

Innkomið skjal: Fax

24. mars 2003

Málsnúmer
Fyrirtæki/stofnun
Staðsetning
Nafn
Heimilisfang (1)
Heimilisfang (2)
Póstnúmer
Póststaður
Land
Símanúmer
Bréfasími
Kennitala
Skráð

WAS02090019
Embassy of Algeria

Tegund innkomins skjals
Bréfalykill:

Fax
08.D.611
08.D.514

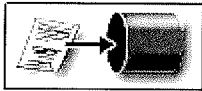
Efnisflokkur skjals:
Dagsetning innkomins
skjals:

Almennt
21.03.2003

Staðsetning
Sent til
Efni

Skjalasafn WAS

Nóta til sendiráða í Washington



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Innkomið skjal

EMBASSY OF THE PEOPLE'S
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
ALGERIA

2118 KALORAMA ROAD, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008
(202) 265-2800



سفارة
الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
واشنطن

The Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria presents its compliments to all Diplomatic Missions accredited to the United States and has the honor to forward to them herewith the Communiqué of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs of March 20, 2003 regarding the war against Iraq.

The Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Diplomatic Missions accredited to the United States, the assurance of its highest consideration. *AB*

Washington, D.C.
March 21, 2003



All Diplomatic Missions accredited to
the United States of America.

Mnr.: WAS02090019
Mótt.: Sendiráð Washington

24 MAR 2003

Db.nr. 08.D.64

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

**COMMUNIQUE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON IRAQ
MARCH 20, 2003**

Algeria learned with dismay the implementation of the unilateral decision to resort to the use of force against Iraq.

This serious development intervenes after the international inspection conducted by UNMOVIC and IAEA and while inspection teams acting under the framework of resolution 1441 of the Security Council of the United Nations were achieving satisfactory results with the active cooperation of Iraq.

In these dramatic moments being endured by the Iraqi people whose sufferings for the past twelve years have moved world conscience, Algeria reiterates solemnly its unwavering commitment to a peaceful settlement of this crisis under the auspices of the United Nations.

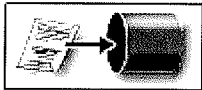
In this instance, Algeria deplores the resort to the use of force outside the scope of the international legality as embodied by the Security Council of the United Nations.

It calls earnestly on all parties concerned to give peace a chance in furtherance of international legality.

Innkomið skjal: Bréf

2. apríl 2003

Málsnúmer	WAS02090019
Fyrirtæki/stofnun	Defense Intelligence Agency
Staðsetning	
Nafn	
Heimilisfang (1)	
Heimilisfang (2)	
Póstnúmer	
Póststaður	
Land	
Símanúmer	
Bréfasími	
Kennitala	
Skráð	
Tegund innkomins skjals	Bréf
Bréfalykill:	08.D.611 08.D.514
Efnisflokkur skjals:	Almennt
Dagsetning innkomins skjals:	28.03.2003
Staðsetning	Skjalasafn WAS
Sent til	
Efni	DIA Intelligence Update on Iraq



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Innkomið skjal



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DEFENSE FOREIGN LIAISON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20340-

U-03, 3110/DXL

21 March 2003

Dear Attaché or Defense Representative,

As a result of current operations in Iraq, DIA will present an intelligence update on Wednesday, 26 March 2003. Attached, please find a response sheet with information on location, time, etc.

Please return the completed response sheet via fax (703-614-8230) as soon as possible. Due to a recent loss of available parking spaces and increased parking restrictions, we encourage you to use the Metro system if possible to get to the Pentagon that day. Parking is available only on a "first arrived/first served" basis and usually fills up very early. If you still intend to come by car, please call 703-614-3254 and provide your vehicle information as soon as possible.

MICHAEL A. HALBERT
Acting Chief
Defense Foreign Liaison

Mnr.: WAS 02090019
Mótt.: Sendiráð Washington
21 MAR 2003
Db.nr. 08.D.044

DIA Intelligence Update on Iraq

Wednesday, 26 March 2003

0900-1000 hours

Pentagon Auditorium

Room 5A1070

We will post Escort Officers at the
Metro and River Entrances only

Response:

Embassy: _____

Rank & Name: _____

I WILL / Will NOT (please circle only one) Attend



SENDIRÁÐ ÍSLANDS

Washington, D.C.

1156 15th Street, N.W. Suite 1200

Washington, D.C. 20005

Sími: +(202) 265 6653, fax: +(202) 265 6656

Embættiserindi

Móttakandi: **Alþjóðaskrifstofa**Berist til : **Stefán Skjaldarson**Dags : **24. mars 2003**Tilvísun: **WAS02090019/08.D.611;
08.D.514**Efni: **Írak að loknum átökum - þverpólítísk yfirlýsing fyrrverandi
embættismanna / fræðimanna.**

Sendiráðunautur vekur athygli á yfirlýsingu nokkurra fræði- og fyrrverandi embættismanna um æskilegar áherslur í Írak, að átökum loknum, sjá fylgiskjal. Yfirlýsingin hefur vakið nokkra athygli hér vestanhafs fyrir þær sakir að hana undirrita þjóðþekktir sérfræðingar og áhrifamiklir álitsgjafar í alþjóðamálum.

Meðan þeirra helstu má nefna William Kristol, fyrrum utanríkismálaráðgjafa Dans Quale og ritstjóra Weekly Standard (eins helsta mál gagns bandarískra hauka), Frank Carlucci, fyrrum varnarmálaráðherra í seinni ríkisstjórn Ronalds Reagan (1987-1989), Ronald D. Asmus, fyrrverandi varaaðstoðarutanríkisráðherra í stjórn Bills Clinton, og James B. Steinberg, fyrrum aðstoðaröryggismálaráðgjafa Bills Clintons (former Deputy National Security Adviser) og núverandi yfirmann Brookings alþjóðamálastofnunarinnar.

Í yfirlýsingunni segir að þó höfundar hennar hafi síður en svo verið á einu máli um aðdraganda Íraksmálsins, og um stefnu Bandaríkjastjórnar, styðji þeir yfirstandandi hernaðaraðgerðir á grunni hinnar skýru ályktunar Öryggisráðs Sameinuðu þjóðanna nr. 1441. Þeir segja þrjú meginmarkið nást með því að steypa stjórn Saddams Hussein af stóli:

1. Afvopnun Írak hvað varðar geryðingarvopn og tækjabúnað til framleiðslu geryðingarvopna.
2. Þróun friðsamlegra, stöðugra og lýðræðislegra stjórnarhátta í Írak.
3. Stjórnarskipti í Írak eru mikilvægt framlag til lýðræðisþróunar í Mið austurlöndum.

Í yfirlýsingunni er bent á að stjórnarskipti í Írak séu upphaf, ekki endir, og að mikilvægt sé að íbúar Írak taki fullan þátt í mótun nýrrar stjórnar í landinu. Sömuleiðis er undirstrikað að uppbygging Írak muni krefjast mikils tíma og fjármuna bandarískra yfirvalda og

alþjóðasamfélagsins á komandi árum; öll áform um skjóta útleið grafi undan trúverðugleika Bandaríkjastjórnar og nauðsynlegum árangri. Þá er bent á að þörf sé á viðvarandi bandarísku herliði í Írak um langa hríð, en jafnframt skuli stefnt að því að ákvarðanir um framtíð Íraks verði færðar frá Bandaríkjaher til alþjóðlegra stofnanna (civilian agencies) og íbúa Írak jafnskjótt og öryggisaðstæður leyfa. Í því samhengi lýsa höfundar yfirlýsingarinnar þeirri skoðun sinni að það herlið sem nauðsynlegt verði í Írak til langs tíma, komi frá NATO-ríkjunum og öðrum bandalagsþjóðum, og því sé brýnt að Atlantshafsbandalagið komi sem fyrst að eftirstríðsáformum í Írak. Höfundar hnykkja á yfirlýsingunni með því að segja að pólitísk forysta Bandaríkjanna í Írak sé mikilvæg en að alþjóðleg samstaða og þátttaka alþjóðastofnana í endurreisn Írak sé forsenda árangurs.

Yfirlýsinga má m.a. finna á <http://www.brookings.edu/fp/research/projects/iraq/postwar.htm>



Statement on Post War Iraq.d

F.h.s.

Auðunn Atlason

Statement on Post-War Iraq

Although some of us have disagreed with the administration's handling of Iraq policy and others of us have agreed with it, we all join in supporting the military intervention in Iraq. The aim of UNSC Resolution 1441 was to give the Iraqi government a "final opportunity" to comply with all UN resolutions going back 12 years. The Iraqi government has demonstrably not complied. It is now time to act to remove Saddam Hussein and his regime from power.

The removal of the present Iraqi regime from power will lay the foundation for achieving three vital goals: disarming Iraq of all its weapons of mass destruction stocks and production capabilities; establishing a peaceful, stable, democratic government in Iraq; and contributing to the democratic development of the wider Middle East.

To enhance the prospects of success, American efforts in the weeks, months, and years ahead must be guided by the following principles:

- Regime change is not an end in itself but a means to an end—the establishment of a peaceful, stable, united, prosperous, and democratic Iraq free of all weapons of mass destruction. We must help build an Iraq that is governed by a pluralistic system representative of all Iraqis and that is fully committed to upholding the rule of law, the rights of all its citizens, and the betterment of all its people. The Iraqi people committed to a democratic future must be integrally involved in this process in order for it to succeed. Such an Iraq will be a force for regional stability rather than conflict and participate in the democratic development of the region.
- The process of disarming, stabilizing, rebuilding, reforming, preserving the unity of, and ultimately democratizing Iraq will require a significant investment of American leadership, time, energy, and resources, as well as important assistance from American allies and the international community. Everyone—those who have joined our coalition, those who have stood aside, those who opposed military action, and, most of all, the Iraqi people and their neighbors—must understand that we are committed to the rebuilding of Iraq and will provide the necessary resources and will remain for as long as it takes. Any early fixation on exit strategies and departure deadlines will undercut American credibility and greatly diminish the prospects for success.
- The United States military will necessarily bear much of the initial burden of maintaining stability in Iraq, securing its territorial integrity, finding and destroying weapons of mass destruction, and supporting efforts to deliver humanitarian assistance to those most in need. For the next year or more, U.S. and coalition troops will have to comprise the bulk of the total international military presence in Iraq. But as the security situation permits, authority should transfer to civilian agencies, and to representatives of the Iraqi people themselves. Much of the long-term security presence, as well as the resources for reconstruction, will have to come from our allies in Europe and elsewhere—suggesting the importance of involving the NATO Alliance and other international institutions early in any planning and implementation of the post-conflict stage.
- American leadership—and the long-term commitment of American resources and energies—is essential, therefore, but the extraordinary demands of the effort make international support, cooperation, and participation a requirement for success. And just as a stable, peaceful and democratic Iraq is in the region's and the world's interest, it is important that the American-led stabilization and rebuilding effort gain the support and full involvement of key international organizations in the work of rebuilding Iraq.

The successful disarming, rebuilding, and democratic reform of Iraq can contribute decisively to the democratization of the wider Middle East. This is an objective of overriding strategic importance to the United States, as it is to the rest of the international community—and its achievement will require an investment and commitment commensurate with that. We offer our full support to the President and Congress to accomplish these vitally important goals.

