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^Gulf War Enters Deadly New Ground Phase<

^Eds: Combines urgent series; Cheney remarks underway<

^By PETE YOST=

^Associated Press Writer=

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Bush announced late Saturday night that a ground assault had begun to oust half-a-million Iraqi troops from Kuwait, and said he was confident coalition forces would "swiftly and decisively accomplish their mission."

A well-placed Pentagon official said, "This is the end game."

The president said the decision to move into a violent and complicated new phase of the Gulf War came after extensive consultations with coalition leaders who committed forces to reverse Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait.

"The liberation of Kuwait has now entered a final phase. I have complete confidence in the ability of the coalition forces swiftly and decisively to accomplish their mission," Bush said.

At the Pentagon, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney said the combined air, land and sea campaign had been "carefully planned to force Iraq out of Kuwait with a minimum number of casualties."

The escalation began in the dark of the desert night, about 4 a.m. on Sunday Feb. 24, according to one Pentagon official. It was 8 p.m. EST.

Earlier Saturday, the Soviet Union tried and failed to come up with a withdrawal plan acceptable to both the coalition and Iraq. Bush said the last-ditch diplomacy gave Saddam "one last chance," and said the Iraqi leader instead redoubled his efforts "to destroy Kuwait and its people."

"Regrettably, the noon deadline passed" with no hint of an Iraqi withdrawal, Bush said in a 10 p.m. internationally-televised address upon his return to the White House from Camp David.

He said he had directed Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf "to use all forces available, including ground forces, to eject the Iraqi army from Kuwait."

"I ask only that all of you stop what you are doing and say a prayer for all the coalition forces who this very moment are risking their lives for their country and for all of us," he said.

The long-planned, long-awaited assault came 38 days after the United States and 32 coalition nations launched round-the-clock air attacks to weaken the 500,000-man Iraqi army that has occupied Kuwait since Aug. 2. The coalition was expected to unleash a furious battle across desert sands, involving naval forces, armies and perhaps a helicopter or amphibious landing of Marines.

The battle doctrine, drafted for NATO use against communist foes in Europe but never used, is called AirLand Battle.

The Pentagon did not plan to release many details over the next 24 to 48 hours, the official said, because military officials don't want to give the Iraqis any information that could help them in selecting a location for a chemical weapon attack.

The action came after Bush expressed regret "that Saddam Hussein took no action before the noon deadline" for beginning a withdrawal from Kuwait. "A ground offensive could come at any time," presidential spokesman Marlin Fitzwater said shortly after the deadline came and went with no evidence of Iraqi withdrawal.

"Indeed, his only response at noon was to launch another Scud missile attack on Israel," Fitzwater said.

During the day, the allies were in the final stage of "battlefield preparation," a Pentagon official said, including artillery barrages and probing Iraqi lines all along the front.

Before the ground assault, coalition air forces continued to pound away at Iraqi targets. More than a million troops were massed in the distant deserts for the decisive showdown that seemed sure to produce thousands of casualties.

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BUSH SAYS 'LIBERATION OF KUWAIT ENTERS FINAL PHASE'
(EDS: adds details, byline.)

By Steve Holland

WASHINGTON, Reuter - President Bush Saturday ordered a U.S.-led ground war to eject Iraqi forces from Kuwait in what he called the 'final phase' of the Gulf War.

'I have complete confidence in the ability of the coalition forces swiftly and decisively to accomplish their mission,' Bush said in a brief statement in the White House press room.

A grim-looking Bush spoke minutes after rushing back to the White House by helicopter from the presidential retreat Camp David in the nearby Maryland mountains.

Looking on as he spoke were Vice President Dan Quayle, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft, but absent was Secretary of State James Baker.

Bush said Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein had rejected the 'one last chance' the allies had given him Friday to begin a massive withdrawal of forces from Kuwait by noon EST Saturday or face a ground campaign.

'Regrettably, the noon deadline passed without the agreement of the government of Iraq,' Bush said. 'To the contrary, what we've seen is a redoubling of Saddam Hussein's efforts to destroy completely Kuwait and its people.'

'I have therefore directed (allied commander) Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf in conjunction with coalition forces to use all forces available, including ground forces, to eject the Iraqi army from Kuwait,' Bush said.

'Consequently, the liberation of Kuwait has now entered a final phase,' the president said.

He said the decision to resort to a ground war was made only after 'extensive consultations with our coalition partnership.'

Thirty-three nations are allied against Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait and occupation of its tiny neighbor, though not all have troops there.

The decision to go to a ground campaign, following more than four weeks of intensive allied air strikes, was potentially the most risky move of Bush's two-year-old presidency because of the potential for high American casualties.

Bush called on Americans to stop whatever they were doing and 'say a prayer for all coalition forces, especially our men and women who are at this very moment risking their lives for democracy and all of us.'

'God bless each and every one of them and God bless the United States of America,' Bush concluded.

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**OVAL OFFICE ADDRESS
FEBRUARY 27, 1991**

KUWAIT IS NOW LIBERATED. IRAQ'S ARMY IS DEFEATED. OUR MILITARY OBJECTIVES ARE MET. KUWAIT IS ONCE MORE IN THE HANDS OF KUWAITIS, IN CONTROL OF THEIR OWN DESTINY. WE REJOICE IN THEIR JOY, A JOY TEMPERED ONLY BY OUR COMPASSION FOR THEIR ORDEAL.

TONIGHT, THE KUWAITI FLAG ONCE AGAIN FLIES ABOVE THE CAPITAL OF A FREE AND SOVEREIGN NATION. AND THE AMERICAN FLAG FLIES ABOVE OUR EMBASSY, READY TO RECEIVE OUR AMBASSADOR AND HIS STAFF.

SEVEN MONTHS AGO, AMERICA AND THE WORLD DREW A LINE IN THE SAND. WE DECLARED THAT THE AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT WOULD NOT STAND. AND TONIGHT, AMERICA AND THE WORLD HAVE KEPT THEIR WORD.

TONIGHT IS NOT A TIME OF EUPHORIA, CERTAINLY NOT A TIME TO GLOAT. BUT IT IS A TIME OF PRIDE -- PRIDE IN OUR TROOPS, PRIDE IN THE FRIENDS WHO STOOD WITH US IN THE CRISIS, PRIDE IN OUR NATION AND THE PEOPLE WHOSE STRENGTH AND RESOLVE MADE VICTORY QUICK, DECISIVE AND JUST. AND SOON WE WILL OPEN WIDE OUR ARMS TO WELCOME HOME TO AMERICA OUR MAGNIFICENT FIGHTING FORCES.

NO ONE COUNTRY CAN CLAIM THIS VICTORY AS ITS OWN. IT WAS NOT ONLY A VICTORY FOR KUWAIT, IT WAS A VICTORY FOR THE SAUDIS AND THE BRITISH; THE EGYPTIANS AND THE FRENCH. IT WAS A VICTORY FOR COUNTRIES TOO NUMEROUS TO SINGLE OUT. IT WAS A VICTORY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS. THIS IS A VICTORY FOR MANKIND, FOR THE RULE OF LAW, FOR WHAT IS RIGHT.

AFTER CONSULTING WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CHENEY, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF GENERAL POWELL, AND GENERAL SCHWARZKOPF, I THEREFORE HAVE DIRECTED THAT AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT, 100 HOURS SINCE GROUND OPERATIONS COMMENCED, AND SIX WEEKS SINCE THE START OF OPERATION DESERT STORM, ALL U.S. AND COALITION FORCES WILL SUSPEND OFFENSIVE COMBAT OPERATIONS.

