

Gulf War



[Sign our WarBook!](#) or view [General Information](#) about this page.

Thirteen years later...

The 5000th day since the war started will be September 24, 2003.

Did you know the US had war games in California Mohave desert in February 1990, almost a year before the military coalition attacked Iraq?

Read and hear the **exclusive** '[Sounds of 1990](#)' and learn all about the 'Deserts Winds of War' as it aired on Christmas eve in 1990, twenty days before the military coalition started bombing in Iraq.

Will the United States bomb Iraq in 2002? If they do, they are sure to bomb downtown Baghdad. Check out the [map](#) of possible key bombing targets.

If you Need to know the two UN Resolutions Iraq has objections over and which countries are supported the United States Military situation during the 1998 conflict, Check [here](#).

The United States suffered 148 killed in action, 458 wounded, 121 killed in nonhostile actions and 11 female combat deaths

In June 1991 the U.S. estimated that more than 100,000 Iraqi soldiers died, 300,000 were wounded, 150,000 deserted, and 60,000 were taken prisoner. Many human rights groups claimed a much higher numbers of Iraqi killed in action.
[More about War Casualties](#)

World Reaction

"Iraq went from the fourth-largest army in the world to the second-largest army in Iraq in 100 hours"

Lieutenant General Tom Kelly

On Aug. 2, 1990, Iraqi military forces, on orders from President Saddam Hussein, invaded and occupied the small country of Kuwait. The Persian Gulf War of 1991--from January 16 to February 28--was fought to expel Iraq and restore Kuwaiti independence.

The war introduced several technologically advanced weapon systems. As well, the United States forged a broad-based international coalition that confronted Iraq militarily strategy.

The military coalition consisted of:

[Afghanistan](#), [Argentina](#), [Australia](#), [Bahrain](#), [Bangladesh](#), [Belgium](#), [Canada](#), [Czechoslovakia](#), [Denmark](#), [Egypt](#), [France](#), [Germany](#), [Greece](#), [Hungary](#), [Honduras](#), [Italy](#), [Kuwait](#), [Morocco](#), [The Netherlands](#), [New Zealand](#), [Niger](#), [Norway](#), [Oman](#), [Pakistan](#), [Poland](#), [Portugal](#), [Qatar](#), [Saudi Arabia](#), [Senegal](#), [South Korea](#), [Spain](#), [Syria](#) [Turkey](#), [The United Arab Emirates](#), [The United Kingdom](#), and the [United States](#).

The war also was financed by countries that were unable to send in troops. More than billion were pledged and received. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait were the largest donors. [Switzerland](#) also contributed to the allies, this after being neutral during both World War I and World War II.

The attack on Kuwait by Iraq caused the United Nations Security Council to pass several resolution to close Iraq from International trade. The Security Council wanted President Saddam Hussein removed his troops from Kuwait and to distroy nonconventional weapons.

Read about two of the most important ones: [Resolution 660](#), first resolution after the attack, and [678](#), to use all necessary means to free Kuwait.

War Summary

The Iraqi armed forces had extensive experience of warfare. They had just brought an eight year war with Iran to a successful conclusion. The Coalition troops, on the other hand, were largely inexperienced. Britain had found the Falklands War with marines and paratroopers; this war was fought with tanks and mechanized infantry instead. The Syrians had fought within the last decade in Lebanon, but the 9th Division had not been involved. The Egyptians had last fought a war in 1973, shortly after the US had wound down its involvement in Vietnam. Of the gulf states, only Omani Army had anything approaching extensive combat experience.

One reason that the Iraqis' experience did them little good was that it was the wrong kind of experience. They had plenty of experience in fighting a positional war of wearing down Iran forces. Instead of helping, this was a positive disadvantage when fighting a mobile campaign; they would have been better off starting fresh without a lot of bad habits.

