CUM.

TIME VIDEO AUDIO

00:00 UN HELICOPTERS
UN INSPECTORS WALKING
ALONG STREET

Music

00:10 IAEA INSPECTOR, DAVID
KAY IN PARKING LOT

DAVID KAY SYNC SOUND
"You're keeping a team of
forty-five inspectors waiting
in the sun?"

SYNC SOUND
"I've said that, I've said that
and trust me I said that."

00:17 IRAQIS REMOVING BOXES
FROM VEHICLES
00:22 ROLF EKEUS, EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN, UN SPECIAL COMMISSION BEING INTERVIEWED BY REPORTERS

EKEUS SYNC SOUND
"Our assessment is that it is indeed a full-fledged nuclear weapons programme."

00:28 INSPECTORS LOOKING AT SUPERGUN COMPONENTS

SYNC SOUND - WALKIE TALKIE
"Bravo Alpha Echo One, affirmative. Request face to face with you. What is your location? Over."

00:35 C/U OF BARREL OF SUPERGUN

WILLIAM WEIR SYNC SOUND:
"Fair feat of engineering, isn't it?"

00:38

HEATH SYNC SOUND:
"Certainly is."
00:39  L/S OF BARREL OF SUPERGUN
WEIR AND IRAQI OFFICIAL DISCUSS METHOD OF DESTRUCTION

00:43  COL. IZZAWI SYNC SOUND:
"Okay, let us destroy it then, and if it is not enough then we will destroy it in other pieces." (5")

00:48

00:49  C/U OF BOOTTED FEET WALKING ALONG DESTROYED SCUD MISSILES

00:52  INSPECTORS OPENING DOOR OF CHEMICAL STORAGE CONTAINER

00:39  WILLIAM WEIR SYNC SOUND:
"Well, we need to be sure that we agree a method of destruction." (3")

00:48  WILLIAM WEIR SYNC SOUND:
"Shoot the man twice you mean." (1")
00:57 MAJOR KAREN JANSEN WITH
GROUP OF INSPECTORS
INSIDE CHEMICAL FACTORY

01:03 UN VEHICLES ON EARLY
MORNING INSPECTION

01:07 INSPECTORS SEARCHING
ROOM

01:12 FADE TO BLACK
F/I TITLE: HIDE AND
SEEK IN IRAQ

01:18 OIL FIRES BURNING IN
KUWAIT

SYNC SOUND - WALKIE TALKIE:
"Romeo this is Bravo." (2")

Music

NARRATION:
At the end of the war in the
Persian Gulf, Kuwait was left
burning. (4")
The hostilities ended in a ceasefire between the coalition and Iraq.

At the United Nations, the terms for the ceasefire were set out in Resolution 687. The Security Council voted for it on April 3rd, 1991. The Resolution established a Special Commission with unique powers to dismantle Iraq's chemical and biological weapons and its ballistic missile capability. The resolution entrusted the International Atomic Energy Agency with the dismantling of Iraq's nuclear weapon capability. Ambassador Rolf Ekeus was named Chairman of the Special Commission.
02:06 SHOTS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

02:15 ROLF EKEUS ON CAMERA
(SUPERIMPOSE TITLE: ROLF EKEUS, EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN, UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMISSION)

ROLF EKEUS VOICEOVER:
"This is the first time the Council creates its own executive body to supervise the implementation of its decisions." (9")

ROLF EKEUS ON CAMERA:
"It is also unique in the sense that the Council members recognize that the weapons themselves constitute a threat to international peace and security and are prepared to take action directly related towards weapons and not only to the political situation." (17")
NARRATION:
Under Saddam Hussein's iron rule Iraq became a military power. Before the Persian Gulf War, Iraq had one million people in the armed forces, out of a population of only seventeen million. Civilian life in the country was overshadowed by constant battle cries.

Iraq had the fourth largest army in the entire world and spent billions of dollars developing weapons including weapons of mass destruction -- nuclear, chemical, biological and ballistic.
These arms destabilized the region and struck terror among the populations of neighbouring states. After the Persian Gulf War, the coalition decided that these weapons had to be removed in order to establish lasting, stable peace in the region.

(14")

Music

NARRATION:

Destination Tuwaitha -- a nuclear mission of the IAEA.

(3")
ROBERT GALLUCCI ON CAMERA:

"In the very beginning when inspections began, we would go to sites -- for example Tuwaitha -- and we'd find piles of burnt paper outside the various buildings. And at first we just thought it was part of the general rubble and then a pattern emerged and the pattern that we saw was that there was an effort in fact to burn documents that might be of interest to us as we tried to figure out what the Iraqi programme was all about."

