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Folder Title:
Video Address to the Iraqi People 9/12/90 [OA 8315]

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G	26	20	7	2

...AN ARAB COUNTRY DOES NOT HAVE THE RIGHT TO OCCUPY ANOTHER ARAB COUNTRY...GOD FORBID, IF IRAQ SHOULD DEVIATE FROM THE RIGHT PATH, WE WOULD WANT THE ARABS TO SEND THEIR ARMIES TO PUT THINGS RIGHT. IF IRAQ SHOULD BECOME INTOXICATED BY ITS POWER AND MOVED TO OVERWHELM ANOTHER ARAB STATE, THE ARABS WOULD BE RIGHT TO DEPLOY THEIR ARMIES TO CHECK IT. HOW WILL IT BE POSSIBLE FOR US TO LIVE TOGETHER AND TRUST EACH OTHER IF THE MINIMUM MUTUAL TRUST IS LACKING?...IF YOU WALK WITH YOUR BROTHER WITH YOUR GUN AT THE READY THEN THIS IS LIKE KEEPING THE COMPANY OF CHICAGO GANGSTERS.

Saddam Husayn

*Speech to Arab Lawyers
28 November, 1988*

McGroarty/Dooley
September 10, 1990
6:30 pm
[IRAQ.TV]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: VIDEO ADDRESS TO THE IRAQI PEOPLE
THE WHITE HOUSE
SEPTEMBER 12, 1990
XX:XX PM?

I wish to take this opportunity to make an honest effort to explain to the people of Iraq why the United States -- and the international community -- has responded as it has to Iraq's occupation of Kuwait. My purpose is not to trade accusations -- not to escalate the war of words -- but to speak with candor about what has caused this crisis that confronts us.

Let there be no misunderstanding: We have no quarrel with the people of Iraq. I have said many times, and I will repeat right now: our only object is to oppose the invasion ordered by Saddam Hussein. //

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On August 2, your leadership made its decision to mount that invasion -- an unprovoked attack on a small nation that posed no threat to your own. Kuwait was the victim. Iraq, the aggressor -- and the world met Iraq's invasion with a chorus of condemnation: 5 ~~unanimous~~ unanimous resolutions in the United Nations. / 27 states -- rich and poor, Arab, Muslim, Asian and African -- have answered the call of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and sent forces to the Gulf Region to defend against Iraq. / For the first time in history, 13 states of the Arab league -- a full 80 percent of the Arab nations -- have condemned a brother Arab

state. / Today -- opposed by world opinion -- Iraq stands isolated and alone. //

I do not believe that you -- the people of Iraq -- want war. You have borne untold suffering and hardship, during eight long years of war with Iran -- a war that touched the life of every single Iraqi citizen. A war that took the lives of 380,000 young men -- the bright promise of an entire generation. / No one knows better than you the incalculable costs of war -- the ultimate cost when a nation's vast potential and vital energies are consumed by conflict. / No one knows what Iraq might be today -- what prosperity and peace you might now enjoy -- had your leaders not plunged you into war. //

Now, once again, Iraq finds itself on the brink of war. Once again, the same Iraqi leadership has miscalculated. Once again, the people of Iraq face tragedy.

Your government tells you that Iraqi troops were invited into Kuwait. In fact -- in the face of far superior force -- the people of Kuwait have bravely waged resistance against this occupation. / Your own returning soldiers will tell you the Kuwaitis are fighting valiantly in any way they can. //

Your government tells you that this crisis is a struggle between Iraq and America. In fact, it is Iraq against the world. // When President Gorbachev and I met at Helsinki, we agreed that no peaceful international order is possible if larger states can devour their neighbors. / Never before has world opinion been so solidly united against aggression. //

Nor -- until the invasion of Kuwait -- has the United States been opposed to Iraq. In the past, the United States has helped Iraq import billions of dollars worth of food and other commodities. And the war with Iran would not have ended two years ago without U.S. support and sponsorship in the United Nations. //

Your government tells you the occupation of Kuwait will benefit the poorer nations of the world. In fact, the occupation of Kuwait is helping no one -- and is now hurting you, the Iraqi people, and countless others of the world's poor. / Instead of acquiring new oil wealth by annexing Kuwait, this misguided act of aggression will cost Iraq over \$20 billion dollars a year in lost oil revenues. //