Of Iraq's 545,000 troops in the Kuwait Theater of Operations, about 100,000 are believed to have lost their lives. Of Iraq's 44 army divisions, 42 were found to be combat ineffective. By the end of the war, estimated losses of equipment were as followed:

	Total Equipment			
	Iraqi	Coalition		
	Lost	On hand	Lost	On hand
Tanks	4,000	4,230	4	3,360
Artillery	2,140	3,110	1	3,633
Armored Personal Carriers	1,856	2,870	9	4,050
Helicopters	7	160	17	1,959
Aircraft	240	800	44	2,600

Today

"I have seen in your eyes a fire of determination to get this war job done quickly. My confidence in you is total, our cause is just. Now you must be the the thunder and lighting of Desert Storm."

General Schwarzkopf



The war also created a new opportunity for peacemaking in the Middle East. Shortly after the Iraqi invasion President Bush announced that once the Iraqi forces vacated Kuwait, he would increase efforts to Middle East peace process. After the war, Secretary of State James Baker undertook several trips to the Middle East in an effort that resulted of an international conference on Arab-Israel peace jointly sponsored by the United States and the Soviet Union in Madrid in October 1991. The increased Arab readiness to participate in such talks--representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria as well as a Palestinian delegation participated--brought together by the war.

The after effects of the war also enabled the United States to forge closer cooperation with certain regional allies that participated in the coalition. The U.S. signed new defense agreements with several coalition members providing for joint exercises, training, and prepositioning of military equipment. These enabled the administration of U.S. President Bill Clinton to react quickly and decisively when Iraq threatened Kuwait briefly in October 1994 by moving troops toward the Kuwait border.

Little Known Info on the War

On the final night of the war--within hours of the cease-fire--two U.S. Air force bombers dropped specially designed 5,000-pound bombs on a command bunker fifteen miles northwest of Baghdad in a deliberate attempt to kill Saddam Hussein.

The decision to seek United Nations involvement was part of a larger, more cynical strategy of the Bush administration to circumvent Congress, to bypass the constitutional authority of Congress--and only Congress--to declare war.

During the very week King Fahd was persuaded to invite U.S. troops to Saudi Arabia in order to defend his monarchy from the alleged threat of an Iraqi invasion, a U.S. intelligence officer who was secretly sent to Kuwait by General H. Norman Schwarzkopf reported that Iraq had began withdrawing its Republican Guard divisions from Kuwait

entirely.

Several weeks before the Baghdad was bombed on January 17th, 1991, U.S. intelligence agents successfully inserted a computer virus into Iraq's military computers. It was designed to disable much of Baghdad's air-defense system.

The largest tank battle of the war, which has previously has gone unreported in any detail, conclusively demonstrated the superiority of American tanks and fighting doctrine over that of the Soviets. As a whole, the battles of the ground war showed that American military maneuverability clearly outclassed the plodding tactics of the Iraqis, who emphasized pitched engagements and linear movements as they had been taught by their Soviet advisers.

The size of the Iraqi army in the Kuwait Theater of Operations was probably much smaller than claimed by the Pentagon. On the eve of the war, Iraq may have had as few as 300,000 soldiers, compared to 540,000 estimated by the Pentagon.

In official reports, the Pentagon has admitted that of the 148 American servicemen and women who perished on the battlefield, 24 percent of the total killed in action were victims of 'friendly fire'. Eleven more Americans were killed when an exploded Allied munitions blew up, raising the 'friendly fire' percent to 31 percent. Most soldiers said that the thousands of unexploded mines and bomblets they encountered, were more dangerous than enemy fire.

Links

- [Gulf War Photos](#)
- [Gulf War Syndrome](#)
- [807th MASH, Mobile Army Surgical Hospital.](#)
- [PBS Gulf War Special](#)
- [Report to Congress on the Conduct of the Persian Gulf War](#)
- [Gulf War Veteran Resource Pages](#)
- [Gulf War Syndrome Cover Up](#)
- [Gulf War Photo](#)

Special



President Bush waited two days after the UN deadline for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait before ordering the Coalition to begin action against Iraqi forces. The Winds of Desert Storm began howling across Iraq at 0230 hours Baghdad time. This is how President Bush announced the start of Desert Storm to the World.

