

FOIA Marker

This is not a textual record. This FOIA Marker indicates that material has been removed during FOIA processing by George W. Bush Presidential Library staff.

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the
Rice, Condoleezza

Stack:	Row:	Sect.:	Shelf:	Pos.:
V	1	6	10	1

FRC ID:

34717

Location or
Hollinger ID:

1000003125

Folder Title:

~~[Loose Documents]~~ Iraq]

There are now
folders [Iraq] [Folder 3] [1] -
[Iraq] [Folder 3] [3].

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Note	[Note] - From: Stephanie L. Britt-C	3	09/20/2002	P1/b1; P5;
002	List	[List]	3	09/23/2002	P1/b1; P5;
003	Presentation	[Slides]	10	09/22/2002	P1/b1; P5;
005	Draft	Telcon with Prime Minister of the Netherlands	5	09/20/2002	P1/b1;
007	Email	Excerpts from Iraq's UNGA Speech - To: @APNSA - From: Anthony N. Banbury	2	09/19/2002	P5;
009	Report	EUR Input - POTUS UNGA Speech	7	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
009a	Email	[Email] - To: Beth Jones, et al. - From: R. Nicholas Burns	1	09/13/2002	P1/b1; P5;
010	Email	[Email] - To: @APNSA - From: Franklin C. Miller	2	09/13/2002	P1/b1; P5;
011	Letter	[Letter] - To: POTUS - From: Kofi A. Annan	1	09/16/2002	P1/b1;
011a	Letter	[Letter] - To: Kofi Annan - From: Naji Sabri	2	09/16/2002	P1/b1;
013	Draft	Telcon with President of Indonesia	3	09/16/2002	P1/b1;

COLLECTION TITLE:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Note	[Note] - From: Stephanie L. Britt-C	3	09/20/2002	P1/b1; P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
List	[List]	3	09/23/2002	P1/b1; P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Presentation	[Slides]	10	09/22/2002	P1/b1; P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

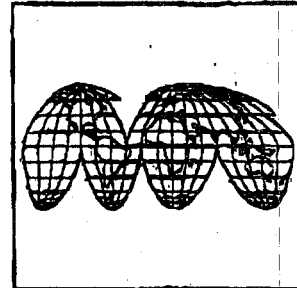
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS****2170 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515****** Majority Office ******Phone: 202: 225-5021****Fax: 202: 225-2035****TO:****Dr. Rice****FAX #:****456-9490****FROM:****Chairman Henry J. Hyde****SUBJECT:****Authorization for Use of Force in Iraq****TOTAL PAGES (including cover sheet): 8****MESSAGE/COMMENT:**

This is the latest draft. We've shared it with the Speaker and Legislative Affairs at the White House.

DATE: 9/23/02**TIME SENT: 5:05 pm**

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.C.

[DISCUSSION DRAFT]

SEPTEMBER 20, 2002

107TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION**H. J. RES. _____**

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[Mr. HYDE] (for himself and [SEE ATTACHED LIST OF COSPONSORS]) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq.

Whereas Congress in 1998 concluded that Iraq was then in material and unacceptable breach of its international obligations and thereby threatened the vital interests of the United States and international peace and security, stated the reasons for that conclusion, and urged the President to take appropriate action to bring Iraq into compliance with its international obligations (Public Law 105-235);

Whereas Iraq remains in material and unacceptable breach of its international obligations by, among other things, con-

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.C.

2

tinuing to possess and develop a significant chemical and biological weapons capability, actively seeking a nuclear weapons capability, and supporting and harboring terrorist organizations, thereby continuing to threaten the national security interests of the United States and international peace and security;

Whereas Iraq persists in violating resolutions of the United Nations Security Council by continuing to engage in brutal repression of its civilian population, including the Kurdish peoples, thereby threatening international peace and security in the region, by refusing to release, repatriate, or account for non-Iraq citizens wrongfully detained by Iraq, and by failing to return property wrongfully seized by Iraq from Kuwait;

Whereas the current Iraqi regime has demonstrated its capability and willingness to use weapons of mass destruction against other nations and its own people;

Whereas the current Iraqi regime has demonstrated its continuing hostility toward, and willingness to attack, the United States, including by attempting in 1993 to assassinate former President Bush and by firing on many thousands of occasions on United States and Coalition Armed Forces engaged in enforcing the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council;

Whereas members of al Qaida, an organization bearing responsibility for attacks on the United States, its citizens, and interests, including the attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, are known to be in Iraq;

Whereas Iraq continues to aid and harbor other international terrorist organizations, including organizations that threaten the lives and safety of American citizens;

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.C.

3

Whereas the attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001, underscored the gravity of the threat that Iraq will transfer weapons of mass destruction to international terrorist organizations;

Whereas the United States has the inherent right, as acknowledged in the United Nations Charter, to use force in order to defend itself;

Whereas Iraq's demonstrated capability and willingness to use weapons of mass destruction, the high risk that the current Iraqi regime will either employ those weapons to launch a surprise attack against the United States or its Armed Forces or provide them to international terrorists who would do so, and the extreme magnitude of harm that would result to the United States and its citizens from such an attack, combine to justify the use of force by the United States in order to defend itself;

Whereas Iraq is in material breach of its disarmament and other obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 687, to cease repression of its civilian population that threatens international peace and security under United Nations Security Council Resolution 688, and to cease threatening its neighbors or United Nations operations in Iraq under United Nations Security Council Resolution 949, and United Nations Security Council Resolution 678 authorizes use of all necessary means to compel Iraq to comply with these "subsequent relevant resolutions";

Whereas Congress in the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1) has authorized the President to use the Armed Forces of the United States to achieve full implementation of Security Council Resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667,

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.C.

