

Original FOIA Number: 1998-0099-F

2nd FOIA Number:

3rd FOIA Number:

4th FOIA Number:

5th FOIA Number:

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Records Management, White House Office of (WHORM)
Series: Subject File - General
Scanned/Unscanned: Scanned

WHORM Category Code: SP291-68
WHORM Category Name: Continuance of National Emergency Regarding Iraq, 7/91

Document Number: 257406SS **Entire Category Processed**
Alpha File Name:

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

7/24/91
5331

257406SS

91 JUL 25 PM 2:29

SP291-68

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1991

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *done for*

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Iraq Emergency

Purpose

To extend the Iraq Emergency.

Background

The law requires that prior to August 2, 1991, you inform Congress and publish in the Federal Register a notice extending the Iraq Emergency which was declared on August 2, 1990. Treasury and Defense have prepared the notice (Tabs A) and the message to Congress (Tab B). A copy of the Executive Order declaring the national emergency is at Tab C. The letters from Defense and Treasury transmitting the notice are at Tabs D and E.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the notice at Tab A and the message to Congress at Tab B.

Attachments

- Tab A Notice
- Tab B Message to Congress
- Tab C Copy of August 1990 Declaration of National Emergency
- Tab D Letter from Treasury Secretary
- Tab E Letter from Defense Department

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

*Noted:
[Signature]*

NOTICE

- - - - -

CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders Nos. 12722 of August 2 and 12724 of August 9, 1990, I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Similar sanctions were imposed against occupied Kuwait by Executive Orders Nos. 12723 and 12725 of August 2 and August 9, 1990, respectively, which were terminated by Executive Order No. 12771 of July 25, 1991. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 26, 1991.

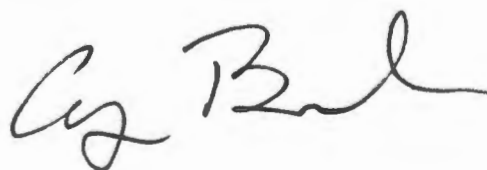
Original to Archives: 7-26-91 (2:00p).

*Noted:
M.H.B.*

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991, to the Federal Register for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Iraq.



THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 26, 1991.

*To the Clerk of the House: 7-26-91 (2:20p.)
To the Senate: 7-26-91 (2:30p.)*

*Noted:
Shelton*

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990

The President

Blocking Iraqi Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Iraq

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the policies and actions of the Government of Iraq constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. All property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq, its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities and the Central Bank of Iraq that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are hereby blocked.

Section 2. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in regulations which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this Order:

- (a) The import into the United States of any goods or services of Iraqi origin, other than publications and other informational materials;
- (b) The export to Iraq of any goods, technology (including technical data or other information controlled for export pursuant to Section 5 of the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2404)) or services from the United States, except publications and other informational materials, and donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing, medicine and medical supplies intended strictly for medical purposes;
- (c) Any transaction by a United States person relating to transportation to or from Iraq; the provision of transportation to or from the United States by any Iraqi person or any vessel or aircraft of Iraqi registration; or the sale in the United States by any person holding authority under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1514), of any transportation by air which includes any stop in Iraq;
- (d) The purchase by any United States person of goods for export from Iraq to any country;
- (e) The performance by any United States person of any contract in support of an industrial or other commercial or governmental project in Iraq;
- (f) The grant or extension of credits or loans by any United States person to the Government of Iraq, its instrumentalities and controlled entities;
- (g) Any transaction by a United States person relating to travel by any United States citizen or permanent resident alien to Iraq, or to activities by any such person within Iraq, after the date of this Order, other than transactions necessary to effect such person's departure from Iraq, or travel for journalistic activity by persons regularly employed in such capacity by a newsgathering organization; and

(h) Any transaction by any United States person which evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, any of the prohibitions set forth in this Order.

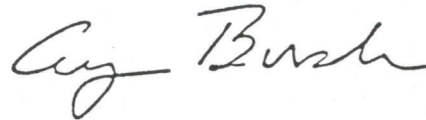
For purposes of this Order, the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, juridical person organized under the laws of the United States, or any person in the United States.

