were also safe. They resurfaced in Kuwait on March 30.

#### **March 22**

Terry Lloyd, a senior journalist from Britain's Independent Television News (ITN), was killed after coming under coalition fire in southern Iraq. Source: ITN. French cameraman Fred Nerac and Lebanese producer Hussein Othman, who were members of Terry Lloyd's ITN crew, missing after the incident. Source: Reuters.

Australian cameraman Paul Moran killed by a car bomb in northern Iraq. Kurdish officials blamed militant Islamic group Ansar al-Islam, which Washington has linked to al-Qaida. Source: Reuters.

## Independent

### **The toll of a war that has taken Allies to the gates of Baghdad**

5 April 2003

130,000 British and American troops are in action in Iraq from a total force of 250,000 in the Gulf. The Allies have launched 725 Tomahawk cruise missiles, flown 18,000 sorties, dropped 50 cluster bombs and discharged 12,000 precision-guided munitions. There have been an estimated 1,252 Iraqi civilian deaths, 57 Kurdish deaths and 5,103 civilian injuries. 88 Allied troops have been killed in the conflict, 27 of whom are British. At least 12 Allied soldiers are missing, 34 Allied soldiers have been killed in 'friendly fire' incidents or battlefield accidents. 9 journalists have been killed or are unaccounted for. There have been 2 suicide attacks on US troops, killing 7 soldiers. 8,023 Iraqi combatants have been taken prisoner of war. So far, 0 weapons of mass destruction have been found. 1,500,000 people in southern Iraq have no access to clean water. 200,000 children in southern Iraq are at risk of death from diarrhoea. 17,000,000 Iraqis are reliant on food aid, which has now been stopped. 600 oil wells and refineries are now under British and American control. 80bn dollars has been set aside by US Congress to meet the cost of war. A capital city of 5,000,000 people now stands between the Allied forces and their 1 objective: the removal of Saddam Hussein.

## Independent

### **The death toll**

**07 April 2003**

#### **Combatants**

##### **American**

Killed in combat: **59**

Accidental and other deaths: **22**

Missing: **8**

Captured: **7**

##### **British**

Killed in combat: **9**

Accidental and other deaths: **22**

Missing: **0**

##### **Iraqi**

Killed in combat: More than **3,300**

Missing: accurate figures not available

##### **Other**

Killed: At least **75** Kurds, including **18** who died yesterday in a 'friendly-fire' bombing by an American warplane

##### **Civilians**

###### **British**

Killed: **1**

###### **Iraqi**

Killed: At least **1,252** according to estimates by the Iraqi government

###### **Other**

Killed: **10** (a French television journalist; an Australian cameraman; a Jordanian taxi driver in Baghdad; an Iranian cameraman working for the BBC; five Syrian bus passengers; an American journalist. Missing: **5** (an Arab television correspondent, two ITN crew – a French cameraman and a Lebanese translator – two members of a relief team from Médecins Sans Frontières



## BURGERSLACHTOFFERS

### Iraq Body Count – database

www.iraqbodycount.org  
7 April 2003

Casualty figures are derived from a comprehensive survey of online media reports and eyewitness accounts. Where these sources report differing figures, the range (a minimum and a maximum) are given. All results are independently reviewed and error-checked by at least two members of the Iraq Body Count project team in addition to the original compiler before publication.

Date	Time	Location	Target	Weapons	DEATHS		Sources
					Minimum reported	Maximum reported	
05 Apr	-	Karbala	'10 year old boy'	M240B machine gun	1	1	Reuters 07 Apr; USA-T 08 Apr
20 Mar - 03 Apr	-	Manaria, Talkana and Zambrania villages, Mohammedia district	-	air attacks, incl. suspected cluster bombs	41	41	IND 04 Apr; ALT 08 Apr
07 Apr	-	Baghdad (southern outskirts)	-	'Iraqi missile'	2	2	Ind 08 Apr; Reuters 08 Apr
04 Apr	PM	US checkpoint, 8km east of Baghdad	-	gunfire	6	6	GUA 06 Apr; NYT 06 Apr
08 Apr	-	Palestine Hotel, Baghdad	-	tank/artillery fire	2	2	AP 08 Apr Reuters 08 Apr
07 Apr	3 PM	Al-Mansour residential area, Baghdad	-	missile	9	14	ABC 08 Apr; AFP 07 Apr; BBC 07 Apr
08 Apr	AM	Al-Jazeera offices, Baghdad	-	aerial bombardment	1	1	AP 08 Apr Reuters 08 Apr
05-06 Apr	-	north and central Baghdad	-	military actions	22	22	Reuters 07 Apr; WP 07 Apr
06 Apr	-	near Irbil, N. Iraq	'Iraqi tank'	aerial bombardment	1	1	BBC 06 Apr; AP 06 Apr; AFP 06 Apr
05 Apr	AM	Basra	-	Coalition air	17	17	AFP 05 Apr: Al

				strikes			Jaz 05 Apr BBC 06 Apr
04 Apr	-	US Army checkpoint near Najaf	'military truck'	gunfire	7	7	AP 05 Apr BBC 05 Apr; GUA 05 Apr
31 Mar	-	Bartalha region, 11 km east of Mosul	-	B-52 bombers	21	21	PDT 04 Apr; Al-Jaz 02 Apr
20Mar-03Apr	-	Nasiriyah	-	air raids	226	240	CSM 04 Apr; IND 04 Apr; Tel 04 Apr
25 Mar	-	Ash Shatra	passenger vehicle	missile	2	2	AFR 28 Mar; AP 26 Mar
01 Apr	PM	by Saddam Canal bridge, near Tigris River	-	gunfire	1	1	GUA 03 Apr; NYT 02 Apr
01 Apr	AM	US Army checkpoint, Shatra	-	gunfire	1	1	CBC 01 Apr; Reuters 01 Apr
03 Apr	-	Baghdad	-	air strikes	27	27	MEO 03 Apr; AFP 03 Apr
02 Apr	9:30AM	Red Crescent maternity hospital and vicinity, Baghdad	nearby Government buildings	aerial bombardment	5	8	Reuters 02 Apr; GUA 03 Apr; WP 02 Apr
31Mar-01Apr	-	Baghdad	-	airstrikes	24	24	Reuters 01 Apr; WP 01 Apr
01 Apr	AM	Hilla, Babylon province	-	aerial bombardment incl. cluster bombs	33	33	HT 01 Apr; WP 01 Apr
31 Mar	PM	Haidariya region near Hilla	pickup truck	'Apache' helicopter gunship	15	15	MEO 01 Apr; ABC[AU] 02 Apr
22 Mar +	-	Nasiriya	civilian vehicles	ground fire	12	12	ST 30 Mar GUA 01 Apr; UPI 30 Mar
29 Mar	daytime	central Iraq	'Iraqi soldiers'	automatic weapons 'crossfire'	1	1	ABC[AU] 30 Mar; AP 31 Mar; Reuters 31 Mar

27 Mar	6:00AM	Mosul	-	heavy air raids	2	50	AFP 27 Mar; SMH 28 Mar
28-29 Mar	-	Baghdad	-	air strikes	6	6	ALB 29 Mar; PDT 30 Mar UPI 29 Mar
31 Mar	4:30PM	US Army checkpoint near Najaf and Karbala	passenger car	machine-gun fire	11	11	GUA 31 Mar; NYT 31 Mar Reuters 31 Mar; WP 31 Mar; SMH 02 Apr; GUA 02 Apr
30 Mar	-	Zafraniya industrial area, Baghdad	-	air raids	6	6	Reuters 30 Mar; WP 30 Mar
31 Mar	-	Al-Amin neighbourhood, Baghdad	-	aerial bombardment by warplanes	6	6	AFP 31 Mar; ABC[AU] 1 Apr
29 Mar	PM	Al-Janabiin, Baghdad area	-	missile	20	20	AFP 31 Mar; ABC[AU] 31 Mar
28-29 Mar	-	Najaf	-	air strikes	35	35	ALB 29 Mar; PDT 30 Mar UPI 29 Mar
28-29 Mar	-	Karbala	-	air strikes	6	6	ALB 29 Mar; PDT 30 Mar; UPI 29 Mar
28-29 Mar	-	Babel	-	air strikes	3	3	ALB 29 Mar; PDT 30 Mar; UPI 29 Mar
28-29 Mar	-	Anbar	-	air strikes	28	28	ALB 29 Mar; PDT 30 Mar; UPI 29 Mar
27-28 Mar	-	Missan	-	bombings	2	2	AP 28 Mar; UPI 28 Mar
27-28 Mar	-	Waset	-	bombings	2	2	Reuters 28 Mar; UPI 28 Mar
27-28 Mar	-	Babel	-	bombings	26	26	ABC 28 Mar; IHT 29 Mar; UPI 28 Mar
27-28 Mar	-	Karbala	-	bombings	11	11	Reuters 28 Mar; UPI 28 Mar; WP 28 Mar

27-28 Mar	PM-AM	Najaf	-	cluster bombs	26	26	IHT 28 Mar; Reuters 28 Mar; UPI 28 Mar
27-28 Mar	PM-AM	Al-Alwya area, Baghdad	communications tower	air raids	7	7	AP 28 Mar; Reuters 28 Mar
28 Mar	PM	Al-Nasser marketplace, Baghdad	-	air raids	34	62	AFP 28 Mar; GUA 28 Mar; ABC[AU] 28 Mar; Reuters 29 Mar; ABC[AU] 30 Mar
26 Mar	-	Baghdad	-	air strikes	21	21	WP 28 Mar; GUA 28 Mar
24 Mar	midday	northern Baghdad	-	missile or bomb	5	5	BBC 25 Mar; 25 Mar Balt. Sun; WP 25 Mar
26 Mar	midday	Al-Shaab neighbourhood, Baghdad	-	2 cruise missiles	14	15	Reuters 26 Mar; AP 26 Mar
23 Mar	AM	Nassiriya	-	cluster bombs	10	10	CT 25 Mar; GUA 25 Mar
22 Mar	PM	Mosul	-	missile strike	4	4	AFP 23 Mar; GUA 25 Mar
25 Mar	-	Nassiriya	-	-	2	2	WP 25 Mar; Reuters 25 Mar
23 Mar	-	Babel	-	-	30	30	Reuters 24 Mar; IHT 25 Mar
23 Mar	-	Basra	-	-	14	14	AFR 25 Mar; UPI 24 Mar
23 Mar	-	Karbala	-	-	10	10	AFR 25 Mar; UPI 24 Mar
23 Mar	-	town of Najaf; provinces Ninawa, Qadisiya, Salah ad Din [distribution unspecified]	-	-	3	8	Reuters 24 Mar; UPI 24 Mar
24 Mar	-	Al-Azamiyah neighbourhood, west Baghdad	-	air to surface missile	5	5	AFP 24 Mar; ST[AU] 24 Mar

23 Mar	-	Al-Rutbah area	syrian passenger bus	air to surface missile	5	5	Reuters 24 Mar; CNN 24 Mar
22 Mar	-	Tikrit	-	air strikes	4	5	Reuters 23 Mar; CBC 23 Mar; WP 23 Mar; GUA 23 Mar
22 Mar	AM	Vicinity of Khormal, Kurdistan	-	missile strikes	57	100	ABC[AU] 22 Mar; MEO 22 Mar
22 Mar	-	Iman Anas	Iraqi soldiers	artillery	1	1	ITN 23 Mar; BBC 23 Mar
21/22 Mar	PM-AM	Baghdad	Government buildings	aerial bombardment	0	3	GUA 22 Mar; WP 22 Mar
22 Mar	11:30AM+	Basra	-	bombardment, incl. cluster bombs	50	77	WP 22 Mar; AFP 22 Mar; AFP 23 Mar; Reuters 23 Mar
21 Mar	-	Umm Qasr	-	-	2	2	Reuters Mar 21; WP Mar 21
20 Mar	AM	Rutba	'customs office'	air strikes	1	1	AP 20 Mar; Reuters 20 Mar
15 Mar	PM	Persian Gulf	'Traditional sailing vessel' (dhow)	Kuwaiti gunboat 'warning shots'	1	1	GUA 17 Mar; CNN 19 Mar
05 Mar	PM	Al-Anbar province NW of Baghdad	-	US/UK air strike	3	3	ABC 06 Mar; MEO 06 Mar
02 Mar	9:45PM+	Basra	-	US/UK air strikes	6	6	BBC 03 Mar; Reuters 03 Mar; GUA 03 Mar
10 Feb	-	'near city of Basra'	'mobile SAM system'	US/UK 'precision-guided weapons'	2	2	AFP 10 Feb; AP 10 Feb
06 Jan	PM	near Al Amarah, 265 km SE of Baghdad	'mobile radar equipment'	'precision-guided weapons'	2	2	AP 08 Jan WP 08 Jan
01 Jan	6:25AM +	Al Qurnah, 210km SE of Baghdad	'military air defence radar'	'precision-guided weapons'	1	1	Reuters 01 Jan; CNN 02 Jan

Date	Time	Location	Target	Weapons	Minimum reported	Maximum reported	Sources
<p><i>Please use Incident Code in correspondence about specific incidents - "Details..." immediately below the incident code links to personal information about those killed (when available). Date and Time refers to the incident, not the date it was reported, and may not always be exact. Spelling of Location can vary between media reports and will be corrected where possible - we suggest Encarta Online for reference. Targets are primarily as stated by military sources; Weapons refers to munitions and/or delivery vehicles.</i></p>					961	1139	

### **KEY NEWS SOURCES (and abbreviations)**

ABC - ABC News (USA); ABC[AU] - ABC News Online (Australia); AFP - Agence France-Presse; AFR - Australian Financial Review; ALB - Al Bawaba; AP - Associated Press; AWST - Aviation Week and Space Technology; Al Jaz - Al Jazeera network; BBC - British Broadcasting Corporation; BG - Boston Globe; Balt. Sun - The Baltimore Sun; CBC - Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; CT - Chicago Tribune; CO - Commondreams.org; CSM - Christian Science Monitor; DPA - Deutsche Presse-Agentur; GUA - The Guardian (London); HRW - Human Rights Watch; HT - Hindustan Times; ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross; IHT - International Herald Tribune; IND - The Independent [London]; IO - Intellnet.org; JT - Jordan Times; LAT - Los Angeles Times; MEN - Middle East Newsline; MEO - Middle East Online; MER - Middle East Report; MH - Miami Herald; NT - Nando Times; NYT - New York Times; PDT - Pakistan Daily Times; Reuters - (includes Reuters Alertnet); SABC - South African Broadcasting Corporation; SMH - Sydney Morning Herald; Sg.News - The Singapore News; ST(AU) - Sunday Times, Australia; Tel- The Telegraph (London); Times - The Times (London); TOI - Times of India; TS - Toronto Star; UPI - United Press International; WNN - World News Network; WP - Washington Post

### Campaign Against Sanctions in Iraq

#### **Confidential UN document predicts humanitarian emergency in event of war on Iraq**

Press release – 7 January 2003

A "strictly confidential" UN document, written to assist with UN contingency planning in the event of war with Iraq, predicts high civilian injuries, an extension of the existing nutritional crisis, and "the outbreak of diseases in epidemic if not pandemic proportions." The existence of the draft document, entitled "Likely Humanitarian Scenarios" and dated 10th December 2002, was first reported in the Times (London) on 23rd December 2002, but this is the first time it has been made publicly accessible. It is available at:

<http://www.casi.org.uk/info/undocs/war021210.pdf>

The document focuses on the likely humanitarian consequences of a range of anticipated military scenarios. It estimates that:

- "as many as 500,000 people could require treatment to a greater or lesser degree as a result of direct or indirect injuries", based upon World Health Organisation estimates of 100,000 direct and 400,000 indirect casualties [para 23]. It indicates existing shortages of some medical items, "rendering the existing stocks inadequate" for war-increased demand [para 22], and exacerbated by the "likely absence of a functioning primary health care system in a post-conflict situation" [para 24].

- damage to the electricity network will reduce "water and sanitation as well as health [sectors]" [para 5]. In the short term "39% of the population will need to be provided with potable water" [para 28]. The high number of indirect casualties may be because "the outbreak of diseases in epidemic if not pandemic proportions is very likely" [para 25].

- "It is estimated that the nutritional status of some 3.03m people countrywide will be dire and that they will require therapeutic feeding [according to UNICEF estimates]. This consists of 2.03m severely and moderately malnourished children under 5 and one million pregnant women" [para 27]

- "It is estimated that there will eventually be some 900,000 Iraqi refugees requiring assistance, of which 100,000 will be in need of immediate assistance, [according to UNHCR]" [para 35]. An estimated 2 million people will require some assistance with shelter [para 33]. For 130,000 existing refugees in Iraq "it is probable that UNHCR will initially be unable to provide the support required" [para 36]

The document also rejects comparisons with humanitarian outcomes of both the 2001 Afghanistan and 1991 Gulf conflicts, since the existing sanctions-induced humanitarian situation in Iraq has produced a population in which 16 million (60%) "have no other means with which to provide for other essential requirements" other than monthly government food rations [para 2,4,11]

Notes for editors:

1) The document is available at <http://www.casi.org.uk/info/undocs/war021210.pdf>, the website of the Campaign Against Sanctions on Iraq (CASI), a Cambridge-based NGO which exists to raise awareness of the effects of sanctions on Iraq, and campaigns on humanitarian grounds for the lifting of non-military sanctions. CASI does not support or have ties to the government of Iraq.

The document has been obtained by Nathaniel Hurd, Consultant on UN Iraq policy for the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) UN Office. He has also prepared accompanying notes in a personal capacity, at:

<http://www.casi.org.uk/info/undocs/war021210notes.html>

2) Please note this UN document is a draft. Estimates and other content may have since been revised. Additionally, several paragraphs and tables have been deleted at the request of the individual who released the document, including the entirety of page 3.

3) CASI's website can be found at [www.casi.org.uk](http://www.casi.org.uk), and it can be contacted by email on [info@casi.org.uk](mailto:info@casi.org.uk).

## Portside

### **Report from Iraq**

Submitted to Portside by Charlie Clements – 12 February 2003

I am a public health physician and a human rights advocate. I have just returned from a 10-day emergency mission to Iraq with other public health experts to assess the vulnerability of the civilian population to another war. I'm also a distinguished graduate of the USAF Academy and a Vietnam veteran, so I have some sense of the potential consequences of the air war we are about to unleash on Iraq as a prelude to the introduction of American troops.

The population of Iraq has been reduced to the status of refugees. Nearly 60 percent of Iraqis, or almost 14 million people, depend entirely on a government-provided food ration that, by international standards, represents the minimum for human sustenance.

Unemployment is greater than 50 percent, and the majority of those who are employed make between \$4 and \$8 a month. (The latter figure is the salary of a physician that works in a primary health center.) Most families are without economic resources, having sold off their possessions over the last decade to get by.

Hospital wards are filled with severely malnourished children, and much of the population has a marginal nutritional status. While visiting a children's hospital, we were told about newly emerging diseases that had previously been controlled when pesticides were available. (Current sanctions prohibit their importation.) Later I saw a mother who had traveled 200 km with her young daughter, who suffered from leishmaniasis, or "kala azar" as it is known there. She came to the hospital because she heard it had a supply of Pentostam, the medicine needed to treat the disease. The pediatrician told her there was none. Then he turned to me and, in English, said, "It would be kinder to shoot her here rather than let her go home and die the lingering death that awaits her". Our interpreter, by instinct, translated the doctor's comments into Arabic for the mother, whose eyes instantly overflowed with tears.