Ronald Asmus Max Boot Frank Carlucci
Eliot Cohen Ivo H. Daalder Thomas Donnelly
Peter Galbraith Robert S. Gelbard
Reuel Marc Gerecht Martin S. Indyk
Bruce P. Jackson Robert Kagan Craig Kennedy
William Kristol Tod Lindberg Will Marshall
Danielle Pletka Dennis Ross Randy Scheunemann
Gary Schmitt Walter Slocombe
James B. Steinberg R. James Woolsey

Innkomið skjal: Bréf/Fax

26. mars 2003

Málsnúmer	WAS02090019
Fyrirtæki/stofnun	Embassy of the Republic of Uganda
Staðsetning	Copenhagen
Nafn	
Heimilisfang (1)	Sofievej 15
Heimilisfang (2)	
Póstnúmer	DK-2900
Póststaður	Hellerup, Copenhagen
Land	Denmark
Símanúmer	45 39 62 09 66
Bréfasími	4539610148
Kennitala	
Skráð	

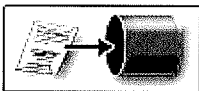
Tegund innkomins skjals
Bréfalykill:

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08.D.611
08.D.514

Efnisflokkur skjals:
Dagsetning innkomins
skjals:
Staðsetning
Sent til
Efni

Almennt
24.03.2003

Yfirlýsing frá forseta Úganda



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Innkomið skjal



EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

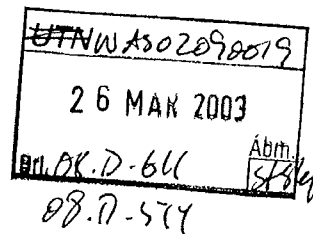
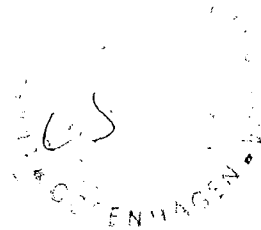
DK/C/007

The Embassy of the Republic of Uganda presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland and has the honour to enclose for information, a copy of the Statement on the Current Situation in Iraq as was approved by Cabinet sitting under the Chairmanship of H.E. Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda on 21 March 2003.

The Embassy of the Republic of Uganda avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland the assurances of its highest consideration. *α*

Copenhagen, 24 March 2003

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Reykjavik



Telegrams: EXTERIOR, KAMPALA
Telephone: 233922 / 244975
Telex: 61007 ADMINSTER
Fax: 258722



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Office of the Third Deputy Prime Minister
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
P.O. Box 7048,
Kampala, Uganda

In any correspondence on
this subject please quote No.

THE CURRENT SITUATION IN IRAQ

- 1 Cabinet sitting under the chairmanship of H E Yoweri Museveni, the President of Uganda on 21 March 2003 decided to support the US-led coalition to disarm Iraq by force. The Cabinet also decided that if need arises, Uganda will be ready to assist in any way possible.
- 2 Uganda has taken this position for the following reasons:
 - a) Uganda has been a victim of state sponsored terrorism of the worst type. This terrorism has emanated from some of the neighbouring countries with the active support of Saddam Hussein's government. Ever since 1986 the following terrorist groups have inflicted untold misery on our population: the Holy Spirit Movement of Lakwena; Uganda Peoples Army of Peter Ota; the Lord's Resistance Army of Kony; Allied Democratic Forces of Jamil Mukulu and West Nile Bank Front of Juma Oris. These groups have killed a lot of people in different parts of Uganda (Gulu, Lira, Apach, Teso, West Nile, Kabarole, Bundibugyo, Kasese, Bushenyi and Kamwenge). At Kichwamba technical school they burnt to death 50 students in a dormitory. At Atiak and Muchwini 200 and 70 people were brutally killed respectively. North of Adilang human beings were cooked in pots! People have had their limbs, ears and noses cut.
 - b) In Kampala alone there were 48 bomb blasts resulting in 86 deaths and 286 severe injuries. In Busia more than 200 Local Council leaders were killed. Uganda has fought a lonely battle against these state sponsored

terrorist groups. We hardly had support from outside. Our plea for support from the outside went unheeded.

- c) The potential link between terrorism and weapons of mass destruction – nuclear, chemical, biological – poses a very serious threat to international peace and security. The Government of Saddam Hussein has in the past used chemical and biological weapons against not only its own people, but also against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The danger of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq falling into the hands of terrorist groups is therefore real.
- 3 Finally Cabinet considered the question of Palestine and re-affirmed its support for the people of Palestine to have a state of their own side by side with Israel within secure and internationally recognized borders. In this context Cabinet underlined the significance of the United Nations and the Quartet to make serious efforts to acceralate the road map for the peace process in the Middle East.



J F Wapakabulo
3rd Deputy Prime Minister/Minister of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Kampala
Uganda

March 22, 2003

Innkomið skjal: Fax

26. mars 2003

Málsnúmer
Fyrirtæki/stofnun
Staðsetning
Nafn
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WAS02090019
Embassy of Algeria

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Bréfalykill:

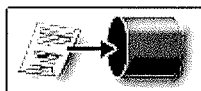
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Efnisflokkur skjals:
Dagsetning innkomins
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Almennt
24.03.2003

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Skjalasafn WAS
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Innkomið skjal

EMBASSY OF THE PEOPLE'S
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
ALGERIA

2118 KALORAMA ROAD, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008
(202) 265-2800



سفارة
الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
واشنطن

The Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria presents its compliments to all Diplomatic Missions accredited to the United States and has the honor to forward to them herewith the text of Declaration published following the March 20, 2003 Evaluation Meeting chaired by the President of the Republic of Algeria, H.E. Abdelaziz Bouteflika regarding the war against Iraq.

The Embassy of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Diplomatic Missions accredited to the United States, the assurance of its highest consideration.

Washington, D.C.
March 24, 2003



All Diplomatic Missions accredited to
the United States of America

Mnr.: WAS 02090019
Mótt.: Sendiráð Washington
26 MAR 2003
Db.nr. 08.D.64

For release. Complete text of Declaration published following the March 20, 2003 Evaluation Meeting chaired by the President of the Republic of Algeria, H.E. Abdelaziz Bouteflika and attended by senior government officials. Start of quotation:

Military operations have been launched today against Iraq. This resort to force has not been duly authorized by the United Nations Security Council. This use of force does not meet the conditions for legality and legitimacy required by the system of collective security established by the international community. It sets an exceptionally grave precedent in international relations.

This serious development is contrary to the peaceful resolution of the crisis called for by the African Union, the European Union, the France-Africa Summit, the Nonaligned Movement, the league of Arab States, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. All of these bodies, which have also placed their political and moral authority behind the continuation of international inspections to promote increased cooperation by Iraq, have underlined the absolute necessity for all parties to respect the principles of international law and the United Nations framework.

The outbreak of armed hostilities against Iraq takes on the significance of a war whose objectives manifestly extend beyond United Nations Security Council Resolution 1441.

Algeria, which has invested tireless efforts in promoting a peaceful solution in accordance with the principles of international law, deplores the interruption of diplomatic efforts and the launching of military strikes against Iraq. It calls for an immediate cessation of acts of war and for a return to peaceful means of conflict resolution.

At this time of peril for Iraq and of danger for the entire region, Algeria reaffirms the demand for strict respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq. It assures its brothers, the Iraqi people, of its natural solidarity in the terrible trials imposed on them.

End of quotation

Innkomið skjal: Fax

26. mars 2003

Málsnúmer
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WAS02090019
Embassy of Syria

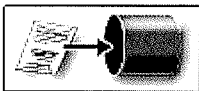
Tegund innkomins skjals
Bréfalykill:

Fax
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Almennt
25.03.2003

Efnisflokkur skjals:
Dagsetning innkomins
skjals:
Staðsetning
Sent til
Efni

Skjalasafn WAS

On the killing of syrian civilians fleeing Iraq



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Innkomið skjal



Embassy of The Syrian Arab Republic
2215 Wyoming Ave. NW Washington, D.C. 20005

On the Killing of Syrian Civilians Fleeing Iraq

DAMASCUS, Syria (CNN) -- A Syrian bus inside Iraq carrying 37 Syrian civilian passengers was hit by a U.S. missile Monday, killing five and injuring at least 15.

One of the major concerns behind Syria's principled opposition to launching war against Iraq was its expectation of a huge number of casualties among innocent civilians.

Although the US media and TV channels were determined to hide from the American public the horrific images of civilians being killed on hourly basis by the attacking US and British forces, news channels from around the world were displaying these images, thus, demonstrating the fallacy of the "surgical precision" myth of the weapons that cause massive destruction used by the invading armies.

The first victim of the new wave of assaults against Iraq was an innocent Jordanian civilian, hundreds of other casualties followed suite, including large numbers of women and children. There does not seem to be an end to these unnecessary killings in the foreseeable future. Even when the battle settles down, hatred, vengeance, and vicious killings will continue to have the upper hand.

We, in Syria, feel not only sorry for the death of Iraqis, Jordanians, Syrians,

Mnr.: WAS 02090019
Mótt.: Sendiráð Washington
26 MAR 2003
Db.nr. 08.D.64



Statements of Support as of 032603.(

Statements of Support from Member Nations of The Coalition for the Immediate Disarmament of Iraq

as of -- March 26, 2003

Afghanistan

"The Muslim people of Afghanistan, who have suffered much hardship from dictatorial regimes of the last two decades, want the elimination of despotism by the liberated will of the people of Iraq... The emergence of a united and independent Iraq, based on the will of the people, will be helpful to peace and stability of the region and the world."

-- *Statement by the Government, March 20, 2003*

Albania

"We give unreserved support to the efforts by the United States and we are proud to be alongside our allies in the fight for liberation of Iraqi people... and [Albania] is also proud to unconditionally offer our airspace, land and ports to the United States and other countries taking part in the coalition against Iraq." -- ***Albanian Prime Minister Nano, March 20, 2003***

Australia

"The Government has decided to commit Australian forces to action to disarm Iraq because we believe it is right, it is lawful and it's in Australia's national interest. We are determined to join other countries to deprive Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction, its chemical and biological weapons, which even in minute quantities are capable of causing death and destruction on a mammoth scale." -- ***Prime Minister Howard, March 20, 2003***

Azerbaijan

"Azerbaijan is an active participant in the US-led international anti-terror coalition in all its forms and manifestations... Azerbaijan supports the efforts of the international coalition aimed at the speediest resolution of the Iraqi crisis and calls for respect for the principles of international humanitarian law during the implementation of the military operation in Iraq... Azerbaijan is expressing its readiness to take part in the humanitarian rehabilitation in post-conflict Iraq.."

-- *Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 21, 2003*

Bulgaria

"Iraq refused to disarm as wanted by the international community, and hence chose to face the 'serious consequences'... The weapons of mass destruction that Iraq possesses are a threat to peace and security... The world community must counter this threat in a categorical manner."

-- *Prime Minister Simeon Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, March 19, 2003*

Colombia

"We are part of the coalition, along with countries such as the U.S., Spain, England... Many of these peoples, such as Colombians, have withstood terrorism and, like us, they know that this scourge -- terrorism -- must be made to end so that we can live peacefully... Fellow countrymen: To request solidarity, we have to express solidarity."

-- *President Uribe, March 20, 2003*

Costa Rica

"Our vocation for peace must not be interpreted as indifference or tolerance in the face of terrorism. In addition, in the conflict between peace and terrorism, we are not neutral. Costa Rica is and will be a loyal, firm, and resolute ally in favor of those who look for peace, freedom, democracy, and respect for international law." -- *Communiqué signed by both President Abel Pacheco and Foreign Minister Roberto Tovar, March 19, 2003*

Czech Republic

"The Government of the Czech Republic states with regret that the Iraqi leadership has for so long been failing to meet its obligations... The Government of the Czech Republic views the operation of coalition forces as the last usable means leading to the fulfillment of the relevant UN resolutions... The Government of the Czech Republic reaffirms in this situation that the Czech Army NBCR battalion, deployed as part of the Enduring Freedom operation, is ready to take part in emergency and humanitarian activities in case WMD are used or are suspected to be used against civilian populations or coalition forces, as well as to deal with consequences of possible disasters in the area of its deployment."

-- *Statement by the Government of the Czech Republic, March 20, 2003*

Denmark

"If on every occasion we allow a ruthless dictator to go free, because we do not like war, we risk paying a very high price... That is why we must move into action. We cannot simply stand by and watch as a ruthless dictator seriously and persistently violates UN decisions."

-- *Prime Minister Rasmussen, March 21, 2003*

Dominican Republic

"The Dominican Government is standing beside the people and the Government of the United States in the present situation of war with Iraq... No one wants war, no one anywhere in the world wants war, especially not in the United States, but within the framework of the policy of being a good neighbor, our closest friends are, precisely, the Government and people of the United States." -- *Government Spokesman Gonzalez Fabra, March 20, 2003*

El Salvador

"The Government of El Salvador laments that the negative and dilatory attitude of Saddam Hussein has brought war to the people of Iraq... In this regard, the Government of El Salvador continues to provide its political and diplomatic support to the coalition headed by the United States and Great Britain as well as its commitment to provided specialized forces for work in postwar Iraq." -- *Statement by the Government of El Salvador, March 19, 2003*

"El Salvador is giving diplomatic support (to the United States) and also is willing to give support in a post-conflict phase, when a possible war is over, in reconstruction or de-mining tasks at which we already have experience."