Section 3. This Order is effective immediately.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order. Such actions may include prohibiting or regulating payments or transfers of any property or any transactions involving the transfer of anything of economic value by any United States person to the Government of Iraq, its instrumentalities and controlled entities, or to any Iraqi national or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals. The Secretary may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the Federal government. All agencies of the United States government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this Order, including the suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this Order.

This Order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 2, 1990.



[FR Doc. 90-18381
Filed 8-2-90; 9:44 am]
Billing code 3195-01-M

Editorial note: For a statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on the blockage of Iraqi and Kuwaiti property, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 28, no. 31).



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Under the National Emergencies Act, the declaration of national emergency with respect to Iraq will terminate on August 2, 1991, unless, prior to that date, you publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the Congress a notice stating that the Emergency is to continue in effect. If the Iraqi emergency were allowed to lapse, the current Iraqi sanctions, including the blocking of Iraqi governmental assets, would also lapse, impairing our Government's ability to apply economic pressure on the Iraqi government to discontinue activities hostile to U.S. interests. In addition, the Iraq Sanctions Act of 1990 requires that the Iraq sanctions be kept in place unless you provide 15 days' notice to the Congress prior to their termination.

For these reasons, I recommend that you sign, transmit to the Congress, and publish in the Federal Register the necessary notice of extension.

Enclosed are the following documents:

- The proposed notice of extension;
- A proposed message transmitting the notice to the Congress; and
- A copy of the Executive Order declaring the national emergency.

Sincerely,

Nicholas F. Brady

Enclosures

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Letter	Case 257406SS Nicholas F. Brady to the President Re: Report to Congress on the Iraq Emergency (1 pp.) Open on Expiration of PRA (Document Follows) By <u>JS</u> (NLGB) on <u>1/19/2009</u>	7/12/91	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Records Management, White House Office of (WHORM)
Series: Subject File - General
Subseries: Scanned
WHORM Cat.: SP291-68
File Location: Case 257406SS

Date Closed: 10/2/2007	OA/ID Number: 00002-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0099-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. Letter	Case 257406SS Terrence O'Donnell to Brent Scowcroft Re: Iraq Emergency (1 pp.)	7/18/91	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Records Management, White House Office of (WHORM)
Series: Subject File - General
Subseries: Scanned
WHORM Cat.: SP291-68
File Location: Case 257406SS

Date Closed: 10/2/2007	OA/ID Number: 00002-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0099-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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(b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information



GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1600

18 JUL 1991



Honorable Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President
for National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear General Scowcroft:

I am forwarding for your consideration a draft Notice to continue the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, in Executive Order No. 12722, and such Notice prescribed in sections 202(d) of the National Emergency Act (50 U.S.C. § 1622(d)).

In view of instability in Southwest Asia, continued deployment of regular and reserve forces and the failure of Iraq to comply with the terms of the cease fire, the Department of Defense considers it prudent to continue the national emergency beyond August 2, 1991, so that statutory authority dependent on the existence of a national emergency may be invoked to ensure compliance with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council concerning the situation in Southwest Asia.

Sincerely,

J. Niederlehner
for Terrence O'Donnell

Enclosure

Notice of July _____, 1991

Continuation of Southwest Asian Emergency

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Because of continued instability caused by the failure of Iraq to comply with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq and Southwest Asia. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

George Bush

The White House,

_____, 1991.

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Office of the Executive Clerk Receipt

TO: ARCHIVES -- 1100 L St., NW JULY 26, 1991
ROOM 8401 -- ATTN: Presidential Documents (Date)

Received From The White House: Notice, dtd. 7/26/91, "CONTINUATION OF
IRAQI EMERGENCY."

Delivered by _____ Received by Seena Estes
Time Received ~~7:30~~ 2:00 pm

Notice only.

July 26, 1991

Received from the White House a sealed envelope said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits notification of the continuance of the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

K. Teague for Donald K. Anderson
(Clerk of the House of Representatives)

2:20 p.m.
(Time received)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 26, 1991

NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders Nos. 12722 of August 2 and 12724 of August 9, 1990, I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Similar sanctions were imposed against occupied Kuwait by Executive Orders Nos. 12723 and 12725 of August 2 and August 9, 1990, respectively, which were terminated by Executive Order No. 12771 of July 25, 1991. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 26, 1991.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 26, 1991

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991, to the Federal Register for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Iraq.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 26, 1991.