IT IS UP TO IRAQ WHETHER THIS SUSPENSION ON THE PART OF THE COALITION BECOMES A PERMANENT CEASE-FIRE. COALITION POLITICAL AND MILITARY TERMS FOR A FORMAL CEASE-FIRE INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:

IRAQ MUST RELEASE IMMEDIATELY ALL COALITION PRISONERS-OF-WAR, THIRD-COUNTRY NATIONALS, AND THE REMAINS OF ALL WHO HAVE FALLEN. IRAQ MUST RELEASE ALL KUWAITI DETAINEES. IRAQ ALSO MUST INFORM KUWAITI AUTHORITIES OF THE LOCATION AND NATURE OF ALL LAND AND SEA MINES. IRAQ MUST COMPLY FULLY WITH ALL RELEVANT UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS. THIS INCLUDES AGREEMENT TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS WITH KUWAIT TO RESOLVE THEIR DIFFERENCES, A RESCINDING OF IRAQ'S AUGUST DECISION TO ANNEX KUWAIT, AND ACCEPTANCE IN PRINCIPLE OF IRAQ'S RESPONSIBILITY TO PAY COMPENSATION FOR THE LOSS, DAMAGE AND INJURY ITS AGGRESSION HAS CAUSED.

THE COALITION CALLS UPON THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT TO DESIGNATE MILITARY COMMANDERS TO MEET WITHIN 48 HOURS WITH THEIR COALITION COUNTERPARTS TO ARRANGE FOR THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY ASPECTS OF A CEASE-FIRE. I HAVE ASKED SECRETARY OF STATE BAKER TO REQUEST THAT THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEET TO FORMULATE THE NECESSARY POLITICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS WAR TO BE ENDED.

THIS SUSPENSION OF OFFENSIVE COMBAT OPERATIONS IS CONTINGENT UPON IRAQ'S NOT FIRING UPON ANY COALITION FORCES AND NOT LAUNCHING SCUD MISSILES AGAINST ANY OTHER COUNTRY. IF IRAQ VIOLATES THESE TERMS, COALITION FORCES WILL BE FREE TO RESUME MILITARY OPERATIONS.

AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY I HAVE SOUGHT TO REASSURE THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ THAT OUR QUARREL WAS NOT WITH THEM BUT INSTEAD WITH THEIR LEADERSHIP AND ABOVE ALL WITH SADDAM HUSSEIN. THIS REMAINS THE CASE. THE PEOPLE OF IRAQ ARE NOT OUR ENEMY. WE DO NOT SEEK THEIR DESTRUCTION. WE HAVE TREATED THEIR P.O.W.'S WITH KINDNESS. COALITION FORCES FOUGHT THIS WAR ONLY AS A LAST RESORT, AND LOOK FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN IRAQ IS LEAD BY PEOPLE PREPARED TO LIVE IN PEACE WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS.

WE MUST NOW BEGIN TO LOOK BEYOND VICTORY IN WAR. WE MUST MEET THE CHALLENGE OF SECURING THE PEACE; IN THE FUTURE, AS BEFORE, WE WILL CONSULT EACH STEP OF THE WAY WITH OUR COALITION PARTNERS AND ACT IN CONCERT.

WE HAVE DONE A GOOD DEAL OF THINKING AND PLANNING FOR THE POST-WAR PERIOD, AND SECRETARY BAKER HAS ALREADY BEGUN TO CONSULT WITH OUR COALITION PARTNERS ON THE REGION'S CHALLENGES. THERE CAN BE AND WILL BE NO SOLELY AMERICAN ANSWER TO ALL THESE CHALLENGES. BUT WE CAN ASSIST AND SUPPORT THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION AND BE A CATALYST FOR PEACE. IN THIS SPIRIT, SECRETARY OF STATE BAKER WILL GO TO THE REGION NEXT WEEK TO BEGIN A NEW ROUND OF CONSULTATIONS.

THIS WAR IS NOW BEHIND US; AHEAD OF US IS THE DIFFICULT TASK OF SECURING A POTENTIALLY HISTORIC PEACE. TONIGHT, THOUGH, LET US BE PROUD OF WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED. LET US GIVE THANKS TO THOSE WHO RISKED THEIR LIVES; LET US NEVER FORGET THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES. GOOD NIGHT, AND MAY GOD BLESS OUR VALIANT MILITARY FORCES AND THEIR FAMILIES, AND MAY GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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AFTER CONSULTING WITH SECRETARY OF DEFENSE CHENEY, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF GENERAL POWELL, AND OUR COALITION PARTNERS . . . AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT, EXACTLY 100 HOURS SINCE GROUND OPERATIONS COMMENCED, SIX WEEKS SINCE THE START OF OPERATION DESERT STORM, ALL U.S. AND COALITION FORCES WILL SUSPEND OFFENSIVE COMBAT OPERATIONS.

I am pleased to announce that

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2/27-1915-haass

Kuwait is ~~now~~ liberated. Iraq's army is defeated. Our military objectives are met. Kuwait is once more in the hands of Kuwaitis, in control of their own destiny. We ~~rejoice~~^{share} in their joy, a joy tempered only by our compassion for their ordeal.

Tonight, the Kuwaiti flag once again flies above the capital of a free and sovereign nation. And the American flag flies above our embassy, ~~ready to receive our ambassador and his staff.~~

Seven months ago, America and the world drew a line in the sand. We declared that the aggression against Kuwait would not stand. And tonight, America and the world have kept their word.

~~Tonight~~^{this} is not a time of euphoria, certainly not a time to gloat. But it is a time of pride--pride in our troops, pride in the friends who stood with us in the crisis, pride in our nation and the people whose strength and resolve made victory quick, decisive and just. And soon we will open wide our arms to welcome ^{back} home to America our magnificent fighting forces.

No one country can claim this victory as its own. It was not only a victory for Kuwait; ^{but for all of the} ~~it was a victory for the Saudis and the British; the Egyptians and the French.~~ ^{and our coalition partners} ~~It was a victory for countries too numerous to single out.~~ ^{B also} This is a victory for ^{the U.N.} mankind, ^{and} for the rule of law, ^N for what is right.

After consulting with Secretary of Defense Cheney and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Powell, ^{and our coalition partners} ~~I therefore~~

K have directed ~~that~~ at midnight tonight, ^{exactly} 100 hours since ground operations commenced, ~~and~~ six weeks since the start of Operation Desert Storm, all U.S. and coalition forces will suspend offensive combat operations.

It is up to Iraq whether this suspension on the part of the coalition becomes a permanent cease-fire. Coalition political and military terms for a formal cease-fire include the following requirements:

Iraq must release immediately all coalition prisoners-of-war and the remains of all who have fallen. Iraq must release all Kuwaiti detainees. Iraq also must inform Kuwaiti authorities of the location and nature of all land and sea mines. Iraq must comply fully with all ^{relevant} ~~relevant~~ United Nations Security Council resolutions. This includes ~~agreement to enter into negotiations with Kuwait to resolve their differences,~~ a rescinding of Iraq's August decision to annex Kuwait, and acceptance in principle of Iraq's responsibility to pay compensation for the loss, damage and injury its aggression has caused.

at a place in the theater of operations to be specified
The coalition calls upon the Iraqi government to designate military commanders to meet within 48 hours with their coalition counterparts to arrange for the political and military aspects of ^{the} ~~the~~ cease-fire. ^{1 further,} I have asked Secretary of ~~State~~ Baker to request ^{that} ~~that~~ the Security Council meet to formulate the necessary ~~political~~ arrangements for this war to be ended.

