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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
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Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13744
Folder ID Number: 13744-001

Folder Title:
Radio Address on Iraq 1/4/91 [OA 8321]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
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Davis/Cawley
Title: Radio
Date: Jan. 2, 1991
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO ADDRESS: FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1991

As the new year begins, new challenges unfold -- challenges to America, and the future of our world. Simply put, 1990 saw Iraq invade and conquer Kuwait. 1991 must see Iraq withdraw -- either peacefully or by force.

As Commander-in-Chief, it is my sincerest hope it does not come to the use of force. I have seen the hideous face of war, and counted the costs of conflict in friends lost. I remember this, and I have no greater concern than the well-being of our men and women stationed in the Persian Gulf region.

True, their morale is sky high. True, if they are called upon to liberate Kuwait, they will do their job courageously, with quick, massive and overwhelming force.

But we should go the extra mile before asking our servicemen and women to stand in harm's way. We should -- and we have. The United States has already tried to peacefully pressure Iraq out of Kuwait, orchestrating economic sanctions and securing the condemnation of the world in the form of twelve resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

((This week, we will take one step more. I will meet with the Iraqi Foreign Minister in Washington. And our Secretary of State, James Baker, will travel to Baghdad. There will be no

secret diplomacy at work here. Secretary Baker and I simply will restate, in person, a message to Saddam Hussein: Restore Kuwait to the people of Kuwait -- now.)

Eleven days from today, Saddam Hussein will either have met the United Nations' deadline for a full and unconditional withdrawal -- or he will have, once again, defied the civilized world. Of course, this is a deadline for action for Saddam Hussein -- not a deadline for our own Armed Forces.

Still, time is starting to run out. It is running out because each day that passes brings us closer to the day when Saddam's minions will have further developed biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, and the missiles to deliver them.

Saddam already poses a strategic threat to Cairo, Riyadh and Ankara, as well as our own men and women in the Gulf region. In fact, Saddam has already used weapons of mass destruction against innocent villagers -- his own people. If Saddam corners the world energy market, it is only a matter of time before he can finance some sort of a credible threat to Paris or London, or New York or Los Angeles.

Each day that passes, Saddam's forces also fortify and dig in deeper into Kuwait.

Each day that passes increases Saddam's worldwide threat to democracy. The struggling, new-born democracies of Eastern Europe and Latin America already face a staggering challenge in making the transition to a free market. But the added weight of higher oil prices is a crushing burden they cannot afford.

And each day that passes is another day of fear, suffering and death for the brave people of Kuwait, many who risked their lives to shelter and hide Americans from Iraqi soldiers. As the Amir of Kuwait said to our Vice President, those who advocate waiting longer for sanctions to work do not have to live under such a brutal occupation.

Of course, economic sanctions are taking a toll, but they are still not forcing Saddam out of Kuwait. Whatever happens, America must be ready to use force to defend a new order among the nations of the world -- a world of sovereign nations living in peace. We have seen too often in this century how quickly any threat to world peace becomes a threat to the United States. Once again, we will be defending the world in order to defend ourselves.

Last Thanksgiving, I broke bread with some of our men and women on the front lines. They understood why we are in Saudi Arabia, and what we may have to do. I witnessed courage unfazed by the closeness of danger; determination, undiminished by the harsh desert sun.

These men and women are America's finest. We owe each of them our gratitude and full support. That is why, at this moment, we must all stand together -- not as Republicans or Democrats, conservatives or liberals -- but as Americans.

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ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR DEB AMEND

FROM: WILLIAM F. SITTMANN

SUBJECT: Revised January Themes and Messages on the Gulf Crisis

The following are themes and messages the NSC recommends be adopted for use on our Gulf crisis policy for the next two weeks:

1. The goals are okay as written in your paper (Tab A). We also should add "why we are there, what is at stake", e.g, this a defining moment for the new world order, etc. taken essentially from the last theme paper.
2. 1990 saw Iraq invade and occupy Kuwait; 1991 will see Iraq withdraw -- either peacefully or by force.