#

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE CLERK
TRACKING SHEET FOR PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

TITLE: Drag, Continuation of National Emergency with,
Required under Sec. 1622(d) of 50 U.S.C.

TYPE DOCUMENT:

PROCLAMATION	LETTER(S)
EXECUTIVE ORDER	<u>MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS/SENATE</u>
MEMORANDUM	STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
DECISION MEMORANDUM	SIGNING STATEMENT
DETERMINATION (numbered)	TREATY/CONVENTION/AGREEMENT, etc.
OTHER:	_____

RECEIVED: (Advance: 7/16/91 Time: 5:00 a.m./p.m.)
In final: 1/91 Time: a.m./p.m.

SENT TO CORRESPONDENCE FOR TYPING IN FINAL:

(Advance: 7/17/91 Time: 10:45 a.m./p.m. HOLD)
In final: 1/91 Time: a.m./p.m.

TO PHILLIP D. BRADY'S OFFICE:

(For staffing: 1/91 Time: a.m./p.m.)
In final: 7/25/91 Time: 6:05 a.m./p.m.

INFO, INCLUDING STENCIL, TO PRESS OFFICE:

Date: 7/26/91 Time: 11:30 a.m./p.m.
POSTED: 7/26/91 Time: 12:56 a.m./p.m.

NOTIFICATIONS:

<u>Rareu / 1:38</u> (Person/time)	Each time a message, report, etc., is xmitted to the Congress, call OLA -- x2230.
<u>Jonnie / 1:40</u> (Person/time)	NSC, when appropriate -- Lonnie Ford; W.H. Situation Room -- x2585.
<u>A.R. / 1:35</u> (Person/time)	<u>Steve Rademaker, NSC, x. 5026</u> (Other)
_____	_____
(Person/time)	(Other)

OTHER INFORMATION: PER STEVE R., THE E.O. REFERRED TO IN THE NOTICE WILL HAPPEN PRIOR TO THE (P's) CONTINUANCE NOTICE & MSG. TO THE CONGRESS.

7-26 Clerk of the House: 2:20p Senate: 7-26-91 (2:30p)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
ORM OPTICAL DISK NETWORK

ID# 257406SS

- Hardcopy pages are in poor condition (too light or too dark).
- Remainder of case not scanned.
- Oversize attachment not scanned.
- Report not scanned.
- Enclosure(s) not scanned.
- Proclamation not scanned.
- Incoming letters(s) not scanned.
- Proposal not scanned.
- Statement not scanned.
- Duplicate letters attached - not scanned.
- Only table of contents scanned.
- No incoming letter attached.
- Only tracking sheet scanned.
- Photo(s) not scanned.
- Bill not scanned.
-
-

Comments:

DWC → (MUST BE AT F.R. BEFORE NOON
ON ~~8/1/91~~?) WWM.
7/31/91

NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government

✓ of Iraq. By Executive Orders No. 12722 of August 2, and 12724 of August 9, 1990, I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Similar sanctions were imposed against

occupied Kuwait by Executive Orders No. 12723 and 12725 of August 2, and August 9, 1990, respectively, [which were terminated ~~8/2/91~~ ^(not terminated) by Executive Order No. 12771 of June ~~25~~ ^{JULY 25}, 1991.] Because the

✓ Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with

✓ Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to

✓ Iraq. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

~~July~~ July ~~___~~, 1991

NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders Nos. 12722 of August 2 and 12724 of August 9, 1990, I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq and Southwest Asia.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

X

THE WHITE HOUSE,

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991, to the Federal Register for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Iraq.

George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE

July __, 1991

Enclosure

NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

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THE WHITE HOUSE,

July ____, 1991

Bill

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

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✓ declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond
✓ August 2, 1991, to the Federal Register for publication.

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ok

~~George Bush~~

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 1, 1991

Enclosure

NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

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THE WHITE HOUSE,

July __, 1991

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

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George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE

July __, 1991

Enclosure

7/25

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991, to the Federal Register for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Iraq.