[\[Real Audio\]](#)

40k



This is President Ronald Reagon at a press conference explaining why he doesn't think the War Powers Act is Consitutional. Do you think a President has a right to use troops for military actions without the approval of congress? Here is Ronald Reagon with the answer.

[\[Real Audio\]](#)

98k

American War Casualties:

Wars	Number in Action	Number of Casualties
Revolutionary War	184,000	4,435
War of 1812	286,703	6,765
Mexican War	78,718	13,283
Spanish-American	306,760	2,446
World War One	4,743,826	116,708
World War Two	16,353,659	407,316
Korean War	5,764,143	33,651
Vietnam War	8,744,000	58,168
Persian Gulf War	467,539	268

Other Notable Deaths in 1991:

Cause	Total Dead	Civilian Casualties*
Motor Vehicle	43,500	5,125
Falls	12,200	1,437
Poison	5,600	660
Drowning	4,600	542
Ingestion of food	2,900	342
Firearms	1,400	165
Poison	800	94

* The Civilian Casualties is calculated by converting the total year dead by the number of days the war lasted, 43. This table is provided to show how effective the war strategy was on saving lives on the front line.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 660

2 August 1990

The Security Council,
Alarmed by the invasion of Kuwait on 2 August 1990 by the military forces of Iraq,

Determining that there exists a breach of international peace and security as regards the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait,

Acting under [Articles 39 and 40](#) of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait;
2. Demands that Iraq withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its forces to the positions in which they were located on 1 August 1990;
3. Calls upon Iraq and Kuwait to begin immediately intensive negotiations for the resolution of their differences and supports all efforts in this regard, and especially those of the League of Arab States.
4. Decides to meet again as necessary to consider further steps to ensure compliance with the present resolution.

Adopted by 14 votes to none, with one abstention (Yemen)

Of the 15 Security members five are permanent: China, France, Soviet Union, United Kingdom, and the United States. In 1990, the remaining members, elected by the General Assembly to serve two-year terms, were: Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Finland, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Romania, Yemen, and Zaire.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 678

29 November 1990

The Security Council, Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions [660](#) (1990) of 2 August 1990, [661](#) (1990) of 6 August 1990, [662](#) (1990) of 9 August 1990, [664](#) (1990) of 18 August 1990, [665](#) (1990) of 25 August 1990, [666](#) (1990) of 13 September 1990, [667](#) (1990) of 16 September 1990, [669](#) (1990) of 24 September 1990, [670](#) (1990) of 25 September 1990, [674](#) (1990) of 29 October 1990 and [677](#) (1990) of 28 November 1990,

Noting that, despite all efforts by the United Nations, Iraq refuses to comply with its obligation to implement resolution [660](#) (1990) and the above-mentioned subsequent resolutions, in flagrant contempt of the Security Council,

Mindful of its duties and responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance and preservation of international peace and security.

Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions, Acting under the Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Demands that Iraq comply fully with resolution [660](#) (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions, and decides, while maintaining all its decisions, to allow Iraq one final opportunity, as a pause of goodwill, to do so;
2. Authorizes Member States co-operating with the Government of Kuwait, unless Iraq on or before 15 January 1991 fully implements, as set forth in paragraph 1 above, the foregoing resolutions, to use all necessary means to uphold and implement resolution [660](#) (1990) and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area;
3. Requests all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of paragraph 2 of the present resolution;
4. Requests the States concerned to keep the Security Council regularly informed on the progress of actions undertaken pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the present resolution;
5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

Adopted by 12 votes to two (Cuba and Yeman), with one abstention (China)



Production Information

This website was put together using various resources. The following information should help those that would like to use this page as a reference in school reports or other resources.