Because of Iraq's aggression, hundreds of thousands of innocent foreign workers are fleeing Kuwait and Iraq. They are stranded on Iraq's borders -- without shelter, without food, without medicine -- with no way home. / These refugees are suffering -- and this is shameful. / But even worse, others are being held hostage in Iraq and Kuwait. Hostage taking punishes the innocent and separates families. It is barbaric. It will not work -- and it will not affect my ability to make tough decisions. //

I do not want to add to the suffering of the people of Iraq. The United Nations has put sanctions in place not to punish the Iraqi people -- but as a peaceful means to convince your

leadership to withdraw from Kuwait. That decision is in the hands of your government. //

The pain you now experience is a direct result of the path your leadership has chosen. When Iraq returns to the path of peace -- when Iraqi troops withdraw from Kuwait, when that nation's rightful government is restored, when all foreigners held against their will are released: then -- and then alone -- will we lift the sanctions. //

Perhaps your government does not appreciate the strength of the forces united against it. / Let me say clearly: there is no way Iraq can win. Ultimately, Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait.

No one -- not the American people, not this President -- wants war. // I have seen the face of battle. As a young man, 18 years old, I served as a Navy pilot in the Second World War. In that war I lost friends -- I lost any illusions I might have had that war is grand or glorious. But I emerged from that experience certain -- certain beyond doubt that there are times when a nation -- when all nations who value the principles of sovereignty and independence -- must stand against aggression.

As Americans, we are slow to raise our hand in anger -- and eager to explore every peaceful means of settling our disputes. But when we have exhausted every alternative -- when conflict is thrust upon us -- there is no nation on earth with greater resolve or stronger steadiness of purpose. //

The actions of your leadership have put Iraq at odds with the world community. But while those actions have brought us to

the brink of conflict -- war is not inevitable. // It is still possible to bring this crisis to a peaceful end. //

When we stand with Kuwait -- against aggression -- we stand for a moral imperative well understood in the Arab world. Let me quote the words of one leader: "An Arab country does not have the right to occupy another Arab country.... God forbid, if Iraq should deviate from the right path, we would want the Arabs to send their armies to put things right. If Iraq should become intoxicated by its power, and moved to overwhelm another Arab state, the Arabs would be right to deploy their armies to check it."

// Those are the words of your leader, Saddam Hussein, spoken two years ago.

There is no better justification for the actions we are taking today -- and no stronger reason that our cause will prevail.

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Davis
Title: Joint2
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ADDRESS TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS
9 p.m., SEPTEMBER 11, 1990

Mister President, Mister Speaker, Members of the Congress, distinguished guests, fellow Americans, thank you.

We gather tonight, witness to events in the Persian Gulf as terrible as they are tragic. Following negotiations and promises by Iraq's dictator Saddam Hussein not to use force, a powerful Iraqi Army invaded its trusting and much weaker neighbor, Kuwait, in the early morning hours of August 2. Within three weeks, 120,000 Iraqi troops with 850 tanks occupied the country. Then Iraq annexed Kuwait, while moving ((hundreds)) of tanks south toward Saudi Arabia. All nations are appalled by widespread accounts of Iraqi soldiers looting Kuwaiti property and attacking Kuwaiti citizens. All of this done to a country that is a member of the United Nations and the Arab League; the same Kuwait that Iraq recognized almost thirty years ago, the same Kuwait that generously supported Iraq during its eight-year struggle with Iran.

As we meet [^] brave service men and women stand watch in this distant desert and on distant seas, side by side with the forces of what will soon be ^{twenty-seven} ~~twenty-six~~ other nations.

The courage of these men and women from around the world is testament to the world's response to an outrage. Among them are

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some of the finest men and women of the United States of America.

When we stop to think that these valiant Americans volunteered to be ready at a moment's notice, to leave familiar posts and careers, their spouses, their children, to put themselves on the front-line half-way around the world, **then we know who keeps America strong.\\ They do.**

And isn't it a testament to who we are, that as some board ships and planes bound for the Persian Gulf, they may hear these departing words: **Mom, we're proud of you.**

In trying circumstances, the morale of our servicemen and women is excellent. In the face of danger, they are brave.

