

CS

ID # 297305 CU

WHITE HOUSE  
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

C0072



O - OUTGOING

H - INTERNAL

I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) / /

Name of Correspondent: NICK ROSTOW

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) (B) (C)

Subject: Iraq Report; serves as the 60-day report required by the Iraq  
Join Resolution and as the War Powers 6-month report

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
CUOFC	ORIGINATOR	9210107		C	9210220
	Referral Note:				
CUAT 14	A	9210107		C	9210220
	Referral Note:		See comments		
CUAT 10	I	920107		C	920107
	Referral Note:				
CUgray	I	920107		C	920107
	Referral Note:				
CUAT 02	I	920107		C	920107
	Referral Note:				

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments:

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.  
Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).  
Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.  
Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

Provided comments directly to Nick Rostow. Closeout.

SR 2/20/92

# RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

## CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: \_\_\_\_\_ Individual Codes: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Prime Subject Code: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Secondary Subject Codes: \_\_\_\_\_

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## PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Comment \_\_\_\_\_ Form \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_ P. \_\_\_\_\_  
 DSP \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Media: \_\_\_\_\_

### SIGNATURE CODES:

- Cpa - Presidential Correspondence
- n - 0 - Unknown
- n - 1 - George Herbert Walker Bush
- n - 2 - George Bush
- n - 3 - George
- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence
- n - 1 - Barbara Bush
- n - 2 - Barbara
- n - 3 - Bar
- n - 4 - Mrs. Barbara Bush
- Cbn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence
- n - 1 - Barbara & George Bush
- n - 2 - Barbara & George

### MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

BY FAX

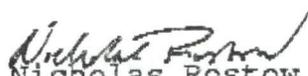
January 7, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR C. BOYDEN GRAY (456-6279)  
FRED GREEN (703-697-8758)  
TIMOTHY FLANIGAN (514-0539)  
TERRENCE O'DONNELL (703-693-7278)  
ELIZABETH RINDSKOPF (703-874-3208)  
EDWIN WILLIAMSON (647-1037)  
RICHARD HAASS  
VIRGINIA LAMPLEY

SUBJECT: Iraq Report

The attached draft Iraq report will serve as the 60-day report required by the Iraq Joint Resolution and as the War Powers 6-month report (like the previous 6-month report, this letter does not mention the War Powers Resolution). It is based on a State Department draft, which most of you have seen.

I need your clearance by close of business today so that I can send it to General Scowcroft for him to read on his way back from Japan. The President does not need to sign the letter until the 16th.

  
Nicholas Rostow  
Special Assistant to the President  
and Legal Adviser to the  
National Security Council

Attachment

Total Pages 4 (including this memorandum)

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1), and as part of my continuing effort to keep Congress fully informed, I am again reporting on the status of efforts to obtain compliance by Iraq with the resolutions adopted by the U.N. Security Council.

Since I last reported on November 15, 1991, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Special Commission created under U.N. Security Council Resolution 687 have continued to conduct inspections and other activities related to Iraqi weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles. Iraq has not impeded these efforts insofar as they concern sites and activities declared by Iraq and Iraq's participation in the destruction of identified chemical weapons. In the main, however, Iraq continues to be uncooperative and obstructive with respect to inspection of sites identified by the Special Commission and the IAEA (based on their own sources of information) as potentially involving clandestine, proscribed activities.

Since obtaining extensive and detailed documentation of Iraq's nuclear weapons program in September 1991, two additional inspections have been conducted of facilities judged to be directly associated with the testing and development of high-explosive components of the implosion system of a nuclear weapon, contrary to Iraq's explanation of their purpose. Iraq maintains that it conducted studies but had no program to develop nuclear weapons. This position is inconsistent with the documents obtained in September and the characteristics observed in subsequent visits to Iraqi facilities. These documents and facilities reveal a well-funded and broadly-based nuclear weapons development program involving sophisticated facilities. Additional analysis and investigation in this area are required.