I want to use some of the information in a report for school, how do I add this to my biography?

Works Cited

1. cryan.com. "Gulf War" <http://www.cryan.com/war> (18 Feb. 1999).

Where did you find the information on this website?

Various types of resources. I basically went to the Boston Public Library and read newspapers and books related to the Gulf war. These papers included, *The Boston Globe*, *The Boston Herald*, and *USA Today*. All the numbers were based on data that was found in these papers and represent the most accurate information that I could find. Most of the information about the war were published within a month after the war ended. I was looking for information about the number of female casualties.

If you need to do extensive research in this area for your report. I strongly suggest to go to the local Library and check the Special Edition of Time, US News and Reports, Newsweek that was published around the first week of March 1991. You'll find that these publications will carry detailed information on why the military coalition was able to defeat the Republican Guards.

Where is the Gulf War picture from?

The photos on the website are from Arlington National Cemetery. These were taken in December, 1995. I took the pictures of the grave stone for no particular reason. I don't personally know the name of the person who appears on the gravestone.

The monument photo on the top of the [Gulf War Page](#) is the only monument in Washington DC for those that died in the Gulf War. If you plan to visit Washington DC and would like to additional information on where this is, please send me an [email](#) and I'll give you directions.

Did you serve in the War?

No.

Why did the US goto war against IRAQ

I get an email once a day asking for the real reason we went to Iraq. While I am not a Military expert, I can offer my option on the subject based on the knowledge and the feedback that I have received from this website.

The reason we went to war against IRAQ was basically oil control. That's the short answer. I could go into extensive detail but it really isn't worth it. However, the Federal Government will only publicly admit that the reason we became involve was to prevent additional aggression. I think there's just too much evidence to suggest that the war was over oil control.

What role does the UN have in IRAQ today?

Currently the UN is in charge of making sure that IRAQ complies with the agreement that ended the Gulf War. Most of the work the UN does today is to check to make sure that Iraq has no more weapons of mass destruction.

If Saddam was to die today, who would rule IRAQ?

This would depend on how Saddam died. If Saddam died of natural causes he would most likely be succeed by members of his party and wouldn't change the political situation in Iraq. As he keeps those most loyal to him in higher political positions.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS

United States Capitol Washington, DC

9:09 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, and members of the United States Congress, distinguished guests, fellow Americans, thank you very much for that warm welcome.

We gather tonight, witness to events in the Persian Gulf as significant as they are tragic. In the early morning hours of August 2nd, following negotiations and promises by Iraq's dictator Saddam Hussein not to use force, a powerful Iraqi army invaded its trusting and much weaker neighbor, Kuwait. Within three days, 120,000 Iraqi troops with 850 tanks had poured into Kuwait and moved south to threaten Saudi Arabia. It was then that I decided to check that aggression.

At this moment, our brave servicemen and women stand watch in that distant desert and on distant seas, side by side with the forces of more than 20 other nations. They are some of the finest men and women of the United States of America. And they're doing one terrific job. (*Applause.*) These valiant Americans were ready at a moment's notice to leave their spouses and their children, to serve on the front line halfway around the world. They remind us who keeps America strong. They do. (*Applause.*)

In the trying circumstances of the Gulf, the morale of our servicemen and women is excellent. In the face of danger, they're brave, well-trained and dedicated.

A soldier, Private First Class Wade Merritt of Knoxville, Tennessee, now stationed in Saudi Arabia, wrote his parents of his worries, his love of family, and his hope for peace. But Wade also wrote, "I am proud of my country and its firm stance against inhumane aggression. I am proud of my army and its men. I am proud to serve my country." Well, let me just say, Wade, America is proud of you and is grateful to every soldier, sailor, marine and airman serving the cause of peace in the Persian Gulf. (*Applause.*)

I also want to thank the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff General Powell; the Chiefs here tonight; our Commander in the Persian Gulf, General Schwartzkopf; and the men and women of the Department of Defense. What a magnificent job you all are doing. And thank you very, very much -- (*Applause.*) I wish I could say that their work is done. But we all know it's not.

