

(Mr. Mashhadi, Islamic Republic of Iran)

"The intensified, continuous and systematic use of chemical weapons by Iraq after the Security Council's condemnation on 26 March 1986, which unfortunately did not result in any effective international preventive reaction, bears witness, once more, to the fact that repetitious use of these weapons by Iraq has weakened the Geneva Protocol of 1925 on an unprecedented scale."

He went on to say:

"Here I would like to bring to your attention that chemical weapons were last used on 19 March 1987 and as a result great damage was inflicted. I hope that this time all members of this Conference will take clear positions against the continuation of such crimes."

Sadly enough, before the departure of our Minister from Geneva, the Iraqi régime once again used chemical weapons on a large and unprecedented scale. In the Karbala 8 theatre of operation in southern Iran, the Iraqis used chemical weapons in the following instances:

On 7 April 1987: (1) Twelve rockets of mustard agents were dropped by planes. (2) Thirty-two shells carrying blistering agents were fired by artillery in the morning. Six persons were killed in Pentagon defense lines as the result.

On 8 April 1987, the following weapons were used: (1) Two rockets containing blood agents. (2) Two rockets containing blood agents again at night. (3) Three artillery shells of blister type, in the afternoon. (4) Five mortar shells of blister type, in the afternoon. (5) Chemical bombardment by helicopter which left seven persons injured.

On 9 April 1987: a number of chemical shells of mustard gas were used.

On 10 and 11 April 1987, the following weapons were used: (1) Twenty mortar shells of mustard gas at night. (2) Forty rockets during the day and night, leaving 120 persons injured. (3) Fifty chemical bombs and shells were dropped by planes and fired by artillery during the night.

Also on the night of 10 April 1987, a part of the city of Khoramshahr in the south of the country was chemically shelled and as a result 21 municipal workers were killed and a number of other civilians were injured.

In this connection, Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in his messages to the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the Red Cross, protested against this inhuman crime.

In the message to the United Nations Secretary-General, it is stated that "this is the first time that residential areas in the Islamic Republic of Iran have been subjected to chemical attacks by the Iraqi régime. Furthermore, new substances are being used in recent attacks. Attacks on municipal