The food distribution program funded by the U.N., Oil-for-Food, is the world's largest and is heavily dependent upon the transportation system, which will be one of the first targets of the war, as the U.S. will attempt to sever transport routes to prevent Iraqi troop movements and interrupt military supplies. Yet even before the transportation system is hit, U.S. aircraft will spread millions of graphite filaments in wind-dispersed munitions that will cause a complete paralysis of the nation's electrical grids. Already literally held together with bailing wire because the country has been unable to obtain spare parts due to sanctions, the poorly functioning electrical system is essential to the public health infrastructure.

The water treatment system, too, has been a victim of sanctions. Unable to import chlorine and aluminum sulfate (alum) to purify water, Iraq has already seen a 1000% increase in the incidence of some waterborne diseases. Typhoid cases, for instance, have increased from 2,200 in 1990 to more than 27,000 in 1999. In the aftermath of an air assault, Iraqis will not have potable water in their homes, and they will not have water to flush their toilets.

The sanitation system, which frequently backs up sewage ankle deep in Baghdad neighborhoods when the ailing pumps fail, will stop working entirely in the aftermath of the air attack. There will be epidemics as water treatment and water pumping will come to a halt.

Even though it is against the Geneva Conventions to target infrastructure elements that primarily serve civilians, this prohibition did not give us pause in Gulf War I -- and, based upon current Bush administration threats, will not this time. Pregnant women, malnourished children, and the elderly will be the first to succumb. UNICEF estimates that 500,000 more children died in Iraq in the decade following the Gulf War than died in the previous decade. These children are part of the "collateral damage" from the last war.

How many civilians will die in the next war? That is hard to say. One estimate for the last Gulf War was that 10,000 perished, mostly during the bombing campaign that led up to the invasion. That figure will surely climb because our government has promised that a cruise missile will strike Iraq every five minutes for the first 48 hours of the war. These missiles will seek out military, intelligence, and security-force targets around highly populated areas like Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul, Iraq's largest cities, where "collateral damage" is unavoidable. Unable to meet the acute medical needs of the country's population now, the health care system of Iraq will be overwhelmed by such an assault.

This scenario is conservative. I have not taken into account any use of weapons of mass destruction, or the possibility that the war will set loose massive civil disorder and bloodshed, as various groups within the country battle for power or revenge. I have also ignored what would happen if we became bogged down in house-to-house fighting in Baghdad, which could easily become another Mogidishu or Jenin.

There was a lot that made me angry on that trip. I have worked in war zones before and I have been with civilians as they were bombed by U.S.-supplied aircraft, but I don't think I've experienced anything on the magnitude of the catastrophe that awaits our attack in Iraq. Still, as deeply troubling as this looming human disaster is, another issue troubles me far more. If the U.S. pursues this war without the backing of the U.N. Security Council, it will undermine a half-century of efforts by the world community to establish a foundation of humanitarian and human rights law. Such an act on our part would also violate the U.N. Charter and make a mockery of the very institution we have helped to fashion in the hopes it would help prevent crimes against humanity. Many might define the consequences of such an attack on the population of Iraq as just that.

Saddam is a monster, there is no doubt about that. He needs to be contained. Yet many former U.N. weapons inspectors feel he has been "defanged". His neighbors do not fear him any longer. There are many Iraqis who want him removed, but not by a war. Against the short-term gain of removing Saddam, we must take into account that idea that we may well unleash forces of hatred and resentment that will haunt us for decades to come in every corner of the world. I can just hear Osama Bin Laden saying now, "Please President Bush, attack Iraq. There's nothing better you could do to help the cause of Al Qaeda!"

Letter from Charlie Clements <clclements@aol.com>

Charlie Clements, a public health physician, has spent much of his professional experience dealing with issues of war, human rights, and the humanitarian needs of refugees. He is the co-founder of the International Medical Relief Fund (IMRF) and was president during the 16 years it functioned (1982-1998). From 1984-1986 he served as the Director of Human Rights Education of the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee (UUSC). He has served on the board of Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) from 1987 to the present and is currently its past president. PHR was one of the founders and leaders of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines. Clements represented PHR at both the signing of the Treaty to Ban Landmines in Ottawa, Canada and the next week at the 1997 Nobel Peace Prize ceremony in Oslo, Norway. He is also the founder of the International Commission on Medical Neutrality, which has focused attention on the need to extend the protections afforded military physicians and patients by the Geneva Conventions in times of war, to include both civilian health professionals and patients. Clements is the author of *Witness to War* published by Bantam in 1984 and subject of a 1985 Academy Award-winning documentary of the same title produced by the American Friends Service Committee. He is a distinguished graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy and a distinguished alumnus of the University of Washington School of Community Medicine and Public Health. He is the director of the Bartos Institute for the Constructive Engagement of Conflict at the United World College in Montezuma, New Mexico.

## Independent

### **Is this what we want our governments to be doing?**

Robert Fisk: 'It was an outrage, an obscenity'

27 March 2003



It was an outrage, an obscenity. The severed hand on the metal door, the swamp of blood and mud across the road, the human brains inside a garage, the incinerated, skeletal remains of an Iraqi mother and her three small children in their still-smouldering car.

Two missiles from an American jet killed them all - by my estimate, more than 20 Iraqi civilians, torn to pieces before they could be 'liberated' by the nation that destroyed their lives. Who dares, I ask myself, to call this 'collateral damage'? Abu Taleb Street was packed with pedestrians and motorists when the American pilot approached through the dense sandstorm that covered northern Baghdad in a cloak of red and yellow dust and rain yesterday morning.

It's a dirt-poor neighbourhood, of mostly Shia Muslims, the same people whom Messrs Bush and Blair still fondly hope will rise up against President Saddam Hussein, a place of oil-sodden car-repair shops, overcrowded apartments and cheap cafés. Everyone I spoke to heard the plane. One man, so shocked by the headless corpses he had just seen, could say only two words. "Roar, flash," he kept saying and then closed his eyes so tight that the muscles rippled between them.

How should one record so terrible an event? Perhaps a medical report would be more appropriate. But the final death toll is expected to be near to 30 and Iraqis are now witnessing these awful things each day; so there is no reason why the truth, all the truth, of what they see should not be told.

For another question occurred to me as I walked through this place of massacre yesterday. If this is what we are seeing in Baghdad, what is happening in Basra and Nasiriyah and Kerbala? How many civilians are dying there too, anonymously, indeed unrecorded, because there are no reporters to be witness to their suffering?

Abu Hassan and Malek Hammoud were preparing lunch for customers at the Nasser restaurant on the north side of Abu Taleb Street. The missile that killed them landed next to the westbound carriageway, its blast tearing away the front of the café and cutting the two men - the first 48, the second only 18 - to pieces. A fellow worker led me through the rubble.

"This is all that is left of them now," he said, holding out before me an oven pan dripping with blood.

At least 15 cars burst into flames, burning many of their occupants to death. Several men tore desperately at the doors of another flame-shrouded car in the centre of the street that had been flipped upside down by the same missile. They were forced to watch helplessly as the woman and her three children inside were cremated alive in front of them. The second missile hit neatly on the eastbound carriageway, sending shards of metal into three men standing outside a concrete apartment block with the words, "This is God's possession" written in marble on the outside wall.

The building's manager, Hishem Danoon, ran to the doorway as soon as he heard the massive explosion. "I found Ta'ar in pieces over there," he told me. His head was blown off. "That's his hand." A group of young men and a woman took me into the street and there, a scene from any horror film, was Ta'ar's hand, cut off at the wrist, his four fingers and thumb grasping a piece of iron roofing. His young colleague, Sermed, died the same instant. His brains lay piled a few feet away, a pale red and grey mess behind a burnt car. Both men worked for Danoon. So did a doorman who was also killed.

As each survivor talked, the dead regained their identities. There was the electrical shop-owner killed behind his counter by the same missile that cut down Ta'ar and Sermed and the doorman, and the young girl standing on the central reservation, trying to cross the road, and the truck driver who was only feet from the point of impact and the beggar who regularly called to see Mr Danoon for bread and who was just leaving when the missiles came screaming through the sandstorm to destroy him.

In Qatar, the Anglo-American forces - let's forget this nonsense about "coalition" - announced an inquiry. The Iraqi government, who are the only ones to benefit from the propaganda value of such a bloodbath, naturally denounced the slaughter, which they initially put at 14 dead. So what was the real target? Some Iraqis said there was a military encampment less than a mile from the street, though I couldn't find it. Others talked about a local fire brigade headquarters, but the fire brigade can hardly be described as a military target.

Certainly, there had been an attack less than an hour earlier on a military camp further north. I was driving past the base when two rockets exploded and I saw Iraqi soldiers running for their lives out of the gates and along the side of the highway. Then I heard two more explosions; these were the missiles that hit Abu Taleb Street.

Of course, the pilot who killed the innocent yesterday could not see his victims. Pilots fire through computer-aligned co-ordinates, and the sandstorm would have hidden the street from his vision. But when one of Malek Hammoud's friends asked me how the Americans could so blithely kill those they claimed to want to liberate, he didn't want to learn about the science of avionics or weapons delivery systems.

And why should he? For this is happening almost every day in Baghdad. Three days ago, an entire family of nine was wiped out in their home near the centre of the city. A busload of civilian passengers were reportedly killed on a road south of Baghdad two days ago. Only yesterday were Iraqis learning the identity of five

civilian passengers slaughtered on a Syrian bus that was attacked by American aircraft close to the Iraqi border at the weekend.

The truth is that nowhere is safe in Baghdad, and as the Americans and British close their siege in the next few days or hours, that simple message will become ever more real and ever more bloody.

We may put on the hairshirt of morality in explaining why these people should die. They died because of 11 September, we may say, because of President Saddam's "weapons of mass destruction", because of human rights abuses, because of our desperate desire to "liberate" them all. Let us not confuse the issue with oil. Either way, I'll bet we are told President Saddam is ultimately responsible for their deaths. We shan't mention the pilot, of course.

New York Times

### **Either Take a Shot or Take a Chance**

By Dexter Filkins – 29 March 2003

Dwaniya, Iraq — At the base camp of the Fifth Marine Regiment here, two sharpshooters, Sgt. Eric Schrumpf, 28, and Cpl. Mikael McIntosh, 20, sat on a sand berm and swapped combat tales while their column stood at a halt on the road toward Baghdad. For five days this week, the two men rode atop armored personnel carriers, barreling up Highway 1.

They said Iraqi fighters had often mixed in with civilians from nearby villages, jumping out of houses and cars to shoot at them, and then often running away. The marines said they had little trouble dispatching their foes, most of whom they characterized as ill trained and cowardly.

"We had a great day," Sergeant Schrumpf said. "We killed a lot of people."

Sergeant Schrumpf said that while most Iraqi soldiers had posed little danger, a small number appeared to be well trained and calm under fire. Some, the sergeant added, wore black suits, described by some Iraqis as the uniform of the Saddam Feydayeen, a militia of die-hard loyalists of Saddam Hussein.

Both marines said they were most frustrated by the practice of some Iraqi soldiers to use unarmed women and children as shields against American bullets. They called the tactic cowardly but agreed that it had been effective. Both Sergeant Schrumpf and Corporal McIntosh said they had declined several times to shoot at Iraqi soldiers out of fear they might hit civilians.

"It's a judgment call," Corporal McIntosh said. "If the risks outweigh the losses, then you don't take the shot."

But in the heat of a firefight, both men conceded, when the calculus often warps, a shot not taken in one set of circumstances may suddenly present itself as a life-or-death necessity.

"We dropped a few civilians," Sergeant Schrumpf said, "but what do you do?"

To illustrate, the sergeant offered a pair of examples from earlier in the week.

"There was one Iraqi soldier, and 25 women and children," he said, "I didn't take the shot."

But more than once, Sergeant Schrumpf said, he faced a different choice: one Iraqi soldier standing among two or three civilians. He recalled one such incident, in which he and other men in his unit opened fire. He recalled watching one of the women standing near the Iraqi soldier go down.

"I'm sorry," the sergeant said. "But the chick was in the way."

The two marines recalled their battlefield experiences as American commanders halted one of the three main columns advancing toward Baghdad today. The commanders said a combination of tenacious Iraqi resistance and overexposed supply lines had prompted them to catch their breath.

Officers with the First Marine Division, whose troops have driven 200 miles into Iraq over the past week, ordered their troops to stop their northward push up Highway 1. The column, comprising about 14,000 marines, is the middle of a three-pronged effort to attack Baghdad.

The Marine force, strung out along the highway in the Iraqi desert about 100 miles south of Baghdad, has met steadily fiercer Iraqi resistance since it crossed the Euphrates River earlier this week. Soldiers fighting on the front lines near here said they had killed hundreds of Iraqi soldiers and irregulars this week.

American commanders said today that they wanted to consolidate the gains they have made, mainly by attacking pockets of Iraqi soldiers who have continued to harass their convoys 100 miles to the south. They also said the halt was necessary to give the Third Infantry Division, which is engaged in heavy fighting to the west, time to catch up.

"We have run into some pretty stiff resistance here on the highway," said Col. Joe Dunford. "It has slowed us a bit. We don't need to move as fast as we have over the past few days."

Colonel Dunford and other American officers were unable to predict when the Marine column would resume its march. But the commanders said the "operational pause," as they called it, was nothing more than a pit stop on the way to Baghdad. They also said the halt in the ground advance would likely be offset by the continued bombardment of Baghdad by the Air Force.

Still, the decision to halt represents another sign that American military planners had underestimated the breadth and ferocity of resistance that the Iraqis would offer, particularly in the cities the American-led forces had been hoping to bypass.

Fighting between Iraqi and American soldiers has raged intermittently for much of the week. Last night, under Iraqi mortar fire, American commanders sounded alerts for poison gas three times.

Three Americans have been killed in the fighting here over the last five days, and an unknown number wounded. American soldiers said they had killed hundreds of Iraqi soldiers who tried to block the American advance. For much of the week, the skies here were filled with Cobra gunships circling suspected Iraqi troop concentrations. Fighter bombers dropped 2,000 bombs, which set the earth rumbling.

"I think a pretty fair number have been killed," Colonel Dunford said.

At an American camp along the highway here, soldiers returning from several days of fighting sketched a consistent picture of the Iraqi resistance, as well as the successes and failures they were having in confronting it. As the Americans pushed northward, they often encountered two types of fighters: large groups of Iraqis who appeared to be untrained and unmotivated, and who posed little threat, and others who fought furiously, even after the marines responded with overwhelming firepower.

Some American soldiers said they had found large quantities of freshly printed Iraqi currency, some in unsealed blocks, in the pockets of captured Iraqi soldiers, suggesting that they had been paid recently in an effort to encourage them to fight.

### Amnesty International

#### **Iraq: US must investigate civilian deaths**

Press release – 1 April 2003

Amnesty International is extremely concerned at the increasing number of incidents in the conflict in Iraq which have led to civilian deaths and casualties.

"United States authorities must conduct an independent and thorough investigation into an attack yesterday on a civilian vehicle that resulted in the deaths of seven women and children," Amnesty International said today.

"Anyone suspected of unlawfully killing civilians must be brought to justice."

Amnesty International pointed out that US and UK forces must take all necessary precautions to protect civilians, regardless of any violations by Iraqi forces.

"The duty to protect one's own soldiers cannot justify any violation of international humanitarian law. The military must implement measures that will safeguard the lives of civilians and other non-combatants and ensure that incidents like this are never repeated."

According to the Washington Post, on 31 March soldiers with the US Army's 3rd Infantry Division opened fire on an unidentified four-wheel drive vehicle as it was approaching a US checkpoint near al-Najaf.

The newspaper reported that an officer initially ordered the soldiers to fire a warning shot, but as the vehicle came closer to the checkpoint, the officer ordered the soldiers to stop the vehicle. It is unclear whether the soldiers had fired a warning shot before one or more of the Bradley Fighting Vehicles opened fire with 25mm cannons, killing 7 of the 15 passengers in the civilian vehicle.

The US Department of Defense reportedly stated that the shooting occurred after the driver of the vehicle had ignored shouted warnings and warning shots, which does not appear to be consistent with the version of the incident reported by the Washington Post.

### Washington Post

#### **U.S. Air Attacks Turn More Aggressive**

#### **Risk of Civilian Casualties Higher as Range of Targets Is Broadened, Officials Say**

By Bradley Graham – 2 April 2003

U.S. military commanders have shed their early caution in striking some targets in Baghdad and have embarked on more aggressive air attacks that run the risk of larger numbers of civilian casualties, defense officials said yesterday.

The strikes, many of them against communication nodes, telephone exchanges and government media offices, appear to reflect a judgment that winning the war against Iraq will require more aggressive air attacks, particularly the systematic destruction of networks used by the Iraqi authorities to direct their forces.

The heavier bombardment of the capital mirrors the intensified pounding in the field of Republican Guard divisions positioned south of Baghdad against U.S. Army and Marine forces. Air Force Gen. Richard B. Myers, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told a Pentagon news conference yesterday that the attacks have reduced two Guard divisions to below 50 percent of their initial combat capability, preparing the way for U.S. ground forces to punch through to Baghdad.

Myers said the Iraqi divisions -- known as the Medina and the Baghdad -- remain largely in a defensive posture. They have not retreated, he said, but they have dispersed "into neighborhoods and things like that." They have also received some reinforcements from other Republican Guard formations positioned farther north, he said, referring to the Hammurabi, Nebuchadnezzar and Adnan divisions.

"We're just grinding it out," another U.S. general said, describing the bombing campaign. He said about 150 strike aircraft were in the air continuously over Iraq to enable round-the-clock pummeling of Guard units.

Early hopes of a quick victory in Iraq had led American commanders to refrain from striking some targets in the Iraqi capital that war planners had predicted could result in high numbers of civilian deaths. Just how high was not disclosed, but high enough to place those targets in a category referred to by military officials as "high collateral damage," or HCD.

In the war's early days, intense but brief barrages targeted presidential palaces, intelligence headquarters and Republican Guard facilities in Baghdad. While the damage was extensive, much of it appeared largely symbolic -- an attempt less to terminate government functions than to signal the impending end of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's rule.

Since Friday, however, the strikes have intensified in both their scope and impact. Cruise missiles and precision-guided bombs have destroyed at least eight telephone exchanges, knocking out local phone service. Repeated attacks on television and radio transmitters have left Iraqi officials struggling to keep broadcasting with mobile equipment. Among the sites hit was a communications dish outside of the Ministry of Information and a communications bunker under the Rashid Hotel, both considered especially sensitive.

"We've now hit all our HCDs," a senior defense official said yesterday.

Even with the bolder strikes, defense officials noted that U.S. commanders are continuing to exercise great prudence in attacking targets to keep civilian deaths and damage to public works as low as possible.

"We're using delayed fuses and taking other measures to ensure only the effects we want are achieved," said a senior officer involved in the targeting.

But ratcheting up the air violence, officials acknowledged, raises the prospect of greater collateral damage. In the first two days of bombing, Iraqi officials said only four people died in Baghdad. By contrast, in one 24-hour period over the weekend, the government said 68 people were killed in airstrikes.

Thwarting the ability of Iraqi leaders to communicate with each other and with forces in the field has proven particularly challenging because of the built-in resilience of the country's command-and-control network. The communications system is said by U.S. officials to consist of extensive backup networks, some linked by deeply buried fiber-optic lines. Iraqi television, by employing mobile dishes, has withstood multiple efforts to take it off the air through attacks on its main transmission facilities.

"This regime is very effective at building redundancies," Army Brig. Gen. Vincent Brooks, deputy director of operations for the U.S. Central Command, said yesterday at a briefing in Qatar.

Some of the latest destruction is being done by a novel mix of warplanes. On Saturday, U.S. commanders employed a combination of B-1, B-2 and B-52 bombers in attacking targets in Baghdad -- the "first time in military history" that the three types of bombers had been used to strike "the same geographical area at the same time," according to a statement by the U.S. operations center in Saudi Arabia where the air war is being run.