This suspension of offensive combat operations is contingent upon Iraq's not firing upon any coalition forces and not

Iraq should designate political representatives to meet with Sec. of St. Baker and Coalition counterparts to deal with the political aspects of a cease fire

launching SCUD missiles against any other country. If Iraq violates these terms, coalition forces will be free to resume military operations.

At every opportunity I have ^{said} ~~sought~~ to ~~reassure~~ the people of Iraq that our quarrel was not with you but instead with your leadership and above all with Saddam Hussein. This remains the case. ^{you} The people of Iraq are not our enemy. We do not seek ~~your~~ ^{anyone} destruction. We have treated your POWs with kindness. ^P Coalition forces fought this war ^{only as a last resort} ~~reluctantly~~, and look forward to the day when Iraq is lead by people prepared to live in peace with their neighbors.

We must now begin to look beyond victory in war. We must meet the challenge of securing the peace; in the future, as before, we will consult ~~each step of the way~~ with our coalition partners. ~~and act in concert.~~

We have ^{already} done a good deal of thinking and planning for the post-war period, and Secretary Baker has already begun to consult with our coalition partners on the region's challenges. There can be and will be no solely American answer to all these challenges. But we can assist and support the countries of the region and be a catalyst for peace. In this spirit, Secretary ~~of State~~ Baker will go to the region next week to begin a new round of consultations.

This war is now behind us; ahead of us is ^{the difficult task of} ~~a potentially~~ historic peace. Tonight, though, let us be proud of what we have accomplished. Let us give thanks ^{and praise to} to those who risked their

to God

We pray that this peace may be the beginning of a new world

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lives; let us never forget those who gave their lives. ~~Good~~

night, ~~and~~ may God bless our valiant military forces and their

families, and may God bless the United States of America.

~~and then to~~
Just let us all
remember
them in
our
prayers

Good Night
K

x 2930

2/27-1915-haass

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Tonight, the Kuwaiti flag once again flies above the capital of a free and sovereign nation. And the American flag flies above our embassy, ready to receive our ambassador and his staff.

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After consulting with Secretary of Defense Cheney, and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Powell, I therefore

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and
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have directed that at midnight tonight, 100 hours since ground operations commenced, and six weeks since the start of Operation Desert Storm, all U.S. and coalition forces will suspend offensive combat operations.

It is up to Iraq whether this suspension on the part of the coalition becomes a permanent cease-fire. Coalition political and military terms for a formal cease-fire include the following requirements:

Iraq must release immediately all coalition prisoners-of-war and the remains of all who have fallen. Iraq must release all Kuwaiti detainees. Iraq also must inform Kuwaiti authorities of the location and nature of all land and sea mines. Iraq must comply fully with all relevant ~~United Nations~~ ^{UN} Security Council resolutions. This includes agreement to enter into negotiations with Kuwait to resolve their differences, a rescinding of Iraq's August decision to annex Kuwait, and acceptance in principle of Iraq's responsibility to pay compensation for the loss, damage and injury its aggression has caused. 3rd country nationals

The coalition calls upon the Iraqi government to designate military ~~commanders~~ to meet within 48 hours with their coalition counterparts to arrange for the political and military aspects of a cease-fire. I have asked Secretary of State Baker to request that the Security Council meet to formulate the necessary political arrangements for this war to be ended.

This suspension of offensive combat operations is contingent upon Iraq's not firing upon any coalition forces and not

launching SCUD missiles against any other country. If Iraq violates these terms, coalition forces will be free to resume military operations.

At every opportunity I have ^{said} ~~sought~~ to ~~reassure~~ the people of Iraq that our quarrel was not with you but instead with your leadership and above all with Saddam Hussein. This remains the case. The people of Iraq are not our enemy. We do not seek your destruction. We have treated your POWs with kindness. Coalition forces fought this war ^{only as a last resort} ~~reluctantly~~, and look forward to the day when Iraq is lead by people prepared to live in peace with their neighbors.

We must now begin to look beyond victory in war. We must meet the challenge of securing the peace; in the future, as before, we will consult each step of the way with our coalition partners and act in concert.

We have done a good deal of thinking and planning for the post-war period, and Secretary Baker has already begun to consult with our coalition partners on the region's challenges. There can be and will be no solely American answer to all these challenges. But we can assist and support the countries of the region and be a catalyst for peace. In this spirit, Secretary of State Baker will go to the region next week to begin a new round of consultations.

This war is now behind us; ahead of us is ^{The difficult task of} ~~a~~ ^{securing} ~~potentially~~ historic peace. Tonight, though, let us be proud of what we have accomplished. Let us give thanks to those who risked their

lives; let us never forget those who gave their lives. Good night, and may God bless our valiant military forces and their families, and may God bless the United States of America.

Draft Oval Office Speech re War End

Kuwait has been liberated
~~The liberation of Kuwait is now complete.~~ *Our military objectives are met* Iraq's army is defeated. Kuwait is once more in the hands of Kuwaitis, in control of their own destiny. We rejoice in their joy, a joy *our hearts are sincere* tempered only by compassion for their ordeal.

Families Troops
 This was a great victory, and it is only fitting that credit goes where credit is due. I want to begin with the tens of thousands of Americans in uniform who served in a noble cause. As your commander in chief, I salute you for a job well done.

Home soon
see POW we now freed they too
 I hasten to add that this was not simply an American victory. It was a British victory and a French victory and a Saudi victory and an Egyptian victory and a victory for countries too numerous to single out. It was a victory for mankind, for the rule of law, for what is right and just.

We are ready now to bring this conflict to a close. Iraqi forces are out of Kuwait. Kuwait's legitimate government is restored. Our military objectives are met.

have directed
 I therefore ~~declare~~ that at midnight tonight, ~~just~~ 100 hours since ground operations commenced, and ~~just~~ six weeks since the start of Operation Desert Storm, all U.S. and coalition forces will suspend ~~the~~ *offensive* combat operations. *The shooting can stop*

within 48 hours
 Pursuant to this decision, I call upon the Iraqi government to designate military commanders to meet ~~tomorrow~~ with their coalition counterparts to arrange for the military elements of a

cease-fire, including the immediate release of all coalition prisoners-of-war and the remains of any deceased persons. Iraq will ^{must} ~~also be required to~~ provide to Kuwaiti authorities all data on the location and nature of any land and sea mines.

I want to emphasize that this suspension of combat operations is necessarily contingent upon Iraq's not firing upon any coalition forces and not launching SCUD missiles against any other country. If Iraq violates either of these terms, coalition forces will retaliate against targets of their own choosing.

I want to state for the record that unarmed individual Iraqi soldiers will be able to leave the theater of operations without fear of attack. This same pledge does not apply to military units or to individuals seeking to depart with combat equipment.

I have also asked Secretary of State Baker to request that the Security Council meet to formulate the necessary political arrangements for this war to be ended.

^{This} ~~The~~ suspension of combat operations I have ~~announced~~ is also contingent upon Iraq agreeing to the military and political arrangements that would allow for a formal cease-fire. Iraq must comply fully with all relevant Security Council resolutions.

^{I am saying must} ~~This entails agreement to~~ enter into negotiations with Kuwait, ^{They must} ~~a~~ rescinding of Iraq's August decision to annex Kuwait, ^{And must} ~~the~~ release ^{There also must be a} ~~of any and all~~ Kuwaiti detainees, ~~and~~ acceptance ~~in principle~~ of Iraq's responsibility to pay compensation for the loss, damage and injury its aggression has caused.

~~For now,~~ ^{although} the sanctions put in place by the Security Council will remain in effect. ^{eventual} Together with our coalition partners, and in consultation with the members of the Security Council, we will over time consider the status of these sanctions.