The President has emphasized repeatedly that we want to achieve these goals peacefully. However, if Saddam refuses to comply with the UN and withdraw Iraqi forces from Kuwait peacefully, we are prepared to see them removed by force, as authorized by the UNSC resolution 678.

Our military are ready and determined to see the will of the international community met. Their morale is sky high. If they are called upon to liberate Kuwait, U.S. forces will do their job quickly, massively and decisively. And then, when their mission is completed, they will go home.

Whether U.S. forces will be called into action is up to Saddam.

3. We have been patient for five months in waiting for sanctions to take hold and to force Saddam to withdraw his forces from Kuwait. The sanctions have not convinced him to comply with the will of the international community and withdraw peacefully from Kuwait.

We cannot afford to be patient any longer. Each day Iraq's aggression forces the world to pay higher economic costs, crippling the developing democracies in eastern European as well as third world countries.

Each day that passes the cost increases to the coalition forces that could be called upon to take military action to enforce the UNSC resolutions in accordance with UNSC resolution 678 as Iraqi forces dig in deeper in Kuwait, and Iraq continues to refine its unconventional military capability.

TIME IS RUNNING OUT

Each day the brave people of Kuwait, who sheltered and hid Americans from Iraqi soldiers, must continue to live in fear and terror from Iraqi brutality. As the Amir of Kuwait stated to the Vice President, those who advocate waiting longer for sanctions to work have never been the victims of such atrocities or forced to watch their people live under such a brutal occupation. b

4. As a nation, the United States -- the Administration, the Congress, and the American people -- all understand what is at risk and are prepared to stand up to Iraq's aggression, by use of force if necessary.

As a member of the international coalition, the American people can be confident as well that the world community is united in taking whatever measures may be necessary to end Iraq's unlawful aggression.

5. We are still prepared to "go the extra mile" and find a diplomatic end to the crisis through direct talks with Iraqi leaders. Our offer to Tariz Aziz to visit Washington or for Secretary Baker to visit Baghdad at a mutually acceptable time still stands.

It should be clearly understood that our message in any such talks will reiterate the need for Iraq's complete and unconditional compliance with the twelve UNSC resolutions related to the Gulf crisis.

If Saddam chooses peace instead of war by agreeing to withdraw Iraqi forces from Kuwait without compromise or condition, the international coalition would guarantee that force would not be used against Iraq during or following its withdrawal from Kuwait and the restoration of the legitimate Kuwaiti government.

We would also support having the disputed issues between Iraq and Kuwait become the subject of diplomatic arbitration in the post-withdrawal period.

We also would be willing to work with Iraq and other regional states on appropriate regional security arrangements following an Iraqi withdrawal to restore security and stability in the Gulf region.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 3, 1991

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

More than one month ago, on November 30, I proposed that Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz travel to Washington to meet with me late in the week of December 10, to be followed shortly thereafter by a trip to Baghdad by Secretary of State James Baker. I did so "to go the extra mile for peace" and to demonstrate our commitment to all aspects of U.N. Security Council Resolution 678, including its "pause for goodwill" designed to give Iraq one final opportunity to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait on or before January 15.

While I offered 15 days during which Secretary Baker was prepared to travel to Baghdad, including Christmas, Saddam Hussein showed himself to be more interested in manipulating my offer to his advantage than in a serious response. He was not too busy to see on short notice a wide range of individuals, including Kurt Waldheim, Willy Brandt, Muhammad Ali, Ted Heath, John Connolly, and Ramsey Clark, but he was too busy to find even a few hours to meet with the Secretary of State of the United States. Today marks the last of the fifteen dates we suggested and that effort is therefore at an end.

Secretary Baker is departing on January 6 for several days of close consultations with coalition partners as the UNSC date of January 15 approaches. While I am not prepared to repeat my previous offer, rejected by Saddam Hussein, I am ready to make one last attempt to go the extra mile for peace. I have therefore offered through CDA Joe Wilson in Baghdad to have Secretary Baker meet with Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz in Switzerland during the period January 7 - 9, while he is travelling on his consultations.