(29")
Tuwaitha, the site of Iraq's largest nuclear facility in a suburb fifteen miles south of Baghdad. (6"
Thick earthen walls, thirty meters high, surround the area. The berm was built following the attack by Israeli jet fighters in June 1981, which destroyed Osirak, a French-built nuclear research reactor located here. However, Iraq continued to develop its nuclear programme. Under the terms of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Iraq, like all other members, was supposed to declare what it was doing to the International Atomic Energy Agency.
The IAEA functions as the world's nuclear watchdog organization. Director-General Hans Blix:

HANS BLIX ON CAMERA:

"So we must have declarations of the states themselves. But of course if a state is bent on clandestine production, of secretly doing something, then their declarations will not be enough and for that purpose, to find that, we must then have information. We do not have any satellites in the sky nor do we have any spy organization." (20")
INSPECTORS CHECKING DAMAGED BUILDINGS AT TUWAITHA

INSPECTORS SETTING UP EQUIPMENT

NARRATION:
The IAEA inspectors went to known nuclear sites as well as new ones that the Special Commission designated based on fresh information. The Agency has conducted over a dozen inspection missions, beginning with checking the damage from coalition bombing.

INSPECTORS ENTERING WAREHOUSE

Investigating with a freedom no disarmament unit has ever had before, Special Commission inspectors unearth more and more evidence that Iraq was working on a nuclear weapons programme. This was in direct violation of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. (14")
ROBERT GALLUCCI ON CAMERA:
"The Special Commission can inspect in Iraq any location it so chooses without any advance notice. It is from an arms controller's perspective if you will, an excellent or ideal inspection regime and allows the kind of access that gives one confidence that it would be very difficult for a state to hide something over a period of time." (24")

NARRATION:
For instance in a workshop that the IAEA had never been allowed to visit under the terms of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, inspectors now found equipment that definitely should have been declared to the Atomic Agency. (11")
Here, natural uranium was transmuted to plutonium, the substance used in a nuclear bomb.

ROBERT GALLUCCI ON CAMERA:

"Intrinsically, the amount of plutonium was not significant -- we're talking about roughly two to three grammes -- but in terms of that process of secretly in violation of safeguards, fabricating fuel, irradiating it, separating the plutonium, all without telling the inspectors of the Agency and doing it in a clandestine way, that's very important and that's exactly the kind of thing that we would hope that nations (a) would not do and (b) if they tried to do would get caught at."
NARRATION:
Iraq, an agrarian country that acquired immense wealth from oil, does not have a single nuclear power plant for civilian use. Yet the country has an active nuclear programme. The IAEA wanted to know what purpose it served.

(14")

As Agency inspection teams combed the country they found more and more evidence of activities related to nuclear weapons. And when the IAEA and the Special Commission dug deeper, it came up with evidence that Iraq had actually been on the verge of producing a nuclear bomb.

(13")
ROBERT GALLUCCI ON CAMERA:
"They did not at any point then admit to having a nuclear weapons programme. They claimed this effort to enrich uranium was simply geared at the development of a technology for commercial power and research reasons." (12")

NARRATION:
Then on September 23rd, 1991 a team set out on a surprise nuclear inspection in Baghdad. (6")

GALLUCCI VOICEOVER:
"The inspection began at, as we say, 05:45 in the morning, quite early. It was still dark. We had a very, I think, professional team, approached the site and proceeded through the building in an orderly way." (13")
"We not only had nuclear experts of the kind the IAEA for example would have who are familiar with the commercial fuel cycle, with reactors and with spent fuel and with enrichment technologies, but we went to the nuclear weapons states to get experts that were knowledgable in nuclear weapons design and development." (18")

"David and I were on one of the upper floors and over a walkie talkie came the words that 'we've found it'." (7")

"And what we found were documents describing their nuclear weapons design and development programme. So it was a very significant event." (6")
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Narration</th>
<th>Voiceover</th>
<th>Camera</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:22</td>
<td>Vehicle driving towards front gate</td>
<td>When the inspectors attempted to leave with the crucial documents they found their exit blocked by Iraqi military. (6&quot;)</td>
<td>Robert Gallucci Voiceover: &quot;They just physically pushed us aside and they took all the documents. And I'm talking about four large metal chests, wooden boxes of microfiche, six or eight large bags of documents, many cardboard boxes of documents. A lot of material. And they took it all.&quot; (17&quot;)</td>
<td>Robert Gallucci on camera: &quot;We were up the next morning again for a 5:45 start and we went to a building we called PC3.&quot; (9&quot;)</td>
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<td>09:37</td>
<td>Iraqis unloading documents from UN vehicles</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:06</td>
<td>Robert Gallucci on camera</td>
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NARRATION:
The inspectors found another stash of documents directly outlining Iraq's nuclear weapons programme. (5")