4

669, 670, 674, and 677, pursuant to Security Council Resolution 678;

Whereas Congress in section 1095 of Public Law 102-190 has stated that it "supports the use of all necessary means to achieve the goals of Security Council Resolution 687 as being consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq (Public Law 102-1)," that Iraq's repression of its civilian population violates United Nations Security Council Resolution 688 and "constitutes a continuing threat to the peace, security, and stability of the Persian Gulf region," and that Congress "supports the use of all necessary means to achieve the goals of Resolution 688";

Whereas Congress in the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-338) has expressed its sense that it should be the policy of the United States to support efforts to remove from power the current Iraqi regime and promote the emergence of a democratic government to replace that regime;

Whereas on December 4, 2001, the House of Representatives passed H. J. Res. 75 (107th Congress) which declared that Iraq remains in material breach of United Nations Security Council Resolution 687 and subsequent relevant resolutions and that "the United States should ensure that the United Nations does not accept any inspection and monitoring regime that fails to guarantee weapons inspectors immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records, and means of transportation which they wish to inspect";

Whereas the President has authority under the Constitution to take action in order to deter and prevent acts of international terrorism against the United States, as Congress

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.C.

5

recognized in the joint resolution on Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40); and

Whereas the President has authority under the Constitution to use force in order to defend the national security interests of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This joint resolution may be cited as the "~~Further~~
5 ~~Resolution on Iraq~~ *Authorization for Use of Force Against*
6 *Iraq Resolution of 2002*".

7 **SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES**
8 **ARMED FORCES.**

9 (a) AUTHORIZATION.—The President is authorized to
10 use all *necessary and appropriate means that he deter-*
11 ~~mines to be appropriate~~, including force, in order to en-
12 ~~force the United Nations Security Council Resolutions ref-~~
13 ~~erenced above~~, defend the national security interests of the
14 United States against the threat posed by Iraq, ~~and re-~~
15 ~~store international peace and security in the region~~ *The*
16 *President is further authorized to use all necessary and ap-*
17 *propriate means, including force, in order to enforce the*
18 *applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions*
19 *specified in subsection (b) to restore international peace and*
20 *security in the region.*



F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.C.

6

1 (b) APPLICABLE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLU-
2 TIONS.—*The United Nations Security Council resolutions*
3 *referred to in subsection (a) are Security Council Resolu-*
4 *tions 678 (November 29, 1990), 686 (March 2, 1991), 687*
5 *(April 3, 1991), 688 (April 5, 1991), 707 (August 15, 1991),*
6 *715 (October 11, 1991), 949 (October 15, 1994), 1051*
7 *(March 27, 1996), 1060 (June 12, 1996), 1115 (June 21,*
8 *1997), 1134 (October 23, 1997), 1137 (November 12, 1997),*
9 *1154 (March 2, 1998), 1194 (September 9, 1998), 1205 (No-*
10 *vember 5, 1998), and 1284 (December 17, 1999).*

11 (c) WAR POWERS RESOLUTIONS REQUIREMENTS.—

12 (1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—

13 *Consistent with section 8(a)(1) of the War Powers*
14 *Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)(1)), Congress declares*
15 *that this section is intended to constitute specific stat-*
16 *utory authorization within the meaning of section*
17 *5(b) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C.*
18 *1544(b)).*

19 (2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIRE-

20 MENTS.—*Nothing in this joint resolution supersedes*
21 *any requirement of the War Powers Resolution.*

22 SEC. 3. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

23 *At least once every 60 days after the date of the enact-*
24 *ment of this joint resolution, the President shall transmit*

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

(Discussion Draft)

H.L.O.

7

- 1 to Congress a summary on the status of efforts to carry out
- 2 this joint resolution.



Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Draft	Telcon with Prime Minister of the Netherlands	5	09/20/2002	P1/b1;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

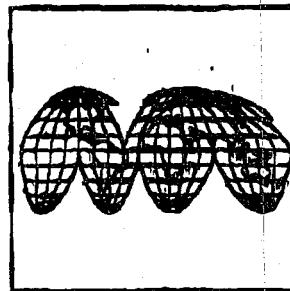
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

**COMMITTEE ON
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS****2170 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515****** Majority Office ******Phone: 202: 225-5021****Fax: 202: 225-2035****TO:****Dr. Rice****FAX #:****456-8490****FROM:****Chairman Henry J. Hyde****SUBJECT:****Authorization for Use of Force in Iraq****TOTAL PAGES (including cover sheet): 8****MESSAGE/COMMENT:**

**This is the latest draft. We've shared it with the
Speaker and Legislative Affairs at the White House.**

DATE: 9/29/02**TIME SENT: 5:05 pm**

F:\M\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.O.

[DISCUSSION DRAFT]

SEPTEMBER 20, 2002

107TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. _____

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[Mr. HYDE] (for himself and [SEE ATTACHED LIST OF COSPONSORS]) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

JOINT RESOLUTION

To authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against
Iraq.

Whereas Congress in 1998 concluded that Iraq was then in material and unacceptable breach of its international obligations and thereby threatened the vital interests of the United States and international peace and security, stated the reasons for that conclusion, and urged the President to take appropriate action to bring Iraq into compliance with its international obligations (Public Law 105-285);

Whereas Iraq remains in material and unacceptable breach of its international obligations by, among other things, con-

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.C.