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A soldier ((rank)) by the name of Wade Merritt of Knoxville, Tennessee, now stationed in ((Saudi Arabia)), wrote his parents of his worries, his love of family, and his hopes for peace. But Wade also writes: "I am proud of my country and its firm stand against inhumane aggression. I am proud of my Army and its men . . . I am proud to serve my country."

Let me just say, Wade, **America is proud of you.\\ America is grateful to every soldier, sailor, Marine and airman serving the cause of peace in the Persian Gulf.**

Let us also return a salute to the military leaders with us tonight -- the first-class professionals of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. On behalf of the American people, General Powell, Chiefs, **what a magnificent job you are doing.**

I wish I could say their work is done. But we all know it isn't.

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So if ever there was a time to put country before self and patriotism before party, that time is now.\\\ Let me thank you all Americans -- Democrats, Republicans, and Independents alike -
- for your support.

But that support will be even more important in the days to come. So tonight, I want to talk to you about what is at stake, and what we must do together to defend civilized values around the world, and economic strength at home. For more than two hundred years, we have been one people, with a broad set of interests served by both our foreign and domestic policies. That remains unchanged. So tonight, let me begin with our international relations.

America and the world must defend common vital interests.
And we will.\\\

America and the world must support the rule of law. And we will.\\\

America and the world must stand up to aggression. And we will.\\\

And one more thing -- we will never, ever give in to blackmail.\\\

Our objectives in the Persian Gulf are clear, our goals defined and familiar:

*** Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait completely, immediately,
and without condition.\\\

*** Kuwait's legitimate government **must be restored.**\\\

*** The security and stability of the Persian Gulf **must be assured.**\\\

*** American citizens abroad **must be protected.**\\\

And tonight, let me add that we are in sight of a United Nations that plays the role envisioned by its founders. For this we owe much to Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar. And this, I believe, is the greatest goal of all, the establishment of a new world order.

These goals are not ours alone. Many countries share our concern for principle. Many countries have a stake in the stability of the Persian Gulf. And all share a heartfelt concern for their men, women, and children held hostage. This is not, as Saddam Hussein would have it, the United States against Iraq. **It is Iraq against the world.**\\\

As you know, I've just returned from a very productive meeting with Soviet President Gorbachev. I am thankful that he has courageously departed from the past, so that we might work together to build a new relationship. In Helsinki, we issued a joint statement, an announcement to the world of our shared resolve to counter Iraq's threat to peace.

It's message could not be more clear: "We are united in the belief that Iraq's aggression must not be tolerated. No peaceful international order is possible if larger states can devour their neighbors."

smaller

Clearly, no longer can a dictator like Saddam Hussein count on East-West confrontation to stymie concerted action against aggression. **No longer will the machinery of the United Nations be sabotaged by the Cold War.**\\\

When the Soviet Union joined with us in the United Nations to condemn the aggression of a former ally, then I knew that at long last, we could put forty-five years of history behind us. **At long last:\\ The Cold War is over.**

A new partnership of nations has begun.

We stand today at a unique and extraordinary moment. The crisis in the Persian Gulf, as grave as it is, also offers a rare opportunity to establish an historic precedent of cooperation. Out of these troubled times, a new world order can emerge -- making the post-Cold War era freer from the threat of terror, stronger in the pursuit of justice, and more secure in the quest for peace. One in which the nations of the world, East and West, North and South, can prosper and live in harmony.

A hundred generations have searched for this illusive path to peace, while a thousand wars raged across the span of human endeavor. But today a new world is struggling to be born. A world very different from the one we have known. A world where the rule of law supplants the rule of the jungle. A world in which nations recognize the shared responsibility for freedom and justice. A world where the strong respect the rights of the weak.

This is the vision I shared with President Gorbachev in Helsinki. He, and other leaders, understand that how we manage this crisis **today**, will shape the future for generations to come.