-- *Foreign Ministry Communications Director Cesar Martinez, March 19, 2003*

Eritrea

"The decision taken by the Bush Administration to complete an unfinished job is very much welcome... The task is indeed one of completing an unfinished job for the sake of the stability and security of the Middle East and the permanent removal of a serious threat without losing another opportunity. In this vein, Eritrea continues to maintain that the necessary measures must be taken without equivocation." -- *Statement by the Government of Eritrea, March 12, 2003*

Estonia

"We understand the need for disarming Iraq. The world needs to be convinced that there are no weapons of mass destruction on Iraqi territory. This is important for world security. It is deeply regrettable that Iraq did not make use of the opportunity, which existed, to solve the problem peacefully... Estonia is ready, based upon the needs of the situation and its own capabilities, to help regulate the post-conflict situation and participate in the reconstruction of Iraq."

-- *Statement by the Government of Estonia, March 20, 2003*

Georgia

"Saddam Hussein has weapons of mass destruction. As long as such a regime exists, the world cannot live in peace." -- *President Eduard Shevardnadze, March 20, 2003*

"Georgia, which is now a member of the international coalition for Iraq's disarmament, is ready to not only provide political support for the U.S., but also to provide its military infrastructure to U.S. troops." -- *Georgian Government Representative Shalva Pichkhadze, March 20, 2003*

Honduras

[The Government of Honduras] "supports the Government of the United States of America's war against terrorism and calls on the Government of Iraq, in order to avoid further suffering by the Iraqi people, to accept the demands proposed by the United States of America."

-- *President Maduro, March 18, 2003*

Hungary

"I am confident that peace will soon be reinstated in Iraq, the weapons of mass destruction will be destroyed and on the basis of this we shall be able to live in a more peaceful and tranquil world in future. I would also like to add that Hungary would be pleased to participate in the reconstruction of Iraq." -- *Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy, March 20, 2003*

Iceland

"The United States now considers its security to be gravely endangered by the actions and attacks of terrorists and because of various threats from countries governed by dictators and tyrants. It believes that support from this small country makes a difference... The declaration issued by the Icelandic Government on the Iraq dispute says that we intend to maintain the close cooperation we have had with our powerful ally in the West.

First of all, this involves flyover authorization for the Icelandic air control area. Secondly, the use of Keflavik Airport, if necessary. In third place, we will take part in the reconstruction of Iraq after the war ends. Fourthly, we expressed political support for Resolution 1441 being enforced after four months of delays." -- *Prime Minister Oddsson, March 18, 2003*

Italy

"The game is in play between those who historically have been committed to the liberty of men and those who have transformed their country into a chamber of torture."

-- *Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, March 19, 2003*

Japan

"From the time of the terrorist attacks on America on September 11, 2001, until last year's UN Resolution 1441, there has been a strong consciousness of the threat of weapons of mass destruction, not only against the American people, but also against the rest of the world, including the Japanese people. How to rid the world of such weapons of mass destruction is now a major challenge for the international community and will continue to be in the future... President Bush has said that the U.S. is seeking to disarm Iraq and to liberate the Iraqi people. I agree with that strategy. Japan, too, supports the policy course of President Bush."

-- *Prime Minister Koizumi, March 20, 2003*

Latvia

"The Parliament of the Republic of Latvia has taken the decision 'On the Support of the Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution Nr 1441' pledging support to and readiness to join the efforts of the international coalition aiming at disarmament of Iraq. We support the military forces of our coalition partners who, in risking their lives, are averting threats to peace and international security."

-- *Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 20, 2003*

Lithuania

"Lithuania's possible contribution to the settlement of the Iraq crisis will be not military but humanitarian participation, aimed at dealing with adverse consequences, by sending doctors, servicing staff and other specialists, as well as by participating in international programs aimed at helping the Iraqi people, including food aid."

-- *President Rolandas Paksas, Letter to President George Bush, March 19, 2003*

Macedonia

"As a peace-loving member of the community of democratic nations, Macedonia did not want this war, but the regime of Hussein, despite the commitment of the international community did not leave any option but to be disarmed by force... I would like to take this opportunity to express the support of Macedonia, to the troops of the United States, the United Kingdom and other coalition forces who have put themselves in harm in order to accomplish the crucial task of disarming the regime of Saddam Hussein and bringing democracy to the long-oppressed people of Iraq." -- *President Trajkovski, March 20, 2003*

Mongolia

"The Iraqi regime has been highly reluctant to implement the successive resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and unable to prove to the international community that it has fully destroyed its weapons of mass destruction. Thus it failed to fully meet its obligations vis-a-vis the United Nations. This is where, as we see it, lies the main reason for the emergence of the crisis situation in the region." -- *Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 18, 2003*

Netherlands

"Peace is vulnerable. That is shown when a regime chooses for years the path of threat and terror. The international community must then patiently abide by international agreements and thus try to dispel the threat. That patience can be very great but not endless. Because then the basis of law and peace is itself jeopardized. Saddam Hussein is a great danger to law and peace. Virtually all the countries in the world are in agreement on that... he takes no notice of the agreements which the international community has made time after time with him... Hence the Netherlands gives political support to the action against Saddam Hussein which has been started... The action is now getting under way. But, hopefully, a time will very quickly come when the weapons will fall silent. Then we will have to do everything in our power to help the people in Iraq with their country's reconstruction."

-- **Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende, March 20, 2003**

Nicaragua

"The position of our ambassador to the UN has been clearly in support of Security Council Resolution 1441, which calls for disarming the Iraqi regime, even through the use of force, as the resolution clearly states. Peace and the peaceful coexistence of the free peoples of the world are now threatened by the widespread global scourge of terrorism. That is why Nicaragua has been a firm ally of the United States in its fight against terrorism... we cannot ignore threats from those who, sheltered by military dictatorships and the oppression of their peoples, jeopardize international security and world peace." -- **President Bolaños, March 20, 2003**

Panama

"My government understands your decision to grant to the Iraqi people the chance to enjoy democracy, peace and respect for human rights." -- **President Moscoso, March 17, 2003**

Philippines

"The Philippines is part of the coalition of the willing... We are giving political and moral support for actions to rid Iraq of weapons of mass destruction. We are part of a long-standing security alliance. We are part of the global coalition against terrorism."

-- **President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, March 19, 2003**

"We share deeply the values being fought for over Iraq, no less than the values of freedom and civilization... We reject the notion that the Philippines should sit on the fence and do nothing in the face of the crisis in Iraq." -- **Foreign Secretary Ople, March 18, 2003**

Poland

"We are ready to use a Polish contingent in the international coalition to contribute to making Iraq comply with the U.N. resolutions... It's clear that the problem of existing weapons of mass destruction in Iraq is a fact." -- **President Kwasniewski, March 17, 2003**

Portugal

“The responsibility falls exclusively on the Iraqi regime and its obstinacy in not complying with the resolutions of the United Nations for the last 12 years... On this difficult hour, Portugal reaffirms its support to his Allies, with whom it shares the values of Liberty and Democracy, and hopes that this operation will be as short as possible and that it will accomplish all its objectives.” -- *Prime Minister José Manuel Durão Barroso, March 20, 2003*

Romania

“We have already made a decision. The decision made by us is valid, it is in effect, we have responded to a demand coming from the United States and this does not mean that we get involved in a military conflict but the assistance which we grant to our allies.”
-- *President Ion Iliescu, March 19, 2003*

“Romania has interests and responsibilities in Iraq. We intend to bring our contribution to providing human assistance and to the reconstruction process in this country, including the reconstruction of the Iraqi society, economy and democracy.”
-- *Prime Minister Nastase, March 17, 2003*

Rwanda

“They should act when they are right to act because the Security Council can be wrong. It was wrong in Rwanda... You might avoid war and have a worse situation... That is why I was giving a comparison with our case. People avoided a war or doing very much and it ended up with a genocide.” -- *President Paul Kagame, March 8, 2003*

Singapore

“Singapore is a member of the ‘coalition for the immediate disarmament of Iraq’ ... Singapore has a memorandum of understanding with the US which was signed in 1990 whereby we allow US aircraft to over fly Singapore and we allow US military assets, ships and aircraft to call at Singapore... It is a matter of grave concern that the Iraqi people do not suffer, and if any measures can be taken to alleviate their suffering, Singapore will do its part.”
-- *Deputy Prime Minister Tony Tan, March 21, 2003*

Slovakia

“In Iraq today one has to prevent further threats for mankind, to ensure more hope for peace and to terminate the death cult at the stage when it can still be stopped.... Thus our government has been standing side by side with the United States.” -- *Prime Minister Dzurinda, March 20, 2003*

South Korea

“Just a short while ago, I called a meeting of the National Security Council and reaffirmed the position of our Government to support the measure taken by the international community, including the United States. At a time when diplomatic efforts have failed to resolve the Iraqi problem peacefully, I believe that the action is inevitable to quickly remove weapons of mass destruction. Koreans tend to join forces when things get tough. The challenges lying before us may be tough, but we have ample potential to tackle them.” -- *President Roh, March 20, 2003*

Spain

"Right up until the end, the Iraqi regime defied international law by ignoring its obligations to disarm... it threw away its last chance... With a full sense of our responsibilities, the government of this nation supports the re-establishment of international law so that conditions for peace and security prevail." -- *President Jose Maria Aznar, March 20, 2003*

Turkey

"You should know that the fact that we opened Turkey's airspace to US... is aimed at protecting our state's relations with its allies, adopting measures to ensure our security against possible developments, bringing about a speedy end to the war, instituting postwar peace, protecting Iraq's integrity, and averting acts of provocation that will affect the entire region as well as our country." -- *Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan, March 21, 2003*

Uganda

"The cabinet sitting under the chairmanship of HE Yoweri Museveni, the president of Uganda, on 21 March 2003, decided to support the US-led coalition to disarm Iraq by force. The cabinet also decided that if need arises, Uganda will assist in any way possible."
-- *Minister of Foreign Affairs James Wapakhabulo, March 24, 2003*

Ukraine

"We are against war as a means of solving international problems and we believe everything should be done to avoid large casualties among civilians and the military on both sides. But in my opinion, we should not forget about the actions of Saddam Hussein. By his aggressive policies and ambition to possess weapons of mass destruction he has called this great tragedy upon his people." -- *President Leonid Kuchma, March 26, 2003*

United Kingdom

"If the only means of achieving the disarmament of Iraq of weapons of mass destruction is the removal of the regime, then the removal of the regime has to be our objective. It is important that we realize that we have come to this position because we have given every opportunity for Saddam voluntarily to disarm, that the will - not just of this country but of the United Nations - now has to be upheld." -- *Prime Minister Tony Blair, March 20, 2003*

United States

"We come to Iraq with respect for its citizens, for their great civilization and for the religious faiths they practice. We have no ambition in Iraq, except to remove a threat and restore control of that country to its own people." -- *President George Bush, March 19, 2003*

Uzbekistan

"We unambiguously support the position of the United States to resolve the Iraqi problem... If this genie is let out of the bottle, it won't be possible to put it back. It's necessary to take the most coordinated measures to make sure that the genie isn't out of the bottle....The global community has no right to play with this situation for the sake of its future. I believe the U.S. has grounds for the stance it has assumed, and therefore radical measures need to be taken."
-- *President Islam Karimov, March 7, 2003*



Open meeting of the Security Council on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

26.3.2003

Statement by H.E. Mr. Thorsteinn Ingólfsson, Permanent Representative of Iceland to the United Nations at the open meeting of the Security Council on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait
26 March 2003

Mr. President,

Iceland has aligned itself with the statement made by Greece on behalf of the European Union.

In addition, Iceland would like to state the following.

Iceland regrets that Iraq has had to face the serious consequences of military action. This would not have been necessary had the Iraqi regime decided to change its attitude and cooperate immediately, actively and fully, as it was obliged to by resolution 1441.

The Icelandic Government has given its political support to the coalition of states for the immediate disarmament of Iraq. This is due to our conviction that action was necessary to ensure the implementation of all relevant UN resolutions regarding the disarmament of Iraq.