So if there ever was a time to put country before self and patriotism before party, the time is now. And let me thank all Americans, especially those here in this Chamber tonight, for your support for our forces and for their mission. That support will be even more important in the days to come.

So tonight, I want to talk to you about what's at stake -- what we must do together to defend civilized values around the world and maintain our economic strength at home.

Our objectives in the Persian Gulf are clear, our goals defined and familiar: Iraq must withdraw from Kuwait completely, immediately, and without condition. (*Applause.*) Kuwait's legitimate government must be restored. The security and stability of the Persian Gulf must be assured. And American citizens abroad must be protected. (*Applause.*)

These goals are not ours alone. They've been endorsed by the United Nations Security Council five times in as many weeks. Most countries share our concern for principle. And many have a stake in the stability of the Persian Gulf. This is not, as Saddam Hussein would have it, the United States against Iraq. It is Iraq against the world. (*Applause.*)

As you know, I've just returned from a very productive meeting with Soviet President Gorbachev. And I am pleased that we are working together to build a new relationship. In Helsinki, our joint statement affirmed to the world our shared resolve to counter Iraq's threat to peace. Let me quote: "We are united in the belief that Iraq's aggression must not be tolerated. No peaceful international order is possible if larger states can devour their smaller neighbors."

Clearly, no longer can a dictator count on East-west confrontation to stymie concerted United Nations action against aggression. (*Applause.*) A new partnership of nations has begun.

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

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

This is the vision that I shared with President Gorbachev in Helsinki. He and other leaders from Europe, the Gulf and around the world, understand that how we manage this crisis today could shape the future for generations to come.

The test we face is great -- and so are the stakes. This is the first assault on the new world that we seek, the first test of our mettle. Had we not responded to this first provocation with clarity of purpose, if we do not continue to demonstrate our determination, it would be a signal to actual and potential despots around the world.

America and the world must defend common vital interests. And we will (*Applause.*) -- and the world must support the rule of law. And we will. (*Applause.*) America and the world must stand up to aggression. And we will. (*Applause.*) And one thing more -- in the pursuit of these goals America will not be intimidated. (*Applause.*)

Vital issues of principle are at stake. Saddam Hussein is literally trying to wipe a country off the face of the Earth. We do not exaggerate. Nor do we exaggerate when we say Saddam Hussein will fail.

Vital economic interests are at risk as well. Iraq itself controls some 10 percent of the world's proven oil reserves. Iraq plus Kuwait controls twice that. An Iraq permitted to swallow Kuwait would have the economic and military power, as well as the arrogance, to intimidate and coerce its neighbors -- neighbors who control the lion's share of the world's remaining oil reserves. We cannot permit a resource so vital to be dominated by one so ruthless. And we won't (*Applause.*)

Recent events have surely proven that there is no substitute for American leadership. In the face of tyranny, let no one doubt American credibility and reliability. Let no one doubt our staying power. We will, stand by our friends. One way or another, the leader of Iraq must learn this fundamental truth. (*Applause.*)

From the outset, acting hand in hand with others, we've sought to fashion the broadest possible international response to Iraq's aggression. The level of world cooperation and condemnation of Iraq is unprecedented. Armed forces from countries spanning four continents are there at the request of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia to deter and, if need be, to defend against attack. Muslims and non-Muslims, Arabs and non-Arabs, soldiers from many nations stand shoulder to shoulder, resolute against Saddam Hussein's ambitions.

Are can now point to five United Nations Security Council resolutions-that condemn Iraq's aggression. They call for Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal, the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government, and categorically reject Iraq's cynical and self-serving attempt to annex Kuwait.