The test we face is great -- and so are the stakes. This is the first assault on the post-Cold War world, the first test of our mettle. Had we not responded to this first provocation with clarity of purpose; if we do not continue to demonstrate our determination; it would be a signal to a half-dozen despots around the world. **Let us tell the world tonight: A green light to aggression is a signal we will never send.\\ \\ **

Vital issues of principle are at stake. Saddam Hussein is literally trying to wipe a country off the face of the earth. **I do not exaggerate.\\ **

**Nor do I exaggerate when I say: Saddam will fail.\\ **

Vital economic interests are at risk as well. Iraq itself controls some ten percent of the world's proven oil reserves. Iraq plus Kuwait controls twice that. An Iraq permitted to swallow Kuwait would have the economic and military power, as well as the arrogance, to intimidate and coerce its neighbors -- neighbors who control the lion's share of the world's remaining oil reserves. We cannot permit a resource so vital to be dominated by so ruthless and unprincipled a power. **And we won't.\\ **

Recent events have surely proven that there is no substitute for American leadership. **In the face of tyranny, let no one**

doubt American credibility and reliability.\\\ We will stand by our friends.\\\

Like a receding tide, the ebbing of the Cold War has revealed a forgotten landscape, a landscape of ancient animosities and ambitions. We should not, we cannot, allow the reduced possibility of superpower conflict to be replaced by a new threat from local bullies and the terrorists they bankroll. With power must come obligation and responsibility.

One way or the other, Saddam Hussein must learn this fundamental truth.\\\

From the outset, acting hand-in-hand with others, we have sought to fashion the broadest possible international response to Iraq's aggression. The level of world cooperation and condemnation of Iraq is unprecedented.

American forces, and those of a host of nations, are there at the request of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to deter and if need be, to defend against attack. Muslims and non-Muslims, Arabs and non-Arabs, soldiers from (~~twenty-six~~^{twenty seven}) nations, stand shoulder-to-shoulder, resolute against Saddam's territorial ambitions.

And in the arena of diplomacy, we can now point to five ~~(unanimous)~~ United Nations Security Council resolutions that condemn Iraq's aggression, call for Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal, and the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government. The United Nations has also emphatically rejected Iraq's cynical and self-serving attempt to annex Kuwait. Finally, the U.N. has demanded the release of all foreign

*Nancy Dyke
5/6/94*

nationals held hostage against their will, in contravention not only of international but of human decency itself. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said it all: "We do not bargain over hostages. We will not stoop to the level of using human beings as bargaining (chips). Ever."\\\

Of course, our hearts ache for the hostages and their families. But our policy cannot change. America and the world will not be terrorized.\\\

The United Nations is backing up its words with action. The Security Council has imposed mandatory economic sanctions on Iraq, designed to force Iraq to relinquish the spoils of its illegal conquest. The Security Council has also taken the decisive step of authorizing the use of all means necessary to ensure compliance with these sanctions.

Together with our friends and allies, ships of the United States Navy are today patrolling to enforce the sanctions. Arab leaders I spoke with just yesterday have told me that these sanctions are working. **Now it's Iraq's turn to feel the heat.**\\\

We continue to hope that Iraq's leaders will recalculate just what their aggression has cost them. They are cut off from world trade. Unable to sell their oil. And only a tiny fraction of goods gets through.

But the cost of leadership can be steep as well. That's why Secretary of State Baker and Secretary of the Treasury Brady have met with many world leaders to underscore that burden of this collective effort must be shared. In particular, it is essential

that countries complying with sanctions be compensated to prevent severe economic hardship. **We are prepared to do our fair share; we insist others do the same.**\\

I am pleased to report that the response of our friends and allies has been good. The leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have pledged to provide those supplying troops with all the food and fuel they need, and to defray our military costs. Generous assistance will also be provided to stalwart front-line nations, such as Turkey and Egypt.

I am also heartened to report that this international response extends to the needs of many refugees. For our part, we have contributed \$28 million for relief efforts. This is but a small portion of what is needed. I commend, in particular, Saudi Arabia, the Japanese and several European nations who have joined us in this humanitarian effort.