We urge Member States of the UN to unite in the work ahead and to secure full UN role in humanitarian assistance to the Iraqi people and post-war reconstruction of their country. The Iraqi people need the full support of the international community to be able to rise again to prosperity, democracy, dignity and peaceful coexistence with their neighbours after decades of dictatorship and aggression.

Thank you Mr. President

Innkomið skjal: Bréf/Fax

27. mars 2003

Málsnúmer
Fyrirtæki/stofnun
Staðsetning
Nafn
Heimilisfang (1)
Heimilisfang (2)
Póstnúmer
Póststaður
Land
Símanúmer
Bréfasími
Kennitala
Skráð

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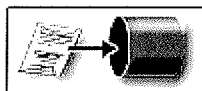
Tegund innkomins skjals
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08.D.514

Efnisflokkur skjals:
Dagsetning innkomins
skjals:
Staðsetning
Sent til
Efni

Almennt
27.03.2003

Fréttatilkynning frá sendiráði Sádí Arabíu í Stokkhólmi varðandi stríðið í Írak



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Innkomið skjal

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

*Royal Embassy of
Saudi Arabia
Stockholm*



سفارة المملكة العربية السعودية
استكهولم

Thursday 27 March 2003

Press Release

Minister of Foreign Affairs HRH Prince Saud Al-Faisal, in response to what has been circulated in international mass media concerning an “initiative” forwarded by Saudi Arabia to bring about an end to the war between Iraq and the United States, explained that what the Kingdom had expressed were only general ideas, which it has asserted on more than one occasion. These ideas, forwarded to both parties, are based on the necessity for a quick halt to the war, resolution of international differences on the Iraqi question, and the need to return to the peaceful means of working together within the framework of the United Nations in order to maintain the national sovereignty of Iraq and save its civil institutions and people from the devastating effects of the war.

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28 MAR 2003
Abm.



SENDIRÁÐ ÍSLANDS
Washington, D.C.

1156 15th Street, N.W. Suite 1200
Washington, D.C. 20005
Sími: +(202) 265 6653, fax: +(202) 265 6656

Utanríkisráðuneytið
Stefán Skjaldarson, skrifstofustjóri

Washington, 27. mars 2003
Tilvísun: WAS02090019/08.D.611; 08.D.514
AA/--

Hjálagt sendast með Tómasi H. Heiðar, þjóðréttarfræðingi, trúnaðarskjöl sem dreift var á upplýsingafundi í bandaríska varnarmálaráðuneytinu 26. mars sl., sjá einnig frásögn inni á máli.

F.h.s.

Auðunn Atlason.

Skyal nr. 63

27. mars 2003



Auðunn Atlason
27.03.2003 16:09

Til:
afrit:
Tilvísun:
Bréfalykill:
Efni:

WAS02090019
08.D.611, 08.D.514
Framlag Litháen til aðgerða gegn Írak.

Dear Mr. Atlason, It was very nice to meet you yesterday at the State Department. As agreed please find below some information on Lithuania's position on Iraq and on the decision of Lithuanian Parliament on involvement of Lithuanian troops in Iraq.

Kind regards,
Jarek Neverovic
Embassy of Lithuania

LITHUANIA'S POSITION ON MILITARY CONFLICT IN IRAQ

Lithuania has always spoken out for peaceful resolution of conflicts. However, we have also stood by the opinion that the UN inspections in Iraq could not go on for indefinite time, if Iraq would not cooperate fully.

Lithuania expresses its regret that Saddam Hussein's regime did not take the last opportunity made available for it. In our belief, the operation launched by the coalition is the last-resort step aimed at Iraq's disarmament, which was envisaged by the UN Security Council Resolution 1441.

We assure of Lithuania's readiness to contribute by political and other limited measures to the actions of the international coalition in order to disarm Iraq.

We hope that the military action in Iraq will last as short as possible, which would allow avoiding negative consequences both for the stability in the Middle East and for the economy of the entire world.

In addressing the issue of its contribution to the further settlement of the crisis in Iraq, Lithuania will first of all follow the general principles of humanism. Lithuania is prepared to contribute to the normalisation of the humanitarian situation, closely coordinating its actions with the relevant international institutions.

In our view, during this demanding time it is especially important for the US and Europe to maintain unity, to secure the Euro-Atlantic link, and to jointly seek solutions to the strategic issues.

25Mar2003 LITHUANIAN PARLIAMENT DECIDES TO SEND TROOPS TO GULF.

VILNIUS. March 25 (Interfax) - The Lithuanian parliament has passed a resolution on the involvement of Lithuanian troops in the international operation in the Persian Gulf.

Lithuania "will send a humanitarian mission of Lithuanian servicemen consisting of up to 10 experts on cargo handling and up to six military medics to the Iraqi armed conflict zone for a period of six months for participation in the international operation led by the United States," the parliamentary press service told Interfax on Tuesday.

Lithuanian Prime Minister Algirdas Brazauskas said that sending servicemen to the conflict zone will be a purely humanitarian act. "It will not be involvement in the conflict or participation in hostilities, but assistance to people exposed to the war," he said in an interview on national radio.

"If Lithuania's representatives go to the Persian Gulf area, they will go when the war ends," he said.

The Defense Council at its first session on March 17 formulated Lithuania's official stance on Iraq. Lithuania shared the belief of other NATO candidate-countries that they should support a peaceful settlement of the conflict, but if war broke out, they pledged to support the coalition of the United States and its allies.

Innkomið skjal: Bréf/Fax

28. mars 2003

Málsnúmer	WAS02090019
Fyrirtæki/stofnun	Sendiráð Íslands í Ottawa
Staðsetning	
Nafn	Hjálmar W. Hannesson
Heimilisfang (1)	360 Albert St., 7th floor, Suite 710
Heimilisfang (2)	
Póstnúmer	
Póststaður	Ottawa, ON K1R 7X7
Land	Canada
Símanúmer	+1-(613) 482 1944
Bréfasími	+1-(613) 482 1945
Kennitala	
Skráð	

Tegund innkomins skjals
Bréfalykill:

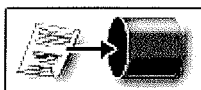
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Efnisflokkur skjals:
Dagsetning innkomins
skjals:

Almennt
27.03.2003

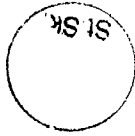
Staðsetning
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Efni

Úr kanadískum blöðum - Bandaríkin versus Írak



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Innkomið skjal



Hjálmar W. Hannesson
Ambassador of Iceland • Ambassadeur d'Islande

1/4

27.3.03

Til Stefáns Skjaldars.
M. tilvísun í tölvupóst
sýna nokkru.

Afrit til:
Bergdísar Ellertsd.
Helga Agústssonar

Kveðja,
Hjálmar

EMBASSY OF ICELAND / AMBASSADE D'ISLANDE
360 ALBERT STREET, SUITE 710, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA, K1R 7X7
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28. MAR 2003	
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MARCH 27, 2003

White House 2/4 consulted Cellucci on rebuke

'This came right from the top,'
U.S. official says

BY SHAWN MCCARTHY
OTTAWA BUREAU CHIEF

U.S. Ambassador Paul Cellucci was delivering a rebuke straight from President George W. Bush's White House this week when he complained of Canada's refusal to participate in the war in Iraq, U.S. officials confirmed yesterday.

Despite Liberal government assurances that the Bush administration had accepted the Canadian decision gracefully, U.S. officials say Mr. Bush and his advisers are furious, not only with the decision to stay out of the battle but also

with what they say is the anti-American rhetoric that Prime Minister Jean Chrétien has tolerated.

Sources said national security adviser Condoleezza Rice consulted Mr. Cellucci about the message he was to deliver at a speech on Tuesday in Toronto.

"This came right from the top," one U.S. official said.

When Mr. Chrétien announced the Canadian position, Liberal ministers had assured the Bush team that, while Canada would not participate in the war, it also would not criticize the U.S. and British effort in Iraq.

However, American officials noted that Mr. Chrétien quickly characterized the war as "unjustified" and then failed to condemn Natural Resources Minister Herb Dhaliwal, who called Mr. Bush a "failed statesman."

Mr. Cellucci's speech referred specifically to Mr. Dhaliwal's comments and Mr. Chrétien's failure to rebuke him.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's Office said there was advance warning that Mr. Cellucci would express U.S. frustration with Canada in his speech.

"We were made aware informally that the speech would be made and that the word 'disappointed' would be used," said Stephen Hogue, press secretary for Mr. Chrétien.

THE GLOBE AND MAIL
THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 2003

Canada not anti-U.S., Martin says

U.S. ambassador's speech crossed line, two MPs tell Chrétien in caucus meeting

BY JANE TABER, OTTAWA

Paul Martin, the man many people expect to be Canada's next prime minister, attempted to soothe strained U.S. relations yesterday while the furor over the war in Iraq continued to build in Ottawa and more Liberal politicians objected to the United States ambassador's harsh words for Canada.

Two Ontario Liberal MPs, Byron Wilfert and Alex Shepherd, told Prime Minister Jean Chrétien during the closed-door caucus meeting that U.S. Ambassador Paul Cellucci had "crossed the line" when he said the United States is "disappointed and upset that Canada is not fully supporting us now."

Mr. Cellucci's statements, made in a speech Tuesday, provoked an emotional debate and aroused huge interest across the country

about Canada's relationship with its closest neighbour.

That debate was mirrored on Parliament Hill yesterday, with the Canadian Alliance accusing the government of being anti-American and some Liberal MPs accusing Mr. Cellucci of being anti-Canadian.

Durham MP Alex Shepherd hinted in the caucus meeting that Mr. Cellucci should be expelled if he keeps up his rhetoric.

"He is a guest in our country. We expect him to act like a guest," Mr. Shepherd said in an interview later. "If you're going to beat up on your friends, you are not going to have any friends."

But a Liberal MP whose riding is on the U.S. border in Eastern Ontario said Mr. Cellucci's remarks show that the bond between the United States and Canada is strong. "It speaks to the strength of

the relationship that [Mr. Cellucci] can be so brutally honest," Joe Jordan said, adding that any notion of expelling the ambassador for his remarks is "lunacy."

"I think he was just doing his job," Mr. Jordan said. "Don't shoot the messenger."

Mr. Wilfert, parliamentary secretary in Finance Minister John Manley, said Mr. Cellucci should be more "temperate" and "look carefully" at Canada's response to the United States, especially after the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks when Canada took in U.S. planes and passengers.

Minutes after they spoke in caucus, Mr. Martin granted a rare forum to reporters outside the caucus room, telling them that his government is not anti-American.

"There is a disagreement; it is a question of principle," he said, avoiding a direct reference to Mr. Cellucci's remarks. "But it is not the first time, and it is important now that we work together."

Such was the intensity of the debate in political Ottawa that Lib-

The U.S. is disappointed and upset that Canada is not fully supporting us now, U.S. Ambassador Paul Cellucci said in his speech.



eral Senator Laurier LaPierre cried in the chamber yesterday, saying he had been unfairly accused of an anti-American slur.

The senator was quoted in the Senate record as saying, "Screw the Americans" during a heated debate. What he said was, "So did the Americans."

At Queen's Park yesterday, Ontario Premier Ernie Eves and his government endorsed the U.S. attack on Iraq and supported the U.S. ambassador's criticisms of the federal government.

"This morning at our cabinet meeting, members of our executive council were unanimous in our support for you and your fel-

low Americans," Mr. Eves wrote in a letter to Mr. Cellucci.

A Web page, www.wesupport-thensa.ca, urges Canadians to sign a petition supporting the U.S. campaign.

"The purpose of this website is to send a message to Prime Minister Chrétien and his supporters that he is NOT speaking on behalf of the Canadian people whom he represents," the Web page says.

The Canadian Alliance concentrated its efforts in Question Period yesterday on what it says is the anti-U.S. stand of Mr. Chrétien's government.

"Mr. Speaker, the Prime Minister finally has a legacy. He is the first prime minister in Canadian history to abandon our British and American allies at a time of need, and he has brought Canada-U.S. relations to their lowest level in modern times," Jason Kenney said.

With reports from Shaun McCarthy, Richard Mackie, Murray Campbell and Jill Nault

Six Canadians are in battle zones, despite Ottawa's hands-off policy

Globe + mail 27.3.03

BY DANIEL LEBLANC, OTTAWA

Six Canadian Forces members on exchange programs with coalition troops are serving in battle zones in Iraq, despite Ottawa's official policy of staying out of the war.

