

ID# 333891

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 18, 1992

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: DR. WILLIAM H. MCBEATH M.D.

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS OF RELIEF
AGENCIES TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN AID TO
IRAQ DESPITE SANCTIONS

CO 072
PLscha

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
JIM SCHAEFER		ORG	92/06/18		C	92/11/16
	REFERRAL NOTE:					
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COMMENTS: SEE ID 329808 FYI
ENCLOSURE

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 4900 4630

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	*CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	*OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	*CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		*OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY	*		*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE	*		*
*X-INTERIM REPLY	*		*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 9215574

Date July 29, 1992

FOR: Mr. William F. Sittmann
Executive Secretary
National Security Council Staff
The White House

REFERENCE:

To: Pres. Bush
From: Dr. William McBeath
Date: June 15, 1992
Subj: Expresses support for efforts of relief agencies to
provide humanitarian aid to Iraq despite sanctions

WH Referral Dated: July 27, 1992
NSCS ID# (if any): 333891

 The attached item was sent directly to the Department of State.

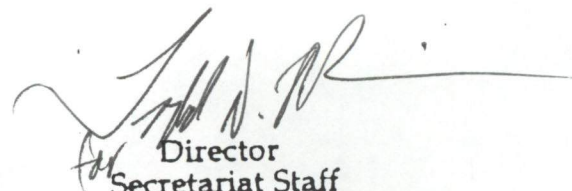
ACTION TAKEN:

- A draft reply is attached.
 A draft reply will be forwarded.
 A translation is attached.
 An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
 X We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.
 The Department of State has no objection to the proposed travel.
 Other (see remarks).

REMARKS: We have previously responded to Dr. McBeath's letter when it was addressed to the Secretary. A copy of our response is attached.

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification


Director
Secretariat Staff



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 30, 1992

William H. McBeath, M.D., M.F.H.
Executive Director
American Public Health Association
1015 Fifteenth Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. McBeath:

I am responding to your letter of June 15, 1992, to Secretary Baker, covering the resolutions adopted by the American Public Health Association at its 119th Annual Meeting. We share your concern for the welfare of the Iraqi people.

As the President has stated, the United States has no quarrel with the Iraqi people. We have contributed significantly to humanitarian relief programs. In fact, US contributions include \$94 million to United Nations agencies, over 63,000 metric tons of food, and \$6.9 million to private agencies. This assistance now totals nearly \$650 million overall, including the cost of aid to people fleeing the Iraqi army into the barren hills along the Turkish border in Spring, 1991.

As you may know, United Nations Security Council resolution 687 places no restrictions on the shipment of medicines to Iraq; food shipments require only notification to the United Nations. In fact, since March 1991, the United Nations Sanctions Committee has received notifications of planned shipments of over 8 million metric tons of food and other civilian supplies for Iraq. This is almost equivalent to a year's supply of food imports.

The following summary of Resolution 687 may also be of interest to your organization:

Resolution 687 demands that Iraq "respect the inviolability of the international boundary" with Kuwait and calls for a UN observer force to monitor the border. It also requires that Iraq destroy all bacterial, chemical, and nuclear weapons, and ballistic missiles as well as the technology used in researching and building them. Iraq is required to submit all facilities pertaining to weapons of mass destruction and their production to inspection by independent investigation teams. Resolution 687 also requests that Iraq return all seized Kuwaiti property and holds Iraq liable for loss or damage to the environment and natural resources resulting from its unlawful invasion of

Kuwait. Iraq is also required to cooperate with the International Committee of the Red Cross in locating and repatriating Kuwaiti and other third country nationals.

From our concern for the Iraqi people, we supported the adoption of UN Resolutions 706 and 712 which allow Iraq to sell \$1.6 billion worth of oil to purchase food and humanitarian relief. The resolutions require that the UN monitor the distribution of these supplies to assure that they are equitably shared by the Iraqi people. Monitoring is necessary because the Government of Iraq has imposed an embargo, including food and medicine, against its northern provinces and operates a food rationing system which discriminates against its southern provinces. These resolutions also call for a percentage of the oil revenues to go to a fund to compensate victims of the war and to pay for other Iraqi-related UN costs. Nine months later, Iraq has not implemented Resolutions 706 and 712.

The Iraqi government itself holds the key to protecting the health and well-being of its people. In Resolutions 706 and 712, the United Nations has provided a mechanism which will go a long way towards meeting the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people. In the meantime, we remain concerned about health conditions in Iraq and continue our cooperation with United Nations agencies to provide emergency assistance.