While broadening the target set, U.S. commanders have not stopped going after sites associated with Hussein and his family. Among the targets hit in Baghdad yesterday, U.S. officials said, was an office complex that serves as headquarters for the Iraqi National Olympic Committee, where Iraqi exiles contend Hussein's son Uday has a private jail and a torture chamber.

Since the start of airstrikes two weeks ago, the United States has fired more than 700 cruise missiles and used more than 9,000 bombs, the large majority of them laser- or satellite-guided munitions. The heavy reliance on precision weapons has raised concerns among some that U.S. inventories could soon be depleted. But senior

defense officials expressed confidence yesterday that American forces would have more than enough bombs and missiles for the Iraq war.

The largest percentage dip has come in the stocks of sea-launched cruise missiles, which are down about a third as a result of the Iraq war. But officials said the number of targets against which such missiles are likely to be fired has vastly diminished.

Other precision munitions are likely to remain in greater demand, but their stocks are larger, the officials said. For instance, of 18,000 satellite-guided Joint Direct Attack Munitions at the start of the war, about 2,400 have been dropped by Air Force and Navy planes so far. Similarly, out of an initial inventory of 26,000 laser-guided GBUs, 1,300 have been expended in the war.

"We don't see a problem there," Air Force Secretary James G. Roche told a group of defense writers yesterday.

## Ananova

### **Red Cross confirms dozens dead after US bomb attack**

2 April 2003

The Red Cross has confirmed that dozens of Iraqi people, including women and children, have been killed in a US bombing attack on a town south of Baghdad.

Iraqi officials have claimed US helicopters attacked a residential neighbourhood, killing 33 people.

At least 280 injured are being treated in Hillah Surgical Hospital, 60 miles south of Baghdad, said Florian Westphal, spokesman for the International Committee of the Red Cross.

"The dead bodies and the nature of the injuries would suggest that at least some of them are the result of bombing," Mr Westphal said.

Iraqi officials say US Apache helicopters attacked a neighbourhood in Hillah. The US Central Command says it is investigating the claim.

Mr Westphal says he understands some of the casualties come from fighting over the past 48 hours in the town of Hindiya, into which US Army troops fought their way on Monday.

## The Times

### **Family deaths at checkpoint fuel fury and mistrust**

From Tim Reid in Washington – 2 April 2003

THE killing of up to ten Iraqi women and children by US troops at a checkpoint fuelled mutual mistrust between coalition forces and civilians yesterday as the official US version of events was contradicted by a journalist who witnessed the incident.

The deaths, at about 4.30pm on Monday near the central town of Najaf, came after American ground troops were ordered by Marine and army commanders to employ new, overtly aggressive tactics towards civilian Iraqi vehicles in response to a suicide car bomber who killed four US soldiers at a checkpoint on Saturday.

They dealt a terrible blow to US hopes of winning the hearts and minds of Iraqi civilians. The image of an increasingly suspicious and ruthless invading force operating on a hair trigger was reinforced yesterday when an unarmed driver speeding towards a military roadblock near the southern town of al-Shatrah was shot dead.

In Kuwait US soldiers shot and wounded the driver of a car that burst past a checkpoint near the Iraqi border. Kuwait said that the man had been an army captain running late for work.

According to US Central Command, based in Doha, Qatar, soldiers from the Army's 3rd Infantry Division manning a checkpoint on Highway 9, near Najaf, were approached by a "civilian vehicle". They motioned for the vehicle to stop, but were ignored. The soldiers fired warning shots, which were also ignored, so shots were fired into the vehicle's engine. It continued moving, so "as a last resort, soldiers fired into the passenger compartment of the vehicle". Seven occupants were killed, two were injured and four were unharmed, the statement said.

"In light of recent terrorist attacks by the Iraqi regime, the soldiers exercised considerable restraint to avoid unnecessary loss of life," the statement concluded.

In a markedly different and detailed version of events, William Branigin, a reporter for The Washington Post embedded with the 3rd Infantry Division, described a blue, four-wheel-drive Toyota that came "barrelling toward" the intersection checkpoint.

Captain Ronny Johnson, who was within earshot of Mr Branigin, radioed one of his forward platoons of M2 Bradley fighting vehicles to alert it to this potential threat.

"Fire a warning shot," Captain Johnson was reported as saying. Then, "with increasing urgency", the report continues, "he told the platoon to shoot a 7.62mm machinegun round into its radiator. "Stop (messing) around!" Johnson was heard yelling.

Finally, according to Mr Branigin's report, he shouted: "Stop him, Red 1, stop him." About six shots of 25mm canon fire were then heard from one of the Bradley vehicles.

As Captain Johnson peered at the vehicle through his binoculars, Mr Branigin reported, he shouted at the platoon leader: "You just f\*\*\*\*\* killed a family because you didn't fire a warning shot!" The report quoted officers as saying that 15 civilians were in the vehicle. Captain Johnson's company reported that ten of them, including five children who appeared to be under five, were killed.

However, later in his report, Mr Branigin writes that several soldiers "accepted the platoon leader's explanation to Captain Johnson on the military radio that he had, in fact, fired two warning shots, but that the driver failed to stop".

A spokesman for The Washington Post said that the newspaper stood by the report. "Mr Branigin heard himself the radio transmission he reported."

Yesterday, as US Central Command launched an investigation, it was clear that any inquiry will do nothing to quell Arab anger.

In Bahrain a front page headline of the Akhbar al-Khaleej newspaper read: "Invaders commit massacre in al-Amin area . . . 26 martyred, including 11 children." In Cairo a banner headline in the semi-official al-Gomhuria said: "The invading force commits three ugly massacres in Baghdad and Najaf."

The suicide bombing on Saturday has had a profound effect. Before the incident, Iraqi civilians drove through checkpoints routinely, chatting to US troops, often being handed sweets and rations.

On Monday, before the deaths at Najaf, US Marine Command issued new guidelines to troops to assume the worst and employ tougher tactics. Central Command emphasised that no new rules of engagement had been issued, but "procedures might be varied".

Now, drivers and passengers are being ordered out of vehicles with their hands raised. Any vehicle blocking traffic will be rolled over.

Civilians approaching checkpoints with their hands in their pockets will be shot if they fail to heed a warning. Barriers are being used to create chicanes at checkpoints.

Pentagon officials conceded yesterday that the new tactics risk alienating civilians further and killing even more of them. There is also a recognition that the suicide bombing has, for the Arab world, turned the war from a secular conflict into a holy war that resonates with the Palestinian cause. The new checkpoint procedures, modelled on Israeli tactics in the West Bank, will reinforce that image.

"Nothing will work better than the threat of suicide bombers to alienate the US and British forces from the local Iraqi population," Yossi Alpher, an Israeli analyst, said. "They will have no alternative but to view everyone above 14, every vehicle, even every animal such as donkeys, as a potential suicide bomb."

## Independent

### **The proof: marketplace deaths were caused by a US missile**

By Cahal Milmo - 2 April 2003

An American missile, identified from the remains of its serial number, was pinpointed yesterday as the cause of the explosion at a Baghdad market on Friday night that killed at least 62 Iraqis.

The codes on the foot-long shrapnel shard, seen by the Independent correspondent Robert Fisk at the scene of the bombing in the Shu'ale district, came from a weapon manufactured in Texas by Raytheon, the world's biggest producer of "smart" armaments.

The identification of the missile as American is an embarrassing blow to Washington and London as they try to match their promises of minimal civilian casualties with the reality of precision bombing.

Both governments have suggested the Shu'ale bombing - and the explosion at another Baghdad market that killed at least 14 people last Wednesday - were caused by ageing Iraqi anti-aircraft missiles. Jack Straw, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday it was "increasingly probable" the first explosion was down to the Iraqis and Peter Hain, the Welsh Secretary, suggested on BBC's Newsnight last night that President Saddam sacked his head of air defences because they were not working properly.

But investigations by The Independent show that the missile - thought to be either a Harm (High Speed Anti-Radiation Missile) device, or a Paveway laser-guided bomb - was sold by Raytheon to the procurement arm of

the US Navy. The American military has confirmed that a navy EA-6B "Prowler" jet, based on the USS Kittyhawk, was in action over the Iraqi capital on Friday and fired at least one Harm missile to protect two American fighters from a surface-to-air missile battery.

The Pentagon and Raytheon, which last year had sales of \$16.8bn (£10.6bn), declined to comment on the serial number evidence last night. A US Defence Department spokeswoman said: "Our investigations are continuing. We cannot comment on serial numbers which may or may not have been found at the scene."

An official Washington source went further, claiming that the shrapnel could have been planted at the scene by the Iraqi regime.

On Saturday, Downing Street disclosed intelligence that linked the Wednesday attack - and by implication Friday's killings - on Iraqi missiles being fired without radar guidance and falling back to earth. The Prime Minister's spokesman said: "A large number of surface-to-air missiles have been malfunctioning and many have failed to hit their targets and have fallen back on to Baghdad. We are not saying definitively that these explosions were caused by Iraqi missiles but people should approach this with due scepticism."

The Anglo-American claims were undermined by the series of 25 digits and letters on the piece of fuselage shown to Mr Fisk by an elderly resident of Shu'ale who lived 100 yards from the site of the 6ft crater made by the explosion.

The numbers on the fragment - retrieved from the scene and not shown to the Iraqi authorities - read: "30003-704ASB7492". The letter "B" was partially obscured by scratches and may be an "H". It was followed by a second code: "MFR 96214 09."

An online database of suppliers maintained by the Defence Logistics Information Service, part of the Department of Defence, showed that the reference MFR 96214 was the identification or "cage" number of a Raytheon plant in the city of McKinney, Texas.

The 30003 reference refers to the Naval Air Systems Command, the procurement agency responsible for furnishing the US Navy's air force with its weaponry.

The Pentagon refused to disclose which weapon was designated by the remaining letters and numbers, although defence experts said the information could be found within seconds from the Nato database of all items of military hardware operated across the Alliance, "from a nuclear bomb to a bath plug", as one put it.

Raytheon, which also produces the Patriot anti-missile system and the Tomahawk cruise missile, lists its Harms and its latest Paveway III laser-guided bombs, marketed with the slogan "One bomb, one target", as among its most accurate weaponry.

The company's sales description for its anti-radar missile says: "Harm was designed with performance and quality in mind. In actual field usage, Harm now demonstrates reliability four times better than specification. No modern weapons arsenal is complete without Harm in its inventory."

Faced with apparent proof that one of its missiles had been less accurate than specification, Raytheon was more coy on the capabilities of its products. A spokeswoman at the company's headquarters in Tucson, Arizona, said: "All questions relating to the use of our products in the field are to be handled by the appropriate military authority."

Defence experts said the damage caused at Shu'ale was consistent with that of Paveway or, more probably, a Harm weapon, which carries a warhead designed to explode into thousands of aluminium fragments and has a range of 80km.

Despite its manufacturer's claims, it also has a record of unreliability when fired at a target which "disappears" if, as the Iraqi forces do, the target's operators switch their radar signal rapidly on and off. Nick Cook, of Jane's Defence Weekly, said: "The problem with Harms is that they can be seduced away from their targets by any sort of curious transmission. They are meant to have corrected that but there have been problems." During the Kosovo conflict four years ago, a farmer and his daughter were badly injured when a missile exploded in their village. A shard of the casing was found near by with a reference very similar to that found in Baghdad: "30003 704AS4829 MFP 96214."

The American navy confirmed that one of its Prowler jets, which is used to jam enemy radar, had been over an unspecified area of Baghdad on Friday night. A pool reporter on the carrier USS Kittyhawk was told that the Prowler squadron had fired its first Harm on Friday evening in response to an air-defence unit that was threatening two F/A-18 Hornet jets. Lieutenant Rob Fluck told the journalist that the crew had not seen where their missile had landed.

## US State Department

### **General Describes U.S. Efforts to Minimize Civilian Casualties**

3 April 2003

Washington -- One of the Pentagon's top military officials briefed the foreign press in Washington April 3 on the U.S. military's efforts to minimize civilian casualties and avoid unintended damage in its targeting process. U.S. Army Major General Stanley McChrystal of the Joint Staff, said that the United States has achieved "unprecedented precision" in its ability to target, which enables it "in most cases, to hit exactly what we are trying to hit, and scale the munition appropriately to the task." That gives the United States the responsibility, McChrystal said, to be more discriminating.

Under international law governing armed conflicts, a clear distinction is drawn between combatants and civilians in any war, McChrystal said. "The principle that civilians are protected during operations lies at the heart of the international Law of Armed Conflict," he said. It's a principle that is in conflict with some of the practices of the Saddam Hussein regime, such as the use of human shields, he said.

McChrystal said civilian casualties and unintended physical damage are undesired outcomes of conflicts. They occur when protected sites -- religious, cultural, medical, etc. -- are struck. They can also occur when dual-use facilities -- those with both military and civilian purposes (such as communications facilities) -- are hit. They can also happen, he said, as a result of "weapon system malfunction, human error, and the 'fog of war.'"

"[A]ny time we get any non-combatants injured or killed, or their structures damaged or destroyed, those are obviously things we want to minimize -- particularly in an operation like Iraqi Freedom, where the intent is, in fact, to protect and help the people of Iraq from the regime, as opposed to hurting them in the process," he said.

Nevertheless, civilian casualties and unintended damage do occur, in spite of all efforts made to avoid them. But in the Iraq conflict "every time we have a case, where there is a real, or even a potential case of unintended civilian injury or death, or collateral damage to structures, we've investigated it. And we go back and look at the targeting; we account for every munition that in fact was expended. We look for whether the aim points that we intended to hit were hit, to determine if, in fact, there was, as the result of our targeting, unintended civilian ... casualties or damage, and then we correct the errors as we go," he said.

McChrystal said the targeting process itself is designed to avoid civilian casualties and unintended damage. At the beginning of a military campaign, or before any planned engagement, a commander determines those effects he must create on the battlefield to achieve his military objectives. That produces a fairly extensive list of desired effects -- for example, preventing enemy troops from moving to a certain location, or preventing a munitions plant from delivering chemical or biological weapons, he said.

"[W]hen those effects are determined, the targeteers will determine how we do that. Can it be done by striking the target? Can it be done by preventing the target from having access -- i.e., rail or road access -- to it? Can it be done by affecting -- preventing -- people who work there from being there? And it will produce a series of targets then that they want to strike" -- a master target list, McChrystal said. "That's really only the first part of the targeting process," he added.

Once the target list is produced, it is vetted through a number of members of the military staff, who make a series of decisions. Legal, public affairs and intelligence specialists all will review the list, trying to determine whether the target is really the one which it is assumed to be, whether it's a legally valid target -- whether it's even necessary to be on the target list, he said. Other factors taken into consideration include the probability of non-combatant casualties, damage to non-combatant or protected structures, dual-use facilities and the proximity of human shields, he said.

Ways to prevent or minimize civilian casualties or unintended damage include using a smaller weapon to strike the target. A Hellfire missile, McChrystal said, has a much smaller "maximum weapons effect area" than does a 2,000-pound [909 kilograms] bomb. Different fuses can also be used on the munition. A bomb that explodes on contact with a building has a maximum blast effect. However, he said, a fuse that delays the explosion for fractions of a second -- after the bomb has penetrated within the building -- will greatly minimize the area affected by the blast.

Other methods to reduce unintended damage include changing the aim points of the attack -- for example, attacking one wall of a building rather than another, or using small munitions to strike two opposite walls, McChrystal said. The angle of attack also can be adjusted to limit undesired effects, or an attack can be timed so that the probability of unintended casualties is low -- for instance, striking a target near a school at a time of day when it is unlikely anyone would be in the school, he said.

"All of the targets that we strike, we rate on their potential for collateral damage and make decisions accordingly," he said. "Now, there are high collateral-damage targets struck. There are some targets for which all of the mitigation that we do cannot completely mitigate the potential. And then it's a judgment call," he said. "It weighs the military necessity against the expected outcome."



### **Red Cross horrified by number of dead civilians**

3 April 2003

OTTAWA — Red Cross doctors who visited southern Iraq this week saw "incredible" levels of civilian casualties including a truckload of dismembered women and children, a spokesman said Thursday from Baghdad.

Roland Huguenin, one of six International Red Cross workers in the Iraqi capital, said doctors were horrified by the casualties they found in the hospital in Hilla, about 160 kilometres south of Baghdad.

"There has been an incredible number of casualties with very, very serious wounds in the region of Hilla," Huguenin said in a interview by satellite telephone.

"We saw that a truck was delivering dozens of totally dismembered dead bodies of women and children. It was an awful sight. It was really very difficult to believe this was happening."

Huguenin said the dead and injured in Hilla came from the village of Nasiriyah, where there has been heavy fighting between American troops and Iraqi soldiers, and appeared to be the result of "bombs, projectiles."

"At this stage we cannot comment on the nature of what happened exactly at that place . . . but it was definitely a different pattern from what we had seen in Basra or Baghdad.

"There will be investigations I am sure."

Baghdad and Basra are coping relatively well with the flow of wounded, said Huguenin, estimating that Baghdad hospitals have been getting about 100 wounded a day.

Most of the wounded in the two large cities have suffered superficial shrapnel wounds, with only about 15 per cent requiring internal surgery, he said.

But the pattern in Hilla was completely different.

"In the case of Hilla, everybody had very serious wounds and many, many of them small kids and women. We had small toddlers of two or three years of age who had lost their legs, their arms. We have called this a horror."

At least 400 people were taken to the Hilla hospital over a period of two days, he said -- far beyond its capacity.

"Doctors worked around the clock to do as much as they could. They just had to manage, that was all." The city is no longer accessible, he added.

Red Cross staff are also concerned about what may be happening in other smaller centres south of Baghdad.

"We do not know what is going on in Najaf and Kabala. It has become physically impossible for us to reach out to those cities because the major road has become a zone of combat."

The Red Cross was able to claim one significant success this week: it played a key role in re-establishing water supplies at Basra.

Power for a water-pumping station had been accidentally knocked out in the attack on the city, leaving about a million people without water. Iraqi technicians couldn't reach the station to repair it because it was under coalition control.

The Red Cross was able to negotiate safe passage for a group of Iraqi engineers who crossed the fire line and made repairs. Basra now has 90 per cent of its normal water supply, said Huguenin.

Huguenin, a Swiss, is one of six international Red Cross workers still in Baghdad. The team includes two Canadians, Vatche Arslanian of Oromocto, N.B., and Cassandra Vartell of Calgary.

The Red Cross expects the humanitarian crisis in Iraq to grow and is calling for donations to help cope. The Red Cross Web site is: <http://www.redcross.ca>

### Irish Red Cross

#### **War in Iraq-Baghdad hospitals under intense pressure**

7 April 2003

BATTLES in and around Baghdad are this morning adding to the pressure in hospitals being monitored by the Red Cross, with reports over the weekend of about 100 patients per hour being ferried to Baghdad's Al-Yarmouk Hospital.

Deepest concern for civilians trying to flee the fighting in the city, seeking refuge elsewhere and for the war-wounded trying to get to hospitals, was expressed this morning by the Chairman of the Irish Red Cross, David Andrews SC.

"A humanitarian disaster may well be unfolding as people try to reach hospitals which are already straining to cope with the numbers of war-wounded that have arrived over the past week" he said.

And David Andrews spoke of his horror that civilians could face delays getting treatment as the hospitals come under more and more pressure.

"I am particularly worried about the civilian population of both Baghdad and Basra. It horrifies me to think that little children, older people and all the other vulnerable groups who are simply trying to survive, might not be able to get adequate treatment quickly enough to save their lives," said the Irish Red Cross Chairman.