The Department of National Defence has refused to say whether any of the present 31 exchange participants are in Iraq, but The Globe and Mail has confirmed that six individuals are on the ground, in a logistical or support position for combat troops involved in heavy fighting.

Some of the Canadians — one is understood to be a woman — are believed to be attached to British units in southern Iraq.

Canadian Forces members serving in exchanges are also stationed on board USS Constellation and AWACS radar planes.

The federal government refuses officially to join or support the war in Iraq, led by U.S., British and Australian forces. On the other hand, it says it will not call back any military Canadians who have been deployed in the Persian Gulf area as part of exchange programs with those nations.

In Question Period yesterday, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien insisted exchange participants "are not part of the combat troops."

The NDP and the Bloc Québécois argued that providing any assistance to the U.S.-led attack amounts to participation. Exchange participants are wearing their Canadian uniforms and are

'So much for not being involved in combat. Complicity in [George W.] Bush's war is contempt of Parliament.'

New Democrat MP Alexa McDonough on hearing that Canadian Forces members are on the ground in Iraq

paid by the federal government.

"So much for not being involved in combat," New Democrat MP Alexa McDonough said in the House. "Complicity in [George W.] Bush's war is contempt of Parliament."

The Bloc compared the work of Canadian personnel in Iraq to that of U.S. members of a supply convoy who were captured by Iraqis over the weekend.

"They are at war. People are not at war if they are not there, but in this case, people are there and are participating in a war, which the Prime Minister said was not justified," Bloc Leader Gilles Duceppe said.

Canadian Forces members are also part of crews on airborne warning and control system aircraft (AWACS) planes, which direct air traffic, including fighter jets, in war zones.

Mr. Chrétien said the Canadians are on AWACS that oversee more than just Iraq.

"The people who are involved in flying in AWACS claim they are covering many countries in their surveillance, not only one country. They are doing a job today that they have been doing for many months," he said.

The U.S. ambassador in Ottawa, Paul Cellucci, criticized Canada on Tuesday for failing officially to support the war in Iraq. In his speech, however, he did point out that Canada is providing a strong military presence in the region, including three warships patrolling the Strait of Hormuz.

"Ironically, because of the presence in the Persian Gulf, [Canada] will provide more support for this war in Iraq indirectly than most of those 46 countries that are fully supporting us," he told the Economic Club of Toronto.

Defence Minister John McCallum said yesterday that Canada has provided a "substantial" military presence in the area.

"Clearly, [Mr. Cellucci] wanted our position to be different over all, but he also clearly recognized the value of what we're doing," Mr. McCallum said.

Mr. McCallum said Canadian ships and planes are focused on the "war on terrorism," launched after Sept. 11, 2001, and aimed at al-Qaeda forces in Afghanistan and at the possibility of terrorist threats in the Persian Gulf.

Citing security as a reason, Mr. McCallum refused to say whether any Canadian exchange participant had actually entered Iraq.

Innkomið skjal: Blaðagrein

27. mars 2003

Málsnúmer
Fyrirtæki/stofnun
Staðsetning
Nafn
Heimilisfang (1)
Heimilisfang (2)
Póstnúmer
Póststaður
Land
Símanúmer
Bréfasími
Kennitala
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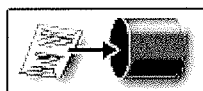
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Efnisflokkur skjals:
Dagsetning innkomins
skjals:

Almennt
27.03.2003

Staðsetning
Sent til
Efni

"Global Divide Deepens as U.S. Bombs Iraq



GoPro Object store

Innkomið skjal

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Global Divide Deepens as U.S. Bombs Iraq

Russia's President Denounces Attack As 'Political Mistake'

As the bombs began to fall on Baghdad, global divisions over the U.S. policy became even clearer and in some places deepened significantly.

Leaders of Russia, Germany and France criticized the U.S. for attacking

By Philip Shishkin, Alan Cullison,
and Charles Fleming

Iraq, even as the European Union tried to limit the damage from the most divisive foreign-policy crisis during its history.

In Asia, while strong condemnation came from some quarters, the start of the American campaign also moved some fence-sitters to throw their weight and support behind the U.S. military action.

The strongest European rebuke of the military strikes came from Russian President Vladimir Putin who denounced the attack with fervor, calling it unlawful, unjustified and "a big political mistake." His statement signaled that the U.S. decision to attack Iraq could lead to a bigger-than-expected rift with Russia.

China leveled unusually harsh criticism of the U.S. attack and called for an immediate cessation of hostilities. "The military operation against Iraq is a violation of the United Nations' charter and the basic norms of international law," Foreign Ministry spokesman Kong Quan told reporters. Though he refused to say whether China would seek the U.S.'s censure in the U.N. Security Council, Mr. Kong said Beijing will try to rally others in the international community to put a stop to the war.

By contrast, South Korean President Roh Moo Hyun, a reluctant supporter of Washington's foreign-policy aims since taking office last month, said in a television address Thursday: "I believe the war on Iraq was an inevitable measure to eliminate weapons of mass destruction as quickly as possible, at a time when diplomatic efforts to resolve the issue peacefully have failed."

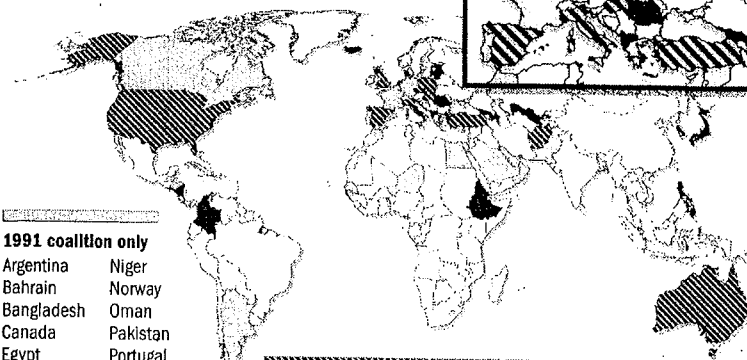
Mr. Putin's reaction was another indication the White House misread its ability to pressure the Kremlin into supporting its plans to topple the regime of Saddam Hussein. U.S. diplomats and analysts had expected the Kremlin, after attempting to block an attack on Iraq in the U.N., to go mute on the subject after the beginning of hostilities.

Instead, Mr. Putin called a special cabinet meeting in the Kremlin to discuss the attack, and began by tersely reading a three-page statement, saying that "military actions are taking place contrary to the world public opinion, contrary to the principles and norms of international law and the charter of the U.N."

French President Jacques Chirac, who along with his German and Russian counterparts led the European antiwar camp, sounded more conciliatory in his

Coalition Then and Now

Many of the partner countries that were part of the 34-nation coalition that fought Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War are not participating in the U.S.-led attack on Iraq.



1991 coalition only

Argentina	Niger
Bahrain	Norway
Bangladesh	Oman
Canada	Pakistan
Egypt	Portugal
France	Qatar
Germany	Saudi Arabia
Greece	Senegal
Honduras	Syria
Kuwait	United Arab Emirates
Morocco	

*Czechoslovakia since has split into two nations: the Czech Republic and Slovakia, which are both part of the 2003 coalition.

1991 and 2003 coalitions

Afghanistan	Netherlands
Australia	Spain
Czechoslovakia*	Turkey
Denmark	Poland
Hungary	United Kingdom
Italy	United States
South Korea	

Source: Associated Press

2003 coalition only

Albania	Japan
Azerbaijan	Latvia
Colombia	Lithuania
El Salvador	Macedonia
Eritrea	Nicaragua
Estonia	Philippines
Ethiopia	Romania
Georgia	Uzbekistan

criticism of the U.S. and British strikes. Mr. Chirac was careful to avoid mentioning either the U.S. or the U.K. by name and, without formally condemning the attacks, said simply that he "regretted" that the attacks were launched without United Nations' approval.

German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, who on Thursday called the U.S. attacks "a bad decision," said the substance of badly wounded German-American relations isn't in danger. German Interior Minister Otto Schily warned "the al Qaeda network may step up its terrorist activities against the backdrop of war."

Criticism of the U.S. was stiff among most of the developing and Islamic countries in Asia. In Indonesia, more than 10,000 protesters marched on the U.S. Embassy in Jakarta to voice their opposition to the war. And leaders in the world's largest Muslim country fear that opposition to the war could grow—and become more violent—if the war in Iraq is prolonged. Indonesia suffered last year the worst terrorist attack by Islamic extremists since Sept. 11, 2001, when just under 200 people were killed in a bombing on the resort island of Bali.



Vladimir Putin

Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri, who backed the Bush administration's war in Afghanistan during 2001, was quick to announce Thursday she believed the U.S. war contravened international law and demanded a cessation of hostilities.

Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro

Koizumi, however, lent his support to the U.S. war effort, despite facing a public that has displayed deep opposition to any U.S. military action. Tokyo is barred by its constitution from sending troops to fight alongside American forces, but Mr. Koizumi pledged more than \$5 million (\$4.7 million) toward medical aid and funds to help pay for the reconstruction of Iraq.

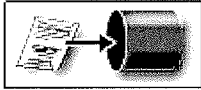
Russia, France and Germany made another desperate push to bring the Iraq crisis back under the auspices of the U.N. Mr. Putin called for the U.N. Security Council to again take up the issue of Iraq, "and to achieve a genuine solution of the issue of Iraq on the basis of U.N. Security Council resolutions." In a telephone conversation Thursday, Messrs. Chirac and Schröder also stressed the need to move the crisis back into the Security Council.

Leaders from the EU's 15 member-nations gathered in Brussels on Thursday night to test that resilience during an economic summit overshadowed by war in Iraq. In presummit statements, European officials said the bloc needs to expedite structural revisions and economic integration in part to make Europe a stronger military and political player on the global stage. "We need to deal with economic and social problems to strengthen Europe on all fronts," said Georges Jacobs, president of Europe's largest employer federation, Unice.

Weaning Europe away from its decades-long dependence on the U.S. for security emerged as a major theme in the run-up to the summit. "We cannot rely on others to defend our wealth and security," said European Commission President Romano Prodi. "These difficult circumstances also show it is time to draw the lessons from the crisis. Europe can make an effective contribution to peace in the world only if its nations pull together within the European Union."

[28.03.2003]

Skjal nr. 66



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Missteps With Turkey Prove Costly

Diplomatic Debacle Denied U.S. a Strong Northern Thrust in Iraq

By Glenn Kessler and Philip P. Pan
Washington Post Staff Writers
Friday, March 28, 2003; Page A01

Under the original Pentagon war plan, a powerful force of Army tanks and tens of thousands of troops now would be bearing down on Baghdad from northern Iraq as other heavily armored troops converged on the capital from the south.

Neither is happening. In the south, Army troops and Marines are bogged down by supply problems and unexpected Iraqi resistance. In the north, 1,000 lightly armed U.S. paratroopers only arrived Wednesday night, not enough to seriously challenge the Iraqi government. The reason is that Turkey, a close NATO ally that shares a 218-mile border with Iraq, earlier this month refused a Bush administration request to permit the armored troop deployment from its soil.

One week into the war, the administration's inability to win Turkey's approval has emerged as an important turning point in the U.S. confrontation with Iraq that senior U.S. officials now acknowledge may ultimately prolong the length of the conflict. It is a story of clumsy diplomacy and mutual misunderstanding, U.S. and Turkish officials said. It also illustrates how the administration undercut its own efforts to broaden international support for war by allowing its war plan to dictate the pace of its diplomacy, diplomats and other experts in U.S.-Turkish relations said.

Turkey's rejection was especially surprising to administration officials because Turkey has loyally backed U.S. military actions since the Korean War a half-century ago. In retrospect, U.S. officials say, they made unrealistic demands on the new government of Turkey, which was installed only in November, insisting on a vote on whether it would accept as many as 90,000 U.S. troops even as President Bush was still publicly claiming he had made no decision to attack Iraq. U.S. officials repeatedly set deadlines for action, but then took no action when the deadlines passed, costing the administration credibility and inflating Turkey's sense of importance.

Some senior officials in Turkey, where 94 percent of the population opposed the war, even began to believe they could halt a military conflict through inaction on the U.S. request. The Turkish prime minister at the time, Abdullah Gul, appeared racked with doubts about a war, and Turkish officials suggest he secretly opposed the American troop request.