This offer is being made subject to the same conditions as my previous attempt: No negotiations, no compromises, no attempts at face-saving and no rewards for aggression. What there will be if Iraq accepts this offer is simply and importantly an opportunity to resolve this crisis peacefully.

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sky prog.
help people

Ag: nature
food

Davis/Cawley
Title: Radio
Date: Jan. 2, 1991
Draft: One

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO ADDRESS: FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1991

As the new year begins, new challenges unfold. I have asked for this radio time to speak of these challenges to America, and the future of our world.

In eleven days, we will know if Saddam Hussein will comply with the United Nations deadline; a deadline for a full and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait, \\ or if Saddam will -- once again -- defy the civilized world.

((Well before that January 15th deadline, I will meet with the Iraqi Foreign Minister in Washington. And our Secretary of State, James Baker, will travel to Baghdad. There will be no secret diplomacy at work here. Jim and I simply will restate, in person, a blunt, last-chance message to Saddam Hussein: Restore Kuwait to the people of Kuwait -- now.)

If Saddam still does not listen, it may come to war. And in such a war, America will not be alone. The forces of 26 other nations stand shoulder-to-shoulder with our troops in the Gulf. So this is not an American-Iraqi conflict. As I have said before, it is truly Iraq against the world.

But America is taking the leadership role in this conflict. And we are leading, because our future -- and the future of the world -- is at stake.

Let me be blunt: Oil is not the root of the problem -- Saddam's aggression is. The power of oil simply magnifies the danger. Saddam is already one of the world's most **dangerous** men. If he controls a fifth of the earth's proven oil reserves, he can also become one of the world's most **powerful** men. That's a deadly combination, and a deadly legacy to leave our children.

Saddam's minions are already furiously developing biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, and the missiles to deliver them. He already poses a strategic threat to Cairo, Riyadh and Ankara, as well as our own men and women in the Persian Gulf region. In fact, Saddam has already used weapons of mass destruction against innocent villagers -- his own people. If Saddam corners the world energy market, it is only a matter of time before he can finance some sort of a credible threat to New York, Dallas or Los Angeles.

Even in the economic arena, Saddam has become a worldwide threat to democracy. The struggling, new-born democracies of Eastern Europe and Latin America already face a staggering challenge in making the transition to a free market. But the added weight of higher oil prices is a crushing burden they cannot afford.

For America, this is also more than an economic problem. In the long run, we will be asked to pay economic blackmail -- in

effect, to pay at the pump for Iraq's armies of conquest. And if we should give in to this blackmail, how soon would it be before Iraq began to exert economic pressure on our foreign policies, even our very liberties? Our response is about the price of freedom, not the price of oil. **And that is why America will never pay tribute to a foreign conqueror.**

Czechoslovakia's President, Vaclav Havel, said that: ("money spent against despots anywhere is an investment in freedom everywhere.") We share that spirit. Americans want to live in a world where no nation enjoys the right of conquest. But what was once a sovereign nation and a proud people called Kuwait is now called Province Nineteen. It could just as easily be called a province of hell: premature babies ripped from their incubators to die, children shot to death before their parents, whole families executed for the slightest show of defiance.

In the civilized world, soldiers are forbidden to loot and rape on pain of death. Saddam's army encourages rape as an instrument of suppression.

This is why we are morally outraged. But as before, our protection of other nations is more than an exercise in idealism. It is first and foremost an act of **self-defense**.

We live in a time of breakneck change in technology and world politics. In such an environment, empires can rise as fast as they crumble. If Iraq is allowed to control the world oil market, if it is allowed to conquer and dominate the Middle East it could -- it will -- become a threat to world peace. And if we

have learned anything in this century, it is that such threats ultimately endanger America.

Of course, I know that some watch a build-up of American forces half-way around the world and see Vietnam. My generation, which also lived through Vietnam, sees a greater lesson from World War Two: lives are saved if we stop aggression early.

An American woman, who left her Kuwaiti husband behind, wrote to me. These are her words: "I know the terror of Saddam Hussein's forces. I had to hide in a closet while ten armed soldiers searched our home. If they had found me I would have been taken to Baghdad. But I would have gotten off easily since all the male members of my family would have been shot."