2

tinuing to possess and develop a significant chemical and biological weapons capability, actively seeking a nuclear weapons capability, and supporting and harboring terrorist organizations, thereby continuing to threaten the national security interests of the United States and international peace and security;

Whereas Iraq persists in violating resolutions of the United Nations Security Council by continuing to engage in brutal repression of its civilian population, including the Kurdish peoples, thereby threatening international peace and security in the region, by refusing to release, repatriate, or account for non-Iraq citizens wrongfully detained by Iraq, and by failing to return property wrongfully seized by Iraq from Kuwait;

Whereas the current Iraqi regime has demonstrated its capability and willingness to use weapons of mass destruction against other nations and its own people;

Whereas the current Iraqi regime has demonstrated its continuing hostility toward, and willingness to attack, the United States, including by attempting in 1998 to assassinate former President Bush and by firing on many thousands of occasions on United States and Coalition Armed Forces engaged in enforcing the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council;

Whereas members of al Qaida, an organization bearing responsibility for attacks on the United States, its citizens, and interests, including the attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, are known to be in Iraq;

Whereas Iraq continues to aid and harbor other international terrorist organizations, including organizations that threaten the lives and safety of American citizens;

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.O.

3

Whereas the attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001, underscored the gravity of the threat that Iraq will transfer weapons of mass destruction to international terrorist organizations;

Whereas the United States has the inherent right, as acknowledged in the United Nations Charter, to use force in order to defend itself;

Whereas Iraq's demonstrated capability and willingness to use weapons of mass destruction, the high risk that the current Iraqi regime will either employ those weapons to launch a surprise attack against the United States or its Armed Forces or provide them to international terrorists who would do so, and the extreme magnitude of harm that would result to the United States and its citizens from such an attack, combine to justify the use of force by the United States in order to defend itself;

Whereas Iraq is in material breach of its disarmament and other obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 687, to cease repression of its civilian population that threatens international peace and security under United Nations Security Council Resolution 688, and to cease threatening its neighbors or United Nations operations in Iraq under United Nations Security Council Resolution 949, and United Nations Security Council Resolution 678 authorizes use of all necessary means to compel Iraq to comply with these "subsequent relevant resolutions";

Whereas Congress in the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1) has authorized the President to use the Armed Forces of the United States to achieve full implementation of Security Council Resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667,

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.C.

4

669, 670, 674, and 677, pursuant to Security Council Resolution 678;

Whereas Congress in section 1095 of Public Law 102-190 has stated that it "supports the use of all necessary means to achieve the goals of Security Council Resolution 687 as being consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq (Public Law 102-1)," that Iraq's repression of its civilian population violates United Nations Security Council Resolution 688 and "constitutes a continuing threat to the peace, security, and stability of the Persian Gulf region," and that Congress "supports the use of all necessary means to achieve the goals of Resolution 688";

Whereas Congress in the Iraq Liberation Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-338) has expressed its sense that it should be the policy of the United States to support efforts to remove from power the current Iraqi regime and promote the emergence of a democratic government to replace that regime;

Whereas on December 4, 2001, the House of Representatives passed H. J. Res. 75 (107th Congress) which declared that Iraq remains in material breach of United Nations Security Council Resolution 687 and subsequent relevant resolutions and that "the United States should ensure that the United Nations does not accept any inspection and monitoring regime that fails to guarantee weapons inspectors immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all areas, facilities, equipment, records, and means of transportation which they wish to inspect";

Whereas the President has authority under the Constitution to take action in order to deter and prevent acts of international terrorism against the United States, as Congress

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.C.

5

recognized in the joint resolution on Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107-40); and

Whereas the President has authority under the Constitution to use force in order to defend the national security interests of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This joint resolution may be cited as the "~~Further~~
5 ~~Resolution on Iraq~~ *Authorization for Use of Force Against*
6 *Iraq Resolution of 2002*".

7 **SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES**
8 **ARMED FORCES.**

9 (a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—The President is authorized to
10 use all *necessary and appropriate* means that he deter-
11 ~~mines to be appropriate~~, including force, in order to en-
12 ~~force the United Nations Security Council Resolutions ref-~~
13 ~~erenced above~~, defend the national security interests of the
14 United States against the threat posed by Iraq, and re-
15 ~~store international peace and security in the region~~ The
16 President is further authorized to use all necessary and ap-
17 propriate means, including force, in order to enforce the
18 applicable United Nations Security Council resolutions
19 specified in subsection (b) to restore international peace and
20 security in the region.

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

(Discussion Draft)

H.L.O.

6

1 (b) APPLICABLE UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLU-
2 TIONS.—*The United Nations Security Council resolutions*
3 *referred to in subsection (a) are Security Council Resolu-*
4 *tions 678 (November 29, 1990), 686 (March 2, 1991), 687*
5 *(April 3, 1991), 688 (April 5, 1991), 707 (August 15, 1991),*
6 *715 (October 11, 1991), 949 (October 15, 1994), 1051*
7 *(March 27, 1996), 1060 (June 12, 1996), 1115 (June 21,*
8 *1997), 1134 (October 23, 1997), 1137 (November 12, 1997),*
9 *1154 (March 2, 1998), 1194 (September 9, 1998), 1205 (No-*
10 *vember 5, 1998), and 1284 (December 17, 1999).*

11 (c) WAR POWERS RESOLUTIONS REQUIREMENTS.—

12 (1) SPECIFIC STATUTORY AUTHORIZATION.—

13 *Consistent with section 5(a)(1) of the War Powers*
14 *Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)(1)), Congress declares*
15 *that this section is intended to constitute specific stat-*
16 *utory authorization within the meaning of section*
17 *5(b) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C.*
18 *1544(b)).*

19 (2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIRE-
20 MENTS.—*Nothing in this joint resolution supersedes*
21 *any requirement of the War Powers Resolution.*

22 SEC. 9. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

23 *At least once every 60 days after the date of the enact-*
24 *ment of this joint resolution, the President shall transmit*

F:\M7\HYDE\HYDE.178

[Discussion Draft]

H.L.O.