I want to say something in this context to the people of Iraq. At every opportunity I have sought to reassure you that our quarrel was not with you but instead with your leadership and above all with Saddam Hussein. This remains the case. The people of the United States do not view the people of Iraq as an enemy. We do not seek your destruction. We fought this war reluctantly, and look forward to the day when Iraq is lead by people prepared to accept international norms that would permit normal relations.

I want now to look beyond our victory in war. I want to talk about securing the peace.

We must go about the challenge of securing the peace mindful of our principles and interests and above all the unity of the allied coalition. In the future, as before, we will consult each step of the way, concerting efforts.

We have done a good deal of thinking and planning for the post-war period, and Secretary Baker has already begun to consult with our coalition partners on four key challenges: building viable regional defense arrangements; controlling the flow of arms into the region, especially weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them; third, bridging the gap that divides.

Israel from the Arabs and Israelis from Palestinians; and fourth, creating new opportunities in the economic realm.

There can be and will be no American answer to all these challenges. We cannot solve the region's problems, much less impose our preferences. But we can assist and support and be a catalyst for progress. In this spirit, I have asked Secretary of State Baker to go to the region next week to continue consultations.

A great war is now behind us; ahead of us is a potentially historic peace. This promises to be a great challenge; I am confident that we have it within us to translate challenge into opportunity.

Let us give thanks to those who risked their lives; let us never forget those who gave their lives. Good night, and may God bless our valiant military forces and the United States of America.

Body finished

Based on Recommendation

of George Chong & Co. Inc.



Arab American Institute

February 8, 1991

His Excellency Saddam Hussein
President of the Iraqi Republic
Presidential Palace
Karradat Mariam
Baghdad, Iraq

Your Excellency:

We make a renewed appeal to you to take immediate steps to withdraw from Kuwait and bring an end to this war.

We make this appeal as Arab Americans concerned with the many critical issues that have involved our two worlds:

- * the right of Kuwait, as an independent state, to its sovereignty and security;
- * the survival of Iraq and the safety and security of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti people who, to our horror, have been so devastated by the enormous destruction of this war;
- * the worsening repression of Palestinians in the Occupied Territories and the diminishing prospects for peace;
- * the division and polarization of our people, both in the Middle East and in the United States.

All these calamities find their origin in your fateful decision of August 2 to invade Kuwait in violation of international law and the charter of the League of Arab States.

For months we appealed to you to reverse this decision, to honor UN resolutions and spare Iraq and the entire Middle East the danger of war. As late as January 14 we called on the Iraqi Embassy in an appeal endorsed by over 100 American religious and peace organizations and leaders. In this appeal we noted our opposition to your continued occupation of Kuwait and to a war in the Middle East. We stated that: "Such a war would not only entail the death of untold numbers of military personnel and civilians. It would also, without doubt, cause incalculable damage to the political, social, and economic infrastructure of the entire Middle East and create intolerable and long-lasting tensions . . ." We therefore called on you to leave Kuwait, "to relieve the Iraqi people of having to face the only two options available to them--economic isolation and deprivation or bloodshed."

-2-

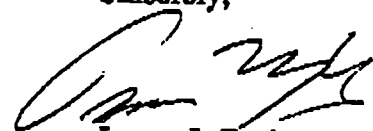
War has now begun. This is a war we did not want. We continue to raise our voices out of our concern for the lives of our fellow Americans, for our allies, and for the Iraqis and Kuwaitis, and for the political and psychological wounds this war is creating.

Nevertheless, it is clear that even now steps can and should be taken by you to end this tragic conflict. Following the joint US-USSR declaration and initiatives by several Arab countries, including Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Algeria, the way is open for you to announce the Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and thereby end this war.

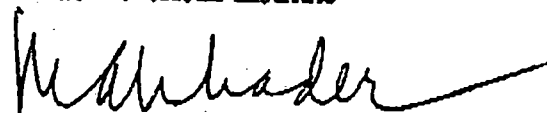
Your efforts to escalate this war, including SCUD attacks on civilian targets in Israel and Saudi Arabia, support for terror bombings of US and other Western-owned interests, and acts of environmental destruction have only compounded this already difficult situation. They have contributed to making the political situation worldwide more polarized and less amenable to the establishment of a just and lasting peace for all in the Middle East.

Please receive this with the sense of urgency with which it is delivered. Please provide Iraq and all the Arab peoples whom you claim to love with the vision and leadership they deserve. Spare Iraq and its people. Save the Arab peoples further calamity and division. End the occupation of Kuwait now.

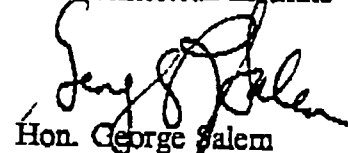
Sincerely,



James J. Zogby
President
Arab American Institute



Jean AbiNader
Executive Board Member
Arab American Institute



Hon. George Salem
Chairman
Arab American Leadership
Council

NETWORK COMMENTARY FOLLOWING PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

ABC

BRIT HUME: I was just going to remark that you [Peter Jennings] are quite correct that his presentation here reflected a high degree of confidence that this could be brought about rather quickly. However, I think you'll probably agree that his mood and his tone reflected a certain gravity. He looked more grave to me than I've seen him in any announcement in this room or indeed any of the announcements he's made on television....

JENNINGS: -- a lot of other people have said the President's not going to settle for anything less than the total humiliation of Saddam Hussein. Are you convinced that that's precisely his thinking?

HUME: I am, and I'll tell you why. The President believes, and some people may find this fanciful, that he is, with his coalition partners, writing the rules of a New World Order in which instruments like the U.N. Security Council will be feared and respected in the world and that when collective security is invoked against a dictator or a lawless nation at any time that there will be reason for someone to take heed. And I think he feels that if Saddam Hussein is able to slide away from this with any kind of victory, with the military intact, it could threaten the region, that the very wrong signal will have been sent, the very opposite of what he's trying to accomplish.

CBS

WYATT ANDREWS: ...I would point everyone's attention to a couple of things. First of all, the President seemed to answer the question of why the air war won't do any longer and why he felt forced to move into the position to send ground troops in, and that was his line that said that Saddam Hussein was redoubling his efforts in effect to destroy Kuwait. That is an obvious reference to the scorched-earth policy that the President has complained about, the 200 oil wells that have been set afire by Iraqi troops, reports today of massive explosions inside Kuwait City. It was obvious to me from here that the President felt compelled to move.

The second point was the very solemn ending to the President's very brief speech in which he asked for the United States, all citizens to pray for our troops. Very clear to me that the President, despite having ordered this, is quite worried about casualties. We mentioned earlier in tonight's broadcast that this is the third time the President has sent troops into harm's way - - Panama, the air war and ground troops. But never in this Administration, or since World War II, has there been a night like this.

-more-

NBC

BROKAW interviews SEN. SIMPSON, who says the President was "authentically saying and acting as he does so superbly, this is it."

JOHN COCHRAN: I was struck by the brevity of what the President had to say tonight. We knew that he would say something about the atrocities being committed in Kuwait. He actually talked about the destruction in Kuwait, but he didn't go into any great detail. As I mentioned earlier, one of his advisors felt it would not be wise for the President to go into detail because the intelligence is not 100%. The President only spoke in general terms, but there really is, I believe, a genuine concern that the Iraqis are doing what they can to destroy the company, the country, before leaving.