They made copies of key papers and packed up all the originals. But then, just as on the day before, the Iraqis stopped them from leaving with the documents. Chief Inspector David Kay of IAEA told the liaison official that this violated the letter of Resolution 687. (17")

ROBERT GALLUCCI ON CAMERA:
"David contacted the International Atomic Energy Agency, I contacted the Special Commission, to make sure that our political judgements were correct. They were confirmed and we announced that we were
staying until we could leave with the documents. And that began the stand off that lasted for four days."  (16")

DR. JAFFAR SYNC SOUND:
"Some of the information which you have on your film and in these documents is entirely irrelevant to your mission and we feel that such information will be used by hostile security organizations to hunt our personnel and we are very anxious for their safety. And I am instructed not to allow you to leave this area without handing over your film."  (27")

NARRATION:
In Baghdad demonstrators gathered outside the parking lot where the UN inspectors were being held.  (5")
IRAQI WOMAN - SYNC SOUND:
"I am here today against Bush. Because they took all the documents." (5")

ROBERT GALLUCCI VOICEOVER AND ON CAMERA:
"The Iraqis raised tensions occasionally by bringing in demonstrators. For example, occasionally there'd be an increased military presence, by doubling the number of minders who circled around us in civilian clothes." (15")
ROBERT GALLUCCI ON CAMERA:
"One of our interpreters held a small Arabic class -- you can see we didn't know how long we'd be there -- so we did a number of things to try to pass the time." (13")

DAVID KAY SYNC SOUND:
"It is Samir's birthday tonight. So someone who can sing, which is certainly not me, sing."
(9")

SYNC SOUND:
"Happy birthday to you, happy birthday to you, happy birthday to dear Samir, happy birthday to you." (13")
Faced with the threat of a military attack by the coalition, the Iraqis agreed to let the inspectors leave with some of the documents. The stand off was over. The weary inspectors arrived in Bahrain with tens of thousands of pages of documents related to Iraq's nuclear weapons programme.

"The most significant result of that inspection -- and it was immediately known to us, it was known to us the first day in the parking lot -- that we had documents, Iraqi documents, classified by them as top secret, that described the
status of their programme to design and manufacture the implosion system of a nuclear weapon."

**NARRATION:**

Iraq co-operated reluctantly with the Special Commission and often concealed information about forbidden weapons. In New York, Ambassador Ekeus delivered progress reports to UN delegations.

**ROLF EKEUS ON CAMERA:**

"Initial Iraqi declarations were really minimalistic, to put it kindly, and they hardly gave out anything. And all our activities had to be to dig up the truth."
NARRATION:
The truth yielded astonishing finds such as the biggest gun in the world. Commission Member Derek Boothby told the delegates how the supergun was uncovered.

DEREK BOOTHBY VOICEOVER:
"At first Iraq denied the existence of a very long range gun, or at least they said that the long range gun was not connected with the requirements of Resolution 687. Subsequently however, Iraq then declared two different types -- and the 350 mm calibre gun was installed at Jabal Hamrayn some 180 kilometres north of Baghdad, up the hillside, up there."
NARRATION:
UN inspectors discovered that the large calibre gun had been testfired several times. But apparently it had not been quite ready for action. To make sure it would never rain deadly explosives on cities in the Middle East it had to be destroyed. (15")

MR. HEATH SYNC SOUND:
"Certainly is. (1")

WILLIAM WEIR SYNC SOUND:
"The housings there were specified as bronze but they're not. They're steel. The bearings are bronze." (7")
15:39  PAN TO BOTTOM OF SUPERGUN

NARRATION:
The method of demolition spurred a heated discussion between an Iraqi liaison official and the UN inspectors. (7")

15:46  WILLIAM WEIR DISCUSSING DESTRUCTION OF SUPERGUN WITH IRAQI OFFICIAL

WILLIAM WEIR SYNC SOUND:
"Looking at the structure, looking at the structure around here and looking at the ground, I'm suggesting that it is destroyed by explosives." (9")
The job is to principally decide how we're going to destroy it. That's the thing. The fact that it must be destroyed is already agreed...." (8"

WILLIAM WEIR ON CAMERA:
"..... And saying that for preference it would use manpower to cut it using oxyacetylene torches. I think based on the support structure they'll be standing on which is rotting wood in some areas, some panels missing completely, I feel unsafe walking down on it, I feel that is a high risk solution. (19"