The deadlines were never real, U.S. officials admit now, but merely a feint to keep pressure on Turkey. The Pentagon augmented the pressure by keeping three dozen ships packed with tanks and heavy equipment for the Army's 4th Infantry Division bobbing off the Turkish coast in the eastern Mediterranean awaiting permission to offload.

When the Turkish government finally agreed to schedule a vote on the U.S. request on March 1, parliament voted it down.

The State Department and Vice President Cheney's office both pushed to send the ships to Kuwait to shore up the Marines and Army forces assembling there for a southern invasion. Bush, in fact, had warned Turkish officials that the United States did not need a northern front for a successful war,

according to a senior administration official.

But the military, in particular Army Gen. Tommy R. Franks, the head of U.S. Central Command and one of the chief architects of the war plan, clung to the idea that Turkey ultimately would accept the troops, officials said. The Pentagon insisted that administration diplomats press the government in Ankara to reverse the vote.

The ships started moving through the Red Sea to Kuwait only after the war started last week, and the 4th Infantry Division will not be ready to move into Iraq until at least mid-April.

"The Turks came to think we would pay anything for their cooperation," a senior U.S. official said. "The Turks got to believe they were indispensable, and it colored their capacity to decide when they had negotiated enough."

Yasir Yakis, the former Turkish foreign minister who played a key role in the talks with the United States, was quoted saying as much last week in the newspaper Vatan. "We thought the United States needed the northern front. We made bargaining plans based on this. We did not consider the possibility that they would apply Plan B," he said, using the phrase for an invasion of Iraq without Turkish cooperation.

Turkey's rejection not only forced a rewrite of the war plan, but it undercut the administration's broader diplomatic efforts to win international support for an invasion. Diplomats said the image of Turkey resisting U.S. pressure emboldened smaller countries on the U.N. Security Council to reject a proposed U.S.-British resolution authorizing military action. The failure of that resolution in turn made it impossible for the United States to recruit such close allies as Canada and Mexico to join the fight against Iraq, since they had tied their support to a new resolution.

Moreover, the impasse seriously damaged U.S.-Turkish relations, administration officials now acknowledge. Turkey was the last NATO ally to grant permission for U.S. warplanes to enter its airspace for the war, and a U.S. special envoy has been in and out of Ankara this week to prevent Turkey from sending its own troops into northern Iraq. Once portrayed as an indispensable ally and the U.S. model for a Muslim democracy, Turkey now finds itself scorned by Washington and in a position to be blamed if the war goes poorly.

Both sides clearly failed to see that the other had changed in important ways since they cooperated during the Persian Gulf War in 1991, analysts said. More broadly, two countries that forged a Cold War alliance against a common Soviet threat found their interests diverging sharply in the case of a war in Iraq.

"The relationship with the United States, which had at one time seemed so special and fundamental, has been badly frayed," said Morton Abramowitz, who was U.S. ambassador to Turkey during the first Gulf War. "There is unhappiness and frustration in the U.S. government."

'Support Is Assured'

In early December, Deputy Defense Secretary Paul D. Wolfowitz flew into Ankara for talks with Turkish leaders. He emerged exuberant. "Turkish support is assured" for a war with Iraq, Wolfowitz told reporters. "Turkey has been with us always in the past, and they will be with us now."

Despite Wolfowitz's enthusiasm, however, the undercurrents of a debacle were already in motion. Polls showed more than 90 percent of the Turkish public opposed a war. Some U.S. officials, meanwhile, were uncomfortable with the size of the request contemplated by the Pentagon -- originally 90,000 troops, later dropped to 62,000 -- because they were worried that it was too much for Turkey, a Muslim country being asked to support a war against a Muslim neighbor.

But most U.S. officials took comfort in the judgment that Turkey's political establishment, especially the influential military, could be relied on to support the United States. Historically, the military and the political elite have been at the forefront of Turkey's westernization and modernization. But the Bush administration failed to recognize the tremendous changes that have swept Turkish society, including the military, over the past decade, as well as the country's deep frustration with how it fared after the 1991 Gulf War.

Turgut Ozal, the popular Turkish president, strongly backed the United States in the 1991 war, opening Turkish airspace and air bases and even pushing to send Turkish troops to help expel Iraq from Kuwait. Afterward, however, the United States failed to come through with all its promises of economic aid in return for Turkey's support. Because Iraq was Turkey's largest trading partner, the Turkish economy suffered, beginning a slide that culminated in 2000 with a financial crisis in which the currency collapsed and unemployment skyrocketed.

Equally important, Turks blamed the Gulf War for emboldening Kurdish separatists, who began using northern Iraq as a base of operations to attack Turkey from their strongholds in the country's southeast. More than 30,000 people died in the ensuing conflict, perhaps half of them Turkish soldiers, before the 1999 cease-fire that followed the capture of Kurdish separatist leader Abdullah Ocalan by Turkish special forces in Kenya.

Though the United States helped capture Ocalan and condemned his Kurdistan Workers' Party as a terrorist group, it also criticized Turkey's human rights record during the war and its refusal to grant Kurds full cultural rights. These criticisms, and U.S. assistance to the Iraqi Kurds in northern Iraq, fueled suspicions in the Turkish military about U.S. intentions.

Mumtaz Soysal, a former Turkish foreign minister, said the military resisted the current Bush administration's plan to attack Iraq because it was worried the United States might allow Iraqi Kurds to establish an independent state, which could encourage more separatist fighting in Turkey. "This was our Vietnam War," he said. "The military took all risks, and at a high cost in lives, they finally succeeded. It was an expensive victory, and they don't want that victory to be wasted."

At the same time, Turkey's military and political elite is not as powerful as it once was. In November's elections, voters threw out all of the previous governing parties and allowed the fledgling, anti-establishment Justice and Development Party to form a government on its own. The military, which has long viewed itself as the guardian of a secular Turkish state, viewed the result with alarm because the party has roots in political Islam. The military therefore had its own reasons for wanting the country's new leaders to fail in their first major test with Washington.

The new government, beset with crises involving the country's efforts to gain entry into the European Union and U.N. attempts to negotiate a peace settlement in Cyprus, dragged its feet on dealing with the troop request. In early February, Cheney called Gul and urged him to call a vote in parliament within days, just before the Muslim holiday of Bayram, Turkish officials said. Gul said no -- he said he would try to arrange it by Feb. 18 -- but word of the phone call spread and contributed to a belief in Ankara that the United States was oblivious to the political predicament faced by the Justice and Development Party.

'Do This Ourselves'

The week before the parliamentary vote that U.S. officials expected on Feb. 18, a delegation led by Yakis arrived in Washington to discuss Turkey's financial package for agreeing to the troop request. The administration had offered \$4 billion -- \$2 billion in grants and \$2 billion in military credits. But a day of negotiations went nowhere.

Administration officials even arranged a meeting between the Turks and House Speaker J. Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.), who assured them Congress would honor the president's budget request for Turkey. Yakis preferred a written commitment, but the Turkish ambassador, Faruk Logoglu, told him Hastert's word was the best they could get under the U.S. system.

That night, at 9, Yakis called Secretary of State Colin L. Powell at home and insisted he had to see him. Powell was due to fly early the next morning to New York to haggle with France and other U.N. Security Council members over whether to continue weapons inspections in Iraq. But he agreed that Yakis and the Turkish economics minister could come to his spacious McLean home at 10:30. When they arrived, Powell, still dressed in jacket and tie, ushered them into his dining room, according to an official who was present. He didn't offer them food or a drink.

Yakis told Powell the \$4 billion offer wasn't enough. He had consulted with Ankara and his government had decided to ask for \$92 billion over five years, the official said. Failing that, Ankara wanted \$22 billion in the first year.

Powell noted that the entire foreign aid budget for the United States was \$18.5 billion. As the clock neared midnight, Powell told them he would ask Bush to raise the U.S. offer to \$6 billion, with \$1 billion that could be used immediately for a loan of \$8 billion to \$10 billion.

During the negotiations, Bush had made only a handful of calls on the troop request. U.S. officials more or less expected the Turkish delegation's meeting with the president in the Oval Office the following day would seal the deal. Bush told Yakis he would agree to Powell's \$6 billion offer, but that was the maximum. "You are great negotiators," Bush said, according to U.S. and Turkish officials. "You got me to my top line. But it really is my top line."

Bush added that the decision was now up to Turkey. "We'd like you to be with us," he said. "But if you decide not to be with us, that's okay. We can do this ourselves."

'Time Ran Out'

The Feb. 18 date came and went. No vote took place. U.S. officials announced the equipment-laden ships would begin moving from the Mediterranean to Kuwait in 48 hours. But they didn't move, and in fact, more started to gather off the coast.

In Turkey, senior party officials said, a significant faction within the government believed Turkey could prevent a war by dragging out the negotiations and voting no if necessary. This view was reinforced by resistance to U.S. plans at the United Nations, and also by a meeting on Feb. 18 between Gul and French President Jacques Chirac during which Chirac praised the Turkish position, the officials said. Chirac spearheading efforts at the United Nations to continue inspections and avoid a war.

"We tried very hard to prevent the war," acknowledged one senior Turkish official, speaking on condition of anonymity. "Many believed it was possible. They didn't understand the Bush administration wouldn't listen."

Gul was strongly influenced by this faction, officials said. He visited Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iran in a regional peace effort, and hosted a conference of foreign ministers in Istanbul. He also dispatched a minister to Baghdad for talks with Iraqi officials, and sent a plane to bring the Iraqi vice president to Ankara.

"Up to some point, he believed in the notion that Turkey could do something to stop the war," said Fehmi Kuru, a popular antiwar columnist and a former classmate of Gul's. "But when time ran out, and the U.S. pressure increased, he realized it was impossible."

"As one after another after another deadline passed, they couldn't understand what we were all about, and figured they could just keep this going on forever," acknowledged a senior administration official.

By the time the vote was finally scheduled on March 1, party officials said Gul's qualms about the war were so obvious, he was unable to persuade parliament to approve the U.S. deployment. Speaking to parliament before the vote, lawmakers said, Gul failed to make a convincing case. "We could tell his heart wasn't in it," said one lawmaker.

M. Akif Beki, a senior journalist in Ankara, said the Bush administration failed to see that its request came at a juncture in Turkish history when the military and political establishment was turning away from the West while the country's Muslim traditionalists were embracing Western democratic values.

After all the months of delays and negotiations, U.S. officials themselves were split on how the vote would turn. "Some were absolutely convinced it would pass. It was Turkey and we are the United States," said a senior administration official. "The people who understood how arrogant we were, they understood it was a dicey vote."

The motion failed by three votes.

On Capitol Hill yesterday, Wolfowitz acknowledged that the parliamentary rejection made a "big difference" in the war. "There is no question," he said, "that if we had a U.S. armored force in northern Iraq right now, the end would be closer."

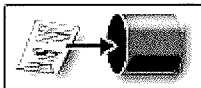
Pan reported from Ankara.

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Innkomið skjal: Bréf

2. apríl 2003

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Fyrirtæki/stofnun	Defense Intelligence Agency
Staðsetning	
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Land	
Símanúmer	
Bréfasími	
Kennitala	
Skráð	
Tegund innkomins skjals	Bréf
Bréfalykill:	08.D.611
	08.D.514
Efnisflokkur skjals:	Almennt
Dagsetning innkomins skjals:	28.03.2003
Staðsetning	Skjalasafn WAS
Sent til	
Efni	DIA Intelligence Update on Iraq



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Innkomið skjal



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
DEFENSE FOREIGN LIAISON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20340-



U-03, 3117/DXL

28 March 2003

Dear Attaché or Defense Representative,

DIA will present the second Operation Iraqi Freedom intelligence update on Wednesday, 2 April 2003. Attached, please find a response sheet with information on location, time, etc. Please return the completed response sheet via fax (703-614-8230) as soon as possible.

You have three options to get to the Pentagon: 1) Take the Metro, 2) Have someone drop you off, and 3) Drive yourself. Take Metro to the Pentagon if possible or have someone drop you off. Due to heightened security, increased parking restrictions, and a loss of available parking spaces due to construction, I highly discourage you from driving yourselves.

If you take the Metro, please plan to arrive 15-20 minutes early. The Metro entrance is the busiest entrance and the farthest from the conference room.