CNN

CHARLES BIERBAUER: As anticipated, it was very brief, the key line, I suppose, being "entered the final phase." And as you say, the President's suggestion that he had confidence that it would be done swiftly. No detail from here as to the nature of the ground war as is being enacted over in the Persian Gulf area. That, we've been told, will come from the Pentagon. And that has pretty much been the case throughout this whole period of some six weeks or so since the start of the whole war, with the policy statements coming here and the hard details being relegated to the military. Indeed, a senior Administration official told me today that President Bush has had ample briefing, has looked at all the contingencies and is not about to second guess his military commanders once he's given them the charge to put this battle into gear.

All networks continue coverage and go to Secretary Cheney's briefing.

###

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mikhail:

I wanted to share with you some of my concerns about the situation in the Gulf as the war moves toward a conclusion. After reviewing Saddam's most recent speech, I am more convinced than ever that this is a man who has no interest in genuine peace. He is still unwilling to accept the full complement of U.N. Security Council resolutions. I believe that his offer to withdraw from Kuwait is nothing more than an effort to claim victory and preserve his forces for a future assault on Kuwait and the security of the region.

You yourself said, in our conversation the other day, that Saddam's fate is sealed. I could not agree more. Quite frankly, the majority of the American people -- and I believe the international community -- share this view and would not understand why anyone would undertake steps that might preserve his position. Indeed, any thoughts to the contrary should have been erased by the outrageous and cruel acts of aggression that he has committed against the Kuwaiti people in recent days.

I know that you are concerned about the post-war situation and Iraq's role in the Gulf and Middle East. So, too, am I; all along the coalition has emphasized that it does not seek the destruction or permanent isolation of Iraq. But Saddam is an impediment to Iraq's successful reintegration into the community of nations -- something we both wish to help bring about. We must end the war in a manner that supports that common goal and promotes, as U.N. Security Council Resolution 678 states, peace and security in the region. It would be most

unfortunate if differences between us in this, the final chapter of the Gulf crisis, begin to threaten the realization of this larger goal.

I look forward to having the benefit of your views on this or any other aspect of the fast evolving situation in the Gulf.

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev
President of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics
Moscow

102D CONGRESS
1st Session

H. J. Res. _____

(Joint)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. _____ introduced the following joint resolution; which
was referred to the Committee on _____

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the use of United States Armed Forces pursuant to
United Nations Security Council Resolution 678.

Whereas the Government of Iraq without provocation invaded and
occupied the territory of Kuwait on August 2, 1990; and

Whereas both the House of Representatives (in H.J. Res. 658 of
the 101st Congress) and the Senate (in S. Con. Res. 147 of
the 101st Congress) have condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait
and declared their support for international action to
reverse Iraq's aggression; and

Whereas, Iraq's conventional, chemical, biological, and nuclear
weapons and ballistic missile programs and its demonstrated
willingness to use weapons of mass destruction pose a grave
threat to world peace; and

Whereas the international community has demanded that Iraq
withdraw unconditionally and immediately from Kuwait and
that Kuwait's independence and legitimate government be
restored; and

Whereas the U.N. Security Council repeatedly affirmed the
inherent right of individual or collective self-defense in
response to the armed attack by Iraq against Kuwait in
accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter; and

Whereas, in the absence of full compliance by Iraq with its
resolutions, the U.N. Security Council in Resolution 678 has
authorized member states of the United Nations to use all

necessary means, after January 15, 1991, to uphold and implement all relevant Security Council resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area; and

Whereas Iraq has persisted in its illegal occupation of, and brutal aggression against Kuwait: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution."

SECTION 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

(a) AUTHORIZATION. -- The President is authorized, subject to subsection (b), to use United States Armed Forces pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 678 (1990) in order to achieve implementation of Security Council Resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667, 669, 670, 674, and 677.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR DETERMINATION THAT USE OF MILITARY FORCE IS NECESSARY. -- Before exercising the authority granted in subsection (a), the President shall make available to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate his determination that --

- (1) the United States has used all appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means to obtain compliance by Iraq with the United Nations Security Council resolutions cited in subsection (a); and

Note:
the exact
language may
diff^r slightly.

→ and would not
be successful

(2) that those efforts have not been successful[^] in
obtaining such compliance.

(c) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS. --

(1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION. -- Consistent
with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution, the
Congress declares that this section is intended to
constitute specific statutory authorization within the
meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS. -- Nothing in
this resolution supersedes any requirement of the War Powers
Resolution.

SEC. 4. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

At least once every 60 days, the President shall submit to
the Congress a summary on the status of efforts to obtain
compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the United
Nations Security Council in response to Iraq's aggression.

1/9/91 5pm

"GEPHARDT" DRAFT

IRAQRES3

HLC

[January 9, 1991: 3 PM]

102d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES. *(Concurrent)*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. _____ submitted the following concurrent resolution;
which was referred to the Committee on _____

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Regarding United States policy to reverse Iraq's occupation of
Kuwait.

- 1 Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate
- 2 concurring), That (a) the Congress is firmly committed to
- 3 reversing Iraq's brutal and illegal occupation of Kuwait.
- 4 (b) The Congress authorizes continued use of American
- 5 military force to enforce the United Nations economic embargo

1 against Iraq; to defend Saudi Arabia from direct Iraqi
2 attack; and to protect American forces in the region.

3 (c) The Congress believes that continued application of
4 international sanctions and diplomatic efforts to pressure
5 Iraq to leave Kuwait is the wisest course at this time and
6 should be sustained.

7 (d) The Congress pledges its full and continued support
8 for sustaining the policy of increasing economic and
9 diplomatic pressure against Iraq; for maintaining our
10 military options; and for efforts to increase the military
11 and financial contributions made by allied nations.

12 (e) The Constitution requires the President to obtain
13 authorization from the Congress before initiating new
14 offensive military action or waging war against Iraq or Iraqi
15 forces. The Congress does not rule out the enactment by the
16 Congress at a later time of a declaration of war or other
17 Congressional authorization for the use of force should that
18 become necessary to achieve the goal of forcing Iraqi troops
19 from Kuwait. The Congress will consider any request from the
20 President for such an authorization expeditiously in
21 accordance with the priority procedures set forth in section
22 2.

23 SEC. 2. PRIORITY PROCEDURES.

24

[To be added.]

(RULES COMMITTEE TIME
AGREEMENT SUPPOSED
TO BE INSERTED HERE)

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This joint resolution may be cited as the "Resolution in Support of Implementation of United Nations Resolution 678".

SECTION 2. UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON IRAQ

(a) SUPPORT FOR UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS. -- Congress supports the President, subject to subsection (b), in the use of all necessary means, including the use of United States Armed Forces, to uphold and implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 678 (1990) in order to achieve implementation of Security Council Resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667, 669, 670, 674, and 677.

(b) REQUIREMENT FOR DETERMINATION THAT USE OF MILITARY FORCE IS NECESSARY. -- Before using force, the President shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate a report that --

(1) states that the President has determined that the United States has used all appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means to obtain compliance by Iraq with the United Nations Security Council resolutions cited in subsection (a);

(2) describes in detail the efforts taken to obtain such compliance by diplomatic and other peaceful means; and

(3) explains why those efforts have not been successful in obtaining such compliance and why, if such efforts were continued, they are not likely to be successful.

(c) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS. --

(1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION. -- Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution, the Congress declares that this section is intended to constitute specific statutory authorization within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS. -- Nothing in this resolution supersedes any requirement of the War Powers Resolution.

SEC. 4. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

At least once every 60 days, the President shall submit to the Congress a report on the status of efforts to obtain compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council in response to Iraq's aggression.

1 the development of democratic institutions, throughout
2 the region.