Sincerely,



Ronald E. Neumann
Director
Northern Gulf Affairs
(Iran/Iraq)

Enclosures:

Correspondence returned

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

JULY 27, 1992

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DIRECT REPLY, FURNISH INFO COPY

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 333891

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED JUNE 15, 1992

TO: PRESIDENT BUSH

FROM: DR. WILLIAM H. MCBEATH M.D.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION
1015 FIFTEENTH STREET, NW.
WASHINGTON DC 20005

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR EFFORTS OF RELIEF
AGENCIES TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN AID TO
IRAQ DESPITE SANCTIONS

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE, 20500

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

8
J. Schaefer

333891
9215574

June 15, 1992

The Honorable George Bush
President of the United States
Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20500



American Public Health Association

1015 Fifteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005
202/789-5600

William H. McBeath, MD, MPH
Executive Director

Dear President Bush:

At its 119th Annual Meeting the American Public Health Association (APHA), representing a combined national and affiliate membership of 55,000 public health professionals and community health leaders, adopted two resolutions entitled, "Protecting the Public's Health in Iraq" and "Examination of the Lessons of the Persian Gulf Crisis." Copies are enclosed for your information.

The Persian Gulf war devastated the organizational and physical infrastructure of the Iraqi health care system. Because of this destruction and Iraq's consequent lack of resources, the war has severely compromised the health care Iraqi citizens receive.

The Gulf War directly contributed to the death and disability of more than 100,000 people, and the aftermath poses a continued health hazard to the Iraqi. The uprooting of entire populations, such as the Kurds in the North, has raised the specter of famine and pestilence, while the environmental impact of the war could cause long-term ecological damage and disastrously impact the food supply of the Middle East and Southwest Asia.

In response to this situation, APHA recommends that:

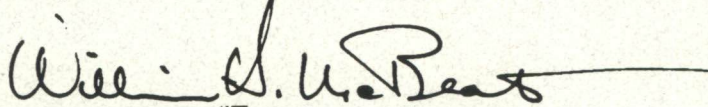
- Food, medical care and humanitarian aid be provided for the refugees and people in the region affected by the war.
- The US Congress and Coalition partners take all reasonable steps, including the modification of sanctions, in order to facilitate the rapid repair of the public health infrastructure.
- The US cease all sales or transfers of conventional weapons of mass destruction to the Middle East.

The phase-out of military responses to complex international problems, and the use of international negotiations to resolve international disputes, is necessary

to insure both a just and lasting peace and the health and well-being of the world's people.

APHA supports the current efforts of relief agencies to provide food, medical care and humanitarian aid to Iraq despite the sanctions. We urge you to address the concerns and recommendations expressed in our resolutions. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Will. H. McBeath", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William H. McBeath, MD, MPH
Executive Director

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ORM OPTICAL DISK NETWORK

ID# 333891

- ☐ Hardcopy pages are in poor condition (too light or too d
- ☐ Remainder of case not scanned.
- ☐ Oversize attachment not scanned.
- ☐ Report not scanned.
- ☒ Enclosure(s) not scanned.
- ☐ Proclamation not scanned.
- ☐ Incoming letter(s) not scanned.
- ☐ Proposal not scanned.
- ☐ Statement not scanned.
- ☐ Duplicate letters attached - not scanned.
- ☐ Only table of contents scanned.
- ☐ No incoming letter attached.
- ☐ Only tracking sheet scanned.
- ☐ Photo(s) not scanned.
- ☐ Bill not scanned.

Comments:

9125: Examination of the Lessons of the Persian Gulf Crisis

The American Public Health Association,

In accordance with its long standing policy of opposition to militarism as a means to solve complex international problems;¹ and

Concurring with the resolution of the World Health Assembly that recognize the special responsibilities of health workers to maintain healthful conditions through peace and social justice;² and

Witnessing the War in the Persian Gulf directly contributed to the death and disability of more than 100,000 people,³ and the physical and organizational destruction of the health care system in the region; and

Concerned that the uprooting of populations, the Kurds in the north and the substantial numbers in both southern Iraq and Kuwait, has raised the specter of famine and pestilence and its most classic and brutalizing effects; and

Realizing that war reconstruction costs may range as high as \$50 billion for Kuwait and \$150 billion for Iraq;⁴ and