7

- 1 to Congress a summary on the status of efforts to carry out
- 2 this joint resolution.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	Excerpts from Iraq's UNGA Speech - To: @APNSA - From: Anthony N. Banbury	2	09/19/2002	P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Document 8 of 50 found		
	Hit List	

Press arrows to move to previous and next documents; press *Hit List* button to return to hit list

[Go To First Hit]

Unclassified



Document ID: GMP20020919000250
Entry Date: 09/19/2002
Version Number: 01

Region: Near East/South Asia, The Americas

Sub-Region: Near East, North America

Country: Iraq, United States, Israel, West Bank & Gaza Strip

**Topic: INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL, LEADER, PROLIFERATION, URGENT
[0]**

Source-Date: 09/19/2002

Iraqi UN Site Posts Naji Sabri's Address to UN 19 Sep

*GMP20020919000250 (Internet) Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations WWW-
Text in English 19 Sep 02*

["Statement of H.E. Dr. Naji Sabri, Minister of Foreign Affairs Of the Republic of Iraq At the United Nations' General Assembly 57th Session New York - September 19, 2002"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text]

Mr. President, I would like at the outset to congratulate you on your election as President of the General Assembly and would like to express my appreciation of the United Nations Secretary General's eloquent statement in the opening of this session which has given good support to multilateralism in international relations and exposed the danger of unilateralism and hegemony. I also wish to congratulate the Swiss Union and East Timor on their membership at the United Nations.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This session is held a year after the tragic events of September 11, I would like to renew our condolences to the American people especially the families of the victims of this tragedy and express to them our sympathy.

It gives me pleasure to express my sincere gratitude to the international community, States and organizations for the substantive position rejecting the U.S. administration threats against Iraq and for the calls they made for a comprehensive political solution to the impasse in the relationship between Iraq and the Security Council.

In response to several appeals made by the U.N. Secretary General, peace loving States and regional organizations, my government decided to allow the return of U.N. weapons inspectors without conditions as a first step towards a comprehensive solution that includes the lifting of the sanctions imposed on Iraq and the timely implementation of other provisions of the relevant Security Council resolutions including resolution 687(1991).

Excellency,

I was instructed by the President of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Saddam Hussein to convey to you, in the allotted time, excerpts of a letter he addressed to the General Assembly, where His Excellency tackled Iraq's position on the latest developments in the relationship between Iraq and the Security Council.

Following are excerpts from the letter

"In his speech at the General Assembly that was preceded and accompanied by noisy propaganda and extensive preparation, the U.S. President, instead of paying attention to common issues of a particular concern to humanity at large, the American president in a narrow-minded view presented the security problems of his own country, and the sacrifices it has suffered, since the events of September 11.

It is a good sign that the United States has resorted, for the first time after the end of the Cold War, to the General Assembly to put forward one of its problems, after years of disregard to the weight, effect and opinion of others. Nevertheless, the U.S. President revealed his basic purpose, when he jumped to the issue of Iraq, without any introduction or acceptable progression. He portrayed this issue as if it were the most dangerous situation, not only for the life, security, and future of the United States, but for the life, future, and security of the whole world. Along his generalizations, which implied deliberate insinuations, he presented the utmost distortions on the nuclear, biological, and chemical threats, so as to make American citizens believe the deliberate insinuation that Iraq was linked to the American people's tragedy of September 11. He seems to have assumed that the countries of the world are unaware of the American administration and its methods, nor do they know Iraq and its high sense of responsibility toward humanity, its desire for peace and stability, or the fact that the Iraqis are a creative people in work, production, and innovation, in addition to being the heirs of the most ancient human civilizations.

The U.S. President talked about the importance of applying democracy by the Government of Iraq. He pretended to care for the people of Iraq after he and other presidents before him have killed by the use of weapons, including Depleted Uranium, and by the blockade which is now more than twelve years old, more than one million and seven hundred thousand innocent Iraqis out of a population of twenty five million citizens.

So, after a long time of utilizing the American propaganda machine, along with official statements of lies, distortion, and falsehood, the focus was basically turned on inciting the American public against Iraq, and pushing them to accept the U.S. Administration's

schemes of aggression as a fait accompli, as if it were the solution or the necessary rescue that would allow American citizens to live in security and stability, after what they had gone through in the September 11 events.

When the U.S. Administration realized that it was necessary to have an international cover for using force against Iraq, and that the world did not believe the lies it tried to propagate to link Iraq to the September events, it changed the issue and began to shed crocodile tears on international law, and the necessity to comply with the resolutions of international legitimacy, alleging that Iraq is not complying with Security Council resolutions, especially with regard to UN inspectors. This implied that Iraq had the intention to develop or that it already possesses nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and according to this allegation it may give such weapons to terrorist organizations that pose a threat to world security.

Now that Iraq has accepted the return of the U.N. inspectors, we will all be able to see how they work. In our past experience (1991-1998) with them, Iraq used to ask the inspection teams to do their job in accordance with the declared goals of the Security Council, but some of the inspectors went on doing intelligence and espionage work that had nothing to do with the official mandate of the inspection teams. Some of those inspectors have publicly admitted this, some, including an American are still publicly talking about it. Even Mr. Rolf Ekeus, the former chief of the U.N. Special Commission (UNSCOM), has recently stated that the inspectors overstepped the limits of their defined duties by spying on the Iraqi leadership. I quote "The United States and other powers exploited the inspection teams for their own political ends, including monitoring President Saddam Hussein's whereabouts."