Finally, the United Nations has demanded the release of all foreign nationals held hostage against their will and in contravention of international law. It is a mockery of human decency to call these people "guests." They are hostages, and the whole world knows it. (*Applause.*)

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a dependable ally, said it all: "We do not bargain over hostages. We will not stoop to the level of using human beings as bargaining chips ever." Of course, our hearts go out to the hostages and to their families. But our policy cannot change. And it will not change. America and the world will not be blackmailed by this ruthless policy. (*Applause.*)

We're now in sight of a United Nations that performs as envisioned by its founders. We owe much to the outstanding leadership of Secretary General [Javier Perez de Cuellar]. The United Nations is backing up its words with action. The Security Council, has imposed mandatory economic sanctions on Iraq, designed to force Iraq to relinquish the spoils of its illegal conquest. The Security Council has also taken the decisive step of authorizing the use of all means necessary to ensure compliance with these sanctions.

Together with our friends and allies, ships of the United States Navy are today patrolling Mideast waters. They've already intercepted more than 700 ships to enforce the sanctions. Three, regional leaders I spoke with just yesterday told me that these sanctions are working. Iraq is feeling the heat.

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

The communique with President Gorbachev made mention of what happens when the embargo is so effective that children of Iraq literally need milk or the sick truly need medicine. Then, under strict international supervision that guarantees the proper destination, then food will, be permitted.

At home, the material cost of our leadership can be steep. That's why Secretary of State Baker and Treasury Secretary Brady have met with many world leaders to underscore that the burden of this collective effort must be shared. *(Applause.)* we are prepared to do our share and more to help carry that load; we insist that others do their share as well. *(Applause.)*

The response of most of our friends and allies has been good. To help defray costs, the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE, the United Arab Emirates have pledged to provide our deployed troops with all the food and fuel they need. Generous assistance will also be provided to stalwart front-line nations, such as Turkey and Egypt.

I am also heartened to report that this international response extends to the neediest victims of this conflict -- those refugees. For our part, we've contributed \$28 million for relief efforts. This is but a portion of what is needed. I commend, in particular, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and several European nations who have joined us in this purely humanitarian effort.

There's an energy-related cost to be borne as well. Oil-producing nations are already replacing lost Iraqi and Kuwaiti output. More than half of what was lost has been made up. And we're getting superb cooperation. If producers, including the United States, continue steps to expand oil and gas production, we can stabilize prices and guarantee against hardship. Additionally, we and several of our allies always have the option to extract oil from our strategic petroleum reserves if conditions warrant. As I've pointed out before, conservation efforts are essential to keep our energy needs as low as possible. *(Applause.)* And we must then take advantage of our energy sources across the board: coal, natural gas, hydro and nuclear. *(Applause.)* Our failure to do these things has made us more dependent on foreign oil than ever before. Finally, let no one even contemplate profiteering from this crisis. We will not have it. *(Applause.)*

I cannot predict just how long it will take to convince Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait. Sanctions will take time to have their full intended effect. We will continue to review all options with our allies, but let it be clear: we will, not let this aggression stand. *(Applause.)*

Our interest, our involvement in the Gulf is not transitory. It predated Saddam Hussein's aggression and will survive it. Long after all our troops come home -- and we all hope it's soon, very soon -- there will be a lasting role for the United States in assisting the nations of the Persian Gulf. Our role then -- to deter future aggression. Our role is to help our friends in their own self-defense. And something else -- to curb the proliferation of chemical, biological, ballistic missile and, above all, nuclear technologies. *(Applause.)*

Let me also make clear that the United States has no quarrel with the Iraqi people. Our quarrel is with Iraq's dictator and with his aggression. Iraq will not be permitted to annex Kuwait. That's not a threat, that's not a boast, that's just the way it's going to be. *(Applause.)*

Our ability to function effectively as a great power abroad depends on how we conduct ourselves at home. Our economy, our Armed Forces, our energy dependence, and our cohesion all determine whether we can help our friends and stand up to our to our foes.