George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE

July __, 1991

Enclosure

Bill

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its ✓ declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond ✓ August 2, 1991, to the Federal Register for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure (to the Government of Iraq.

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ok

~~George Bush~~

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 11, 1991

Enclosure

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991, to the Federal Register for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Iraq.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

DWC → (MUST BE AT F.R. BEFORE NOON
ON ~~8/1/91~~ ?) WWM.
7/31/91

NOTICE

CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

+L

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders No. 12722 of August 2, and 12724 of August 9, 1990, I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Similar sanctions were imposed against occupied Kuwait by Executive Orders No. 12723 and 12725 of August 2, and August 9, 1990, respectively, [which were terminated by Executive Order No. 12_____ of June _____, 1991.] Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

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STET

(not terminated yet!)

STET
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THE WHITE HOUSE,

July _____, 1991

NOTICE

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CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders Nos. 12722 of August 2 and 12724 of August 9, 1990, I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Similar sanctions were imposed against occupied Kuwait by Executive Orders Nos. 12723 and 12725 of August 2 and August 9, 1990, respectively, which were terminated by Executive Order No. 12771 of July 25, 1991. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

NOTICE

- - - - -

CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders Nos. 12722 of August 2 and 12724 of August 9, 1990, I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Similar sanctions were imposed against occupied Kuwait by Executive Orders Nos. 12723 and 12725 of August 2 and August 9, 1990, respectively, which were terminated by Executive Order No. 12771 of July 25, 1991. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq.

This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH

THE WHITE HOUSE,

#

NOTICE

7/25

- - - - -

CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders No. 12722 of August 2, and 12724 of August 9, 1990, I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq and Southwest Asia. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July ____, 1991

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 25, 1991

91 JUL 25 PM 2:29

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT 

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Iraq Emergency

Purpose

To extend the Iraq Emergency.

Background

The law requires that prior to August 2, 1991, you inform Congress and publish in the Federal Register a notice extending the Iraq Emergency which was declared on August 2, 1990. Treasury and Defense have prepared the notice (Tabs A) and the message to Congress (Tab B). A copy of the Executive Order declaring the national emergency is at Tab C. The letters from Defense and Treasury transmitting the notice are at Tabs D and E.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the notice at Tab A and the message to Congress at Tab B.

Attachments

Tab A Notice
Tab B Message to Congress
Tab C Copy of August 1990 Declaration of National Emergency
Tab D Letter from Treasury Secretary
Tab E Letter from Defense Department

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

TAB A

NOTICE

- - - - -

CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders No. 12722 of August 2, and 12724 of August 9, 1990, I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq and Southwest Asia. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July ____, 1991

TAB B

TAB B

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991, to the Federal Register for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Iraq.

George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE

July __, 1991

Enclosure

TAB C

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990

The President

Blocking Iraqi Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Iraq

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the policies and actions of the Government of Iraq constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. All property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq, its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities and the Central Bank of Iraq that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are hereby blocked.

Section 2. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in regulations which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this Order:

- (a) The import into the United States of any goods or services of Iraqi origin, other than publications and other informational materials;
- (b) The export to Iraq of any goods, technology (including technical data or other information controlled for export pursuant to Section 5 of the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2404)) or services from the United States, except publications and other informational materials, and donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing, medicine and medical supplies intended strictly for medical purposes;
- (c) Any transaction by a United States person relating to transportation to or from Iraq; the provision of transportation to or from the United States by any Iraqi person or any vessel or aircraft of Iraqi registration; or the sale in the United States by any person holding authority under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1514), of any transportation by air which includes any stop in Iraq;
- (d) The purchase by any United States person of goods for export from Iraq to any country;
- (e) The performance by any United States person of any contract in support of an industrial or other commercial or governmental project in Iraq;
- (f) The grant or extension of credits or loans by any United States person to the Government of Iraq, its instrumentalities and controlled entities;
- (g) Any transaction by a United States person relating to travel by any United States citizen or permanent resident alien to Iraq, or to activities by any such person within Iraq, after the date of this Order, other than transactions necessary to effect such person's departure from Iraq, or travel for journalistic activity by persons regularly employed in such capacity by a newsgathering organization; and

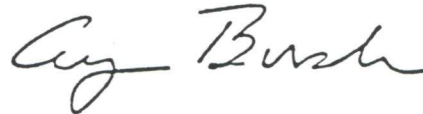
(h) Any transaction by any United States person which evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, any of the prohibitions set forth in this Order.