In a renewed appeal to Irish people to support the work that the Red Cross is doing in hospitals in Baghdad and Basra, David Andrews said that money donated to the Irish Red Cross could be used right now to help save lives in Baghdad hospitals.

"I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have supported the Red Cross Iraq Appeal so far, and remind everyone that we are still receiving funds in an effort to raise 164 million for the International Red Cross work in Iraq. Anyone who wishes to help can donate by telephone to 1850 50 70 70 or online to [www.redcross.ie](http://www.redcross.ie)", he concluded.

Reports from the International Red Cross describe population movements in Baghdad as "frenetic". No one is able to keep accurate statistics of the admitted and transferred war wounded any longer as one emergency arrival follows the other in the hospitals of Baghdad. Ambulances are picking up the wounded and running them to the triage areas and on to hospitals. Some of the wounded try to reach the nearest hospitals by foot.

Supplies of water are a major concern in all hospitals. In Baghdad, the lack of electricity has caused severe reductions in water pressure, with Red Cross water bag stocks used-up by the weekend. An additional 30,000 one-litre bags will be delivered today. While in Basrah, where hospitals have had an inadequate supply for days, many are now relying on untreated water. The Red Cross is supplying 10,000 litres of treated water per day per hospital.

#### Brabants Dagblad

##### **Fout VS zorgt voor 'scène uit de hel'**

7 april 2003

Londen - Amerikaanse gevechtsvliegtuigen hebben dit weekeinde in het noorden van Irak per abuis een colonne van eigen militairen en Koerdische strijders en burgers gebombardeerd. Daarbij zouden enkele tientallen Amerikanen en Koerden zijn gedood en 45 mensen gewond zijn geraakt. Een Britse verslaggever sprak over 'een scène uit de hel'.

BBC-verslaggever John Simpson reisde met het konvooi mee en zag een bom vlak naast zich neerkomen. "Alle voertuigen staan in brand, rondom mij liggen lijken te branden, er liggen overal lichaamsdelen. (...) De Amerikanen zagen dit konvooi en hebben het gebombardeerd. Ze hebben hun eigen mensen getroffen." Central Command, dat de oorlog in Irak voor de VS coördineert, heeft een onderzoek ingesteld. De Amerikaanse commando's zijn in het gebied actief om Koerdische strijders te helpen in hun strijd tegen het Iraakse leger. Geregeld roepen de Amerikanen daarbij luchtsteun in. Dat zou ook deze keer zijn gebeurd, toen Iraakse tanks in de buurt van de colonne kwamen. De gevechtsvliegtuigen zouden evenwel het verkeerde doelwit hebben gekozen. Simpson raakte gewond bij de beschieting in de buurt van de stad Makhmur, dat in autonoom Koerdisch gebied ligt tussen de steden Mosul en Kirkuk. "Ik heb tien tot twaalf lichamen geteld. Amerikaanse doden", aldus de verslaggever. "Ze hebben hun eigen mensen geraakt, ze hebben een hoop gewone figuren gedood. Ik kijk nu naar de lichamen en het is geen leuk gezicht. Dit is zeker een verschrikkelijk eigen doelpunt van de Amerikanen." Koerdische bronnen spraken over zeker 18 doden in hun rangen.

#### Russen

Elders in Irak werd gisteren een konvooi met Russische diplomaten, onder wie de ambassadeur in Irak, beschoten toen het onderweg was van Bagdad naar de Syrische grens. Vier of vijf mensen raakten gewond. Wie de schoten op het konvooi afvuurde, is nog onduidelijk. Het Russische ministerie van buitenlandse zaken riep direct de ambassadeurs van de Verenigde Staten en Irak op het matje. De Amerikaanse ambassadeur in Moskou zei na het onderhoud dat de Amerikaanse regering probeert vast te stellen wat er precies is gebeurd. Volgens een Russische correspondent die tot het konvooi behoorde, lijkt het geen twijfel dat het om Amerikaanse wapens ging.

#### The Guardian

## **Baghdad hospitals pushed to the limit**

Supply of drugs and water run low

Owen Bowcott – 9 April 2003

Hospitals in Baghdad are running out of anaesthetics, drugs and medical equipment as intensive fighting in the capital prevents delivery of fresh supplies and water.

With staff from the International Committee of the Red Cross and other aid agencies unable to cross most of the city, it is becoming increasingly difficult to assess the severity of the situation. All the main surgical hospitals in Baghdad are now relying on back-up generators for power.

In Geneva ICRC spokeswoman Nada Doumani warned that "hospitals have reached their limit". There were not enough anaesthetics, she added.

The World Health Organisation also reported a "shortage of equipment to deal with burns, shrapnel wounds and spinal injuries" and described the situation in the hospitals as "critical".

"Even after three days of non-stop work, medical staff at the hospital are still providing professional care for their patients," an ICRC assessment added. "Two tonnes of medical assistance, including drugs for anaesthesia and supplies sufficient for 100 wounded patients requiring surgery, have been provided [to Kindi hospital]."

Roland Huguenin-Benjamin, an ICRC official in the besieged city, said doctors were exhausted and drugs were in short supply. One hospital had carried out 60 serious operations in a single day.

The Medical City group of four hospitals, one of Baghdad's most modern facilities, was without power or water and only six of its 27 operating theatres were able to work, Mr Benjamin told the BBC. The water station near the hospital had been hit.

A doctor at Kindi hospital in the north-east of the city reported treating "injuries to the head, to the chest, to the limbs" as fighting intensified. The hospital had medical supplies to last for only another two days, he warned.

The ICRC managed to deliver 5,400 one-litre bags of drinking water to Karama and Mansour hospitals. Power supplies in most of the city have failed, the agency said, cutting the amount of water being pumped.

Without adequate sanitation the risk increases of spreading of disease. Outbreaks of diarrhoea have been reported in Basra, Safwan and Nassiriya. Emergency generators which have been running continuously for days are in danger of breaking down. Workers responsible for maintaining the infrastructure have not been able to go to work.

Water treatment works and sewage pumping stations in eastern and southern Baghdad have stopped functioning. Attempts to deliver drinking water to much of the city had to be abandoned because of the danger from gunfire. Two tanker trucks, however, did manage to reach distribution points in central Rusafa.

The ICRC is considering sending in extra supplies from its warehouses in Kuwait, Jordan or Syria but is awaiting guarantees of any convoy's safety. Casualty figures continue to rise but both the ICRC and the WHO say they are unable to provide even an estimate of the number of Iraqis killed and wounded. "Nobody is adding up all the numbers, but it's clear they are huge," a WHO spokesman said.

Unicef, the United Nations children's fund, is sending tankers of water from Kuwait to towns in southern Iraq including Safwan, Umm Qasr and Zubayr. Their drivers have been delivering drugs to health clinics. Foreign staff have been unable to enter Iraq because of the dangers.

"There's been an increase in diarrhoea cases," a Unicef spokeswoman in London said. "We are providing rehydration sachets because it is always a serious problem in Iraq: one in eight children there does not reach their eighth birthday.

"Our drivers have not been able to make their normal deliveries to state-run children's homes in Kerbala or Baghdad for more than a week because of the fighting. On their last visit they said staff had run out of food and children were petrified. There's a question of long-term psychological damage to the children."

Britain's Department for International Development acknowledged that aid agencies were having problems reaching hospitals in many cities, including Nassiriya, Amara, Muthanna, Kerbala, Najaf and Hilla.

In southern Iraq, a field hospital established by the Royal Army Medical Corps has been treating British and Iraqi casualties. Established near Basra, 34 field hospital is a 200-bed hospital; it currently has 160 patients.

BBC News

## **Foreign media suffer Baghdad losses**

8 April 2003

Three journalists have been killed and three others wounded in Baghdad after they came under fire on Tuesday, bringing the media death toll in Iraq to 12.

Two cameramen, working for Reuters and Spain's Telecinco, were killed when a shell hit the hotel which houses hundreds of foreign journalists. There is video footage of an American Abrams tank firing at the building.

Earlier, a correspondent for the Arabic TV broadcaster al-Jazeera was killed when US missiles hit the network's office.

The US Defense Department has expressed regret for the deaths of journalists, but said American forces were acting in self-defence, having encountered small-arms fire coming from the direction of the hotel.

Chief spokeswoman Victoria Clark said she had repeatedly warned news organisations that correspondents were "not safe in a war zone".

The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) - which represents hundreds of thousands of journalists worldwide - issued a statement on Tuesday condemning both sides in the conflict.

BBC correspondent Rageh Omaar, who was in the Hotel Palestine the time, said video footage filmed by both a French television crew and the BBC had picked up no sounds of fire coming from the hotel in the 20 or 30 minutes before the blast.

The international press corps in Baghdad held a candle-lit vigil for their dead colleagues outside the hotel on Tuesday night.

### **'Explanation'**

Initially, US military officials expressed regret at the incident, saying one of their tanks had fired on the building in response to sniper and rocket fire.

"A tank was receiving small arms fire... from the hotel and engaged the target with one tank round," General Buford Blount, commander of the US 3rd Infantry Division in Baghdad, told Reuters.

### **MEDIA DEATHS IN IRAQ**

8 April: Jose Couso (Telecinco, Spain)

8 April: Taras Protsyuk (Reuters, UK)

8 April: Tareq Ayoub (al-Jazeera, Qatar)

7 April: Christian Liebig (Focus, Germany)

7 April: Julio Anguita Parrado (El Mundo, Spain)

6 April: David Bloom (NBC, US)

6 April: Kamaran Abdurazaq Muhamed (BBC, UK)

4 April: Michael Kelly (Washington Post, US)

2 April: Kaveh Golestan (BBC, UK)

30 March: Gaby Rado (ITN, UK)

22 March: Paul Moran (ABC, Australia)

22 March: Terry Lloyd (ITN, UK)

But the US military later refused to confirm whether it had been the tank shell that had caused the journalists' deaths.

Spain says it is demanding an explanation from Washington, while Greece - which holds the rotating presidency of the European Union - condemned the attack and said it would ask the US to guarantee the safety of journalists.

Spanish Defence Minister Federico Trillo called on journalists in Baghdad to abandon the Iraqi capital, reported the Spanish news agency Efe.

Mr Trillo reportedly warned media heads that journalists could be used by the Iraqis as "military objectives".

Reuters said Ukrainian cameraman Taras Protsyuk died and a reporter, a photographer, and a technician were wounded when the building was hit.

"Taras' death, and the injuries sustained by the others, were so unnecessary," said Reuters' editor-in-chief Geert Linnebank.

Spanish television network Telecinco said cameraman Jose Couso died during surgery for injuries sustained to his leg, chest and jaw.

### **'Mistake'**

Al-Jazeera said its correspondent Tareq Ayoub died and a cameraman was injured when two missiles hit its office, virtually destroying it.

US military officials said the building was struck by mistake. In November 2001, American warplanes mistakenly bombed the offices of the same broadcaster in Kabul, Afghanistan during the US-led campaign to oust the Taleban.

"It is something we all regret. But I don't believe that it is possible that it was deliberate," US State Department spokesman Nabil Khoury said.

But the Reporters Without Borders pressure group said al-Jazeera had been careful to inform the Americans of the exact location of its offices.

The Committee to Protect Journalists, a watchdog, criticised both attacks in a letter to US Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, saying they violated Geneva conventions.

Both demanded immediate investigations.

Al-Jazeera told the BBC it was determined to maintain a presence in Baghdad, despite the tragedy.

Abu Dhabi television said its Baghdad bureau was also hit by US bombing.

According to the news agency AFP, a correspondent there issued an SOS, saying its reporters were "surrounded" in a military zone and appealing to the Red Cross to pull them out of the area.

Two "embedded" foreign journalists died on Monday in an Iraqi missile attack, bringing the media death toll to five in less than 24 hours.

Julio Anguita Parrado who worked for Spain's El Mundo newspaper and Christian Liepig, who was covering the war for German weekly Focus, were travelling with US forces when they came under attack.

## MILITAIRE SLACHTOFFERS

Financial Times

### **Call for study of potential health risks**

By James Politi in Washington – 21 February 2003

The top Bush administration official responsible for war veterans has appealed to Donald Rumsfeld, defence secretary, for more information on potential health risks in Iraq - an attempt to avoid a repeat of the "Gulf war syndrome" controversy of the 1990s.

Advocates for veterans' groups are worried that in spite of lessons from the Gulf war, the Pentagon is still not preparing soldiers for the medical side-effects of a possible war in Iraq. Some also sense growing friction between the Pentagon and the veterans' affairs department (VA).

In a letter sent last week to Mr Rumsfeld, Anthony Principi, VA secretary, demanded that the Pentagon disclose data on US troops' exposure to chemical, biological or radiological weapons in the event of a war on Iraq.

Mr Principi's letter, seen by the Financial Times, indicates the level of anxiety within the administration about the unpredictable consequences of another war in Iraq.

"Much of the controversy over the health problems of veterans who fought in the 1991 war with Iraq could have been avoided had more extensive surveillance data been collected," Mr Principi wrote. "I want to ensure we apply this lesson if there is another war with Iraq."

Between 25 and 30 per cent of the 697,000 US troops who served in the Gulf war are thought to be ill - "over and above the control population", according to the latest estimate of the VA's research advisory committee on Gulf war illnesses.

Politically, the Pentagon's handling of Gulf war syndrome created deep divisions between the Pentagon, the VA and numerous veterans' groups.

The controversy revived post-Vietnam war worries that the US was neglecting its obligations towards discharged service men and women.

Advocates fear it could all happen again. Steve Robinson, executive director of the National Gulf War Resource Center, says the mistakes of 1991 remain uncorrected.

"If the Pentagon is not going to collect the base data, we are going to have another mystery illness," he said.

"Mr Principi's letter is saying, 'We need you to do the job. We need that data.' "

Adrian Atizado, associate national legislative director at Disabled American Veterans, said that, in spite of notable progress, the two agencies were still not collaborating enough.

Many Gulf war veterans have experienced unusually high incidences of fatigue, joints pain, blurred vision, skin rashes, loss of memory and even fatal neurological illnesses.

Some of those who complained of these symptoms in the 1990s were turned away with diagnoses of post-traumatic stress, and then denied deployment-related benefits.

In 1998 the Pentagon installed its "Force Health Protection" programme in response to the complaints.

Mr Principi said his department wanted access to "any unclassified data" on testing of troops for exposure to biological, chemical or radiological attacks. He also called for extensive environmental monitoring.

The Pentagon has declined to comment on the specifics of the letter.

ABC

### **Killed in the Line of Duty**

8 April 2003

The following are the U.S. personnel who have been killed in Operation Iraqi Freedom. All dates reflect when the incidents occurred local time.

- Staff Sgt. Lincoln D. Hollinsaid, 27, Malden, Ill., killed in action in Iraq, April 7.
- 2nd Lt. Jeffrey J. Kaylor, 24, Clifton, Va., killed in action in Iraq, April 7.
- Pfc. Anthony S. Miller, 19, San Antonio, Texas, killed in action in Iraq, April 7.
- 2nd Lt. Jeffrey J. Kaylor, 24, Clifton, Va., killed in action in Iraq, April 7.

- Lance Cpl. Andrew Julian Aviles, 18, Palm Beach, Fla., killed in action in central Iraq, April 7.
- Cpl. Jesus Martin Antonio Medellin, 21, Fort Worth, Texas, killed in action in central Iraq, April 7.
- Pfc. Gregory P. Huxley, Jr., 19, Forestport, N.Y., killed in action in Iraq, April 6.
- Staff Sgt. Stevon A. Booker, 34, Apollo, Pa., killed in action in Baghdad, April 5.
- 1st Sgt. Edward Smith, 38, Chicago, Ill., died April 5 as a result of injuries received in action in central Iraq.
- Army Spc. Larry K. Brown, 22, Jackson, Miss., killed in action in Iraq, April 5.
- Army Sgt. 1st Class Paul R. Smith, 33, Tampa, Fla., killed in action in Iraq, April 4.
- Army Pfc. Wilfred D. Bellard, 20, Lake Charles, La., killed in a vehicle accident in Iraq, April 4.
- Army Spc. Daniel Francis J. Cunningham, 33, Lewiston, Maine, killed in a vehicle accident in Iraq, April 4.
- Army Pvt. Devon D. Jones, 19, San Diego, Calif., killed in a vehicle accident in Iraq, April 4.
- Marine Capt. Benjamin W. Sammis, 29, Rehobeth, Mass., killed in helicopter crash near Ali Aziziyal, Iraq, April 4.
- Marine Capt. Travis Ford, 30, Ogallala, Neb., killed in a helicopter crash during combat operations near Ali Aziziyal, April 4.
- Army Capt. Tristan N. Aitken, 31, State College, Pa., killed in action, April 4.
- Marine Cpl. Bernard G. Gooden, 22, of Mount Vernon, N.Y., killed in action, April 4.
- Marine 1st Lt. Brian M. McPhillips, 25, of Pembroke, Mass., killed in action, April 4.
- Marine Sgt. Duane R. Rios, 25, of Hammond, Ind., killed in action, April 4.
- Army Staff Sgt. Wilbert Davis, 40, Alaska, killed in a nonhostile vehicle accident in Iraq, April 3.
- Army Spc. Donald Samuel Oaks Jr., 20, Harborcreek, Pa., killed in combat in Iraq, April 3.
- Army Sgt. 1st Class Randy Rehn, 36, Lawton, Okla., killed in combat in Iraq, April 3.
- Army Sgt. Todd J. Robbins, 33, Pentwater, Mich., killed in combat in Iraq, April 3.
- Army Staff Sgt. Nino D. Livaudais, 23, Utah, killed in a suicide bombing northwest of Baghdad, April 3.
- Army Spc. Ryan P. Long, 21, Seaford, Del., killed in a suicide bombing northwest of Baghdad, April 3.
- Army Capt. Russell B. Rippetoe, 27, Colorado, killed in a suicide bombing northwest of Baghdad, April 3.
- Marine Pfc. Chad Bales Metcalf, 20, Coahoma, Texas, vehicle accident, April 3.
- Marine Cpl. Mark Evnin, 21, South Burlington, Vt., killed by gunshot wound to abdomen, April 3.
- Marine Cpl. Erik Silva, 22, Chula Vista, Calif., killed in action in Iraq, April 3.
- Army Capt. Edward J. Korn, 31, Savannah, Ga., killed while checking the damage of an Iraqi tank, central Iraq.
- Marine Pfc. Christian D. Gurtner, 19, Ohio City, Ohio, killed in a noncombat weapons discharge in southern Iraq, April 2.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Brian E. Anderson, 26, Durham, N.C., killed in a nonhostile accident west of Nasiriyah, Iraq, April 2.
- Army Master Sgt. George A. Fernandez, 36, El Paso, Texas, killed in combat in northern Iraq, April 2.
- Army Chief Warrant Officer 3rd Class Eric Smith, 42, Rochester, N.Y., killed flying a Black Hawk helicopter into combat near Karbala, Iraq, April 2.
- Army Chief Warrant Officer 4th Class Erik A. Halvorsen, 40, Bennington, Vt., killed flying a Black Hawk helicopter into combat near Karbala, Iraq, April 2.
- Army Spc. Matthew Boule, 22, Dracut, Mass., crew chief aboard a Black Hawk helicopter that crashed near Karbala, Iraq, April 2.
- Army Chief Warrant Officer 2nd Class Scott Jamar, 32, Sweetwater, Texas, killed in a Black Hawk helicopter crash near Karbala, Iraq, April 2.
- Army Capt. James Adamouski, 29, Springfield, Va., killed in a Black Hawk helicopter crash near Karbala, Iraq, April 2.
- Army Sgt Michael Pederson, 26, Flint, Mich., killed in a Black Hawk helicopter crash near Karbala, Iraq, April 2.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Joseph B. Maglione, 22, Lansdale, Pa., noncombat weapon discharge at Camp Coyote, Kuwait, April 1.
- Army Sgt. Jacob L. Butler, 24, Wellsville, Kan., killed when a rocket-propelled grenade hit his vehicle near Assamawah, Iraq, April 1.