For America to lead, America must remain strong and vital. Our world leadership and domestic strength are mutual and reinforcing; a woven piece, strongly bound as Old Glory. To revitalize our leadership, our leadership capacity, we must address our budget deficit -- not after Election Day, or next year, but now.

(Applause.)

Higher oil prices slow our growth, and higher defense costs would only make our fiscal deficit problem worse. That deficit was already greater than it should have been -- a projected \$232 billion for the coming year. It must -- it will -- be reduced.

To my friends in Congress, together we must act this very month -- before the next fiscal year begins on October 1st -- to get America's economic house in order. The Gulf situation helps us realize we are more economically vulnerable than we ever should be. Americans must never again enter any crisis -- economic or military -- with an excessive dependence on foreign oil and an excessive burden of federal debt. *(Applause.)*

Most Americans are sick and tired of endless battles in the Congress and between the branches over budget

matters. It is high time we pulled together and get the job done right. It's up to us to straighten this out.

This job has four basic parts. First, the Congress should, this month, within a budget agreement, enact growth-oriented tax measures -- to help avoid recession in the short term; and to increase savings, investment, productivity and competitiveness for the longer term. (*Applause.*) These measures include extending incentives for research and experimentation; expanding the use of IRAs for new homeowners; establishing tax-deferred family savings accounts; creating incentives for the creation of enterprise zones and initiatives to encourage more domestic drilling; and, yes, reducing the tax rate on capital gains. (*Applause.*)

And second, the Congress should, this month, enact a prudent multiyear defense program -- one that reflects not only the improvement in East-West relations, but our broader responsibilities to deal with the continuing risks of outlaw action and regional conflict. Even with our obligations in the Gulf, a sound defense budget can have some reduction in real terms; and we're prepared to accept that. But to go beyond such levels, where cutting defense would threaten our vital margin of safety, is something I will, never accept. (*Applause.*)

The world is still dangerous. And surely, that is now clear. Stability's not secure. American interests are far-reaching. Interdependence has increased. The consequences of regional instability can be global. This in no time to risk America's capacity to protect her vital interests.

And third, the Congress should, this month, enact measures to increase domestic energy production and energy conservation in order to reduce dependence on foreign oil. (*Applause.*) These measures should include my proposals to increase incentives for domestic oil and gas exploration, fuel-switching, and to accelerate the development of the Alaskan energy resources without damage to wildlife. (*Applause.*)

As you know, when the oil embargo was imposed in the early 1970s, the United States imported almost six million barrels of oil, a day. This year, before the Iraqi invasion, U.S. imports had risen to nearly eight million barrels per day. And we'd moved in the wrong direction. And now we must act to correct that trend.

And fourth, the Congress should, this month, enact a five-year program to reduce the projected debt and deficits by \$500 billion -- that's by half a trillion dollars. And if, with the Congress, we can develop a satisfactory program by the end of the month, we can avoid the axe of sequester -- deep across-the-board cuts that would threaten our military capacity and risk substantial domestic disruption. (*Applause.*)

I want to be able to tell the American people that we have truly solved the deficit problem. And for me to do that, -- budget agreement must meet these tests:

- It must include the measures I've recommended to increase economic growth and reduce dependence on foreign oil.
- It must be fair. All, should contribute, but the burden should not be excessive for any one group, or of programs, or people.
- It must address the growth of government's hidden liabilities, must be real. (*Applause.*)
- It must reform the budget process, and further, it must be real. (*Applause.*)

I urge Congress to provide a comprehensive five-year deficit reduction program to me as a complete legislative package, with measures to assure that it can be fully enforced. America is tired of phoney deficit reduction, or promise-now, save-later plans. (*Applause.*) It is time for a program that is credible and real.

And finally, to the extent that the deficit reduction program includes new revenue measures, it must avoid any measure that would threaten economic growth or turn us back toward the days of punishing income tax rates. (*Applause.*) That is one path we should not head down again.

I have been pleased with recent progress, although it has not always seemed so smooth. But now it's time to produce.