If you will have someone drop you off, you should use the River entrance. Please plan to arrive 5-10 minutes early. Call the Defense Foreign Liaison office (703-614-3254) as soon as possible and provide the driver's name and vehicle tag number.

Once again, I strongly suggest that you do not drive yourself to the Pentagon. If you choose to drive, be aware that parking is available only on a "first arrived/first served" basis and usually fills up very early. Plan to arrive *at least* 30-45 minutes early. Call the Defense Foreign Liaison office (703-614-3254) as soon as possible and provide your vehicle tag number. Visitor parking is located in North Parking lot, row 44B, off Boundary Channel Drive. You can use the North entrance from this parking lot.

Please tell us on the response sheet which of the three entrances you plan to use so that I can arrange to have an escort officer meet you and show you the way to the conference room.

MICHAEL A. HALBERT
Acting Chief
Defense Foreign Liaison

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Mótt.: Sendiráð Washington	
2 APR. 2003	
Db.nr.	08.D.6U

DIA Intelligence Update on Iraq

Wednesday, 2 April 2003

1100-1200 hours

DIA New Forsman Conference Room
(ME841)

Response:

Embassy: ICELAND

Rank & Name: THUDUNN ATLASON
COUNSELOR

I WILL / Will NOT Attend
(please circle only one)

I plan to: (please check only one and provide appropriate information)

☒ Take the Metro

☐ Have someone drop me off

Drivers name _____ Vehicle Tag # _____

☐ Drive myself (highly discouraged)

Vehicle Tag # _____

[02.04.2003]

Skjal nr 69

Skjal sem sýnir yfirlit yfir stuðningsríki hernaðaraðgerða í Írak á meðal NATO -ríkja, ESB, ESB-umsóknarríkja, EFTA/EES- og EFTA-ríkja.

RGK

FNY



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Stuðningur við hernaðaraðgerðir í Írak á meðal NATO-ríkja,
ESB, ESB-umsóknarríkja, EFTA/EES- og EFTA-ríkja.

Land	Coalition	NATO	NATO+7	ESB	ESB Kandídat	EES/EFTA	EFTA
Austurríki				X			
Bandaríkin	X	X					
Belgía		X		X			
Bretland	X	X		X			
Búlgaría	X		X		X		
Danmörk	X	X		X			
Eistland	X		X		X		
Finnland				X			
Frakkland		X		X			
Grikkland		X		X			
Holland	X	X		X			
Írland				X			
Ísland	X	X				X	
Ítalía	X	X		X			
Kanada	X	X					
Kýpur					X		
Lettland	X		X		X		
Lichtenstein						X	
Litháen	X		X		X		
Lúxemborg		X		X			
Malta					X		
Noregur		X				X	
Portúgal	X	X		X			
Pólland	X	X			X		
Rúmenía	X		X		X		
Slóvakía	X		X		X		
Slóvenía			X				
Spánn	X	X		X			
Sviss							X
Svíþjóð							
Tékkland	X	X			X		
Tyrkland	X	X		X	X		
Ungverjaland	X	X			X		
Þýskaland		X		X			
	18/34	13/19	6/7	7/15	10/12	1/3	0/1

Innkomið skjal: Fax

4. apríl 2003

Málsnúmer
Fyrirtæki/stofnun
Staðsetning
Nafn
Heimilisfang (1)
Heimilisfang (2)
Póstnúmer
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Bréfasími
Kennitala
Skráð

WAS02090019
Canada Embassy

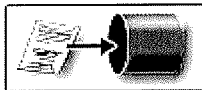
Tegund innkomins skjals
Bréfalykill:

Fax
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04.04.2003

Efnisflokkur skjals:
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skjals:
Staðsetning
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Efni

Skjalasafn WAS

Address on Canada - US Relations and the War in Iraq



GoPro Object store

Innkomið skjal



Mnr.: WAS 02090019
Mótt.: Sendirinn
APR 2003
Db.nr. 08.D. 60

Address on Canada-US Relations and the War in Iraq

Address by Stephen Harper, MP
Leader of the Canadian Alliance
Leader of the Official Opposition
House of Commons
Thursday, April 3, 2003

Speech leading the Debate on the Canadian Alliance motion:

"That the House of Commons express its regret and apologize for offensive and inappropriate statements made against the United States of America by certain Members of this House; that it reaffirm the United States to be Canada's closest friend and ally and; hope that the U.S.-led coalition in Iraq is successful in removing Saddam Hussein's regime from power; and that the House urge the Government of Canada to assist the coalition in the reconstruction of Iraq."

This is a very important motion as our allies and our friends head to victory in the war against Saddam, a war that we believe will change the world and its alliances and relationships fundamentally. This motion will assist Canada in preserving its place in the world, its relationships and its values. I believe there is not any reason why any honourable member of the House should find objection to this motion.

The motion is divided into two parts. The second part calls upon the House to support a successful military conclusion of the allied effort. It says that we hope "that the U.S.-led coalition in Iraq is successful in removing Saddam Hussein's regime from power", and it urges "the Government of Canada to assist the coalition in the reconstruction of Iraq".

To give a little bit of a personal backdrop to this, last night at Stornoway I hosted a reception for ambassadors and representatives of nearly 50 countries that have now joined the coalition. I did that on behalf of our caucus, and I believe on behalf of the silent majority of Canadians, to tell them – to tell these countries and to tell their people – that in this fight we Canadians are not and cannot be neutral any more than we can be for Saddam, that we are with our friends, with our allies and with our own troops, and that we support them for freedom, for democracy, for the reconstruction of Iraq and for the liberation of its people.

This is not a question on how this war happened or whether it should have occurred in the first place. It is something very different. It is now how this will play out and how we will stand in it.

We are always surprised by the wisdom of children, and I was struck a few days ago when by six year old son Benjamin asked me in the car, as we were listening to a radio broadcast on the war, "What happens, Dad, if Saddam wins?" He said that very fearfully, because to a six year old the outcome of a war is not obvious as it may be to some of us here.

We do have to cast our thoughts on what would be the consequences if Saddam were to be victorious, and all that he is and all that he aspires to be, if that were to be fulfilled. We have the luxury of guessing and second-guessing our friends and allies, but if we guessed wrong we would devastate, as a conclusion of this war, every aspect of our economy, our country and our future if we had the wrong outcome. That is why

Skjal nr. 72



Andy Rooney 60 Minutes.ht

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60 MINUTES: ANDY ROONEY

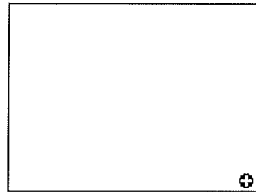
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Just Tell Us The Truth

NEW YORK, April 6, 2003



An Iraqi tank is on fire next to a destroyed armored vehicle. (AP Photo/Kyodo News)

The only real good news will be when this terrible time in American history is over.

(CBS) A weekly commentary by CBS News Correspondent Andy Rooney.

I've lived a long while now and I don't remember any more unpleasant times than these. I'm not even interested in reading the sports pages. I hate everything about this war except that we're winning it.

You can't even be critical, either, without sounding unpatriotic. It's why Peter Arnett got fired by NBC for speaking on Iraqi television.

I'm patriotic but I wish our government would stop treating this war as if they had to sell it to us with slick advertising slogans.

The White House Web site puts out a bulletin about the war with this headline: OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM.

Come on, all we want is the news, not a sales pitch.

They called our bombing campaign against Baghdad "Shock and Awe."

After the UN refused to approve the war, our government put together a list of countries it said supported us. They called it a "coalition of the willing."

The generals don't talk about American soldiers. It's always "coalition forces."

It's as if there were no Americans there.

Reporters have been sucked into it, too.

The word makes it sound as though we're just a few countries short of having the whole world on our side, and that isn't true. Most of the world is against us. The Administration says 49 countries are part of the coalition. I see that Eritrea, Uganda and Iceland are on our side.

The fact is, though, we're in this thing with the British, who have 45,000 soldiers there, and the Australians, who have 2,000. That's it. The other 46 wish us well or let us fly bombers over their country. Big deal.

We've practically bribed some of them. We offered Turkey \$15 billion to let our troops go through there but they refused. President Bush won't be sending the president of Turkey anything for his birthday this year.

There aren't any good wars, but this one is especially bad. We want to win it quickly without more death but we're grown-up people, too. The President, Rumsfeld and the generals ought to stop treating us like children. Tell us the truth. We can take it even when it's bad.

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And the only real good news will be when this terrible time in American history is over.

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
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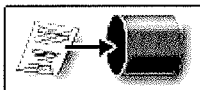
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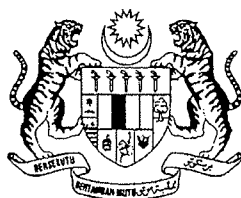
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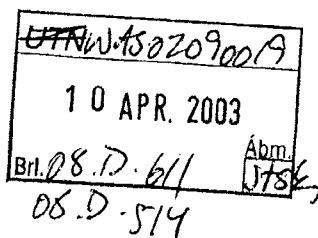
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**EMBASSY OF MALAYSIA
STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN**

7 April 2003



**THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S MOTION AT
SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY SESSION ON IRAQ**

In accordance with the Dewan Rakyat Standing Order 27(3), I beg to table the following motion:

THAT the US and its allies have launched a unilateral military strike against Iraq without the mandate and consent of the United Nations (UN) Security Council;

THAT the unilateral military action by the US and its allies is a breach of international law and the UN Charter;

THAT the rationale for the unilateral military action is totally unacceptable;

THAT the pre-emptive unilateral military action is not sanctioned by either the UN Charter or international law;

THAT the unilateral military action aimed at bringing about a regime change in Iraq tantamounts to an invasion of an independent and sovereign nation;

THUS, this House resolves to:

(1) Strongly condemn the unilateral military action by the US and its allies against Iraq;

(2) Urge the US and its allies to immediately cease the unilateral military action against Iraq;

(3) Call on all parties concerned to urgently return to the process of peaceful settlement in ensuring Iraq's compliance with UN Security Council resolutions relating to its alleged possession of weapons of mass destruction;

(4) Urge the US and its allies to respect the human rights of the people of Iraq and international conventions on human rights, especially the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War;

(5) That Malaysia, together with members of the Non-Aligned Movement and other states sharing similar stance, uphold the principles of international law and the UN Charter in dealing with issues affecting relations between nations;

(6) Appeal to the international community to extend expeditiously emergency relief to the people of Iraq;

(7) That this House convey this resolution to all legislatures and parliaments concerned, especially that of the US, Britain, Spain and Australia.

I thank you Mr Speaker for allowing this august House to debate the issue of the military action on Iraq by the US and its allies.

2. The world today has entered a very alarming and dangerous phase following the attack on Iraq by the US and its allies without the sanction of the UN. This has left a black mark in the history of the world which saw a superpower and its allies, in blatant disregard of international law, humanity and justice, attacking a state that is no longer able to defend itself let alone pose a threat to a superpower. That Iraq is dangerous and a threat to the whole world, with its weapons of mass destruction, is ridiculous and unacceptable as a reason for launching such attack.

3. Sadder still, the use of the latest weaponry and wholesale bombings of Iraq, which has been forced beforehand to destroy its defence system on the orders of the UN Security Council, is really unjust. After having suffered for 12 years under UN-imposed economic sanctions resulting in the loss of 1.5 million lives due to the shortage of food and medical supplies, the Iraqis now face bombings and rocket attacks against which they are defenceless and devoid of any means to protect themselves. Even the bomb shelters are no longer safe since the ordnance used against them could penetrate concrete and earthwork. Essentially this is not a war since the aggressor is the world's superpower and the victim totally lacks the ability to defend itself. Surely a quick victory is a foregone conclusion for the superpower. Regardless of whether victory is swift or long in coming, what is certain is that death and injuries inflicted on the Iraqis will be substantial.

4. In the aftermath of the Second World War, countries of the world agreed to establish the UN to save it from further wars. The world entrusted the five major powers with a veto right although this is contrary to democratic principles. And yet the world willingly accorded them such right believing that they would check anyone among them from resorting to aggression by using the veto power. Moreover, the world believes that these superpowers, in particular those non-Communist states, would uphold those principles and not renege.