Observing that the environmental effects of the war, including all fires and oil spills pose a severe threat to the health of inhabitants of the region, particularly children and the elderly, with possible long-term ecological changes that can disastrously impact the food supply of the Middle East and Southwest Asia;^{5,6} and

Realizing that the prosecution of the Gulf War increased the risks of use of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, with more than 500 nuclear weapons reported present in the theater of operations;^{7,8} and

Noting that the US plans to sell over \$20 billion in arms to various countries of the Middle East in the coming fiscal year;⁹ and

Observing that the initial financial costs of the Gulf War military operations have been estimated as ranging between \$45 billion and \$60 billion;¹⁰ and

Recognizing that a major casualty of the War has been the federal funding that would have become available for a variety of programs necessary for the public health and welfare of the American people; therefore

1. Calls for food, medical care and humanitarian aid for refugees and people in the region affected by the war;
2. Calls on relief organizations to compile and publicize a comprehensive assessment of the demographic, health, social and environmental consequences of the war to provide a social accounting of its impact;
3. Underscores its opposition to the use of military force for the resolution of international problems, recommending instead the use of international negotiations;
4. Urges the US and the UN to work toward a lasting and just peace in the Middle East;
5. Demands the immediate cessation of sales and/or transfers of conventional weapons of mass destruction to the Middle East;
6. Calls for the creation of a nuclear and chemical/biological weapons-free zone in the Mideast, to be coordinated with international, mutually verifiable agreements to completely end the proliferation of such weapons;
7. Reiterates its call to all nations to immediately stop the testing and production of nuclear weapons in coordination with good faith negotiations to institute a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty so as to strengthen the aforementioned drive to halt the proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction; and
8. Calls for a substantial phased reduction and not merely a reduction in projected increases of the military budget over the next five years, coupled with a reversal of budgetary caps imposed by Congress at the end of 1990 that forbade the transfer of savings in military expenditures to needed social expenditures;¹¹
9. Supports the current efforts of relief agencies to provide food, medical care and humanitarian aid despite the sanctions; and
10. Supports UN Security Council proposal that Iraq should be permitted to sell a limited amount of oil, with the income used under supervision of appropriate UN agencies, for food, medical care and humanitarian aid.

References

1. APHA Public Policy Statements No. 7913: World Peace and the Military Budget; No. 8117: Nuclear War and Nuclear Weapons; No. 8531: The Health Effects of Militarism. APHA Public Policy Statements, 1948-present, cumulative. Washington, DC: APHA, current volume.
2. Handbook of Resolutions and Decisions of the World Health Assembly and the Executive Board. WHA 15.51: The Role of the Physician in the Preservation and Promotion of Peace, Vol. I, p. 567; WHA 34.38: The Role of the Physician and other Health Workers in the Preservation and Promotion of Peace, Vol. II, p. 339 Geneva: WHO
3. Healy M, Broder JM: Iraqi Death Toll may Never Be Known, Cheney Says, San Francisco Chronicle, March 8, 1991.
4. Askari H: Gulf Problems That Can't Be Ignored, The New York Times, March 10, 1991.
5. Ibrahim YM: Another War Begins As Burning Oil Wells Threaten A Region's Economy, The New York Times, March 3, 1991.
6. Lippman TW: Fallout From War Has Poisoned Air, Land, and Sea, San Francisco Chronicle, March 2, 1991..
7. Arkin WM: Think About the Unthinkable: US Nukes in the Gulf. The Nation Vol. 251, No. 23.
8. Sidel VW, Geiger HJ: Trip-wire to Armageddon, The New York Times, February 5, 1991.
9. Editorial: Poison Gas: Only Part of the Problem, The New York Times, March 12, 1991.
10. Aftermath of the Gulf War May Cost More than the War Itself, The San Francisco Chronicle, February 28, 1991
11. Pear R: Low-Key Darman Makes Cautious Foray to Hill, The New York Times, February 6, 1991.

9126: Protecting the Public's Health in Iraq

The American Public Health Association,

Recognizing that severe harm has been documented concerning the public health of Iraqi civilians; and

Realizing that maternal and child health in Iraq has been severely compromised as a result of the Persian Gulf War; and

Noting the difficulty in providing adequate water supply, sewer systems, and health services in post-war Iraq; therefore

Urges the United States and Coalition partners to take all reasonable Steps, including the modification of sanctions, in order to facilitate the rapid repair of the public health infrastructure, including, but not limited to, water supply, sewage systems; food supplies and distribution, hospital and health center services, medical supplies; and electricity.