- Army Spc. Brandon Rowe, 20, Roscoe, Ill., killed in combat by enemy artillery fire in Ayyub, Iraq, March 31.
- Marine Sgt. Brian McGinnis, 23, George, Del., killed when a Marine UH-1N Huey helicopter crashed in southern Iraq, March 30.
- Marine Sgt. Michael V. Lalush, 23, Troutville, Va., killed when a Marine UH-1N Huey helicopter crashed in southern Iraq, March 30.
- Marine Capt. Aaron J. Contreras, 31, Sherwood, Ore., killed when a Marine UH-1N Huey helicopter crashed in southern Iraq, March 30.
- Marine Staff Sgt. James W. Cawley, 41, Salt Lake City, Utah, killed in action in Iraq, March 29.
- Army Pfc. Michael Russell Creighton Weldon, 20, Conyers, Ga., killed in car bombing in Iraq, March 29.
- Army Spc. Michael Edward Curtin, 23, South Plains, N.J., killed in car bombing in Iraq, March 29.
- Army Pfc. Diego Fernando Rincon, 19, Conyers, Ga., killed in car bombing in Iraq, March 29.
- Army Sgt. Eugene Williams, 24, Highland, N.Y., killed in car bombing in Iraq, March 29.
- Marine Lance Cpl. William W. White, 24, Brooklyn, N.Y., killed in nonhostile vehicle accident in Iraq, March 29.
- Army Sgt. Roderic A. Solomon, 32, Fayetteville, N.C., nonhostile vehicle accident in Iraq, March 28.
- Marine Gunnery Sgt. Joseph Menusa, 33, Tracy, Calif., killed in combat in Iraq, March 27.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Jesus A. Suarez Del Solar, 20, Escondido, Calif., killed in action in Iraq, March 27.
- Marine Cpl. Robert M. Rodriguez, 21, Queens, N.Y., killed when tank fell into the Euphrates River in southern Iraq, March 27.
- Army Spc. William A. Jeffries, 39, Evansville, Ill., died from a sudden illness after being evacuated from Kuwait, March 26.
- Marine Maj. Kevin G. Nave, 36, Union Lake, Mich., vehicle accident in Iraq, March 26.
- Marine Staff Sgt. Donald C. May Jr., 31, Richmond, Va., killed while his unit was conducting convoy operations in the vicinity of the Euphrates River, March 25.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Patrick T. O'Day, 20, Sonoma, Calif., killed while his unit was conducting convoy operations in the vicinity of the Euphrates River, March 25.
- Marine Pfc. Francisco A. Martinez Flores, 21, Los Angeles, killed while his unit was conducting convoy operations in the vicinity of the Euphrates River, March 25.
- Navy Hospital Corpsman 3rd Class Michael Vann Johnson Jr., 25, Little Rock, Ark., killed in action in Iraq, March 25.
- Air Force Maj. Gregory Stone, 40, Boise, Idaho, died of injuries incurred in a March 23 grenade attack blamed on a U.S. soldier in Kuwait, March 25.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Thomas A. Blair, 24, Broken Arrow, Okla., last involved in operations near Nasiriyah, Iraq, on March 24. Remains recovered March 28.
- Army Spc. Gregory P. Sanders, 19, Hobart, Ind., killed in action in Iraq, March 24.
- Marine Cpl. Evan James, 20, La Harpe, Ill., drowned in canal in Iraq, March 24.
- Marine Sgt. Bradley S. Korthaus, 28, Scott, Iowa, drowned in canal in Iraq, March 24.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Michael J. Williams, 31, Yuma, Ariz., last involved in operations near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23. Remains recovered March 28.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Patrick R. Nixon, 21, St. Louis, Mo., killed near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Army Spc. Jamaal R. Addison, 22, Roswell, Ga., killed in an Iraqi ambush in the vicinity of Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Army Pfc. Howard Johnson II, 21, Mobile, Ala., killed in an Iraqi ambush in the vicinity of Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Brian Rory Buesing, 20, Cedar Key, Fla., killed in action in the vicinity of Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Marine Cpl. Randal Kent Rosacker, 21, San Diego, Calif., killed in action in the vicinity of Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Marine Sgt. Michael E. Bitz, 31, Ventura, Calif., killed in action near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Marine Lance Cpl. David K. Fribley, 26, Fort Myers, Fla., killed in action near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Marine Cpl. Jose A. Garibay, 21, Costa Mesa, Calif., killed in action near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Marine Cpl. Jorge A. Gonzalez, 20, Los Angeles, killed in action near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Marine Staff Sgt. Phillip A. Jordan, 42, Enfield, Conn., killed in action near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.



- Marine 2nd Lt. Frederick E. Pokorney Jr., 31, Tonopah, Nev., killed in action near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Thomas J. Slocum, 22, Thornton, Colo., killed in action near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23.
- Army Master Sgt. Robert J. Dowdy, 38, Cleveland, Ohio, disappeared near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23. remains recovered April 1.
- Army Pvt. Ruben Estrella Soto, 18, El Paso, Texas, disappeared near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23. Remains recovered April 1.
- Army Spc. James M. Kiehl, 22, Comfort, Texas, disappeared near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23. Remains recovered April 1.
- Army Chief Warrant Officer Johnny Villareal Mata, 35, El Paso, Texas, disappeared near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23. Body found April 1.
- Army Pfc. Lori Piestewa, 22, Tuba City, Ariz., disappeared near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23. Remains recovered April 1.
- Army Pvt. Brandon U. Sloan, 19, Bedford Heights, Ohio, disappeared near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23. Remains recovered April 1.
- Army Sgt. Donald Walters, 33, Portland Ore., disappeared near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23. Remains recovered April 1.
- Army Sgt. George Edward Buggs, 31, Barnwell, S.C., disappeared near Nasiriyah, Iraq, March 23. Remains recovered April 1.
- Army Spc. Brandon S. Tobler, 19, Portland, Ore., nonhostile vehicle accident in Iraq, March 22.
- Navy Lt. Thomas Mullin Adams, 27, La Mesa, Calif., collision of two British helicopters over the Persian Gulf, March 22.
- Army Capt. Christopher Scott Seifert, 27, Easton, Pa., grenade attack, March 22. U.S. soldier suspected in attack.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Jose Gutierrez, 22, Los Angeles, ground combat in Iraq, March 21.
- Marine 2nd Lt. Therrel S. Childers, 30, Harrison County, Miss., ground combat in Iraq, March 21. The first American to die in combat.
- Marine Capt. Ryan Anthony Beaupre, 30, St. Anne, Ill., helicopter crash in Kuwait, March 21.
- Marine Maj. Jay Thomas Aubin, 36, Waterville, Maine, helicopter crash in Kuwait, March 21, helicopter crash in Kuwait, March 21.
- Marine Cpl. Brian Matthew Kennedy, 25, Houston, helicopter crash in Kuwait, March 21.
- Marine Staff Sgt. Kendall Damon Waters-Bey, 29, Baltimore, helicopter crash in Kuwait, March 21.

Date unknown:

- Army Sgt. Stevon Booker, 34, Apollo, Pa., date and circumstances uncertain.
- Marine Sgt. Nicolas M. Hodson, 22, Smithville, Mo., vehicle accident in Iraq, date uncertain.
- Marine Lance Cpl. Eric J. Orłowski, 26, Buffalo, N.Y., accidental discharge of machine gun, date uncertain.

Los Angeles Times

### **U.S. grip on Baghdad tightens**

4 april 2003

[...]

Reuters news agency reported that Iraq has estimated that 1,250 civilians have been killed; there are no reliable figures for Iraqi military deaths. The United States has reported 61 military deaths and 12 missing, with possibly another seven killed in a helicopter crash. The British have reported 27 killed.

In addition, four journalists, including one American, Michael Kelly of the Atlantic Monthly magazine, have died.

[...]

## VOEDSEL EN WATER

UN News Service

### **UN relief agencies warn of soaring heat and water shortages in Iraq**

1 April 2003

As United Nations relief agencies struggled to move more humanitarian aid into Iraq, stifling heat amid a continuing water shortage emerged today as a new threat to the health of the civilian population, especially children.

"It is interesting and important to note that the temperature on the border between Kuwait and Iraq today is a stifling 37 degrees - 99 degrees Fahrenheit," Geoffrey Keele, spokesman for the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) told the daily briefing in Amman, Jordan, on UN humanitarian activities.

"In weather like this, the need for water, already acute in several places, becomes more and more urgent. Dehydration among young children is a concern. Access to safe water also remains a concern, and grows, as the temperature increases."

Mr. Keele noted that three tankers, under contract to UNICEF from private companies and carrying almost 100,000 litres of water, managed yesterday to make their way safely to Um Qasr in southern Iraq across the border from Kuwait. Deliveries were made to local hospitals and health centres - making sure that supplies went to those who needed them most.

There was now a limited supply of water and electricity serving different parts of Basra, Iraq's second city to the north of Um Qasr, where the 1.7 million residents have been hard pressed for both since the early days of fighting, said Veronique Taveau, spokesperson for the UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq (OHCI).

At the Wafa' Al-Qaed pumping station outside the city, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and local technicians were trying to connect the three remaining back-up generators providing power to the station, she said. Despite slight improvements in water provision, the ICRC remains concerned about the water and power supply situation.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reported that while information coming from the centre and south of Iraq indicated there were relatively good medical stocks, water shortage was the most serious constraint.

The hospitals in Samarra, Najaf and Nassiria were believed to be affected by a serious lack of water, spokesperson Fadela Chaib said. For the time being, despite the high potential, there were no reports of infectious diseases outbreaks throughout the country, she added.

In the north of Iraq, Mr. Keele said two trucks with 16 tons of medical supplies, 6 tons of water purification supplies and educational materials were making their way through customs and inspections on the border from Turkey.

The UN High Commissioner for the Refugees (UNHCR) continued to report no significant refugee arrivals anywhere in the region.

UN News Service

### **Security Council voices concern over access by Iraqis to relief supplies**

3 April 2003

After hearing an update on the humanitarian situation in Iraq by Deputy Secretary-General Louise Fréchette today, the members of the Security Council expressed their concern regarding the Iraqi population's access to relief help.

Ambassador Adolfo Aguilar Zinser of Mexico, which holds the Council's rotating Presidency for April, said in a press statement that members noted the comments of Ms. Fréchette "indicating that while there is not a critical situation at present, there still remains the danger of so."

He also said Council members expressed concern "regarding access of relief assistance to the Iraqi population," adding that following the adoption of resolution 1472, "immediate measures have been taken for the prioritization of contracts and the coordination with neighbouring countries to establish alternative ports of delivery" for relief supplies.

In a closed-door briefing to the Council earlier Thursday, Ms. Fréchette said there had been firm indications or pledges of some \$1.2 billion in response to the \$2.2 billion emergency appeal launched last week by the UN, according to a UN spokesman.

Ms. Fréchette noted there were water and electricity shortages in cities, including Basra where shortages were up to 50 per cent and Baghdad, spokesman Fred Eckhard said. She also told the Council that water and sanitation supplies, including water treatment and hygiene items, were needed. Disruption of potable water supplies increased the likelihood of epidemics, and medicine was required to treat them. Hospitals were starting to run out of certain supplies.

The Deputy Secretary-General also pointed out that more than 3,000 UN national staff were doing their best to continue providing essential assistance to the extent possible, Mr. Eckhard said. Meanwhile, a UN security assessment mission went to the southern port of Um Qasr, just over the border from Kuwait, and recommended that UN staff be authorized to start operations there.

### Washington Times

#### **Relief Efforts Prove Difficult To Pull Off**

By Betsy Pisik – 4 April 2003

Umm Qasr, Iraq Food is in the warehouse and water is in the pipeline, but getting the needed relief to the people of southern Iraq has proved a surprisingly difficult task for coalition forces eager to win their trust.

Trucks have disappeared from the streets, short-circuiting local deliveries. Train engines have vanished off the rails, making it impossible to plan for the long-haul distribution of bulk supplies. Waves of looting have destroyed part of the recently repaired electrical grid.

"We thought the distribution would be the easy part," said one U.S. logistical specialist. "It turns out, that's the part we haven't got down yet."

Umm Qasr, among the first towns to be secured in southern Iraq, was desperately poor long before the war began. But U.S. and British military forces are unnerved to find that, on any street they enter, their vehicles are pursued by residents begging for food.

"I have 12 children, three wives, no food," said a man who identified himself only as Karim, who began driving a water truck for the British earlier this week. "The babies are crying."

The marketplace has some produce but no meat, dairy or other perishables. The food available is expensive, especially for people who have virtually no income.

"There is not a life-threatening need for [food] here," said Maj. James Thorp, a spokesman for the U.S. Central Command regional headquarters in Doha, Qatar. "Malnutrition is not a problem here, but people do need more fats and proteins."

U.S. and British military officials insisted that people were not hungry because the Iraqi regime distributed up to three months of U.N.-organized food rations to many households just before the invasion. Water and electricity are higher priorities, they say.

But U.N. officials who monitor the program closely have worried for years that families with no other source of income must barter the food staples for medicine, clothing, shoes or other urgent needs.

No U.N. agencies or private relief groups have begun working here for security reasons. They also are reluctant to be seen as working with the U.S. military or accepting security from an armed force.

A U.N. security specialist this week declared the Umm Qasr port safe enough for shipping, but few civilian cargo ships are able to make it through the silted channel.

Staples trucked in from Kuwait have been arranged in a sprawling warehouse in the port, which British forces tightly control. Piles of rice, lentils, cooking oil, detergent and other commodities are stacked in aisles and ready to be loaded into shipping containers, to be driven to a distribution hub in Zubayr, about 12 miles south of Basra. From there, military trucks will bring relief supplies to surrounding towns as need dictates and security allows.

Coalition officials have said repeatedly that they are not going to do much distribution, but are eager to turn over as much responsibility as possible to the Iraqi people.

However, they have been forced to pick up the task as the U.N. "oil-for-food" system, run by Ba'ath Party loyalists, no longer functions.

Unexpected logistic problems also arose.

As U.S. forces advanced from Kuwait, residents said, Iraqi soldiers stole trucks and wagons that had been used by the United Nations to flee the town.

The railroads also have proved to be a problem: The tracks and cars exist, but the engines to pull them are nowhere to be found.

"Basra is a rail hub, and we're hoping to find the missing cars there," said Lt. Robert Philpott, who has been sorting out the issue for the Civil Affairs Brigade in Umm Qasr.

Water will be another difficult issue. Most of the drinking water in the region came from Basra, but Iraqi soldiers are said to have broken off the pump heads. Even then, delivery was sporadic and the water often was not safe to drink.

Much of that water flow has been restored, aid agencies say.

### Washington Post

#### **British Troops' Dual Role: Soldiers And Relief Workers**

Near Basra, Forces Hand Out Food, Water While War Still Rages

By Keith B. Richburg – 4 April 2003

Mushirij, Iraq -- At the temporary headquarters of the British First Fusiliers "Y" Company, on the site of a former Baath Party compound, soldiers uncoiled rolls of barbed wire atop a perimeter wall, an added layer of defense around this southern Iraqi village against potential intruders.

Outside the compound's front gate, meanwhile, past more razor wire and a sentry positioned behind a sandbagged barricade, another group of British and American soldiers were trying to organize a shipment of food -- tuna fish, milk, biscuits and apple juice -- due to be delivered to needy Iraqis.

The message seemed mixed. Battling a tenacious Iraqi enemy on his home turf and trying to protect their own troops at camps and checkpoints, the British at the same time are trying to mingle with the population and carry out humanitarian chores to create at least the impression that while the war goes on elsewhere, normalcy is returning to southern Iraq.

It is a complicated dual role for British troops stationed here, who are at once engaged in a guerrilla war and a relief operation, and a role many of them find contradictory and confusing. At night, British troops are subjected to Iraqi mortar rounds and sniper attacks by militiamen with assault weapons and rocket-propelled grenades. By day, some of those same troops are escorting water tankers to villages, inspecting schools and factories for damage, mediating local disputes.

"We shouldn't be doing this," said Sgt. Mac McGuinness of Y Company. "The humanitarian aid has come in too quickly. After everything has been [secured], it should come through, but not at the same time."

McGuinness, a 15-year army veteran with experience in Northern Ireland and Bosnia, said humanitarian operations should typically begin in what is known as "Phase 4," the final phase, of a military conflict. Phase 1 is troops ready to move, Phase 2 is troops on the move and Phase 3 is the fighting. In southern Iraq, he said, the troops are still at Phase 3.

U.S. Maj. Douglas Stelmach, a reservist from Buffalo, N.Y., who normally works as an Internal Revenue Service investigator, is here in southern Iraq with an Army civil affairs unit, dispatched to begin the U.S. military's humanitarian aid program in this first part of the country occupied by U.S. and British forces. But Stelmach, the team leader of six reservists, said security problems make his job more complicated.

"It makes it much more stressful," Stelmach said. "You can never really relax." Fighting a war while launching a relief effort, he said, "has never been done before, and it's tricky."

Stelmach and his team travel in unarmored Humvees without mounted machine guns. But when he goes into a village, distributing food boxes or delivering water from a local tanker, he wears his helmet and flak jacket, and he keeps one hand on the 9mm Beretta automatic pistol he keeps strapped to his front. When crowds gather, he said, he worries about snipers or kidnappers.

So far, military efforts to distribute food have been chaotic at best, with near-riots starting in some villages and food boxes being thrown hectically from the backs of trucks.

"We're a little uncomfortable traveling," Stelmach said, patting his flak jacket. "I don't plan on taking this off for awhile."

While he carries out his work, other U.S. units, which specialize in psychological warfare, have been roaming the Iraqi lines around Basra with Humvee-mounted loudspeakers that boom out Arabic-language calls for surrender.

The British commanders fighting for control in southern Iraq see the launch of humanitarian operations -- even with the security situation still unsettled -- as key to establishing a sense of normalcy for the people who live here and to winning their trust. They believe the "hearts and minds" campaign is an essential component of a war launched with only limited public backing at home and billed by Washington and London as a way to

liberate and assist the people of Iraq.

But some commanders concede the dual role is confusing for some of the soldiers, particularly those who have been at the front lines of fighting outside Basra, Iraq's second-largest city whose suburbs are five miles northeast of Mushirij.

"We're still very much here as fighting troops," said Maj. Douglas McSpornan, the commander of Zulu Company, whose unit was based in Mushirij doing humanitarian work before being transferred north for an operation involving taking over a food warehouse on the edge of Basra.

"It's very difficult for the soldiers to do," he said. The trick, he said, was "to try not to get too enmeshed in the local community."

One of the Fusiliers, a crew member on a Warrior armored vehicle, said, "The guys find it a bit frustrating."

The ambivalence of the situation seems summed up in the instructions to the troops of Y Company, marked on a board inside the temporary headquarters: "Remember, we are here to reassure the locals," it reads. "Remain friendly, but our posture is robust. If anyone interferes with us, we will deal with them with the necessary aggression and professionalism."

The situation is still so unsettled here in southern Iraq that the United Nations, which had been planning a major relief and reconstruction operation, had yet to get a toehold 15 days after American and British troops entered the country.

"We are not inside," said a U.N. aid official in Kuwait City, interviewed by telephone. The United Nations, she said, is "nowhere, absolutely nowhere. We can't get in because it's too dangerous." She said the United Nations is restricted from entering Iraq until its own security team makes an assessment.

"It's so frustrating," she said. "The idea was you want to work without military escorts."