There is also an energy-related cost to be borne as well. We are hard at work with oil-producing nations to replace lost Iraqi and Kuwaiti output. More than half of what was lost has already been made up. If producers, including the United States, continue steps to expand oil and gas production, we can stabilize prices. Additionally, we and several of our allies always have the option to extract oil from our strategic petroleum reserves, if conditions warrant. Finally, as I have pointed out before, reasonable conservation efforts are essential, and **let no one even contemplate profiteering from this crisis.**\\\

I cannot predict just how long it will take to convince Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait. Although our policy is in place, sanctions may take time to have their intended effect. If events suggest the need, then we will look at additional options. What is certain is that **we will not let this aggression by Iraq stand.**\\\

Our interest, and our involvement, in the Gulf, is not transitory. Both our interest and our involvement pre-dated Saddam Hussein's aggression, and both will survive it. Long after our troops come home, and I hope it's soon, I can foresee a lasting role for the United States in assisting the nations of the Persian Gulf; a role to deter future aggression, to help our friends in their own self-defense, and to **curb the proliferation of chemical, biological, missile and above all, nuclear technologies.**\\\

Let me also make clear that the United States has no quarrel with the Iraqi people. Our quarrel is with Iraq's dictator, and with his aggression. That is why I accepted an invitation to address the people of Iraq. The message will be simple, and it is a message conveyed by much of the world: Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait. Iraq will not be permitted to annex Kuwait. The use of force by Iraq to achieve its ambitions is unacceptable. No one in Iraq should doubt our determination, our resolve, **or our ability to translate these words into fact. This is not a threat or a boast, just the truth.**\\\

I also want to use this occasion to say some things to the American people. Our ability to function effectively as a great power abroad depends directly upon how we conduct ourselves here at home. Our economy, our armed forces, our energy dependence, and our cohesion will all determine whether we are in a position to help our friends and stand up to our foes.

In order for America to lead, America must be strong and vital. Our world leadership and domestic strength are not separate domains -- they are mutual and reinforcing; they are a woven piece, as strongly bound as Old Glory.

We must get our economic house in order at home if we are to have the capacity to promote international order abroad. To provide that capacity we must address **our budget deficit now** -- not after election day, or next year, but **now.** \\ It is time we pull together -- and get the job done right.

The effects of higher oil prices, slower growth and higher defense costs will only make our fiscal deficit problem worse. It was already worse than it should have been -- at a projected \$232 billion for the coming year. **This, too, cannot stand.** \\

The Congress should act this very month -- before the next fiscal year begins -- to get our economic affairs in order. If anyone needs an additional reason to act, the Iraqi situation can help focus the mind. We are more vulnerable economically than we ever should be. **Americans must never again enter any crisis -- economic or military -- with an excessive dependence on foreign oil and an excessive burden of Federal debt.** \\ \\

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 Most Americans are sick and tired of endless battles between the Congress and the Administration over economic policy. **It is time for us to pull together -- and get the job done right.** It is up ^{to} us to straighten this out. The job for the Congress has four basic parts.

**First: The Congress should, this month, enact growth-oriented tax measures -- to help avoid recession in the short term; and to increase savings, investment, productivity and competitiveness for the longer term. Specifically, the Congress should extend incentives for research and experimentation; expand the use of IRAs for new homeowners; establish tax-deferred family savings accounts; create incentives for the creation of enterprise zones; and, yes, reduce the tax rate for capital gains.\\ \\ **

I know a minority in the Congress likes to say that a capital-gains rate cut looks unfair on some tax expert's distribution table. But let me say what's unfair for most Americans: **recession is unfair.\\ The loss of a job is unfair.\\ The loss of American competitiveness is unfair.** So, for those who care about fairness -- and I am one -- I say: **Don't hold America back. Don't hold Americans back. Let this economy grow.\\ **

Second: The Congress should, this month, enact a prudent multi-year defense program -- one that reflects both the improvement in East-West relations, and the continuing risks of outlaw action and regional conflict, as represented most vividly

now by Iraq. Even with Iraq, the defense budget can decline in real terms. I am prepared to accept that. But there is a point where cutting defense would threaten a vital margin of safety. Given my Constitutional obligation as Commander-in-Chief, **that is something I can never accept.**\\\

The world is still dangerous. Surely that is now clear. Stability is not secure. American interests are far-reaching. Inter-dependence has increased. The consequences of regional instability can be global. **This is no time to trifle with America's capacity to protect her vital interests.**

Third: The Congress should, this month, enact measures to increase domestic energy production and energy conservation -- in order to reduce dependence on foreign oil. This measures should include my proposals to increase incentives for domestic oil and gas exploration, and to accelerate the development of Alaskan energy resources, without damage to wildlife. ((INSERT TO COME FROM DARMAN: new measures, including tax measures.))