He also said that the inspection teams deliberately created problems to prepare the ground for possible military attacks.

Ladies and Gentlemen

"Iraq has always defended the principles and values that you have willingly put down in the UN Charter, and the purposes for which the Security Council was created, i.e. to preserve security and to establish peace. Therefore, by confronting evil for twelve years now, Iraq has not been only defending its own patriotism, but rather it acted as if it were defending your own patriotism. It has been acting on your behalf without being assigned to do so. In targeting Iraq, the United States Administration is acting on behalf of Zionism which has been killing the heroic people of Palestine, destroying their property, murdering their children, and seeking to impose their domination on the whole world, not only militarily, but also economically and politically. The U.S. administration wants to destroy Iraq in order to control the Middle East oil, and consequently control the politics as well as the oil and economic policies of the whole world. If it succeeded in that, God forbid, it would dictate on you what each country needs for its economic development, what quantities of oil it is allowed to buy, and at what prices, along with other conditions.

Ladies and gentlemen, brothers, and friends

In short, what Iraq wants is the respect of the principles of the UN Charter and international law, whether regarding its own interests and sovereignty or those of the other member-states of the United Nations. On this basis, Iraq was, and still is, ready to cooperate with the Security Council and international organizations. However, Iraq rejects

any transgression by whosoever at the expense of its rights, sovereignty, security, and independence, that is in contradiction with the principles of the Charter and the international law. It is for this reason that Iraq has persevered and is still prepared to endure more for this end.

From this and other facts, you see, Ladies and Gentlemen, that Iraq has not rejected relevant resolutions of the Security Council, even though what relates to Iraq in them is unjust and at odds with the UN Charter and international law. Iraq, rather calls on members of the Security Council, and on the U.S. administration in particular, to respect their own obligations under the Charter, international law and the relevant Security Council resolutions. Iraq demands that its inalienable rights stipulated in those very resolutions are met, including respect of its sovereignty and security, lifting the blockade imposed on it, and applying paragraph 14 (of Resolution 687) to the Zionist entity, as stipulated in the text in the same manner as it was applied to Iraq.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I Hereby declare before you that Iraq is clear of all nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. If there are any one amongst you who might still worry that the fabrications announced by American officials about Iraq may possibly be true, our country is ready to receive any scientific experts accompanied by politicians you choose to represent any one of your countries to tell us which places and scientific and industrial installations they would wish to see, particularly those about which the American officials have been fabricating false stories, alleging that they contain prohibited materials or activities. If such experts and politicians visit Iraq, we shall provide them with all the facilities they need to achieve their objective, that is to see the true facts as they are.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As what matters for us basically is that our rights, sovereignty, and security be respected in accordance with international law, we have accepted the return of the inspection teams to Iraq taking into consideration the arrangements that should safeguard these principles, and achieve, with transparency the goal of making sure that Iraq no longer possesses nuclear, biological and chemical weapons of mass destruction. Along with you, we are waiting to see.

The inspection teams (1991-1998), as it has been established beyond doubt used to concoct crises and devise pretexts for the American government to perpetrate actions outside the framework of the Security Council and international law. This had been going on from 1991 to 1998 by way of unilateral acts of destructive aggression inflicted upon northern and southern Iraq, and sometimes against our capital Baghdad up to this date.

The blockade imposed upon Iraq has been in place for more than twelve years now, during which time our assets and oil revenues have been frozen, and we are unable to use them except through U.N.-run inefficient system already proven to be unfeasible. Substantial amounts of our revenues have been illegitimately seized in a manner tantamount to looting contrary to the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

Therefore, when we call for a discussion of the issue of the inspection teams in accordance with international law, it should be done on a comprehensive basis with a discussion of Iraq's obligations, including the issue of the inspection teams as well as the

obligations of the Security Council towards Iraq as stated in the resolutions themselves, particularly Resolution 687. These are reciprocal obligations of which the Security Council has implemented nothing, including the obligation of respecting Iraq's sovereignty which is being violated by America and Britain on a daily basis through their ongoing aggression and the artificially drawn parallel latitude lines over northern and southern Iraq.

Ladies and Gentlemen

You may notice how the policy of the Zionist Entity, which has usurped Palestine and other Arab territories since 1948, and afterwards, has become now as one with the policies and capabilities of the United States.

The United States has been making up problems with Iraq in order to derail the application of Paragraph(14) of resolution 687(1991) and prevent the Security Council from lifting the blockade imposed on Iraq. The reason lies in the fact that the counter obligations under relevant resolutions of the Security Council, including Resolution 687 of April 3, 1991, contain a clear paragraph demanding that the Middle East be made a zone free from weapons of mass destruction. Thus the American government does not want to embarrass (the Zionist Entity) or deprive it of its nuclear, chemical and biological weapons it actually possesses. Moreover it is because the U.S. administration is aware that Iraq has indeed honoured all its obligations and is demanding, along with Arab countries, that paragraph 14 be applied to the Zionist Entity.

Therefore, Iraq has been keen to see the inspection issue discussed between the Security Council and Iraq, through the United Nations Secretary General and the representatives of Iraq, with a view to reaching a balanced formula, based on the principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, within a comprehensive solution which should bring to an end the cyclone of American accusations and fabricated crises against Iraq. At the same time this would reassure Iraq with regard to its security, sovereignty, territorial integrity and its right to choosing its own way without interference in accordance with the rules established in the Charter of the United Nations.