WILLIAM WEIR SYNC SOUND:
A human life is a human life, a human limb is a human limb." (3")
16:31 COL. IZZAWI REPLYING TO MR. WEIR'S COMMENTS

COL. IZZAWI SYNC SOUND:
"If you care about human life then you have to lift the embargo." (3")

16:35 CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSION ON METHOD OF DESTRUCTION

WILLIAM WEIR SYNC SOUND:
"No, that's not for me because I am merely an engineer looking at the supergun." (3")

16:39

COL. IZZAWI SYNC SOUND:
"And I am an engineer too and this is the easiest way for us. Not by explosive please. And we agreed with Mr. Douglas yesterday." (6")

WILLIAM WEIR SYNC SOUND:
"No, no. We agreed to talk about it some more." (2")

16:45

COL. IZZAWI SYNC SOUND:
"No, no we agreed to cut it from the flanges and the bearing. Gentlemen, who was
present with us yesterday?
You, Mr. Heath. Didn't we agree yesterday or not?" (13")

**MR. HEATH SYNC SOUND:**

"The final decision was that we thought we were going to have an explosives expert just to finalize ..." (7")

**COL. IZZAWI SYNC SOUND:**

"I am really gentlemen, I am really gentlemen, I am astonished. Why are you repeating the same thing of yesterday?" (7")

**WILLIAM WEIR SYNC SOUND:**

"I too am a gentleman, but I am an English gentleman and I have a good memory and the decision was that we would look at the site..." (7")
CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSION ON METHOD OF DESTRUCTION

COL. IZZAWI SYNC SOUND:
"You would like the damn thing to be destroyed and we will destroy it. Why you are insisting only one method?" (4)

WILLIAM WEIR SYNC SOUND:
"I want to make quite sure that it's (a) a good method." (3)

DEREK BOOTHBY VOICEOVER:
"The 1,000 mm calibre gun was never completed. Some of the barrel sections were intercepted before they arrived in Iraq. A number of the components were stored at Iskanderia, some 70 kms to the south of Baghdad." (13")
17:51 PAN ALONG STEEL TUBES LYING ON THE GROUND

NARRATION:
Once bolted together these huge steel tubes would have formed the biggest gun ever built. It could have fired deadly projectiles with chemical or nuclear warheads, up to 1,500 kilometres.

18:06 The weapons system rusting in the Iraqi desert was the brainchild of legendary gun designer Gerald Bull, whose lifelong ambition was to build a supergun in the tradition of the big guns of WW I and WW II.

18:19 SILHOUETTE OF HELICOPTER FLYING OVER THE DESERT

UN teams cover vast distances to inspect Iraqi missile sites. On one occasion inspectors spotted suspicious scars in the sand. These were not the ruins
of an ancient Mesopotamian culture but traces of Saddam Hussein's sophisticated modern weaponry.  (17")

18:43 HELICOPTER LANDING IN A CLOUD OF DUST

19:05 INSPECTORS CHECKING OUT SCUD LAUNCHING PADS

19:11 The scars turned out to be undeclared launching pads and were added to a long list of missile systems designated for immediate destruction.  (8")

19:38 MISSILES BEING FIRED AT NIGHT SOLDIERS IN GAS MASKS

During the Persian Gulf War an Iraqi attack with chemical weapons was a definite possibility.  (5")
19:50 GAS MASK DRILL

Iraq had already used gas against Iranian troops and the Kurds, and it had the long range ballistic missiles with which to deliver the toxic bombs. Coalition troops trained for the eventuality of a chemical attack. (12")

20:05 MASKS BEING DISTRIBUTED

Gas masks were distributed to civilians. (2")

20:10

Even a journalist had to be prepared. (1")

CHARLES JACO SYNC SOUND:

"We're trying to see what's going to happen but as of right now we have reports of five SCUD missiles coming in toward us." (7")

20:12 CHARLES JACO ON CAMERA

JACO PUTTING ON GAS MASK
DR. NIGEL MURRAY ON CAMERA:

"Mustard gas as it's commonly called, or mustard, is a blistering agent. It is capable of, when coming in contact with skin or other body parts, causing severe irritation and blistering. For example if it gets on your skin, it can cause huge blebs of fluid to develop -- like blisters, like burns -- which are extraordinarily painful and are prone to secondary or subsequent infection." (26")

NARRATION:

Muthanna. This chemical weapons production and storage site, the size of a small city, is considered the most dangerous place on earth. (8")
The Commission inspectors have to verify the toxic substances and list everything stored in the extensive warehouses.

