

联 合 国

大 会



安全理事会

Distr.
GENERAL

A/43/279
S/19726

4 April 1988
CHINESE
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

大会 第四十三届会议 暂定项目表 * 项目 6 3 化学和细菌(生物)武器 安全理事会第四十三年

1988年4月4日伊朗伊斯兰共和国常驻联合国代表团临时代办给秘书长的信

奉我国政府的指示,我谨随函附上伊拉克在哈拉卜贾实施种族灭绝的最新受害者的照片(见附件)。 这些照片仅是上述滔天非行的一个例证,受害者均是伊拉克妇女、儿童和其他无辜的平民。

目睹伊拉克战争罪行的这些令人恐怖的实例和伊拉克罪犯们的本性,人们甚至 无法企图为联合国机构的沉默和无动于衷作任何辩解。哈拉卜贾这一受害城市的居 民及国际舆论都将谴责联合国这种目光短浅的权宜作法。 此种作法事实上在鼓励 伊拉克继续其屠杀

秘书长派去调查伊拉克此一最新罪行的专家特派团的报告, 应提供必要的依据, 要求立即采取有效措施防止再次发生此类的种族灭绝行径。

请将本函及其附件作为大会暂足项目表项目63的文件和安全理事会的文件分发为荷。

大 便 马赫穆德・斯・马达 尔沙希(<u>签名</u>)

^{*} A/43/50.

ANNEX

The Chemical Inferno at Halabja

The following pages will unfold the appaling pictorial illustration on one of the most gruesome crimes of the present century, i.e. the chemical bombardment of the oppressed people of the Iraqi Kurdish town of the Halabja by the Baghdad regime on March 17 and 18, 1988.

In this horrific crime, over 5,000 Kurdish people of Halabja were martyred and more than 7,000 others were chemically affected and are currently under medical care in Iranian as well as some European hospitals.

This is the first time in the history of mankind that a government subjects its own people to chemical bombings on the sole charge of seeking liberation. Even Hitler did not commit such a crime against the people of Europe.

War Information Headquarters Superme Defence Council Islamic Republic of Iran March 1988



























