The American President said in his speech that Iraq is providing financial support to the Palestinian people. My comment is that the American President is correct in what he says. Yet we feel that the support we have extended has not been as high as we would have hoped, because of the circumstances which have curtailed our means. In extending this support, we act in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of this august Assembly in which the national struggle of peoples against occupation and colonialism is considered to be an inalienable national right.

But what grounds does America and its presidents have in supporting the Zionist Entity, which has been occupying Palestine and other Arab territories, and committing its criminal policy of killing Palestinians, destroying their property, and encroaching upon and destroying the sanctities of Muslims and Christians there? What principles and what laws does the American President rely on in killing the Iraqis, blockading their country, destroying their property and interfering in their internal affairs? Thank you Mr. President.

[Description of Source: (Internet) Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations WWW-Text in English : Home of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations.

URL: <http://www.iraqi-mission.org/>]

THIS REPORT MAY CONTAIN COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL. COPYING AND DISSEMINATION IS

PROHIBITED WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNERS.

Unclassified

[\[Go To Last Hit\]](#)[\[Go To Top of Document\]](#)

Document 8 of 50 found		
	Hit List	

Press arrows to move to previous and next documents; press *Hit List* button to return to hit list

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Report	EUR Input - POTUS UNGA Speech	7	N.D.	P1/b1; P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	[Email] - To: Beth Jones, et al. - From: R. Nicholas Burns	1	09/13/2002	P1/b1; P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:**FOIA ID and Segment:**

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Email	[Email] - To: @APNSA - From: Franklin C. Miller	2	09/13/2002	P1/b1; P5;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:**FOIA ID and Segment:**

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES**Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]**

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Letter	[Letter] - To: POTUS - From: Kofi A. Annan	1	09/16/2002	P1/b1;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Letter	[Letter] - To: Kofi Annan - From: Naji Sabri	2	09/16/2002	P1/b1;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

9/16/02 mgt

12
F-11 -
UNGA Speech
Reactions

American Views

Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee (D-DE) – “President Bush's speech was a powerful indictment, by the United Nations' own standards, of Saddam Hussein's contempt for the world ... The president did the right thing by going to the United Nations and reminding it that Saddam Hussein is the world's problem and the U.N. has an obligation to act.”

Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD) – The President's address was a “strong presentation,” and it “encouraged” him.

Senate Minority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS) – “I thought the president was clear, forceful. It was obvious that he is committed to dealing with this very serious threat. And now I think it's vital for the Congress to show the world that we back this president and will give him the authority he needs to protect the American people and the world community. We must vote to show support for the president right now.”

Rep. Roy Blunt (R-MO) – “I think the president made the right step, going to the world community and making the case that time after time, Saddam defied the U.N. This is exactly the kind of case that the U.N. was formed to stop.”

Sen. John McCain (R-AZ) – “I think the president has embarked on a well planned effort to rid the world in this country of the threat of the use of weapons of mass destruction by Saddam Hussein. The president, I believe, deserves a vote on the part of the Congress of the United States before we go out of session, for the following reasons. One, when he consults with our allies and makes his case for a robust weapons inspection regime, he needs to tell our allies and people throughout the world that the American people are behind him, as articulated by a vote on the part of the Congress. And I am confident that the president will receive a majority vote.”

Senator Joe Lieberman (D-CT) – “President Bush today delivered a powerful and convincing indictment of Saddam Hussein and the grave threat he poses not just to the United States and the people of the world, but to the legitimacy and authority of the United Nations, which Saddam has

outrageously defied and deceived for more than a decade. I fully support the President's call to action to the members of U.N....”

Representative John Boehner (R-OH) – “Today’s speech reinforces President Bush’s commitment to consult the international community - just as he has consistently consulted Congress - in his development of a strategy to replace the outlaw regime in Iraq. The President laid out a clear and convincing case for a regime change.”

Representative Henry Waxman (D-CA) – “I don't see that doing nothing is a good option....”

Former Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger on ABC News "Nightline" (9/12) – “The President's speech, as far as I'm concerned, was superb.... The President with that speech has turned this now into a direction that some of us who were critical, find very, very –much more reassuring. Namely, let's try to get some of the rest of the world on our side, too.”

Former US Ambassador to the UN Richard Holbrooke on ABC News "Nightline" (9/12) – “This was a well crafted, well delivered speech.... The Administration dramatically strengthened its position today...”

Former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright writes in the New York Times (9/13) – “The core of President Bush's forcefully delivered message on Iraq at the United Nations yesterday was irrefutable.”

Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-NE) – The president's speech was “a compelling first step in laying out what a dangerous situation the world faces.”

House Majority Whip Tom DeLay (R-TX) – “The president used strong moral leadership to underscore the grave dangers that would follow an abdication of responsibility by the United Nations. The U.N.'s credibility is on the line.”

Foreign Opinions

European Commission statement as read to a daily briefing by external relations spokesman Gunnar Wiegand (Reuters) – Bush sent “an important, strong and clear signal” outlining why the world should be concerned about Iraq and making clear that the authority of the United

Nations was on the line. "The United States' strong engagement with the United Nations will make it easier to find a common line between the United States and the European Union. Iraq must now take all steps as required by the U.N. Security Council resolutions."

British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw – "No one who heard President Bush's speech could be in any doubt... about the urgency of dealing with the threat posed by Saddam Hussein."