3 SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

4 (a) AUTHORIZATION.--The President is authorized, subject
5 to subsection (b), to use United States Armed Forces pursuant
6 to United Nations Security Council Resolution 678 (1990) in
7 order to achieve implementation of Security Council
8 Resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 667, 669, 670, 674, and
9 677.

10 (b) REQUIREMENT FOR DETERMINATION THAT USE OF MILITARY
11 FORCE IS NECESSARY.--Before exercising the authority granted
12 in subsection (a), the President shall submit to the Speaker
13 of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore
14 of the Senate a report that--

15 (1) states that the President has determined that the
16 United States has used all ^{appropriate} diplomatic and other peaceful
17 means to obtain compliance by Iraq with the United
18 Nations Security Council resolutions cited in subsection
19 (a);

20 (2) describes in detail the efforts taken to obtain
21 such compliance by diplomatic and other peaceful means;
22 and

23 (3) explains why those efforts have not been
24 successful in obtaining such compliance and why, if such
25 efforts were continued, they would not be successful.

all ~~steps~~

1 (c) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.--

2 (1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.--Consistent
3 with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution, the
4 Congress declares that this section is intended to
5 constitute specific statutory authorization within the
6 meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

7 (2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.--Nothing in
8 this resolution supersedes any requirement of the War
9 Powers Resolution.

10 SEC. 4. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

11 At least once every 60 days, the President shall submit
12 to the Congress a report on the status of efforts to achieve
13 the objectives specified in section 2(a) and to obtain
14 compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the United
15 Nations Security Council in response to Iraq's aggression.

Jan 8/1100 draft

JOINT RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESPONSE TO IRAQI AGGRESSION

Whereas both the House of Representatives (in H.J. Res. 658 of the 101st Congress) and the Senate (in S. Con. Res. 147 of the 101st Congress) have condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and declared their support for international action to reverse Iraq's aggression; and

Whereas the international community has demanded that Iraq withdraw unconditionally and immediately from Kuwait and that Kuwait's independence and legitimate government be restored; and

Whereas Kuwait, in response to the armed attack by Iraq, enjoys the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter; and

Whereas, in the absence of full compliance by Iraq with its resolutions, the U.N. Security Council in Resolution 678 has authorized member states of the United Nations to use all necessary means, after January 15, 1991, to uphold and implement all relevant Security Council resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area; and

Whereas Iraq has persisted in its illegal occupation of, and brutal aggression against, Kuwait: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, that the United States, in conjunction with other members of the international coalition, is prepared to use all necessary means to uphold and implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 678.

1 the development of democratic institutions, throughout
2 the region.

3 SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

4 (a) AUTHORIZATION.--The President is authorized, subject
5 to subsection (b), to use United States Armed Forces pursuant
6 to United Nations Security Council Resolution 678 (1990) in
7 order to achieve implementation of Security Council
8 Resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 667, 669, 670, 674, and
9 677.

10 (b) REQUIREMENT FOR DETERMINATION THAT USE OF MILITARY
11 FORCE IS NECESSARY.--Before exercising the authority granted
12 in subsection (a), the President shall submit to the Speaker
13 of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore
14 of the Senate a report that--

15 (1) states that the President has determined that the
16 United States has used all ^{applicable} diplomatic and other peaceful
17 means to obtain compliance by Iraq with the United
18 Nations Security Council resolutions cited in subsection
19 (a);

20 (2) describes in detail the efforts taken to obtain
21 such compliance by diplomatic and other peaceful means;
22 and

23 (3) explains why those efforts have not been
24 successful in obtaining such compliance and why, if such
25 efforts were continued, they ~~would not be~~ successful.

are ~~not~~

John -

Broomfield, Jassell and Selary
want our comments on attached
proposed House Joint Resolution.
They want to do it in Foreign Affairs
tomorrow and wonder if we have
any problems with it. I have given
to Bunt, Boyden and sent to Justice.
Let me know.

Fred

1 (e) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION REQUIREMENTS.--

2 (1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.--Consistent
3 with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers Resolution, the
4 Congress declares that this section is intended to
5 constitute specific statutory authorization within the
6 meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution.

7 (2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS.--Nothing in
8 this resolution supersedes any requirement of the War
9 Powers Resolution.

10 SEC. 4. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

11 At least once every 60 days, the President shall submit
12 to the Congress a report on the status of efforts to achieve
13 the objectives specified in section 2(a) and to obtain
14 compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the United
15 Nations Security Council in response to Iraq's aggression.

DURBIN/BENNETT

H. Con Res. 1
CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To express the sense of Congress that Congress must approve any
offensive military action against Iraq.

1 *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*
2 *concurring)*

3
4 **Section 1. Approval of Initial Response to the Invasion of**
5 **Kuwait.**

6
7 The Congress supports the actions taken by the President of the
8 United States to defend Saudi Arabia, demands that Iraq
9 immediately withdraw from its illegal occupation of Kuwait, and
10 supports the President's diplomatic and economic initiatives to
11 resolve the Persian Gulf crisis.

12
13 **Section 2. Urgency of Congressional Authority for Offensive**
14 **Operations in the Persian Gulf.**

15
16 The Congress finds that the Constitution of the United States
17 vests all power to declare war in the Congress of the United States.
18 Any offensive action taken against Iraq must be explicitly approved
19 by the Congress of the United States before such action may be
20 initiated.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The current situation in the Persian Gulf, brought about by Iraq's unprovoked invasion and subsequent brutal occupation of Kuwait, threatens vital U.S. interests. The situation also threatens the peace. It would, however, greatly enhance the chances for peace if Congress were now to go on record supporting the position adopted by the UN Security Council on twelve separate occasions. Such an action would underline that the United States stands with the international community and on the side of law and decency; it also would help dispel any belief that may exist in the minds of Iraq's leaders that the United States lacks the necessary unity to act decisively in response to Iraq's continued aggression against Kuwait.

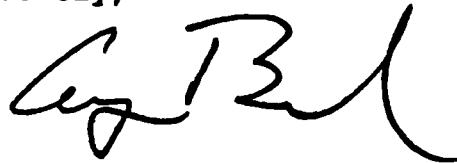
Secretary of State Baker is meeting with Iraq's Foreign Minister on January 9. It would have been most constructive if he could have presented the Iraqi government a Resolution passed by both houses of Congress supporting the UN position and in particular Security Council Resolution 678. As you know, I have frequently stated my desire for such a Resolution. Nevertheless, there is still opportunity for Congress to act to strengthen the prospects for peace and safeguard this country's vital interests.

I therefore request that the House of Representatives and the Senate adopt a Resolution stating that Congress supports the use of all necessary means to implement UN

Security Council Resolution 678. Such action would send the clearest possible message to Saddam Hussein that he must withdraw without condition or delay from Kuwait. Anything less would only encourage Iraqi intransigence; anything else would risk detracting from the international coalition arrayed against Iraq's aggression.

Mr. Speaker, I am determined to do whatever is necessary to protect America's security. I ask Congress to join with me in this task. I can think of no better way than for Congress to express its support for the President at this critical time. This truly is the last best chance for peace.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Tom Foley', written in a cursive style.

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the House
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1991

Dear Senator Mitchell:

The current situation in the Persian Gulf, brought about by Iraq's unprovoked invasion and subsequent brutal occupation of Kuwait, threatens vital U.S. interests. The situation also threatens the peace. It would, however, greatly enhance the chances for peace if Congress were now to go on record supporting the position adopted by the UN Security Council on twelve separate occasions. Such an action would underline that the United States stands with the international community and on the side of law and decency; it also would help dispel any belief that may exist in the minds of Iraq's leaders that the United States lacks the necessary unity to act decisively in response to Iraq's continued aggression against Kuwait.