I hope we can work out a responsible plan. But with or without agreement from the budget summit, I ask both Houses of the Congress to allow a straight up-or-down vote on a complete \$500-billion deficit reduction package not later than September 28. (*Applause.*)

If the Congress cannot get me a budget, then Americans will have to face a tough, mandated sequester.

I'm hopeful, in fact, I'm confident that the Congress will do what it should. And I can assure you that we in the Executive Branch will do our part.

In the final analysis, our ability to meet our responsibilities abroad depends upon political will and consensus at home. This is never easy in democracies -- for we govern only with the consent of the governed. And although free

people in a free society are bound to have their differences, Americans traditionally come together in times of adversity and challenge.

Once again, Americans have stepped forward to share a tearful good-bye with their families before leaving for a strange and distant shore. At this very moment, they serve together with Arabs, Europeans, Asians and Africans in defense of principle and the dream of a new world order. That's why they sweat and toil in the sand and the heat and the sun.

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

Thank you. Good night. And God bless the United States of America. (*Applause.*)

END 9:41 P.M. EDT



Allied Forces in the Gulf Theater

Afghanistan	300 mujahedin troops
Argentina	1 destroyer, 1 corvette, 2 air force transport planes
Australia	1 guided-missile destroyer, 1 frigate, 1 supply ship, 2 surgical teams
Bahrain	3,000 troops
Bangladesh	6,000 troops
Belgium	1 frigate, 2 minesweepers, 2 landing ships, 1 supply ship, 6 C-130 transport planes
Canada	2 destroyers, 1 supply ship, 12 C-130 transport planes, 24 CF-18 bombers
Czechoslovakia	200 chemical-warfare specialists
Denmark	1 corvette
Egypt	40,000 troops, including 2 armored divisions and 5,000 Special Forces paratroopers
France	18,000 troops, 60 combat aircraft, 120 helicopters, 40 tanks, 100 armored vehicles, 1 missile cruiser, 3 destroyers, 4 frigates
Greece	1 frigate
Hungary	40 medical personnel
Honduras	150 troops
Italy	2 corvettes, 3 frigates, 1 supply ship, 4 minesweepers, 10 Tornado ground attack aircraft
Japan	medical personnel and supplies
Kuwait	11,000 troops
Morocco	1,700 troops
The Netherlands	2 frigates, 1 supply ships
New Zealand	3 C-130 Hercules transport planes, 1 medical team
Niger	500 troops
Norway	1 Coast Guard cutter, 1 transport ship

Oman	25,500 troops, 63 airplanes, 4 Exocet-armed ships
Pakistan	7,000 troops
The Philippines	medical personnel
Poland	2 rescue ships
Portugal	1 naval logistics ship
Qatar	1 squadron of Mirage F-1E fighter planes
Romania	360 medical personnel, 180 chemical warfare experts
Saudi Arabia	118,000 troops, 550 tanks, 180 combat planes, 8 frigates
Senegal	500 troops
Sierra Leone	30 medical personnel
Singapore	35-man medical personnel
South Korea	5 C-130 Hercules transport planes, 150-man medical team
Spain	1 frigate, 2 corvettes, 1 supply ship, 1 C-130 transport plane
Sweden	field hospital and medical personnel
Syria	17,000 troops, 300 T-62 tanks
The United Arab Emirates	40,000 troops, 80 combat planes, 15 ships, 200 tanks
The United Kingdom	43,000 troops, 6 destroyers, 4 frigates, 3 minesweepers, 5 support ships, 168 tanks, 300 armored vehicles, 70 Tornado and Jaguar combat jets
The United States	540,000 troops, 6 aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines, 2,000 tanks, 2,200 armored personal carries, 1,700 helicopters, 100 warships, 1,800 airplanes

These figures are approximate. They have been compiled from various sources, including the Center for Defense Information, Reuters, The New York Times, and the U.S. Department of Defense.