British Defense Minister Geoff Hoon – "[A] U.N. process as well as a clear ultimatum with a sting in its tail, as far as prospective military operation is concerned, is part of making it clear to Iraq just how seriously we view this situation."

Spanish Prime Minister, Jose Maria Aznar – "If I have to choose between the camp of freedom and the camp of tyranny or I have to choose between President Bush or Saddam Hussein I have no doubt which is my place or what Spain's place should be."

Arab League President Amr Mussa – "Bush's speech, in which he said the United Nations should shoulder its responsibilities towards Iraq, is a good thing. It is possible (for Arabs) to deal with."

"I believe that the turn President Bush has taken in asking the United Nations to take up its responsibility is a good one, but it needs time."

French Foreign Minister Dominique de Villepin – "The president ... stressed the central role the United Nations must play and this is a very good thing. We appreciate this."

"We cannot accept the current status quo, we cannot accept the flouting of U.N. Security Council resolutions ... all the international community's energies have to be focused on this threat."

"The clear priority today is the struggle against proliferation and to get the (weapons) inspectors back in."

Alain Juppé (former French Prime Minister, now aide to Chirac) – "France must not give the impression that the use of force is improbable. If we make too many conditions, we'll lose all credibility."

Austrian Foreign Minister Benita Ferrero-Waldner – (Reuters) “[S]he fully agreed with Bush that all Security Council resolutions on Iraq must be implemented immediately and without conditions.”

Norwegian Prime Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik – “What was positive in his speech is that future action is rooted in the United Nations ... It's clear for me that the United Nations has to act.”

Norwegian Foreign Minister Jan Petersen – President Bush “challenged us to (live) up to our responsibilities and he was very clear on all the violations which we certainly have to take seriously.”

European Union External Relations Commissioner Chris Patten – “We want to see multilateralism as an effective way of dealing with problems, not as an excuse for failing.”

Danish Prime Minister H.E. Anders Fog Rasmussen on behalf of the European Union – “Iraq is in breach of several resolutions of the Security Council on her disarmament obligations - these obligations must be complied with immediately. The European Union is determined to support further efforts of the United Nations to that end. We agree with the United States that this matter should urgently be dealt with by the Security Council.”

Canadian Foreign Minister Bill Graham – “Our reaction is very positive...we consider that Iraqi compliance with U.N. resolutions is strictly a matter for the Security Council ... We're very pleased that Mr Bush has said that we're going to engage in the United Nations and that the United States has confidence in the United Nations to resolve this issue. I think his statement was very well received and is very positive for the whole world.”

Romanian Foreign Minister Mircea Geoana – “We support the United States and its allies in NATO. For us, it's very important to see this threat to security addressed.”

Portuguese Foreign Minister Martins da Cruz – “We believe it is a mistake some allies are doing – blaming the United States. We need to blame Iraq. Iraq is not respecting U.N. resolutions.”
“We believe that we cannot close the door to other options. ... For Portugal, it is very clear that all the options must be open.”

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Solomon Passy – “I fully agree with the thrust of the message in the speech delivered by President Bush in the UN General Assembly this morning: we must preserve our democratic values and our commitment to the stability of the world in an era of war against terrorism.”

From the office of Turkish President Ahmet Necdet Sezer – “(Turkish) President Ahmet Necdet Sezer welcomes with pleasure the U.S. administration's will to work with the United Nations on the Iraq issue and to act jointly with the international community.”

Foreign Minister of Qatar, Sheik Hamad bin Jassem bin Jabor Al Thani – “The United Nations has to play a role. We have to work, all of us, to make an effort with the United Nations to say exactly what they want with Iraq.”

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak (AFP) – He “welcomed the door that the US president has opened in order to solve the Iraqi problem, by stressing the pivotal role that the UN, and especially the UN Security Council, should play regarding Iraq.”

Other Comments

ABC Network News Response to President's Speech, Peter Jennings – “A great speech of moral clarity, the kind of speech we've come to expect from President Bush.”

CNN's European Political Editor Robin Oakley – “Bush's speech to the U.N. pressed some key buttons for European doubters.”

Martha Brant, *Newsweek* – Presenting the facts as he did “was a smart strategy.... You want multilateralism? Bush seemed to be saying. Here's your chance.”

David Kay, Former UN Nuclear Weapons Inspector, CNN Live Today, 9/12/02 – “I thought it was an extraordinarily impressive speech. I think most Americans don't realize how hard it is to give a good speech for an American in the General Assembly ... The president did something that I have very seldom seen from an American speaker there, and I have watched them for 35 years. That is he started by getting applause ... And then he laid

out what I thought was a very specific indictment of 11 years of behavior by Saddam Hussein designed to frustrate the Security Council's will in removing those weapons. I found it, I must say, as impressive as a speech he gave to the U.S. Congress for a very different purpose a year ago."

CNN – "President Bush's speech to the United Nations assailing Saddam Hussein was widely applauded Thursday by U.S. lawmakers...."

Howard Fineman, *Newsweek*, on Imus –The speech was a "classic example of methodical planning and good timing" on the President's part.

London Times – "What had been presented as a personal challenge to Bush ended as a political challenge to his audience at the UN. The president deftly turned the tables on his critics."

***Financial Times* (9/13)**– "Bush yesterday proved himself a master of the art of turning the tables on his critics. In doing so, he delivered a speech that was the most powerful indictment of Saddam.... It not only offered a strong rationale for coercive measures against Iraq, it also presented, for the first time, a possible framework for diplomatic and, if necessary, military action that could broaden the support for regime change in Baghdad beyond the current narrow coalition of the U.S. and the UK."