When the oil embargo was imposed in the early 1970's, the United States imported ((number)) million barrels of oil per day. This year, before the Iraqi invasion, U.S. imports had risen to ((number)) barrels per day. We had moved in the wrong direction. Now we must act to correct that trend -- so that our vulnerability does not increase again.

Fourth: The Congress should, this month, enact a five-year program to reduce the projected deficits and debt by \$500 billion -- that is, by half a trillion dollars.\\\ If Congress presents

Ed Goldstein
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Terese Gorman
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me with a satisfactory program by the end of the month, that would be in time to avoid the clumsy axe of "sequester" -- deep across-the-board cuts that would otherwise threaten our military capacity and risk substantial domestic disruption.

But to be satisfactory, a deficit program must have these characteristics:

*** It must include the measures I've recommended to increase economic growth and reduce dependence on foreign oil.

** It must be balanced. All should contribute, but the burden of contributions should not be excessive to any one group of programs or people.

*** It should reach beyond the visible parts of the budget and begin to control the government's expanding credit programs and hidden liabilities.

*** It should reform the budget process, and further: The Congress should present the comprehensive five-year deficit reduction program to me as a single legislative package -- with measures to assure that it can be fully enforced. The American people are tired of phoney deficit reduction on the promise-now, save-later-plan. Enough is enough. It is a time for a program that is credible and real.\\\

*** Finally, to the extent that the deficit reduction program includes new revenue measures, it must avoid any measure that would threaten economic growth or turn us back toward higher income tax rates. That is one path we should not head down again.\\\

To the Congressional members of the Budget Summit, I say: I first called for negotiations many months ago. The negotiations have already dragged on too long. I have put several specific budget plans on the table. I have compromised, and compromised again. Some others have, as well, and I appreciate that.

**But now it is time to produce.\ \ **

I hope the Congressional leaders will agree on a responsible plan. But with or without agreement, I ask both Houses of the Congress to allow a **straight up-or-down vote** on a \$500 billion deficit reduction package -- **not later than September 28.**

If the Congress fails to fulfill its responsibility, Americans will then have to face sequester, increased risk of recession, and perhaps increased military risks abroad. If, on the other hand, the Congress responds favorably, we will at last, have put ourselves on the right course here at home.

I am hopeful that, in this context, the Congress will do what it should.

In the final analysis, our ability to meet our responsibilities abroad depends upon political will and consensus at home. This is never easy in democracies where we govern only with the consent of the governed. And free people in a free society are bound to have their differences. Americans traditionally come together in times of adversity and challenge.

Once again, Americans have stepped forward to share a tearful goodbye with their families before leaving for a strange and distant shore. At this very moment, they serve together with

Arabs, Europeans, Asians and Africans in defense of principle and the dream of a new world order. That is why they sweat and toil in the sand and the heat and the sun.

If they can come together under such adversity; if old adversaries like the Soviet Union and the United States can work in common cause; then surely we who are so fortunate to be in this great chamber -- Democrats, Republicans, liberals, conservatives -- can come together to fulfill our responsibilities here.\\\

Thank you, good night, and God bless America.

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Morero

September 10, 1990

Note to: Mark Neuman

456-6218

From: Jorge Del Pinal *JD*

Re: Persons of Arab Ancestry Reported in 1980 Census

The total numbers of persons who reported an Arab ancestry in 1980 was 616,000. The largest groups were as follows:

Lebanese	47.7%
Syrian	17.3
Arab	15.0
Egyptian	6.7
Palistianian	3.4
Iraqi	2.5
Jordanian	1.9

cc: N. McKenney
 D. Schmidley
 R. Burnette
 D. Niner