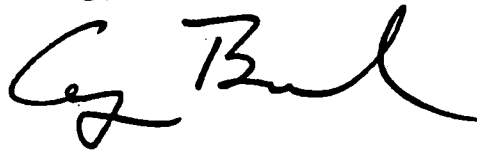
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I am determined to do whatever is necessary to protect America's security. I ask Congress to join with me in this task. I can think of no better way than for Congress to express its support for the President at this critical time. This truly is the last best chance for peace.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Mitchell", written in a cursive style.

Senator George Mitchell
Senate Majority Leader
S221 Capitol
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1991

Dear Senator Dole:

The current situation in the Persian Gulf, brought about by Iraq's unprovoked invasion and subsequent brutal occupation of Kuwait, threatens vital U.S. interests. The situation also threatens the peace. It would, however, greatly enhance the chances for peace if Congress were now to go on record supporting the position adopted by the UN Security Council on twelve separate occasions. Such an action would underline that the United States stands with the international community and on the side of law and decency; it also would help dispel any belief that may exist in the minds of Iraq's leaders that the United States lacks the necessary unity to act decisively in response to Iraq's continued aggression against Kuwait.

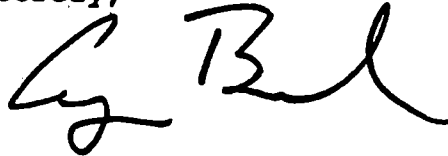
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I am determined to do whatever is necessary to protect America's security. I ask Congress to join with me in this task. I can think of no better way than for Congress to express its support for the President at this critical time. This truly is the last best chance for peace.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. Bush". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "G." and the last name "Bush" clearly distinguishable.

Senator Robert Dole
Senate Republican Leader
S230 Capitol
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 8, 1991

Dear Congressman Michel:

The current situation in the Persian Gulf, brought about by Iraq's unprovoked invasion and subsequent brutal occupation of Kuwait, threatens vital U.S. interests. The situation also threatens the peace. It would, however, greatly enhance the chances for peace if Congress were now to go on record supporting the position adopted by the UN Security Council on twelve separate occasions. Such an action would underline that the United States stands with the international community and on the side of law and decency; it also would help dispel any belief that may exist in the minds of Iraq's leaders that the United States lacks the necessary unity to act decisively in response to Iraq's continued aggression against Kuwait.

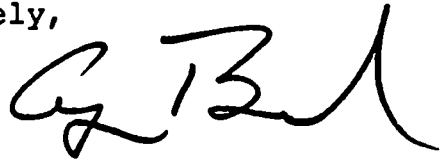
Secretary of State Baker is meeting with Iraq's Foreign Minister on January 9. It would have been most constructive if he could have presented the Iraqi government a Resolution passed by both houses of Congress supporting the UN position and in particular Security Council Resolution 678. As you know, I have frequently stated my desire for such a Resolution. Nevertheless, there is still opportunity for Congress to act to strengthen the prospects for peace and safeguard this country's vital interests.

I therefore request that the House of Representatives and the Senate adopt a Resolution stating that Congress supports the use of all necessary means to implement UN

Security Council Resolution 678. Such action would send the clearest possible message to Saddam Hussein that he must withdraw without condition or delay from Kuwait. Anything less would only encourage Iraqi intransigence; anything else would risk detracting from the international coalition arrayed against Iraq's aggression.

I am determined to do whatever is necessary to protect America's security. I ask Congress to join with me in this task. I can think of no better way than for Congress to express its support for the President at this critical time. This truly is the last best chance for peace.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. Michel', written in a cursive style.

Representative Robert Michel
House Republican Leader
H232 Capitol
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

CAMP DAVID

Monday (possibly)

Dear Mr. Speaker:

As you know I have long felt that it would greatly enhance the chances for peace if the Congress went on record supporting the position taken by the U.N. Security Council in twelve separate resolutions. I have told you and the other leaders of Congress several times that the best way to guarantee Saddam's compliance with the U.N. Resolutions is for Congress to send a strong message of support for all the Resolutions, most specifically for Resolution 678.

Jim Baker will be meeting with Iraq's Foreign Minister on January 9th. It would have been most constructive if Secretary Baker could have presented the Iraq Government at that time a Resolution passed by both Houses of Congress strongly supporting the U.N. Resolutions and the foreign policy objectives that I have spelled out and that the other coalition partners strongly advocate and support.

Inasmuch as Congressional debate will not begin in earnest until January 10th, I would now request that the first order of business before both the House and Senate be a Resolution that supports all 12 of the relevant U.N. Resolutions. And further that the Congress specifically state that the President after January 14th should be empowered to "use all necessary means to uphold and implement the 12 U.N. Resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area" (language of Resolution 678).

Regardless of the outcome of the Baker mission such action by the Congress would send the clearest possible message to Saddam Hussein that he must comply without concession and without delay in getting totally out of Kuwait.

I welcome a Resolution from the Congress that will send Saddam Hussein a strong message of support for this policy that has so much support around the world.

I am determined to do whatever is necessary to support the Coalition arrayed against Iraq's leader and to support all the relevant Resolutions passed by the U.N. Security Council. The last best chance for peace is for Congress to support me at this critical time.

Yours very truly,

make
clear its support
for me

Dear Mr. Speaker:

The current situation in the Persian Gulf, brought about by Iraq's unprovoked invasion and subsequent occupation of Kuwait, threatens vital U.S. interests. The situation also threatens the peace. It would, however, greatly enhance the chances for peace if Congress were now to go on record supporting the position adopted by the UN Security Council on twelve separate occasions. Such an action would underline that the United States stands with the international community and on the side of law and decency; it also would help dispel any belief that may exist in the minds of Iraq's leaders that the United States lacks the necessary unity to act decisively in response to Iraq's continued aggression against Kuwait.

Secretary of State Baker is meeting with Iraq's Foreign Minister on January 9. It would have been most constructive if he could have presented the Iraqi government a Resolution passed by both houses of Congress supporting the United Nations position and in particular Security Council Resolution 678. As you know, I have frequently stated my desire for such a Resolution. Nevertheless, there is still opportunity for Congress to act to strengthen the prospects for peace and safeguard this country's vital interests. Inasmuch as congressional debate will not begin in earnest until January 10, I request that the first order of business before the House of Representatives and the Senate be to adopt a Resolution that states that the "Congress supports measures by the President of the United States, in conjunction with the other members of

the international coalition, to uphold and implement" UN Security Council resolution 678. Such action would send the clearest possible message to Saddam Hussein that he must withdraw without condition or delay from Kuwait. I am forwarding with this letter the text of a Resolution, one entitled "Supporting the UN Security Council's Response to Iraqi Aggression," which I call upon Congress to support.

Mr. Speaker, I am determined to do whatever is necessary to support the coalition arrayed against Iraq and to uphold and implement the will of the UN Security Council. I ask Congress to join with me in this task. I can think of no better way than for Congress to express its support for the President at this critical time. This truly is the last best chance for peace.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the House
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

JOINT RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESPONSE TO IRAQI AGGRESSION

Whereas both the House of Representatives (in H.J. Res. 658 of the 101st Congress) and the Senate (in S. Con. Res. 147 of the 101st Congress) have condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and declared their support for international action to reverse Iraq's aggression pursuant to resolutions of the United Nations Security Council; and

Whereas the Security Council has demanded that Iraq unconditionally and immediately withdraw from Kuwait and that Kuwait's independence and legitimate government be restored; and

Whereas the Security Council repeatedly affirmed the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense in response to the armed attack by Iraq against Kuwait in accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter; and

Whereas, in the absence of full compliance by Iraq with its resolutions, the Security Council in Resolution 678 has authorized member states of the United Nations to use all necessary means, after January 15, 1991, to uphold and implement all relevant Security Council resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area; and

Whereas Iraq has continued to defy the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and has persisted in its illegal occupation of, and brutal aggression against, Kuwait: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, that the Congress supports measures by the President of the United States, in conjunction with other members of the international coalition, to uphold and implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 678.