Michel Schiffres in *Le Figaro* (France) – "It is not enough to say that yesterday President Bush once again disappointed those who willingly see him as a somewhat silly cowboy, obsessed with seeking solitary power and eager to render his own type of justice. The man is clever.... He came on as a resolute leader who has chosen to go through the channels of the UN."

Jacques Amalric in *Liberation* (France) – "President Bush scored high marks for pointing out that Saddam Hussein has challenged the UN for over ten years...."

Berthold Kohler in *Frankfurter Allgemeine* – "President Bush, who pointed to the UN's weakest spot on Thursday and acted as someone who speaks on behalf of the UN, can consider this to be his first success. But his appeal to accept the danger from Saddam is a chance for the UN to regain lost credibility."

Danish *Berlingske Tidende* (9/13) – “Bush made it crystal clear that the ‘remove Saddam project’ is not about American aggression, but the world's interests. Bush's [excellent] speech has ensured that overwhelming pressure will be brought to bear on Saddam Hussein and the partners of terror.”

***Newsday* (9/13)** – “President George W. Bush made a strong, compelling and unusually nuanced case against Iraq in his address to the United Nations General Assembly yesterday. He defied uneasy predictions that he would scoff at world opinion and act on his own. Instead, he joined with UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in putting the burden squarely on the UN Security Council to live up to its failed obligations to rid Iraq of its weapons of mass destruction. In doing so, Bush has averted a potential crisis with his allies and a looming domestic imbroglio. By pledging to work with the United Nations first - and take unilateral action against Iraq only if the UN fails to act again - Bush has laid to rest domestic and international fears of a preventive U.S. military intervention that could set a dangerous precedent.”

***The New York Times* (9/13)** – “After a summer of discordant and belligerent rumblings about Iraq by various members of the administration, President Bush gave some welcome coherence to Washington's policy yesterday in a strong and, for the most part, sensible speech to the United Nations. While Mr. Bush reserved the right to act independently to restrain Iraq, he expressed a preference for working in concert with other nations and seemed willing to employ measures short of war before turning to the use of force. These are welcome and important statements.”

***The Washington Post* (9/13)** – “President Bush yesterday put the case of Iraq before the United Nations and challenged the institution to act. It was the right way to go.” The president “compellingly spelled out one set of indisputable facts, showing that Iraq has defied a host of Security Council resolutions over the past 12 years.”

***USA Today* (9/13)** – “Bush took a vital preliminary step Thursday as he moves toward confrontation with Saddam. By pressuring the U.N. to do its part, the president made it more likely that in any future showdown, the USA won't have to go it alone.”

***Chicago Sun-Times* (9/13)** – “In the hours and days leading up to George Bush's address to the United Nations Thursday, there was talk of it being a defining moment for him, his administration and the war on terrorism. That

it may have been, but as his words issued forth with sturdy clarity, it wasn't the president who was under scrutiny as much as the body to which he made his urgent appeal. In a brilliantly laid out speech that eschewed the rhetorical flourishes of some of his other calls to arms to enunciate straightforward truths, Bush challenged the UN..."

Minneapolis Star Tribune (9/13) – "President Bush's speech to the U.N. General Assembly Thursday may well be cited decades hence as a defining moment in U.N. history – and as an essay as powerful and important as Winston Churchill's 'Iron Curtain' speech."

Bob Schieffer, CBS News – "I think it's fair to say the President couldn't have hoped for a better reaction than he got at the Capitol today."

Arab pundits

Abdel Moneim Said, head of the al Ahram Center for Political and Strategic Studies in Cairo – "I think he made a strong case. I think he made it in the form of multilateralism, and, in this case, he put the ball in the U.N. court, in one way or another. He didn't say, 'I will act if you didn't,' but it was there. It was implicit in his speech. I think he made a strong case, with a long list of clear violations of Iraq to U.N. resolutions."

Hamid al-Bayati, a spokesman for the Supreme Council for Islamic Revolution in Iraq, AP Worldstream, 9/12/02 – "The speech for the first time made it clear that the U.S. is committed to defending the basic human right of the Iraqi people and their right to live in peace and dignity without coercion and suppression," he said in a telephone interview from London. "We call on world nations to follow suit and support the Iraqi people's right in protection against the repression of (Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's) regime."

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
Draft	Telcon with President of Indonesia	3	09/16/2002	P1/b1;

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

National Security Council - National Security Advisor, Office of the

SERIES:

Rice, Condoleezza

FOLDER TITLE:

[Iraq] [Folder 3] [1]

FRC ID:

34717

OA Num.:

NSC 0480

NARA Num.:

FOIA ID and Segment:

2014-0457-F

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

Deed of Gift Restrictions

- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

CONGRESSIONAL CALENDAR FOR IRAQ

SEPTEMBER 2002

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17 SASC CIA Tenet/DIA Jacoby 9:30AM (Closed) SSCI CIA/Tenet 2:00PM (Closed)	18 HASC DOD Rumsfeld/JCS Myers 10:00AM	19 SASC DOD Rumsfeld/JCS Myers 2:30PM Open/Closed <i>Powell ?</i>	20	21
22	23 <u>HOUSE</u> Possible Consideration of Resolution this week	24 HIRC State/Powell 2:00PM (try to move to Sept. 19)	25 (T) SFRC State/Powell (proposing 25,26,27)	26 HIRC Requesting DOD	27 SFRC State/Powell Time TBD	28
29	30					

OCTOBER 2002

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7 <u>SENATE</u> Consideration of Resolution?	8	9	10	11 Projected Adjournment	12

Hearings/Briefings are open unless otherwise noted.