5. It is most unfortunate that those which reneged on their promise are the very countries which often demand strict adherence to the principles regardless of the circumstances. The Security Council and the UN have themselves been marginalised by the US which discards all international law. The US unashamedly resorted to unilateral action, forsaking its role as a protector and becomes undependable instead.

6. This is the second occasion that the US has destroyed an international body which the Americans themselves initiated to legalise war. The US similarly destroyed the League of Nations which was formed after the First World War.

7. Today, smaller and weaker nations are no longer safe as the UN could no longer protect them from superpower aggression. The UN and international law are meaningless now. We have reverted to the Stone Age where might is right. It is thinkable now that the superpowers would violate sovereign nations at their whims and fancies simply because a country is perceived to be undemocratic, disrespectful of human rights, disregards religious freedom justifying for intervention and a regime change by way of exiling and assassinating an undesirable leader. This is what's left after international law and the UN have been destroyed. The rule of law no longer exists because the very people who coined this term are themselves the violators. If there is any action that is destructive and violates all principles meant to bring about a peaceful world which is free from oppression, then this is the biggest violation of all by a superpower-cum-nuclear power.

8. Malaysia reinforces the conviction that weapons of mass destruction are a threat to the world community and which the world can do without. Destruction of all these weapons without exception to any country is a prerequisite. But while Iraq is banned from possessing such weapons, its enemy, Israel, is not.

9. What guarantee is there that Israel would not use destructive weapons such as a nuclear bomb on its enemies given its wilful killing of Palestinians? Israel and the US have in fact threatened to use nuclear weapons as they deem fit in certain circumstances.

10. Despite repeated scrutiny, UN inspectors have failed to unearth any weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. Iraq may be hiding these weapons but they are not easily concealed given the sophisticated devices available to the superpowers to locate all nuclear and chemical weaponry. If at all they could be hidden, it is unlikely that their number is enough to destroy the world or Israel or its ally, the US. Any attempt by Iraq to use such weapons would prompt the superpowers, with their vast and superior nuclear weapons, to destroy Iraq and its leadership. Should Iraqis face annihilation in the search of weapons of mass destruction which may well not be in their country at all? While Bush and Blair claim they want to save the Iraqis, what is the meaning of security for dead Iraqis?

11. Of late, what is obvious is that it is not Iraq's weapons of mass destruction that is uppermost but the objective has shifted to ousting the Iraqi government and pursuing the strategic goals of the US and its allies. Towards this end, their strategy is not only to defeat Iraq but also station American forces permanently in West Asia to monitor and intimidate the governments and the people there. This means democracy is unlikely to flourish and instead authoritarian rules by foreign powers and their puppets will be a feature of the world system.

12. Gulf countries may have to accept superpower domination but this may not go down well with their people who will show their rejection by resorting to acts of violence, thus nurturing terrorism. We should be mindful that just when we thought the world was safe, New York and Washington suddenly came under attack. Despite the US and Britain being on full alert, there is nothing to guarantee security for all people at all places at all times. Terrorists bent on vengeance all this while could mount attacks maybe today, or tomorrow or a year or 10 years from now. The world will not be safe and people will forever live in fear. The world's economy will not recover, and political instability will prevail while relations between nations remain strained. The truth is that the success of the Sept 11 attacks is beyond the expectation of the perpetrators given the irrational reaction of the superpowers. By right, it is the root causes of terrorism that need addressing but instead irrational actions compounded the problem. The attack on Iraq will not help diminish the possibility of terrorist attacks from recurring.

13. For this reason, the government of Malaysia strongly condemns the action of the US, Britain and their allies on Iraq. Our strong stand is that war is not a means of ending hostilities between nations. War should only be allowed for the defence and security of a country under attack. Pre-emptive war against weaker nations by the superpowers and their allies should altogether be banned. Unilateral attacks should be illegalised and the world should act against anyone breaching this principle and international law.

14. We are relieved that at least there are superpowers which oppose the American and British actions. We highly commend France, Russia and China together with Germany and several other European nations for their opposition to the actions of US and its allies. We regard highly Americans and Britons who protested against their own governments alongside people from all over the world through anti-war demonstrations.

15. It is clear that this is not a war between Europe or Christians and Muslim countries. The opposition to the war by the leader of the Catholic Church Pope John Paul, the Archbishop of Canterbury of the Anglican Church and the Archbishop of Britain's Catholic Church prove that Christians at large are against US' actions. This is not a Crusade. This is a war between the superpowers, the US and Britain, and Iraq, a weak Muslim state. This is the actions of imperialists still in pursuit of world dominance. After launching attacks on the economy, they follow suit with military strikes. If the targeted country is strong, surely they won't attack. This is a cowardly act of a bully.

16. This alarming situation prompted the Malaysian government to embark on a mission to rescue Malaysians in Iraq and West Asia. Three C-130 aircraft have been dispatched to airlift the Malaysians home.

17. In the face of several potential problems that may undermine Malaysia's peace and stability, we have taken several measures, the most important being to preserve national stability and security.

18. Malaysia being a democratic country, it is understandable that Malaysians and their political parties have differing views on various matters. However, on the issue of the violation of international law and unilateral strikes against Iraq by the US and Britain, I hope we Malaysians and our political parties could come up with a common stance. Any differences between us on this issue can only lead to problems and weaken our resolve to oppose the violations of the UN Charter, international law and attacks on Iraq. We should bear in mind that now it is Iraq that is at the receiving end. No country will be safe after this. Defending Malaysia is the responsibility of all Malaysians.

19. Malaysia is not only a member of the Non-Aligned Movement but is currently its chairman. We are also a member of the OIC or the Organisation of Islamic Conference. At a time when a member nation of both organisations is under military attack, it is vital that we give support by being vocal in opposing the aggression by the US and its allies, which are the enemies of our friend.

20. We will be constantly under threat and will be recolonised by the superpowers who can turn their back on the UN if they so choose, unless the weaker nations close ranks. Whatever differences that we and our political parties may have, I am convinced that none among us is willing to see our country recolonised.

21. As NAM chairman, I've written letters expressing the movement's opposition to the war against one of its members, namely Iraq. We will use this channel to garner the support of as many countries in the world as possible to condemn the action of the US and its allies.

22. I hope that Malaysian non-governmental organisations would communicate with their counterparts in the US and Britain to influence their respective governments to stop attacking Iraq. Only the Americans and British people could bring their governments to stop attacking Iraq and persuade them to return to the UN fold. If the governments which bypass the UN are unseated by their own people, then probably the new ones may re-embrace the UN.

23. Malaysia is aware that the US and its allies may be displeased with our stand. We don't hate the Americans. We do not wish to be at odds with the US or Britain or anybody for that matter. But we cannot turn a blind eye to injustice and oppression. What they are doing to Iraq is gross injustice and compounding the oppression of the Iraqis, who, for the past 12 years, have been deprived of food and medical supplies. While the Iraqi government has been accused of cruelty, sanctions on the Iraqis for the past 12 years till today are far more cruel. No matter how good democracy is, to kill the people of a country into accepting democracy is in fact against democratic principles and immoral.

24. Islam teaches us to improve our lot before God changes our destiny. We have so far done our best to save Muslims. We shall work harder still to the best of our ability. Hence, it is only proper that we pray for divine help.

25. The government encourages all mosques nationwide to conduct special prayers for an immediate end to the war. The followers of other faiths are likewise encouraged to do so according to their respective practices.

26. God willing, through our efforts and prayers, the number of Iraqis killed and injured will be minimised and the US and Britain will immediately stop their aggression on Iraq.

27. We pray that God will realise our wishes.

28. I beg to table this motion.

ENDS.

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**EMBASSY OF MALAYSIA
STOCKHOLM
SWEDEN**

7 April 2003



**SPEECH BY
YAB DATO' SERI ABDULLAH HAJI AHMAD BADAWI,
ACTING PRIME MINISTER OF MALAYSIA
MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAQ
BY THE UNITED STATES AND ITS ALLIES
20 MARCH 2003, RTM**

1. On the 20th of March 2003, at approximately 10.30 a.m. Malaysian time, the United States of America, together with Britain and its other allies, commenced military action against Iraq.
2. This course of action was taken without the approval of the United Nations Security Council. Malaysia deeply regrets this action as it blatantly disregards the multilateral process and the United Nations (UN) Charter; it is in contravention of international law, upon which the security and stability of the world is based.
3. This military action does not have the support of the majority of nations and peoples of the world, including many citizens of the United States and Britain themselves. Malaysia has repeatedly voiced its stand at the UN and to the United States, that the issue of Iraq should be resolved through the multilateral process. Any military solution should only be considered as a last resort after all other avenues have been exhausted, and should be sanctioned by the UN. Malaysia is of the opinion that there is neither sufficient evidence nor justifiable cause for invading Iraq. Iraq has progressively disarmed in compliance with the UN Security Council Resolution. Malaysia remains unconvinced by allegations that Iraq is in a position to be a threat to other nations, especially to the United States, given the latter's military strength and geographical distance from Iraq.
4. The world is now at a critical juncture following the action of the United States and its allies, which will go down as a black mark in history. A large and powerful nation, along with its allies has acted with disregard for international law, humanity and universal justice. It has launched an attack against a sovereign state that has diminished capacity to defend itself.
5. What is more worrisome is the wanton destruction of Iraq that could come through the use of the most sophisticated weapons in the world, on a people and nation who have already suffered for 12 years as a result of the economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations.
6. Malaysia remains steadfast in its belief that war is not a means to resolve international conflict. We stand together with the international community in condemning war, which we consider to be a primitive solution.
7. The use of pre-emptive force by the United States and its allies not only threatens the foundation of international law but also sets a dangerous precedent in the international political arena. The use of military might to destroy nations

that are weak and incapable of defending themselves will provoke the anger of the world community.

8. The consequences of this war will not only have devastating implications on Iraq and the Middle East, but will ultimately impact upon the entire world. The international campaign to rid the world of terrorism will be undermined. Anti-American sentiment around the world will rise, as will extremism and militancy.

9. War brings death and destruction. Lives will be lost, people injured and resources destroyed. The waging of a modern war, using sophisticated weaponry, will result in untold ruin. Many of the weak, the old, women and children will become victims. Wives will be made widows and husbands will be made widowers. Children will be orphaned and parents will lose their children.

10. World trade will be affected. Supply of oil will be disrupted resulting in an increase in fuel costs. The transportation and tourism sectors will languish if the war becomes a protracted one. Global economic growth will slow down and unemployment will rise. The effects of war will only trigger suffering, to be borne by many citizens of the world.

11. Our country will not be spared from the negative effects of this war, and we will have to take the necessary measures to lessen its impact. The Government will be proactive in managing the nation's economy. The capital market, the financial system and other sectors will be managed and supervised to ensure its stability, resilience and vibrancy.

12. At the same time, Malaysians must also be wise in facing the crisis that is before us. We must act rationally and not be guided by sentiment and emotion, which can endanger harmony and stability in the country. We must preserve the stability and integrity of the nation to ensure that the people's livelihood will not be threatened. Economic activity and daily life must continue uninterrupted. Gatherings must be held in an orderly fashion, in accordance with the nation's laws to prevent threats to public order and ensure the safety of foreign interests in Malaysia. Any action that can result in racial discord must be avoided.

13. Malaysia must also prove to foreign investors that the nation is safe for them and their investments. Visitors and tourists to Malaysia should not be given cause to fear for their safety. Malaysians must continue to show that we embrace peace and reject violence in any form.

14. It must be stressed that the war waged against Iraq is a decision made by the Government of the United States of America and its allies. We firmly oppose this policy of the Government of the United States of America. We are not against the people of the United States. We sympathise with the families who have lost their loved ones during wars and acts of terrorism. We also do not bear

any ill feeling towards the business community who invest and operate in our country. All Malaysians must understand this distinction clearly.

15. We must realise that the world's political scenario has changed significantly. The world is now seeing that 'might is right'. The fate of smaller nations appears to be at the mercy of those who possess military power.

16. The only strength that countries such as Malaysia can wield is unity. Unity in purpose and unity to defend the sovereignty of our nation. Peace must be upheld in Malaysia. We must be ever vigilant against internal and external elements that may take this opportunity to disrupt peace in Malaysia.

17. I call upon all Malaysians to pray for the crisis in Iraq to be resolved expeditiously, for the people of Iraq to be shielded from suffering and destruction, and for the well being of the world to be preserved.