MITCHELL'S DESCRIPTION OF DEMOCRAT RESOLUTION

1. Condemns Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.
2. Demands Iraq's departure from Kuwait.
3. Commends President's use of diplomacy and economic sanctions (not sure whether or how it addresses the question of deployment of U.S. forces) -- does not preclude the use of force, but urges continuation of reliance on sanctions, rather than the use of force.
4. Says that, to use force, the President must certify to Congress that sanctions have failed and force is necessary, and must get authorization to use force. Puts in place expedited procedures for Congress to deal with resolution authorizing use of force.

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From Richard
Haass

RESOLUTION TO SUPPORT THE
U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL'S RESPONSE TO IRAQI AGGRESSION

Whereas both the House of Representatives (in H.J. Res. 658 of the 101st Congress) and the Senate (in S. Con. Res. 147 of the 101st Congress) have condemned Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and declared their support for international action to reverse Iraq's aggression; and

Whereas the international community has demanded that Iraq withdraw unconditionally and immediately from Kuwait and that Kuwait's independence and legitimate government be restored; and

Whereas Kuwait, in response to the armed attack by Iraq, enjoys the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter; and

Whereas, in the absence of full compliance by Iraq with its resolutions, the U.N. Security Council in Resolution 678 has authorized member states of the United Nations to use all necessary means, after January 15, 1991, to uphold and implement all relevant Security Council resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area; and

Whereas Iraq has persisted in its illegal occupation of, and brutal aggression against, Kuwait: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, support the use of all necessary means to uphold and implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 678.

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from Boyd.

1/9/91 5pm

"GEPHARDT" DRAFT

IRAQRES3

HLC

[January 9, 1991: 3 PM]

102D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. CON. RES.

(Concurrent)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. _____ submitted the following concurrent resolution;
which was referred to the Committee on _____

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Regarding United States policy to reverse Iraq's occupation of
Kuwait.

- 1 Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate
- 2 concurring), That (a) the Congress is firmly committed to
- 3 reversing Iraq's brutal and illegal occupation of Kuwait.
- 4 (b) The Congress authorizes continued use of American
- 5 military force to enforce the United Nations economic embargo

1 against Iraq; to defend Saudi Arabia from direct Iraqi
2 attack; and to protect American forces in the region.

3 (c) The Congress believes that continued application of
4 international sanctions and diplomatic efforts to pressure
5 Iraq to leave Kuwait is the wisest course at this time and
6 should be sustained.

7 (d) The Congress pledges its full and continued support
8 for sustaining the policy of increasing economic and
9 diplomatic pressure against Iraq; for maintaining our
10 military options; and for efforts to increase the military
11 and financial contributions made by allied nations.

12 (e) The Constitution requires the President to obtain
13 authorization from the Congress before initiating new
14 offensive military action or waging war against Iraq or Iraqi
15 forces. The Congress does not rule out the enactment by the
16 Congress at a later time of a declaration of war or other
17 Congressional authorization for the use of force should that
18 become necessary to achieve the goal of forcing Iraqi troops
19 from Kuwait. The Congress will consider any request from the
20 President for such an authorization expeditiously in
21 accordance with the priority procedures set forth in section
22 2.

23 SEC. 2. PRIORITY PROCEDURES.

24

[To be added.]

(RULES COMMITTEE TIME
AGREEMENT SUPPOSED
TO BE INSERTED HERE)

Meeting with Bipartisan Group of Senators

Luttig BGribbin DGribbin Kristol Gates Mullins Haass Lampley

Darman

Wallop Sununu Cheney Vice President Scowcroft Eagle-
burger

Card

Breaux

Brown

Stevens

Chafee

Graham

Lugar

Simpson

Lieberman

Robb

Cochran

Cabinet Table

Fitzwater

Helms Johnston Dole President Inouye Warner Heflin

Gray Demarest McClure Portman Hollings-
worth Smeallie

The President

The Vice President

Dick Cheney, Secretary of Defense
Lawrence Eagleburger, Deputy Secretary of State
Dick Darman, Director, Office of Management and Budget

Congressional Participation

Senator Bob Dole (R-KS), Republican Leader
Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC), Ranking Republican, Foreign Relations Committee
Senator John Warner (R-VA), Ranking Republican, Armed Services Committee
Senator John Breaux (D-LA)
Senator Hank Brown (R-CO)
Senator John Chafee (R-RI)
Senator Thad Cochran (R-MS)
Senator Bob Graham (D-FL)
Senator Howell Heflin (D-AL)
Senator Daniel Inouye (D-HI)
Senator J. Bennett Johnston (D-LA)
Senator Joseph Lieberman (D-CT)
Senator Richard Lugar (R-IN)
Senator Charles Robb (D-VA)
Senator Al Simpson (R-WY)
Senator Ted Stevens (R-AK)
Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-WY)

White House Staff

John Sununu, Chief of Staff
Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Andy Card, Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
David Demarest, Assistant to the President for Communications
Marlin Fitzwater, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary
Robert Gates, Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs
C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to the President
Frederick D. McClure, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs
Boyd Hollingsworth, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (Senate)
Rob Portman, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Legislative Affairs
Virginia Lampley, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Legislative Affairs, National Security Council

Richard Haass, Special Assistant to the President and Senior
Director for Near East and South Asia Affairs, National
Security Council

Shawn Smeallie, Special Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs (Senate)

Others

Bill Kristol, Chief of Staff to the Vice President

Michael Luttig, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal
Counsel

Janet Mullins, Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative
Affairs

Dave Gribbin, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Legislative
Affairs

Bill Gribbin, Assistant to the Vice President for Legislative
Affairs

..... CONGRESS

..... SESSION

S. J. RES.

(Note.—Fill in all blank lines except those provided for the date and number of resolution.)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

.....
Mr. Nunn, Byrd, Pell, Boren, Mitchell, and Levin
introduced the following joint resolution; which was
read twice and referred to the Committee on

JOINT RESOLUTION

Regarding U.S. policy to reverse
Iraq's occupation of Kuwait

- 1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United*
- 2 *States of America in Congress assembled,*

That a) the Congress is firmly committed to
reversing Iraq's brutal and illegal occupation of Kuwait.

b) The Congress authorizes the use of American military force to enforce the United Nations economic embargo against Iraq; to defend Saudi Arabia from direct Iraqi attack; and to protect American forces in the region.

c) The Congress believes that continued application of international sanctions and diplomatic efforts to pressure Iraq to leave Kuwait is the wisest course at this time and should be sustained, but does not rule out declaring war or authorizing the use of force at a later time should that be necessary to achieve the goal of forcing Iraqi troops from Kuwait.

d) The Congress pledges its full and continued support for sustaining the policy of increasing economic and diplomatic pressure against Iraq; for maintaining our military options; and for efforts to increase the military and financial contributions made by allied nations.

e) The Constitution of the United States vests all power to declare war in the Congress of the United States. Congress will expeditiously consider any future Presidential request for a declaration of war or for authority to use military force against Iraq, in accordance with the following procedures:

..... CONGRESS

..... SESSION

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