For purposes of this Order, the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, juridical person organized under the laws of the United States, or any person in the United States.

Section 3. This Order is effective immediately.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order. Such actions may include prohibiting or regulating payments or transfers of any property or any transactions involving the transfer of anything of economic value by any United States person to the Government of Iraq, its instrumentalities and controlled entities, or to any Iraqi national or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals. The Secretary may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the Federal government. All agencies of the United States government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this Order, including the suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this Order.

This Order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 2, 1990.

[FR Doc. 90-18381

Filed 8-2-90; 9:44 am]

Billing code 3195-01-M

Editorial note: For a statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on the blockage of Iraqi and Kuwaiti property, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 26, no. 31).

TAB D

5331



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Under the National Emergencies Act, the declaration of national emergency with respect to Iraq will terminate on August 2, 1991, unless, prior to that date, you publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the Congress a notice stating that the Emergency is to continue in effect. If the Iraqi emergency were allowed to lapse, the current Iraqi sanctions, including the blocking of Iraqi governmental assets, would also lapse, impairing our Government's ability to apply economic pressure on the Iraqi government to discontinue activities hostile to U.S. interests. In addition, the Iraq Sanctions Act of 1990 requires that the Iraq sanctions be kept in place unless you provide 15 days' notice to the Congress prior to their termination.

For these reasons, I recommend that you sign, transmit to the Congress, and publish in the Federal Register the necessary notice of extension.

Enclosed are the following documents:

- The proposed notice of extension;
- A proposed message transmitting the notice to the Congress; and
- A copy of the Executive Order declaring the national emergency.

Sincerely,

Nicholas F. Brady

Enclosures

TAB E

TAB E

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Letter	Case 257406SS Terrence O'Donnell to Brent Scowcroft Re: Iraq Emergency (1 pp.)	7/18/91	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Records Management, White House Office of (WHORM)
Series: Subject File - General
Subseries: Scanned
WHORM Cat.: SP291-68
File Location: Case 257406SS

Date Closed: 10/2/2007	OA/ID Number: 00002-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0099-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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



GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1600

18 JUL 1991



Honorable Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President
for National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear General Scowcroft:

I am forwarding for your consideration a draft Notice to continue the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, in Executive Order No. 12722, and such Notice prescribed in sections 202(d) of the National Emergency Act (50 U.S.C. § 1622(d)).

In view of instability in Southwest Asia, continued deployment of regular and reserve forces and the failure of Iraq to comply with the terms of the cease fire, the Department of Defense considers it prudent to continue the national emergency beyond August 2, 1991, so that statutory authority dependent on the existence of a national emergency may be invoked to ensure compliance with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council concerning the situation in Southwest Asia.

Sincerely,

J. Niederlehner
for Terrence O'Donnell

Enclosure

Notice of July _____, 1991

Continuation of Southwest Asian Emergency

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Because of continued instability caused by the failure of Iraq to comply with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq and Southwest Asia. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

George Bush

The White House,

_____, 1991.

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9105331
RECEIVED: 15 JUL 91 18

TO: PRESIDENT

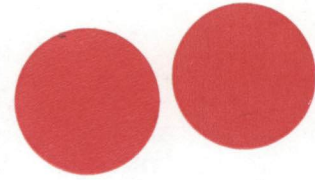
FROM: BRADY, N



DOC DATE: 12 JUL 91
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: IRAQ
ECONOMICS
KUWAIT

SANCTIONS
CONGRESSIONAL
CM



PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RPT TO CONGRESS THAT NATL EMERGENCIES ACT IS TO STAY IN EFFECT

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT DUE DATE: 18 JUL 91 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: HAASS LOGREF: 9100855 9105330