The port at the tiny town of Umm Qasr, farther south on the Persian Gulf, has been called secure, but with the rest of southern Iraq still violent, she said, "what's the point of going to the port if we can't go beyond?"

Another complicating factor is the lack of indigenous relief groups. Food distribution in this area, as in the rest of the country, has been controlled by the ruling Baath Party. Here in Mushirij, a small food warehouse was discovered in the compound where the Baath Party had its regional office.

With the United Nations nowhere to be seen, the only food and water distributed to villages comes from British troops, with American assistance just beginning through a small civil affairs team that numbers just 21. Disaster response teams from the State Department have not yet come, Stelmach said, because, "the military is telling us it is not a permissive environment."

#### UN News Service

#### **UN aid agencies step up supplies in Iraq but concerned over Baghdad's water**

4 april 2003

With growing concern now focusing on the water supply for the 5 million residents of Baghdad, United Nations relief agencies today reported "some hopeful and positive steps" in moving humanitarian aid into other parts of Iraq.

A small UN humanitarian assessment team went to the southern Iraqi port of Um Qasr to make a first evaluation of local water, sanitation and food needs, as well as the condition of the port there, which could be a major point for bringing in supplies.

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) was sending six trucks to the outskirts of south Basra as part of its biggest convoy to date and the first time its operation has reached so far into the country, while a 19-truck World Food Programme (WFP) convoy with 475 tons of badly needed wheat flour was heading toward northern Iraq from Turkey.

In all, 11 trucks under contract to UNICEF from local Kuwaiti operators were making their way across the southern border with supplies for the towns of Safwan, Zubair and the southern fringes of Basra, including much needed water and emergency health kits, UNICEF spokesperson Wivina Belmonte told the daily briefing in Amman, Jordan, on UN humanitarian activities.

She said drivers from an earlier convoy to Zubair had a list of over 50 medicines that a health worker at the local hospital said children there needed. The health kit in today's delivery would provide drugs for 10,000 people for three months. The challenge was to get the aid to the children who needed it, wherever they may be in Iraq, she added.

Another 12 trucks were expected to reach northern Iraq from Turkey tomorrow, she said, while the WFP reported that its consignment was especially needed because the three Kurdish provinces there had not received their wheat flour rations in March.

Noting reports that Baghdad's electrical grid had gone down, Ms. Belmonte stressed UNICEF's concern with the water situation there. "We saw how quickly the humanitarian situation deteriorated in Basra, when electricity was cut there," she said. "Five million people depend on the water system for their daily needs - drinking, cleaning and cooking."

UNICEF's alarm was echoed by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq (UNHCOI) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

"The lack of electricity across the city poses a threat to the population the longer it continues, as water-pumping facilities without back-up generators or fuel to operate them cease functioning," UNHCOI deputy spokesman David Wimhurst said.

He noted that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continued to provide clean water to hospitals and some water distribution stations in the suburbs of Baghdad and that repairs to water and power systems were also continuing.

WHO spokesperson Fadela Chaib said many people in Baghdad now lacked access to their regular supply of clean, safe drinking water in addition to the 1.5 million people reported by the ICRC to lack access to a safe water supply in southern Iraq.

This is extremely concerning, she said. As temperatures rise across Iraq, a shortage of clean water will almost inevitably cause outbreaks of diarrhoeal disease and other health problems.

Ms. Chaib also said WHO had received reports of growing numbers of civilian casualties in and around Baghdad, Basra and many other towns in southern and central Iraq. The ICRC reported a particularly disturbing situation in the town of Al Hillah, where some 300 people were reported injured with the hospital overwhelmed with patients and struggling to cope, she added.

It was clear that injuries suffered as a direct result of this conflict were the number one public health problem in Iraq today, with shortages of medical supplies looming as the sieges built up, Ms. Chaib said. Speeding up the delivery of medical supplies was therefore essential to build up a pipeline of emergency stocks.

On a more positive note, WFP Executive Director James Morris welcomed the international community's response so far to the agency's \$1.3 billion emergency food appeal for Iraq, for which it received \$260 million from the United States on Wednesday as well as contributions from Australia, Germany, Canada, Spain and New Zealand.

"This is the best possible start to the biggest single appeal in the WFP's 40-year history," he said in Rome. "We are extremely grateful to these nations' generosity."

### International Red Cross

#### **Iraq: Daily bulletin - 6 April 2003**

#### **Latest reports from ICRC staff in Baghdad, Basra and Arbil.**

#### GENERAL SITUATION (5 April)

#### Baghdad and surroundings

For the residents of Baghdad, the sustained bombardments and the ground offensive of these last days has driven home the point that the war is going to reach the capital itself - unlike in 1991. The immediacy of physical danger is much more tangible and the detonations of artillery fire on the outskirts of the city have sent many people packing and moving to city districts they perceive to be safer. Traffic in town on Saturday morning was frenetic. Seeking a safer refuge, entire families were moving from their homes to those of relatives in other parts of the city, although no-one quite knew which area would be "safe".

There was great concern for the short-term requirements for medical and water support for hospitals and water installations in the southern towns of Baghdad Governorate (Abou Ghraib, Maymoudiyah, etc.) and in the surgical hospitals of Hilla, Kerbala and Al-Anbar. The ICRC received worrying reports on the situation in Mahmoudiyah, where the hospital was reportedly no longer capable of dealing with the influx of injured patients, in particular since it was no longer possible to refer patients to hospitals in Baghdad for treatment and surgery owing to military operations on the access roads. The ICRC in Baghdad was not able to gain access to these areas at this stage.

On Sunday 6th April, ICRC is continuing emergency activities in Baghdad (report follows).

#### Emergency medical treatment

Heavy artillery fire and military operations overnight from Friday to Saturday brought in a steady influx of war wounded to a rate of about one hundred patients an hour to the Al Yarmouk hospital up until midday Saturday. They were given first aid emergency treatment and were subsequently transferred to other hospitals around town for further treatment and surgery when necessary.

No-one is able to keep accurate statistics of the admitted and transferred war wounded any longer as one emergency arrival follows the other in the hospitals of Baghdad. Ambulances are picking up the wounded and running them to the triage areas and on to hospitals. Some of the wounded try to reach the nearest hospitals by foot.

All of the hospitals are under pressure and the medical staff is working without respite. Despite the intense and desperate activity, hospital staff is still managing the situation. Doctors who have spontaneously offered their assistance reinforce medical teams in the emergency units. Dressing and surgical equipment were still available yesterday in sufficient quantities.

Given the reduced water pressure and supply from the majority of the treatment plants, hospitals in Baghdad have not been permanently supplied with piped water and are in urgent need for stocks of supplementary water. The ICRC water bags pre-positioned in previous days and weeks have been largely used by yesterday (5th April) in the 5 main surgical hospitals of Baghdad and an additional 30'000 one-liter bags will be distributed at those locations as soon as possible. Additional stocks of mass water in bladders (used for cleaning, washing and other purposes) are being filled up by water trucks in Al Kindi and Al Kharh hospitals and will be extended as from today to other hospitals.

The emergency purification units and the compact water treatment unit installed by ICRC in previous weeks have been operating since Thursday night to provide emergency water to the four hospitals of the Medical City as the nearby Wathba water treatment plant is out of operation since then.

Without the emergency operation of the ICRC units and the use of some of the 35'000 one-liter water bags pre-positioned in those hospitals, there would have been a serious hygiene problem in the sectors and units of the Medical City.

#### Water and habitat

##### ...in Baghdad

Emergency assessments and measures were carried out on Saturday in various sectors of Baghdad City to assess the impact on water production and supplies to hospitals due to lack of power supply since Thursday evening. Most hospitals and water installations are now powered for most of the time by back-up generators. ICRC is receiving many reports on technical problems and requests for service kits, spare parts and repairs. Repairs were carried out at Al Wathba water treatment plant and at Doura water treatment plant, which supplies water to Al Yarmouk surgical hospital.

##### ...and outside of Baghdad

Reports from Al Anbar governorate indicate that the 3 generators supplied last week by ICRC have been installed and operated successfully, benefiting more than 60'000 people deprived of water supplies since 29.03.

[...]

#### UN News Service

##### **Already alarmed by civilian casualties in Iraq, UN agencies now concerned by looting**

Press release – 8 April 2003

Already preoccupied with the flood of civilian casualties from the fighting in Iraq and the other hardships facing the civilian population, United Nations relief agencies today expressed a new concern - looting.

The UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq (OHCI), Ramiro Lopes da Silva, is pursuing the matter with coalition forces and reminds them that the occupying power has the duty under international conventions to ensure law and order in occupied territory, spokesperson Veronique Taveau told the daily briefing in Amman, Jordan, on UN humanitarian activities.

She said looting continued in Um Qasr and Basra in the south. The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) added its voice to the concern, reporting that drivers of its aid convoys had witnessed looting in certain areas, especially in Zubair, south of Basra.

The drivers reported that schools were being looted, UNICEF spokesperson Wivina Belmonte said. "While the situation was chaotic it was manageable," she added. "People are, very simply, desperate and need to be reassured that aid trucks coming in will continue to supply them with the items they need."

Looting in schools was a dual concern, Ms. Belmonte said. The obvious one was the added damage it caused an already sorely rundown educational infrastructure. The other was that schools and other locations where intense fighting took place might become places of curiosity for children, drawing them to hunt for souvenirs and remnants of war. Souvenirs of war can be lethal souvenirs for a child, she warned.

The World Health Organization (WHO) reiterated its serious concern about the level of civilian casualties in Baghdad and the impact this had on hospitals. Hospitals and hospital staff were reported to be overwhelmed by the number of casualties, and this was putting huge pressure on both medical supplies and medical staff, who were working round the clock to provide emergency treatment, spokesperson Fadela Chaib said.

There were reports that some hospitals were beginning to run short of crucial surgical and medical supplies, she added.

Ms. Taveau also said hospitals were being stretched to their limits, and personnel faced increasing difficulties getting to work. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reported that many of the electricity grids were not working, and less than 20 per cent of households were receiving power, she added.

The ICRC supplied five main surgical hospitals with emergency drinking water: 80,000 litres by water tankers and 23,000 one-litre plastic bags were delivered. It also provided additional drinking water to several suburbs in central and northern Baghdad that are not connected to the water network.

Emergency supplies continued to be trucked into Iraq or readied in its neighbours. UNICEF's trucking operations into northern and southern Iraq continued. Five trucks carrying 31 tons of supplies were on their way across Turkey and expected to reach northern Iraq tomorrow.

Another 11 UNICEF trucks were on their way into the south today, to Um Qail, South Basra, Safwan and Zubair, bringing to 85 the number of trucks taking life-saving supplies into southern Iraq since the agency began its humanitarian deliveries from Kuwait.

The World Food Programme (WFP) reported that with a large convoy rolling into northern Iraq from Turkey today its first major corridor into Iraq was functioning well. Nearly half of the wheat flour it had brought in from Turkey over the past few days had already been distributed, spokesman Maarten Roest said. A total of 6,000 tons of wheat flour, donated by the Canadian Government, was to be delivered in the coming week.

The UN High Commissioner for the Refugees (UNHCR) reported a tiny trickle of refugees out of Iraq - five to Jordan and 11 to Syria.



# WAPENSYSTEMEN

## VERARMDE URANIUM

LAKA

### Onderzoek naar verarmde uranium

door Henk van de Keur

Tijdens de Golfoorlog van 1991 werd verarmde uranium voor het eerst op grote schaal gebruikt. Volgens gegevens van het Pentagon werd 315 ton aan uraniumhoudende munitie verbruikt. Naast munitie wordt het zware metaal ook toegepast in de bepantsering van de Amerikaanse Abrams en Britse Challenger tanks. Het grootste directe gevaar van het uranium schuilt in het blootstaan aan microscopisch kleine stofdeeltjes uraniumoxiden, die ontstaan na inslag van de uraniumhoudende munitie. Maar ook in het opdwarmen van die stofdeeltjes bij betreding van besmet gebied, volgens richtlijnen van het Amerikaanse leger binnen een straal van 50 meter van een tank of pantservoertuig dat door uraniumhoudende munitie is getroffen. Militairen of burgers lopen in deze scenario's risico op interne besmetting. Op langere termijn kan het verspreide verarmde uranium een risico vormen voor de lokale voedsel- en drinkwatervoorziening, waarvan voorbeelden staan in de drie UNEP-rapporten over de gevolgen van verarmde uranium in de Balkanlanden [<http://postconflict.unep.ch/>].

De UNEP is de enige organisatie die sinds de Golfoorlog van 1991 veldonderzoek heeft verricht naar de (milieu) effecten van verarmde uranium. Maar er is tot op heden geen omvattend onderzoek geweest naar de gezondheidseffecten. Na de hype over kankergevallen onder Balkanveteranen die door verarmde uranium zou zijn veroorzaakt, kwamen er talrijke literatuurstudies over de gezondheidseffecten van onder meer de Europese Unie, de WHO en de Britse Royal Society (twee delen), die niet veel meer opleverde dan de literatuurstudie van de Rand Corporation (belangrijke denktank in de VS) in April 1999. Al deze rapporten vallen terug op de al decennia lang vertrouwde modellen van het Internationale Commissie voor Stralingsbescherming (ICRP) die voor interne besmetting gelden. De Royal Society uit veel kritiek op de gehanteerde ICRP-modellen, maar werkt ondertussen wel met deze modellen om de risico's van een uraniumbesmetting te berekenen. En dat zijn modellen die weer zijn afgeleid van andere modellen die gelden voor inwendige besmetting met (radioactieve) radium-isotopen. Het curieuze van dese rapporten is dat ze zich allemaal concentreren op de mogelijke relatie tussen verarmde uranium en het ontstaan van kanker. Onderzoek bij proefdieren (ratten en muizen) en de 33 veteranen die in 1993 een onderzoeksprogramma (van het Amerikaanse Leger) inrolden, laat inderdaad zien dat interne besmetting met verarmde uranium carcinogene en mutagene effecten hebben, maar dat het ook in relatie kan worden gebracht met veel andere (chronische) aandoeningen, zoals zenuwaandoeningen, chronische vermoeidheid, psychische aandoeningen, huidaandoeningen, enz. Vooral het Amerikaanse Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) doet onderzoek naar de effecten van verarmde uranium op proefdieren. Een aantal van deze onderzoeken zijn te vinden op het internet. Dat geldt eveneens voor de medische onderzoeksprogramma's van de Amerikaanse ministeries van Defensie (DOD) en Veteranenzaken (VA). De National Gulf War Resource Center (NGWRC) heeft veel van deze onderzoeken op hun website staan.

Voor meer informatie: Stichting Laka, documentatie- en onderzoekscentrum kernenergie,  
Ketelhuisplein 43  
1054 RD Amsterdam  
tel.: 020 – 6168294  
[laka@antenna.nl](mailto:laka@antenna.nl)

Bronnen en literatuur:

Wereldgezondheidsorganisatie (WHO)  
08 januari, 2001  
<http://www.nato.int/du/docu/d010108e.htm>  
April 2001  
[http://www.who.int/ionizing\\_radiation/env/du/en/](http://www.who.int/ionizing_radiation/env/du/en/)

Opinion of the Group of Experts Established According to Article 31 of the Euratom Treaty Depleted Uranium - AD HOC Committee on Depleted Uranium (AHCDU),  
6 March 2001(.PDF/173KB)

<http://www.nato.int/du/reldocs.htm>

Op deze site van de NAVO zijn ook links naar andere rapporten te vinden.

Rapporten van de Britse Royal Society (2001)

[http://www.royalsoc.ac.uk/policy/cur\\_du.htm](http://www.royalsoc.ac.uk/policy/cur_du.htm)

Link naar het rapport van RAND (April 1999):

[http://www.gulflink.osd.mil/medsearch/FocusAreas/depleted\\_uranium.shtml](http://www.gulflink.osd.mil/medsearch/FocusAreas/depleted_uranium.shtml)

U.S. Army Environmental Policy Institute (juni 1995)

<http://www.aepi.army.mil/Library/AEPI%20Publications/DU/techreport.html>

Onderzoek door het Amerikaanse Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI):

<http://www.afri.usuhs.mil/www/outreach/reports.htm>

AFRRI en wetenschappelijk onderzoek door andere medische instituten, verbonden aan het Amerikaanse ministerie van Defensie (DoD) of ministerie van Veteranenzaken (VA):

[http://www.gulflink.osd.mil/medsearch/EnvironmentalOccupationa/DepletedUranium/DepletedUranium\\_home.shtml](http://www.gulflink.osd.mil/medsearch/EnvironmentalOccupationa/DepletedUranium/DepletedUranium_home.shtml)

<http://www.gulflink.osd.mil/medsearch/EnvironmentalOccupationa/DepletedUranium/DoD123.shtml>

[http://www.deploymentlink.osd.mil/du\\_library/reports/projects/dod122.htm](http://www.deploymentlink.osd.mil/du_library/reports/projects/dod122.htm)

National Gulf War Resource Center (US)

[http://www.ngwrc.org/Dulink/du\\_link.htm](http://www.ngwrc.org/Dulink/du_link.htm)

Military Toxics Campaign (US)

<http://www.miltoxproj.org/DU/Shays.htm>

onafhankelijke informatie:

literatuurlijst en veel andere nuttige informatie

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/uranium/dlit.html>

<http://www.antenna.nl/wise/uranium>

<http://www.laka.org>

onafhankelijk onderzoek naar verarmd uranium

<http://www.llrc.org/index.html>

## LAKA

### **Amerikaanse en Britse munitie van verarmd uranium in de Perzische Golf Opnieuw een stofregen van radioactief afval in Irak.**

Persbericht – 21 maart 2003

Amsterdam – 21 maart 2003. Woordvoerders van het Amerikaanse en Britse leger hebben aangekondigd opnieuw uraniumhoudende munitie te gebruiken in de oorlog tegen Irak. Het gebruik van verarmd uranium is zeer omstreven. In de eerste plaats betreft radioactief afval dat volgens westerse normen thuishoort in speciaal daarvoor bestemde depots. In de tweede plaats hebben Amerikaanse en Britse regeringen consequent geweigerd epidemiologisch onderzoek te verrichten om meer inzicht te krijgen in de gezondheidseffecten. Elke poging in die richting werd zelfs gesaboteerd. Dat, terwijl algemeen wordt aangenomen dat interne besmetting met verarmd uranium één van de belangrijkste oorzaken is van allerlei ziektes onder Golfoorlogveteranen en de burgerbevolking van Irak. Onderzoek met proefdieren toont aan dat uranium en al zijn verbindingen chemisch en radiologisch giftig zijn.

Al in maart 1993 riep de Amerikaanse Algemene Rekenkamer (GAO) het Amerikaanse leger op om een uitgebreid onderzoek te verrichten naar de gevolgen van interne besmetting met verarmd uranium onder de

Golfoorlogveteranen. Daar is tot op heden geen gehoor aan gegeven. Van de 400.000 potentieel besmette Amerikaanse Golfoorlogveteranen zijn er slechts 33 een in onderzoeksprogramma gerold. In het Verenigd Koninkrijk is de situatie weinig anders. Ook hier halen de zieke Golfoorlogveteranen bakzeil met hun pleidooien voor onafhankelijk onderzoek en erkenning van hun gezondheidsklachten. Verder resteert er niet veel meer dan een stapel rapporten met een hoog theoretisch gehalte, gebaseerd op modellen van de Internationale Commissie voor Stralingsbescherming (ICRP). Deze modellen, die dateren uit de tijd van voor de ontdekking van DNA, doen geen recht aan de huidige wetenschappelijke inzichten over de effecten van ioniserende straling op celniveau.