SYNC SOUND:
"The pictures came out all right, huh? I can it get a little closer. I'm not sure, but I'll play with it a little bit."
21:41  DR. PETER LOCKWOOD WITH
GROUP OF INSPECTORS
LOOKING AT PHOTOGRAPHS

21:47  GUYS PUTTING ON
RESPIRATORS

21:58  DR. NIGEL MURRAY ON
CAMERA

NARRATION:
The inspectors wear respirators with charcoal filters that can absorb large amounts of nerve agent, mustard and other dangerous chemicals. (7")

DR. NIGEL MURRAY ON CAMERA:
"The most dangerous situation for us is if we go into a confined space like a building or a room where there is a leaking bomb or storage facility because there's no ventilation and concentrations can rapidly increase, thus exposing inspectors to harmful levels." (17")
INSPECTORS IN
PROTECTIVE SUITS
WALKING THROUGH STORAGE
FACILITY

DR. NIGEL MURRAY VOICEOVER AND
ON CAMERA:
"This is one of the most
dangerous parts for the Special
Commission. When we sent
inspectors in to look at these
facilities we found them to be
stored in an absolutely
horrific state of repair.
Not only the weapons
themselves, for example the
shelves that they're in or the
storage containers are bad, but
also the actual physical
buildings they might be in.
There's been no proper storage
techniques to harbour safely
these weapons or chemical
agents. Under normal
circumstances there should be
controlled environmental
conditions, the buildings
should be locked and secured
and certainly the containers
that they're held in, in very
sophisticated and airtight
containers. Now none of these
examples of how they should be
stored we have found in Iraq."

(48")

NARRATION:
Many of the unmarked barrels
have been in the burning sun
for a long time. In order to
identify the quality and nature
of the contents samples are
taken. Because the barrels
have ballooned from over-
pressure this is done very,
very carefully.       (15")

23:08 DR. NIGEL MURRAY ON
CAMERA

23:22 TAKING SAMPLES FROM
BARRELS

23:41 BOOTED FEET WALKING
ALONGSIDE CRUSHED
MISSILE CASINGS
23:46  PAN OF CRUSHED MISSILE CASINGS

NARRATION:
At Muthanna and other sites around Iraq, inspectors counted forty-six thousand chemical munitions as well as seventy-six thousand casings waiting to be filled. (9")

24:03

Iraq was required to move all the filled chemical munitions to Muthanna for later destruction. (5")

24:13  INSPECTORS PREPARING TO FLY TO ANOTHER LOCATION

DR. NIGEL MURRAY VOICEOVER AND ON CAMERA:
"We are moving within the Special Commission now from survey and reconnaissance and inspection now to destruction and later on in future compliance. But the destruction phase has a whole new set of rules because we're changing from being running around and moving quickly from
point to point within Iraq, trying to identify these weapons of mass destruction, to now destroying them specifically."

NARRATION:
The destruction of chemical weapons is a very dangerous proposition.

24:43 INTERIOR OF CHEMICAL PLANT

24:56 CHEMICAL WEAPONS INSPECTORS
Under the supervision of the Special Commission test runs were conducted to find a safe way to destroy nerve agent by hydrolysis.

25:03 INTERIOR OF CHEMICAL PLANT

25:15 INSPECTORS WALKING SHROUDED IN FOG
While the search for chemical and other weapons continues the process of destruction has begun.
DOUGLAS ENGLUND AT MOUTH OF SUPERGUN

DOUGLAS ENGLUND SYNC SOUND:
"So we'll do then, we agree, four holes to three holes in four places." (6")

DESTROYED SECTIONS OF THE SUPERGUN

WILLIAM WEIR ON CAMERA:
"I think we've probably seen the last of this particular programme, however I think the concept of the large gun and its role in warfare yet has life in it." (12")

WILLIAM WEIR ON CAMERA

NARRATION:
The Special Commission is authorized to destroy all the buildings and equipment used in the production of weapons of mass destruction. But Iraq wants to convert these facilities to civilian use. If they did this however, the
plant could be used later to make prohibited weapons. This has given rise to new difficulties involving future monitoring and verification.

(20")

26:25 MAN STOMPING ON PLASTIC PIPES

Rolf Ekeus Voiceover:
"We have entered the country. We have been searching the country in spite of rather stiff resistance from the Iraqi side, with a hide and seek policy from the Iraqi authorities for a long time."

(14")
ROLF EKEUS ON CAMERA:

"The Special Commission is an institution without a history and without a future. It is set up for a unique situation. But that doesn't mean that one can't draw lessons from the Commission's work. The lessons I feel are that the United Nations is able to take on concrete, executive action in the area of international peace and security." (33")