FILES: WH NSCP: CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION
HAASS

FOR CONCURRENCE
DEAL
LAMPLEY
LUNDSAGER
RIEDEL
ROSTOW

FOR INFO
HILL
SITTMANN

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGLM CLOSED BY: DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9105331

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 HAASS
002 SCOWCROFT
003 PRESIDENT
003

Z 91071518 PREPARE MEMO FOR SCOWCROFT
Z 91072310 FWD TO PRES FOR SIG
Z 91072513 FOR SIGNATURE
X 91072616 PRES SGD PER WH EXEC CLERK

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9105331
RECEIVED: 15 JUL 91 18

TO: PRESIDENT

FROM: SCOWCROFT

DOC DATE: 25 JUL 91
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: IRAQ
ECONOMICS
KUWAIT

SANCTIONS
CONGRESSIONAL
CM

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: RPT TO CONGRESS ON IRAQ EMERGENCY

ACTION: PRES SGD PER WH EXEC CLERK DUE DATE: 18 JUL 91 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: HAASS

LOGREF: 9100855 9105330

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

D O C U M E N T D I S T R I B U T I O N

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO
NSC CHRON
RIEDEL

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGLM

CLOSED BY: NSMJT

DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED

Annual Notice to Congress Extending
National Security Council
The White House

Emergency

PROOFED BY: ALW

LOG # 5331

URGENT NOT PROOFED: _____

SYSTEM PRS NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: _____

DOCLOG R A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
<i>SK</i> Ken Hill	1	K	A
Bill Sittmann	_____	_____	_____
Bob Gates	_____	_____	_____
Brent Scowcroft	2	✓	_____
Bill Sittmann	_____	_____	_____
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	3	27.7/25	D
NSC Secretariat	4	_____	N/R
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

RECEIVED
 91 JUL 23 AIO: 35

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No further Action

cc: VP Sununu Other _____

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

COMMENTS

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5331
President sgd per WH
Executive Clerk

7/25/91

July 25, 1991

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: BRENT SCOWCROFT 

SUBJECT: Report to Congress on Iraq Emergency

Purpose

To extend the Iraq Emergency.

Background

The law requires that prior to August 2, 1991, you inform Congress and publish in the Federal Register a notice extending the Iraq Emergency which was declared on August 2, 1990. Treasury and Defense have prepared the notice (Tabs A) and the message to Congress (Tab B). A copy of the Executive Order declaring the national emergency is at Tab C. The letters from Defense and Treasury transmitting the notice are at Tabs D and E.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the notice at Tab A and the message to Congress at Tab B.

Attachments

Tab A Notice
Tab B Message to Congress
Tab C Copy of August 1990 Declaration of National Emergency
Tab D Letter from Treasury Secretary
Tab E Letter from Defense Department

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

TAB A

A

NOTICE

- - - - -

CONTINUATION OF IRAQI EMERGENCY

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Iraq. By Executive Orders No. 12722 of August 2, and 12724 of August 9, 1990, I imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and blocked Iraqi government assets. Because the Government of Iraq has continued its activities hostile to U.S. interests in the Middle East, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, and the measures adopted on August 2 and August 9, 1990, to deal with that emergency must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq and Southwest Asia. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July ____, 1991

TAB B

TAB B

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Iraqi emergency is to continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991, to the Federal Register for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Iraq that led to the declaration on August 2, 1990, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Iraq continues to engage in activities inimical to stability in the Middle East and hostile to U.S. interests in the region. Such Iraqi actions pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Iraq.

George Bush

THE WHITE HOUSE

July __, 1991

Enclosure

TAB C

Presidential Documents

Title 3—

Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990

The President

Blocking Iraqi Government Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Iraq

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code.

I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, find that the policies and actions of the Government of Iraq constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1. All property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq, its agencies, instrumentalities and controlled entities and the Central Bank of Iraq that are in the United States, that hereafter come within the United States or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, including their overseas branches, are hereby blocked.