In 1993 kwamen er verontrustende berichten naar buiten van Iraakse medici over het ontstaan van epidemieën van kwaadaardige ziektes, waaronder diverse vormen van kanker, en ernstige geboortefwijkingen. Op basis van voorlopige onderzoeken nemen ze aan dat verarmd uranium de meest waarschijnlijke boosdoener is. De epidemieën komen alleen voor in de gebieden waar met uraniumhoudende munitie is geschoten. Door gebrek aan middelen als gevolg van het VN-embargo zijn de Iraakse onderzoekers niet in staat een adequaat onderzoek uit te voeren. Sinds 1994 hebben ze de Wereldgezondheidsorganisatie (WHO) dringend verzocht een diepgaand onderzoek in te stellen. Uiteindelijk heeft de WHO zo'n onderzoek in 2001 geweigerd. Ook verzoeken om hulp van artsen uit Balkanlanden aan de VS, de EU en de Navo zijn aan dovemansoren gericht. De milieuorganisatie van de VN, de UNEP, is de enige organisatie die de effecten van verarmd uranium (op het milieu) serieus onderzoekt. Geheel volgens de westerse normen beveelt de UNEP aan de radioactief besmette grond af te graven en te bergen in een depot bestemd voor radioactief afval. Maar het is de vraag of het zover komt. In de VS is besloten om diverse testgebieden waar met verarmd uranium is getest niet te saneren vanwege de enorm hoge kosten. Binnenkort presenteert de UNEP haar derde rapport over verarmd uranium in de Balkan.

Volgens het Amerikaanse ministerie van Veteranenzaken (Department of Veteran Affairs) zijn van de 696.661 Amerikaanse strijdkrachten in de Golfoorlog van 1991 inmiddels 9600 veteranen overleden. Bij 36% van de 504.047 Golfoorlogveteranen worden de gezondheidsklachten door Veteranenzaken in verband gebracht met de Golfoorlog van 1991. Dat is een astronomisch hoog aantal in vergelijking met voorgaande oorlogen.

Ook de huidige oorlog tegen Irak zal opnieuw leiden tot vele slachtoffers met uraniumvergiftiging. Ondanks allerlei mooi bedachte medische protocollen in de Navo-landen om uraniumvergiftiging snel vast te stellen, noodzakelijk voor adequaat medisch onderzoek, moet gevreesd worden dat de nieuwe slachtoffers in de praktijk weer het nakijken hebben naar relevant onderzoek en erkenning van hun gezondheidsklachten.

Zowel de Nobelprijs winnende International Physicians for Preventing Nuclear War (IPPNW) als de International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms (IALANA) hebben gepleit voor het uitbannen van wapensystemen met verarmd uranium, zolang de gevolgen ervan niet duidelijk zijn onderzocht.

### Sunday Herald

#### **US forces' use of depleted uranium weapons is 'illegal'**

By Neil Mackay, Investigations Editor – 30 March 2003

British and American coalition forces are using depleted uranium (DU) shells in the war against Iraq and deliberately flouting a United Nations resolution which classifies the munitions as illegal weapons of mass destruction.

DU contaminates land, causes ill-health and cancers among the soldiers using the weapons, the armies they target and civilians, leading to birth defects in children.

Professor Doug Rokke, ex-director of the Pentagon's depleted uranium project -- a former professor of environmental science at Jacksonville University and onetime US army colonel who was tasked by the US department of defence with the post-first Gulf war depleted uranium desert clean-up -- said use of DU was a 'war crime'.

Rokke said: 'There is a moral point to be made here. This war was about Iraq possessing illegal weapons of mass destruction -- yet we are using weapons of mass destruction ourselves.' He added: 'Such double-standards are repellent.'

The latest use of DU in the current conflict came on Friday when an American A10 tankbuster plane fired a DU shell, killing one British soldier and injuring three others in a 'friendly fire' incident.

According to a August 2002 report by the UN subcommission, laws which are breached by the use of DU shells include: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the Charter of the United Nations; the Genocide Convention; the Convention Against Torture; the four Geneva Conventions of 1949; the Conventional Weapons Convention of 1980; and the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, which expressly forbid

employing 'poison or poisoned weapons' and 'arms, projectiles or materials calculated to cause unnecessary suffering'. All of these laws are designed to spare civilians from unwarranted suffering in armed conflicts.

DU has been blamed for the effects of Gulf war syndrome -- typified by chronic muscle and joint pain, fatigue and memory loss -- among 200,000 US soldiers after the 1991 conflict.

It is also cited as the most likely cause of the 'increased number of birth deformities and cancer in Iraq' following the first Gulf war.

'Cancer appears to have increased between seven and 10 times and deformities between four and six times,' according to the UN subcommission.

The Pentagon has admitted that 320 metric tons of DU were left on the battlefield after the first Gulf war, although Russian military experts say 1000 metric tons is a more accurate figure.

In 1991, the Allies fired 944,000 DU rounds or some 2700 tons of DU tipped bombs. A UK Atomic Energy Authority report said that some 500,000 people would die before the end of this century, due to radioactive debris left in the desert.

The use of DU has also led to birth defects in the children of Allied veterans and is believed to be the cause of the 'worrying number of anophthalmos cases -- babies born without eyes' in Iraq. Only one in 50 million births should be anophthalmic, yet one Baghdad hospital had eight cases in just two years. Seven of the fathers had been exposed to American DU anti-tank rounds in 1991. There have also been cases of Iraqi babies born without the crowns of their skulls, a deformity also linked to DU shelling.

A study of Gulf war veterans showed that 67% had children with severe illnesses, missing eyes, blood infections, respiratory problems and fused fingers.

Rokke told the Sunday Herald: 'A nation's military personnel cannot wilfully contaminate any other nation, cause harm to persons and the environment and then ignore the consequences of their actions.

'To do so is a crime against humanity. We must do what is right for the citizens of the world -- ban DU.'

He called on the US and UK to 'recognise the immoral consequences of their actions and assume responsibility for medical care and thorough environmental remediation'.

He added: 'We can't just use munitions which leave a toxic wasteland behind them and kill indiscriminately.

'It is equivalent to a war crime.'

Rokke said that coalition troops were currently fighting in the Gulf without adequate respiratory protection against DU contamination.

The Sunday Herald has previously revealed how the Ministry of Defence had test-fired some 6350 DU rounds into the Solway Firth over more than a decade, from 1989 to 1999.

## United Nations Environment Programme

### **UNEP Recommends Studies of Depleted Uranium in Iraq**

6 April 2003

Amman/Nairobi – The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is recommending that a scientific assessment of sites targeted with weapons containing depleted uranium (DU) be conducted in Iraq as soon as conditions permit.

UNEP-led field studies of sites struck by DU ordnance in the Balkans during the conflicts in Bosnia and Kosovo in the 1990s were the first international field assessments of how DU behaves in the environment.

"Although our assessments to date, under conditions prevailing in the Balkans, have concluded that DU contamination does not pose any immediate risks to human health or the environment, the fact remains that depleted uranium is still an issue of great concern for the general public," said UNEP Executive Director Klaus Toepfer.

"An early study in Iraq could either lay these fears to rest or confirm that there are indeed potential risks, which could then be addressed through immediate action."

"Based on its experience and expertise, UNEP stands ready to conduct DU assessments in Iraq in cooperation with the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency and other partners," he said.

UNEP's Post-Conflict Assessment Unit has published assessments of DU impacts in Kosovo (2001), Serbia and Montenegro (2002) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (2003).

The assessments were conducted with the participation of leading experts and laboratories, the collaboration of IAEA and WHO and the full cooperation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The three studies concluded that, while radiation can be detected at DU sites, the levels are so low that they do not pose a threat to human health and the environment.

At the same time, the studies identified a number of remaining scientific uncertainties that should be further explored. These include the extent to which DU on the ground can filter through the soil and eventually contaminate groundwater, and the possibility that DU dust could later be re-suspended in the air by wind or human activity, with the risk that it could be breathed in.

The Balkans assessments were made two to seven years after the use of DU weapons. An early study in Iraq would add enormously to our understanding of how DU behaves in the environment. It could also show if there are any risks remaining from the period of the 1991 Gulf War.

Mr Toepfer added that UNEP stands ready to conduct early environmental field studies in Iraq: “Given the overall environmental concerns during the conflict, and the fact that the environment of Iraq was already a cause for serious concern prior to the current war, UNEP believes early field studies should be carried out. This is especially important to protect human health in a post-conflict situation”.

By end-April, UNEP will publish a “desk study” on the Iraq environment that will provide the necessary background information for conducting field research. This research will examine risks to groundwater, surface water, drinking water sources, waste-management and other environment-related infrastructure, factories and other potential sources of toxic chemicals, and biodiversity.

## CLUSTERBOMMEN

### Human Rights Watch

#### **U.S. Using Cluster Munitions In Iraq**

Washington, D.C., April 1, 2003

U.S. ground forces in Iraq are using cluster munitions with a very high failure rate, creating immediate and long-term dangers for civilians and friendly soldiers, Human Rights Watch reported today.

While use of the weapon has not yet been confirmed by official U.S. military sources, it is evident from television images and stories from reporters embedded with U.S. units that U.S. forces are using artillery projectiles and rockets containing large numbers of submunitions, or cluster munitions. When these submunitions fail to explode on impact as designed, they become hazardous explosive "duds"—functioning like volatile, indiscriminate antipersonnel landmines.

Two U.S. Marines were killed in separate incidents on March 27 and 28 after stepping on unexploded cluster munitions delivered by artillery in southern Iraq.

"The United States should not be using these weapons," said Steve Goose, executive director of the Arms Division of Human Rights Watch. "Iraqi civilians will be paying the price with their lives and limbs for many years."

Human Rights Watch has identified footage of the use of the Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) by artillery units of the 3rd Infantry Division. This is a system that currently uses only submunition payloads. The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of the 39<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Regiment of the division deploys at least eighteen MLRS launch units.

The standard M26 warhead for the MLRS contains 644 M77 individual submunitions (also called dual-purpose grenades). According to a Department of Defense report submitted to the U.S. Congress in February 2000, these submunitions have a failure rate of 16 percent. Thus, the typical volley of twelve MLRS rockets would likely result in more than 1,200 dud submunitions scattered randomly in a 120,000 to 240,000 square meter impact area.

*The Washington Post* reported on March 29 that the U.S. MLRS fired eighteen Army Tactical Missile System (ATACMS) against suspected air defense sites in support of a helicopter attack by units of the 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division on March 28. The payload of an ATACMS is 300 or 950 M74 submunitions with a reported failure rate of two percent.

Human Rights Watch has also seen video of U.S. Marine artillery units supporting the 3<sup>rd</sup> Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion using 155mm artillery firing projectiles at Iraqi positions; an embedded reporter described "hundreds of grenades" being fired at the Iraqis. These were apparently the M483A1 and M864 projectiles whose submunitions (dual-purpose grenades) have a 14 percent dud rate. The M483A1 projectile contains eighty-eight dual-purpose grenades, and the M864 projectile contains seventy-two dual-purpose grenades.

It is not clear whether air-dropped cluster bombs have been used in the air campaign. Iraqi officials have repeatedly alleged use of cluster bombs by U.S. and U.K. aircraft, but these reports have not been confirmed. U.S. air forces used cluster bombs, notably the CBU-87 Combined Effects Munition, extensively in the first Gulf War in 1991, in Yugoslavia/Kosovo in 1999 and in Afghanistan in 2001 and 2002.

At least eighty U.S. casualties during the 1991 Gulf War were attributed to cluster munition duds. More than 4,000 civilians were killed or injured by cluster munition duds after the end of the war.

Human Rights Watch has called for a global moratorium on use of cluster munitions until the humanitarian problems caused by the weapons are addressed. Short of that commitment, Human Rights Watch has urged the United States and others that may deploy cluster munitions in Iraq to prohibit the use of any cluster munitions in attacks on or near populated areas and to suspend use of cluster munitions that have been tested and identified as producing high dud rates. If cluster munitions are used, it is crucial that the U.S. record, report, track, and mark known or suspected cluster munition strike areas and preserve the information so it can be disseminated quickly in clearance efforts.

"The United States must rapidly provide extensive information and warnings to civilian populations to protect them from cluster munition duds," said Goose. "The United States now bears a special responsibility to help clear these deadly remnants of war as quickly as possible."

Vast numbers of cluster munition duds will complicate the reconstruction of Iraq as well as endangering civilians and peacekeepers, Goose said.

**Iraq: Use of cluster bombs -- Civilians pay the price**

2 April 2003

Amnesty International is deeply concerned about the high toll of civilian casualties and the use of cluster bombs in US military attacks in heavily populated areas.

On 1 April, at least 33 civilians including many children were reportedly killed and around 300 injured in US attacks on the town of al-Hilla. Amnesty International is particularly disturbed by reports that cluster bombs were used in the attacks and may have been responsible for some of the civilian deaths.

"The use of cluster bombs in an attack on a civilian area of al-Hilla constitutes an indiscriminate attack and a grave violation of international humanitarian law," Amnesty International emphasized today.

"If the US is serious about protecting civilians, it must publicly commit to a moratorium on the use of cluster weapons. Using cluster munitions will lead to indiscriminate killing and injuring of civilians," the organization added.

According to reports, the type of cluster bomblets used in al-Hilla was BLU97 A/B. Each cannister contains 202 small bomblets -- BLU97 -- the size of a soft drink can. These cluster bomblets scatter over a large area approximately the size of two football fields. At least 5% of these 'dud' bomblets do not explode upon impact, turning them into de facto anti-personnel mines because they continue to pose a threat to people, including civilians, who come into contact with them.

Socialistische Partij

**SP vraagt regering Amerikanen aan te spreken op gebruik omstreden munitie**

**"Trek politieke steun voor gebruik clusterbommen in"**

Persbericht – 2 april 2003

Kamerlid Harry van Bommel (SP) heeft de Nederlandse regering dringend gevraagd afstand te nemen van het gebruik van clusterbommen in Irak door de Verenigde Staten. Gisteren vielen in de Irakese stad Najaf als gevolg van deze conventionele massavernietigingswapens 33 doden onder de burgerbevolking.

De SP wijst de minister op het Verdrag van Ottawa uit 1995 waarin expliciet verboden is anti-personeelsmijnen te gebruiken. Van Bommel wil weten hoe dit te rijmen valt met het gebruik van clusterbommen door de Amerikanen, bedoeld om mijnevelden aan te leggen rond Irakese voorraadbunkers.

De SP voert al enkele jaren campagne tegen clusterbommen en de financiering van de clusterbommenindustrie door ABN-AMRO. Van Bommel: "Ik wil dat Nederland zijn best doet om het Verdrag van Ottawa ook te laten gelden voor clusterbommen, die in uitwerking immers niets verschillen van anti-personeelsmijnen. Bovendien moet de regering er bij de Amerikanen in ieder geval op aandringen dat zij geen clusterbommen gebruiken zolang niet gegarandeerd is dat niet-militaire doelen niet geraakt worden".

UNICEF

**UNICEF concerned about Iraqi children**

- Statement Attributable to UNICEF Executive Director Carol Bellamy – 6 April 2003

Amman/New York - With a large-scale assault on Baghdad now underway I want to remind all parties to the conflict of their legal and moral obligation to protect the lives of civilians, especially children.

Baghdad is a city of 5 million people, half of them under the age of 18. Over the past two and a half weeks there have been increasing reports of civilian casualties, with many graphic accounts of children killed, injured, and traumatized.

Our extensive experience working with children in conflict has taught us that in addition to the immediate effects, there are other profound and debilitating consequences that last for years to come. The scars of war do not easily fade. Physical and psychological trauma, fear, and the loss of loved ones continue to plague the lives of those who have endured such horrors.

Take for example, the three boys between the ages of five and six who were severely maimed this week when playing with a landmine at Garagow, near Dohuk. One boy had both his hands blown off, another may lose an eye. The lives of these children and their families will never be the same.

However sophisticated the methods of waging war, the end results are as bloody and tragic as they have been throughout the centuries. But there is at least one thing that has changed: increasingly, women and children are the principal victims.

UNICEF is particularly concerned about reports in the last few days of the use of cluster bombs in densely populated urban areas. These cruel and clumsy weapons are already reported to have claimed the lives of Iraqi children and their use must end.

The taking of a child's life is never an acceptable cost of war.



## KOSTEN VAN DE OORLOG

Washington Post

### **The Costs Of War**

4 December 2003

The latest round of estimates of the cost of a potential Iraq war has rekindled the mistaken suggestions that bubbled up last September. Then, Lawrence B. Lindsey, President Bush's economic adviser, guessed that a war might cost \$100 billion to \$200 billion; lately various think-tankers and economists have scribbled on the backs of envelopes and produced similar numbers. This exercise has prompted debate about whether this is a lot or a little. It's only 1 percent or 2 percent of U.S. annual output, not much compared with the 15 percent of GDP that the nation devoted to the Korean War or 12 percent for the Vietnam War. On the other hand, it can sound like a lot if you use other yardsticks. War could double the past year's \$159 billion federal budget deficit, for example.

This debate is futile because the case for war depends on its strategic consequences, not on its price tag. You wouldn't argue, for example, that the Vietnam War was a success because it cost less (as a share of GDP) than the Korean War, or that World War II was a failure because it cost much more than both. The historical judgment on all these conflicts depends, rightly, on whether they increased the security on which liberty and economic progress depend. The same is true of an Iraq war. If you think Saddam Hussein poses no threat, it would be crazy to wage war against him, no matter what the price tag. But if you think he may one day use weapons of mass destruction to blackmail his oil-producing neighbors and threaten American security -- and if you think, crucially, that the Bush administration will be committed to the long task of creating a better regime after the war's done -- then \$200 billion or even \$400 billion would be worthwhile.

Yet there are two ways in which the talk of war costs may be constructive. First, it underlines the case for finding allies: In the Persian Gulf War, the United States successfully recouped all but \$7 billion of the costs from other nations. Second, it may help focus attention on this nation's neglected long-term finances. For although the strategic consequences of an Iraq war far outweigh the cost issues, these costs will have to be met somehow. Moreover, the Iraq war is only one part of Mr. Bush's determination to preempt security threats, which encompasses an ambitious homeland security effort, an expanded defense budget and a willingness to slow the gears of trade and international finance by increasing the burden of inspection by customs officials and terrorism-finance task forces.

Mr. Bush is failing particularly to face up to the second point. He has failed, for example, to propose a war tax to pay for the cost of containing terrorism and Iraq. He argues, to the contrary, that taxes should be cut, even beyond the already unaffordable tax cut of last year. And he behaves this way despite an expert consensus that the budget will plunge into sustained deficits once the baby boomers start to retire, even before you take account of the increased security costs that now seem likely. A president who believes in preempting problems ought to show more courage.

Guardian

### **War costs escalate by more than £1bn**

Chancellor says he will 'give what it takes'

28 March 2003

Gordon Brown yesterday responded to the mounting cost of war to Britain's already ailing public finances when he announced that he was increasing the government's budget for the military campaign in Iraq from £1.75bn to £3bn.

With the conflict barely a week old, the chancellor made clear that he would spend "what it takes", even at the expense of increasing government borrowing from its projected £20bn this year.

Share prices fell in the City yesterday as dealers digested the idea that the war in the Gulf would be longer and costlier than the financial markets had anticipated in their euphoric mood last week. Mr Brown's Commons announcement represented the second time in four months that he has increased the government's special reserve for the Ministry of Defence, which was originally set at £1bn in last November's pre-budget report.

"I am allocating today a further £1.25bn to increase the special reserves to £3bn to be drawn by the MoD as necessary for action in Iraq," the chancellor told the Commons.

Treasury sources said that the original £1bn allocation had been made to back up the diplomatic pressure put on Saddam Hussein last autumn, with an increase to £1.75bn in February "as the extent of Iraq's non-compliance with the security council resolution became more apparent".