The Special Commission has continued to compile a detailed and comprehensive picture of Iraq's chemical and biological weapons program. From November 17 to November 30, 1991, the Special Commission conducted a chemical and biological weapons inspection and visited, at short notice, thirteen sites designated by the Special Commission as potentially having chemical weapons or biological weapons. Initial reporting indicates no chemical or biological weapons activities at these sites. In addition, a Special Commission team visited Iraq in mid-November to discuss issues related to Iraq's destruction of identified chemical

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weapons and agents, with particular emphasis on safety issues. The Special Commission has made recommendations to Iraq regarding an Iraqi design for a mustard agent incinerator, the destruction of nerve agents caused by caustic hydrolysis, and the breaching and draining of munitions. It is estimated that destruction of such munitions can commence early in 1992.

Two ballistic missile inspections have been completed since my last report. To date, Special Commission inspection teams have supervised the destruction of 62 ballistic missiles, 18 fixed missile launch pads, 33 ballistic missile warheads, 127 missile storage support racks, substantial amounts of rocket fuel, an assembled 350 mm supergun, components of two 350 and two 1,000 mm superguns, and 1 ton of supergun propellant. The United States believes, however, that Iraq continues to possess large numbers of undeclared ballistic missiles. Questions also remain about whether all aspects of Iraq's attempts to produce the Scud missile indigenously and to develop a more capable solid-propellant missile have been discovered.

The United States continues to assist the United Nations in its activities, including by conducting U-2 surveillance flights and providing intelligence. Although the Special Commission has received important monetary contributions from other nations, including Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the shortage of funds readily available to the Special Commission has become acute, particularly because the Special Commission and the IAEA are now beginning to remove spent irradiated fuel from Iraq.

Since my last report, additional important progress has been made in implementing the Security Council resolution on compensating the victims of the unlawful invasion and occupation of Kuwait. The Governing Council of the U.N. Compensation Commission held its third formal session in Geneva, November 25-29, 1991, and continued to make rapid progress in establishing the framework for processing claims. The Governing Council adopted criteria for the remaining categories of claims of individuals, claims of corporations, and claims of governments and international organizations (including claims for environmental damage and natural resource depletion). In addition, the Governing Council set July 1, 1993, as the deadline for filing claims of individuals under \$100,000, with expedited consideration to be given to claims filed by July 1, 1992. The Governing Council has scheduled meetings in January, March, and June 1992 to address additional issues concerning the compensation program.

In accordance with paragraph 20 of U.N. Security Council Resolution 687, the Sanctions Committee continues to receive notice of shipments of foodstuffs to Iraq. The Sanctions Committee continues to consider and, when appropriate, approve requests to send to Iraq materials and supplies for essential civilian needs. To date, Iraq has declined to use U.N. Security Council Resolutions 706 and 712 to sell \$1.6 billion in oil to generate revenues for the purchase of foodstuffs for Iraqi citizens.

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On November 24, 1991, the Secretary General's representative for the U.N. humanitarian program in Iraq entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Iraq covering the period January 1, 1992 to June 30, 1992. This Understanding establishes the framework for U.N. humanitarian activities (primarily the provision of food, medical care, and shelter) in Iraq, which are conducted through centers staffed by U.N. and personnel not affiliated with governments. The Understanding contemplates the use of up to 500 U.N. armed guards to protect U.N. personnel, assets, and operations. On January 2, 1992, the Government of Turkey extended for six months the authority for U.S. Armed Forces to operate in Turkey in furtherance of Operation Provide Comfort.

Through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United States, Kuwait, and our allies continue to press the Government of Iraq to comply with its obligations under Security Council resolutions to return all detained Kuwaiti and third-country nationals. Likewise, the United States and its allies continue to press the Government of Iraq to return to Kuwait all property and equipment removed from Kuwait by Iraq. Iraq continues not to cooperate fully on these issues and to resist unqualified ICRC access to detention facilities in Iraq.

I remain grateful for the support of Congress for our efforts to achieve full compliance with U.N. Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq and the Persian Gulf, and I look forward to continued cooperation toward achieving our mutual objectives.

Sincerely,

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

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