But she went on to plead: "It would be better to take the chance of an immediate death than suffer a prolonged torturous death at the hands of the Iraqis . . . The night before I left Kuwait my husband, his family and other Kuwaitis begged me to tell what the Iraqis have done to Kuwait and plead to America to send in military forces to liberate Kuwait."

Courage like this is born of noble indignation. Whatever happens, America will defend a new order among the nations of the world -- a world of sovereign nations living in peace. And in so doing, we will be doing more than defending the world. We will be defending ourselves.

Last Thanksgiving, I broke bread with some of our men and women on the front lines. They understood why we are in Saudi Arabia, and what we may have to do. I witnessed courage unbowed

by the closeness of danger; determination, undiminished by the harsh desert sun.

We owe each of them our gratitude and full support. That is why, at this moment, we must all stand together -- as Americans.

Factcheck Copy

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As the new year begins, new challenges unfold -- challenges to America, and the future of our world. Simply put, 1990 saw Iraq invade and conquer Kuwait. 1991 must see Kuwait withdraw -- either peacefully, or by force.

As Commander-in-Chief, it is my sincerest hope it does not come to the use of force. I have seen the hideous face of war, and counted the costs of conflict in friends lost. I remember this, and I have no greater concern than the well-being of our men and women stationed in the Persian Gulf region.

True, their morale is sky-high. True, if they are called upon to liberate Kuwait, they will do their job courageously, with quick, massive and overwhelming force.

But we should go the extra mile before asking our servicemen and women to stand in harm's way. We should -- and we have. The United Nations, with the full support of the United States, has already tried to peacefully pressure Iraq out of Kuwait, implementing economic sanctions and securing the condemnation of the world in the form of twelve resolutions of the U.N. Security Council.

This week, we will take one step more. I have directed our Secretary of State, James Baker, to consult with our coalition partners and then be prepared to meet with Iraqi Foreign Minister

JAN. 3 '91
statement

Tariq Aziz in Geneva. There will be no secret diplomacy at work here. Secretary Baker will restate, in person, a message for Saddam Hussein: Withdraw from Kuwait, unconditionally and immediately.

Eleven days from today, Saddam Hussein will either have met the United Nations' deadline for a full and unconditional withdrawal -- or he will have, once again, defied the civilized world. Of course, this is a deadline for Saddam Hussein to comply with the U.N. resolution -- not a deadline for our own Armed Forces.

Still, time is starting to run out. It is running out because each day that passes brings Saddam Hussein further on the path to developing biological and nuclear weapons, and the missiles to deliver them.

NSC
Saddam already poses a strategic threat to the capital cities of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Israel and Syria, as well as our own men and women in the Gulf region. In fact, Saddam has used chemical weapons of mass destruction against innocent villagers -- his own people. If Saddam corners the world energy market, he can then finance further aggression, bullying and blackmail.

Each day that passes increases Saddam's worldwide threat to democracy. The struggling, new-born democracies of Eastern Europe and Latin America already face a staggering challenge in making the transition to a free market. But the added weight of higher oil prices is a crushing burden they cannot afford.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Each day that passes, Saddam's forces also fortify and dig in deeper into Kuwait.

And each day that passes is another day of fear, suffering and terror for the people of Kuwait, many who risked their lives to shelter and hide Americans from Iraqi soldiers. As the Amir of Kuwait said to our Vice President, those who advocate waiting longer for sanctions to work do not have to live under such a brutal occupation.

As I have discussed with Members of Congress, in our many consultations -- economic sanctions are taking a toll, but they are still not forcing Saddam out of Kuwait. Whatever happens, America and her partners in this unprecedented coalition must be ready to use force to defend a new order emerging among the nations of the world -- a world of sovereign nations living in peace. We have seen too often in this century how quickly any threat to one becomes a threat to all.

Last Thanksgiving, I broke bread with some of our men and women on the front lines. They understood why we are in Saudi Arabia, and what we may have to do. I witnessed courage unfazed by the closeness of danger; determination, undiminished by the harsh desert sun.

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