

Security Council

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LETTER DATED 13 NOVEMBER **1986** FROM **THE PERMANENT** REPRESENTATIVE OF **CHAD** TO **THE** UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to convene an urgent meeting of the Security Council so that it. can consider the serious situation now prevailing in my country, the northern part of which has been occupied by neighbouring Libya.

In addition to the flaqrant and inadmissible occupation of the northern region of 550,000 km², to perpetual interference in the internal and external affairs of the Republic of Chad, and to the repeated acts of aggression, destabilization and terrorism in my country, the terrorist and expansionist Tripoli réqime has recently moved a step further in its escalation of the war by embarking on a systematic and collective massacre of the innocent civilian populations in the occupied zone.

As instructed by my Government, I wish to make a statement on this subject in the Security Council.

I enclose herewith a memorandum on this matter for distribution as a document of the Council.

(<u>Signed</u>) Mahamat Al i ADOUM Ambassador Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Memorandum dated 13 November 1986

The Libyan military occupation of northern Chad began in 1972 with what is commonly referred to as the "Aouzou Strip", actually a region covering 114,000 km². Since then this occupation has steadily expanded and, in August 1983, it extended over 550,000 km², in other words the entire Prefecture of Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, following an unprecedented military offensive by air and land.

Since that date Libya has been reinforcing its military presence daily by constructing airfields capable of accommodating all types of military equipment and by inntalling sophisticated communication and defence systems.

At the same time, the Libyan civil administration has set itself up. The "Libyanization" of northern Chad has thus begun with the stamping out of all traces of Chadian identity and the imposition of Arabic to replace French, of the Green Rook as the only political philosophy and of the Libyan dinar as the only currence.

Furthermore, the Libyan occupiers have organized deportations of young women and children and the plunder ing of cattle and natural resources in the occupied zone.

More recently the Libyans have taken to forcing able-bodied men into joining the "Islamic Legion", an army of mercenaries Of every nationality; the populations in the occupied zone, exasperated by the Libyan presence the danger of which they have real ized, have risen up against the occupier. By so doing, they have expressed, in a burst of national fervour, their will to cast off the Libyan yoke.

Needless to say, the Libyan reaction was brutal and savage:

collective massacres;

popul at ions deported;

palm plantdtions set on fire;

cattle decimated.

Rorkou-Ennedi-Tibesti today is a 'asteland. Those who managed to escape from this hrll have found temporary refuge in the mountains. But, there again, they are doomed to slow death both from hunger, thirst and exposure and from the manhunt carried on by the occupier.

The tribulations of the populations of the occupied zone continue to this day as a result of the heavy air and land bombardment of all localities in the region, and more specifically Gourma, Gouro and Ounianga, being carried out by Sukhoi and Tupolev-22 bombers, tanks and heavy artillery.

These barbarous, savage and genocidal crimes being perpetrated by the Libyan occupier against the defenceless civilian populations have led the Government of the Republic of Chad to bring the serious situation thus created before the international community so that it can assume its responsibilities by exercising pressure on the Libyan régime in order to induce it to call a halt and to withdraw its occupation troops from Chadian territory without delay.

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