They added that the £3bn figure had been arrived at after discussions between the Treasury and the MoD, and that no further increase was anticipated in the chancellor's Budget statement on April 9. City economists are already braced for the impact of slower growth to push government borrowing from £20bn-plus in the current financial year to around £30bn in 2003-2004.

Mr Brown said he was also giving Clare Short's Department for International Development an additional £120m for humanitarian assistance. Ms Short has already allocated £90m from her own budget for relief efforts, with £30m of the MoD's cash earmarked for emergency distribution of food aid.

Mr Brown told MPs: "I think the whole house will want to make clear our gratitude to our armed forces and our determination to see they are fully supported."

Michael Howard, the shadow chancellor, said the opposition welcomed the extra money. "We are fortunate to have the best servicemen and women in the world. And as long as British forces are active in Iraq we must give them our full support."

Although Treasury sources refused to be drawn on whether there would need to be further tranches of money for the military, financial markets believe that a prolonged war could see the cost of the campaign escalate to well in excess of £3bn. The sum announced makes no provision for the reconstruction of Iraq when the fighting is over.

The 1990-91 Gulf war cost Britain about £2.5bn, or £3.3bn in today's money. Britain's contribution this time around is just as significant, with planes, warships and 45,000 military personnel deployed in the region. In the previous conflict, however, the international community - with countries such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Japan to the fore - footed much of the bill in the aftermath.

Britain's financial contribution to the war is dwarfed by that of the US, where George Bush asked Congress on Monday for \$75bn in emergency spending, which includes \$63bn for the Pentagon

## US State Department

### **Senate, House Pass Supplemental War Spending Bills**

4 April 2003

Washington -- The U.S. Senate and House of Representatives have each passed separate supplemental spending bills -- the largest ever considered by Congress -- that would give President Bush approximately \$80 billion to pay for the war with Iraq, the global war on terrorism, additional foreign aid to allies, bolstering homeland security and providing some relief for the commercial airline industry.

"The House and Senate took strong and decisive action to provide our troops with the resources necessary to fight and win the war in Iraq, to respond to increased homeland security needs, and to strengthen the capabilities of our allies," Bush said April 4. "As the bills go to conference [committee], we will seek to combine the best elements of the House and Senate bills to help ensure that the final legislation includes both the funding and flexibility necessary to respond quickly and effectively to any changing needs at home and abroad."

Bush asked Congress for \$74.7 billion a week ago.

The Senate approved its spending measure of approximately \$78.7 billion by a vote of 93-0, and the House approved its measure of approximately \$77.9 billion by a vote of 414-12. Both bills were passed late April 3.

The two measures are now scheduled to go to a conference committee - - composed of key members from both chambers - - to resolve differences and send out a bill reflecting final spending figures for approval.

Bush asked for a final supplemental spending bill by April 11.

Here's a partial breakdown of the two bills' allocation of funds:

-- Both bills contain \$62.4 billion for military operations in Iraq and the ongoing war on terrorism. Of that amount the Senate version includes \$35 billion for operations and maintenance in all military services, the reserves and National Guard; \$1.3 billion to pay for fresh stocks of ammunition, cruise missiles and other weapons; \$13.7 billion for additional military pay; and another \$11 billion for a Defense Emergency Response Fund. The House of Representatives version provides \$25 billion in general funds, \$12 billion for rising personnel costs, \$4.8 billion to replenish expended weapons and munitions, and \$1.8 billion for intelligence activities.

-- The Senate bill provides \$7.85 billion in foreign aid, including \$1 billion for Israel, \$1.1 billion for Jordan, and \$2.47 billion for Iraqi postwar reconstruction. Also included are unspecified amounts for Egypt, Turkey

and Afghanistan that will be determined by the president. The House bill provides \$8 billion in foreign aid, including \$3.5 billion for Iraqi reconstruction; \$1 billion in economic aid for Turkey; \$1.1 billion for Jordan; \$1 billion for Israel and \$50 million for humanitarian and refugee assistance for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; \$300 million for relief, resettlement and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan; \$105 million to assist Colombia in anti-terror and anti-narcotics efforts; and \$16 million to the Centers for Disease Control to battle the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The House, however, unanimously banned any U.S. funds from going to French, German, Syrian or Russian companies for postwar reconstruction projects in Iraq.

-- The Senate bill contains \$4.68 billion to bolster homeland security measures, while the House version includes \$4.25 billion for homeland security.

-- The Senate proposes \$3.5 billion to support the commercial airline industry, and the House proposes to spend \$3.2 billion for the airline industry.

(Note: In the above text, "billion" equals 1,000 million.)

### Washington Post

#### **Iraq Costs Will Overwhelm U.S., U.N. Official Says**

By Colum Lynch – 4 April 2003

United Nations, April 3 -- A senior U.N. relief official said today that the overwhelming financial and political costs of rebuilding Iraq after the war would force the United States to eventually grant the United Nations and the international community a broader hand in shaping the country's future.

Mark Malloch Brown, the administrator of the U.N. Development Program, said Iraq's oil earnings would be woefully inadequate to fund a reconstruction bill that experts say could reach as high as \$100 billion. He also said the persistence of armed opposition to coalition forces could severely limit the capacity of U.S. authorities and companies to work if large sections of the country are not pacified.

"We may face a situation where the American humanitarian writ after a possible fall of the government is not as universal as presently assumed," Malloch Brown said. "It does not yet seem entirely clear to us that . . . there will be clear U.S. control of all the territory of Iraq. The United States as belligerent party will not have easy access to significant parts of the country."

The remarks came as Secretary of State Colin L. Powell indicated today that the United Nations would play an important but subordinate role in managing the postwar reconstruction of Iraq. The U.N. officials' comments reflect mounting frustration over U.S. plans to organize a largely American-led government-in-waiting to govern Iraq until new Iraqi leaders can be identified to rule the country.

The move is likely to complicate efforts by Washington's closest allies, Britain and Australia, to unify the Security Council around a common reconstruction plan for Iraq. Australia's foreign minister, Alexander Downer, told reporters after a meeting with Secretary General Kofi Annan that the council should overcome its differences and "support postwar Iraq."

Downer said the reconstruction of Iraq provides an opportunity "for some reconciliation and healing in the Security Council."

The European Union, meanwhile, has made it clear that it will only support a process in the council that places the United Nations, not the U.S.-led coalition, at the center of reconstruction efforts.

The divisions in Europe, according to Malloch Brown, leave British Prime Minister Tony Blair in a "maximum leg split between the need to try and pull his coalition partners and the rest of Europe around some post-conflict formula" that satisfies both sides.

Malloch Brown made it clear that the U.N. aid workers could not serve as subordinates to the U.S. military forces or businesses that the Bush administration has selected to oversee some humanitarian relief and oil industry operations. But he said the United Nations would be prepared to work closely with the U.S. military as long as it could maintain its operational independence.

"It's not a mission where we can subordinate ourselves to military occupiers," he said. "We don't want to show up . . . and be a subcontractor to Brown and Root or anybody else." The United States has contracted the Houston-based Kellogg Brown & Root to extinguish oil well fires in Iraq.

Malloch Brown challenged U.S. expectations that Iraq's oil revenue would be sufficient to underwrite reconstruction costs. He also said the political divisions within the Security Council may stall any effort to tap into Iraq's oil revenue. "I have to say that my numbers don't add up quite like theirs do," he said. "Our own view is that the oil industry of Iraq needs a sustained burst of new investment to modernize it and increase

both its efficiency and its daily outputs before it is able to contribute significantly to the capital costs of reconstruction."

Louise Frechette, U.N. deputy secretary general, gave the council a mixed briefing on the U.N. humanitarian plans for Iraq. She said governments, including the United States, Britain and Australia, have pledged more than \$1.2 billion to help meet the costs of assisting Iraqi civilians.

Frechette said that while the humanitarian needs of Iraqis are "not very critical" now, they would steadily increase as families exhausted their food supplies next month. She said the shortage of water and electricity in Basra and other Iraqi cities had increased "the likelihood of epidemics," according to a copy of her notes.

## CITATEN

**Kofi Annan, Secretaris-Generaal Verenigde Naties:** “We all want to see this war brought to an end as soon as possible. But, while it continues, it is essential that everything be done to protect the civilian population, as well as the wounded and the prisoners of war, on both sides, and to bring relief to the victims.”

(Statement to the Security Council, 26 March 2003)

**Remjo Kemppinen, European Commission spokesman:** “This [shooting at a checkpoint near Najaf, when U.S. troops fired on a car carrying 13 women and children] was a horrible, tragic incident. I want to express on behalf of the commission and its president [Romano Prodi] our sympathy with the families of the victims and their loved ones. This was not an isolated event in the sense that too many civilians have already died in this war and naturally, we don't want to see any more incidents like this. It also shows that no matter how advanced the technology, no matter how precise the weapons in the hands of soldiers, there is no such thing as an intelligent war.”

(Radio Free Europe, Iraq: US expresses regrets over civilian deaths, 1 April 2003)

**Koning Abdullah van Jordanië:** [I feel] “pained and saddened when we watch on television the increasing number of martyrs among innocent Iraqi civilians”.

(Middle East Information Center, Jordan king condemns civilian deaths, 3 April 2003)

**Brigadier General Vincent Brooks, deputy director of operations of the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM):** “We can never guarantee that civilians will not be injured as a result of combat. And you're right in assessing that the potential increases as we go into more closed spaces common to an urban area. And that's not just in Baghdad; that's in other areas.”

(CENTCOM briefing, 7 April 2003)

## COMMENTAAR

De kwestie van oorlogvoeren is een gevoelige zaak in democratische samenlevingen. Deze zijn immers gestoeld op het idee dat het individu van groot belang is en beschermd moet worden. Als een democratische staat ten oorlog trekt elders ter wereld, dan zijn daarin twee zaken van cruciaal belang: de levens van de eigen frontsoldaten en de eigen burgers. In de tweede plaats komen de levens van de vijandelijke burgers en op de derde de vijandelijke soldaten.

De politieke invloed van deze gedachtegang is zo groot dat de militaire strategie van de Amerikanen en de Iraakse regering er deels door bepaald wordt: de eerste proberen de oorlog zo te voeren dat er zo weinig mogelijk eigen militairen sterven, en zo weinig mogelijk vijandelijke burgers (op voorwaarde dat het eerste doel niet in gevaar komt). Deze voorwaarden golden in vorige oorlogen ook, maar toen waren nog een groot deel van de door de VS en andere landen afgeworpen en afgevuurde projectielen niet geleid en kwamen dus vaak naast het doel neer.

De Iraakse strategie is er deels op gebaseerd om de Amerikanen voor de keuze te stellen om bij hun aanvallen burgers te doden, of om af te zien van de aanval. Aangezien dat laatste niet zal gebeuren, ontstaan er steeds meer situaties waarin de Amerikaanse troepen hun doelen proberen te bereiken op een voor hen traditionele manier: het gebruik van massale vuurkracht om de weg 'vrij' te maken. Daarbij wordt het gebruik van speciale wapens zoals granaten van verarmd uranium en clusterbommen en granaten, niet geschuwd. De precisie van die wapens is niet afdoende om burgerslachtoffers te vermijden. Bovendien worden van Iraakse kant wapensystemen en soldaten tussen burgerdoelen geplaatst, en is al begonnen aan een guerrilla van in burger geklede strijders.

Gezien de druk op het Amerikaanse leger om haar oorlog snel te winnen (oa door de binnenlandse publieke opinie) werkt dit door in de gebruikte tactieken. Politieke overwegingen om slachtoffers te vermijden worden dan weer van secundair belang. Dit leidt tot een handelwijze die steeds meer burgerslachtoffers eist.

Er is ook sprake van langlopende schade: behalve de vanzelfsprekende kosten van de oorlog voor de oorlogvoerende partijen, heeft ze ook schadelijke gevolgen voor de gezondheid van de burgers. Daarin speelt verarmd uranium een belangrijke rol, evenals de vernietiging van de infrastructuur (zoals de energievoorziening of de irrigatiesystemen) die een cruciale rol speelt in de economie van het land. Als dan na een oorlog ook nog sancties worden toegepast die reparatie van de infrastructuur bijzonder bemoeilijken (zoals met Irak gebeurde na de Golfoorlog van 1990-91), dan hebben de oorlogshandelingen verstrekende gevolgen voor het aangevallen land en haar burgers. Tenslotte is al tijdens de oorlog de voedsel, water en gezondheidsvoorziening voor de burgers van groot belang.

Het is nog niet mogelijk om het precieze aantal directe slachtoffer te tellen, laat staan de lange termijn gevolgen voor de Iraakse maatschappij. Maar de gevolgen van meer dan twee weken intensieve oorlogshandelingen zijn ernstig genoeg. De voorstanders van de oorlog verwijzen steeds naar de tienduizenden slachtoffers die door het bewind van SH zijn gemaakt, en stellen dat de prijs van de huidige oorlog aanvaardbaar is: SH zal immers worden verwijderd. Daarmee veronderstellen ze dat de huidige oorlog en haar gevolgen niet tot vergelijkbare aantallen slachtoffers zullen leiden. Wij denken dat het aantal slachtoffers gaat oplopen en dat de veronderstelling van beperkte schade niet op gaat. Bovendien vermoeden we dat er zeer vergaande politieke gevolgen van deze operatie zullen zijn, die mogelijk veel meer ellende zullen veroorzaken.

De Nederlandse regering zou op grond van de gevolgen van deze oorlog ernstig moeten heroverwegen om haar politieke en militaire (zie hiervoor het weekblad Vrij Nederland van eind maart en de uitzending van het radio onderzoeksprogramma Argos van 28 maart jl.) steun voor deze operatie te staken.

## KRONIEK 2003

20 januari-28 maart	Conference on Disarmament, Geneve
21-23 januari	EU Commissie buitenlandse zaken, mensenrechten, gemeenschappelijke veiligheid en defensiebeleid, Brussel
22 januari	Tweede Kamerverkiezingen in Nederland
27-28 januari	EU Commissie buitenlandse zaken, mensenrechten, gemeenschappelijke veiligheid en defensiebeleid, Brussel
28 januari	Laatste dag verkiezingsreces
6-7 februari	Jaarlijkse Munich Security Conference
18-19 februari	EU Commissie buitenlandse zaken, mensenrechten, gemeenschappelijke veiligheid en defensiebeleid, Brussel
20-21 februari	OVSE Parlementaire Assemblée winterbijeenkomst in Wenen
28 februari-9 maart	NPT PrepCom, Geneve
11 maart	Provinciale Statenverkiezingen in Nederland
17-19 maart	EU Commissie buitenlandse zaken, mensenrechten, gemeenschappelijke veiligheid en defensiebeleid, Brussel
24-25 maart	EU Commissie buitenlandse zaken, mensenrechten, gemeenschappelijke veiligheid en defensiebeleid, Brussel
28-30 april	EU Commissie buitenlandse zaken, mensenrechten, gemeenschappelijke veiligheid en defensiebeleid, Brussel
12-16 mei	8 <sup>e</sup> Sessie van de OPCW Conference of the States Parties, Den Haag
20-22 mei	EU Commissie buitenlandse zaken, mensenrechten, gemeenschappelijke veiligheid en defensiebeleid, Brussel
24-28 mei	NAVO Parlementaire Assemblée in Praag
30 mei	Gezamenlijke EU-G8 bijeenkomst, Sint Petersburg
1-2 juni	G8-bijeenkomst in Evain-les-Bains (ovb)
2-4 juni	WEU Assemblée, Parijs
10-11 juni	EU Commissie buitenlandse zaken, mensenrechten, gemeenschappelijke veiligheid en defensiebeleid, Brussel
12-27 juni	Conference on Disarmament, Geneve
16-17 juni	EU Commissie buitenlandse zaken, mensenrechten, gemeenschappelijke veiligheid en defensiebeleid, Brussel
5-9 juli	12 <sup>e</sup> OVSE Parlementaire Assemblée in Rotterdam
7-8 juli	EU Commissie buitenlandse zaken, mensenrechten, gemeenschappelijke veiligheid en defensiebeleid, Brussel
11 juli-24 augustus	Reces Europees Parlement
15-19 september	IAEA General Conference in Wenen
28 augustus-10 sept	Conference on Disarmament, Geneve
7-11 november	NAVO Parlementaire Assemblée in Orlando
10-14 november	BWC States Parties bijeenkomst, Geneve
1-3 december	WEU Assemblée, Parijs

## FACTS AND REPORTS

Eerder verschenen in de reeks PENN – NL Facts and Reports:

1. US unilateralism – official foreign comments  
Citaten van internationale politici en diplomaten over het Amerikaans unilateralisme.
2. Veiligheidsvraagstukken en de verkiezingen – standpunten van de politieke partijen  
Relevante delen van de partijprogramma's van de Nederlandse politieke partijen, plus citaten van politici op het terrein van oorlog en vrede.
3. Transatlantic relations – recent developments  
Overzicht van recente ontwikkelingen in de transatlantische betrekkingen, met name binnen de NAVO, mede naar aanleiding van uitspraken in de State of the Union.
4. Ontwikkelingen betreffende kernwapens en de Nederlandse politiek – briefing paper  
Periodiek overzicht van ontwikkelingen rond kernwapens in de internationale en nationale politiek, met uitgebreide hoeveelheid bijlagen.
5. Nucleaire vraagstukken – standpunten van de Nederlandse regering en de Tweede Kamer  
Overzicht april 2001 – april 2002
6. Crisis in de OPCW – de verwijdering van directeur-generaal Bustani  
Documenten en artikelen over het ontslag van directeur-generaal Bustani van het OPCW
7. Prepcom van het NPV – nucleaire ontwapening stopt  
Verklaringen en rapporten van staten en ngo's tijdens de Prepcom van het NPV
8. Verdrag van Moskou – détente tussen Rusland en Verenigde Staten  
Informatie over het Verdrag van Moskou, ontwikkelingen daaromheen en commentaar erop
9. Joint Strike Fighter – achtergrondberichten  
De belangrijkste achtergrondberichten over de vervanging van de F16 uit de Nederlandse pers.
10. Konfrontatie in Zuid-Azië – de kernwapenwedloop tussen India en Pakistan  
Basisgegevens over de nucleaire strijdkrachten en doctrines van India en Pakistan, Nederlandse wapenexport en wapenexportbeleid en een oproep om een nucleair treffen te voorkomen
11. Massavernietigingswapens in het Midden-Oosten (1) – Egypte, Israël, Syrië  
Basisinformatie over de proliferatie van nucleaire, biologische en chemische wapens in Egypte, Israël en Syrië en verklaringen van de Nederlandse regering hierover
12. Amerikaans unilateralisme II – officiële reacties  
Citaten van internationale politici, diplomaten en NGO's over het Amerikaans unilateralisme.
13. Aanval op Irak – de kwestie van de massavernietigingswapens; feiten, documenten en overwegingen
14. Aanval op Irak (2) – recente ontwikkelingen
15. Documenten First Committee Verenigde Naties 2002 – resoluties, verklaringen, rapporten
16. De NAVO-top in Praag – documenten
17. Aanval op Irak (3) – het inspectieregim
18. Internationaal veiligheidsbeleid Verenigde Staten – officiële documenten en reacties van de Nederlandse regering
19. Veiligheidsvraagstukken en de verkiezingen (2) – standpunten van de politieke partijen  
Een update voor de verkiezingen van 22 januari 2003
20. Korea, de tweede crisis
21. Aanval op Irak (4) – de aanloop
22. Aanval op Irak (5) – vooravond van de aanval
23. De andere crises  
Informatie over het Amerikaans nucleair beleid, missile defense, de Conference on Disarmament en de recente ontwikkelingen rond Noord-Korea, Iran en India en Pakistan.

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