Section 2. The following are prohibited, except to the extent provided in regulations which may hereafter be issued pursuant to this Order:

- (a) The import into the United States of any goods or services of Iraqi origin, other than publications and other informational materials;
- (b) The export to Iraq of any goods, technology (including technical data or other information controlled for export pursuant to Section 5 of the Export Administration Act (50 U.S.C. App. 2404)) or services from the United States, except publications and other informational materials, and donations of articles intended to relieve human suffering, such as food, clothing, medicine and medical supplies intended strictly for medical purposes;
- (c) Any transaction by a United States person relating to transportation to or from Iraq; the provision of transportation to or from the United States by any Iraqi person or any vessel or aircraft of Iraqi registration; or the sale in the United States by any person holding authority under the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1514), of any transportation by air which includes any stop in Iraq;
- (d) The purchase by any United States person of goods for export from Iraq to any country;
- (e) The performance by any United States person of any contract in support of an industrial or other commercial or governmental project in Iraq;
- (f) The grant or extension of credits or loans by any United States person to the Government of Iraq, its instrumentalities and controlled entities;
- (g) Any transaction by a United States person relating to travel by any United States citizen or permanent resident alien to Iraq, or to activities by any such person within Iraq, after the date of this Order, other than transactions necessary to effect such person's departure from Iraq, or travel for journalistic activity by persons regularly employed in such capacity by a newsgathering organization; and

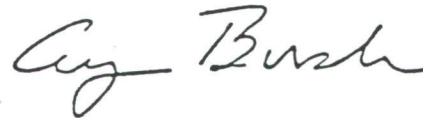
(h) Any transaction by any United States person which evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, any of the prohibitions set forth in this Order.

For purposes of this Order, the term "United States person" means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, juridical person organized under the laws of the United States, or any person in the United States.

Section 3. This Order is effective immediately.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Order. Such actions may include prohibiting or regulating payments or transfers of any property or any transactions involving the transfer of anything of economic value by any United States person to the Government of Iraq, its instrumentalities and controlled entities, or to any Iraqi national or entity owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Iraq or Iraqi nationals. The Secretary may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the Federal government. All agencies of the United States government are directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this Order, including the suspension or termination of licenses or other authorizations in effect as of the date of this Order.

This Order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 2, 1990.

[FR Doc. 90-18381

Filed 8-2-90; 9:44 am]

Billing code 3195-01-M

Editorial note: For a statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on the blockage of Iraqi and Kuwaiti property, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 28, no. 31).

TAB D

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Letter	Case 257406SS Nicholas F. Brady to the President Re: Report to Congress on the Iraq Emergency (1 pp.)	7/12/91	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Records Management, White House Office of (WHORM)
Series: Subject File - General
Subseries: Scanned
WHORM Cat.: SP291-68
File Location: Case 257406SS

Date Closed: 10/2/2007	OA/ID Number: 00002-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0099-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

5331



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Under the National Emergencies Act, the declaration of national emergency with respect to Iraq will terminate on August 2, 1991, unless, prior to that date, you publish in the Federal Register and transmit to the Congress a notice stating that the Emergency is to continue in effect. If the Iraqi emergency were allowed to lapse, the current Iraqi sanctions, including the blocking of Iraqi governmental assets, would also lapse, impairing our Government's ability to apply economic pressure on the Iraqi government to discontinue activities hostile to U.S. interests. In addition, the Iraq Sanctions Act of 1990 requires that the Iraq sanctions be kept in place unless you provide 15 days' notice to the Congress prior to their termination.

For these reasons, I recommend that you sign, transmit to the Congress, and publish in the Federal Register the necessary notice of extension.

Enclosed are the following documents:

- The proposed notice of extension;
- A proposed message transmitting the notice to the Congress; and
- A copy of the Executive Order declaring the national emergency.

Sincerely,

Nicholas F. Brady

Enclosures

TAB E

TAB E

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Letter	Case 257406SS Terrence O'Donnell to Brent Scowcroft Re: Iraq Emergency (1 pp.)	7/18/91	P-5	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Records Management, White House Office of (WHORM)
Series: Subject File - General
Subseries: Scanned
WHORM Cat.: SP291-68
File Location: Case 257406SS

Date Closed: 10/2/2007	OA/ID Number: 00002-001
FOIA/SYS Case #: 1998-0099-F	Appeal Case #:
Re-review Case #:	Appeal Disposition:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	Disposition Date:
AR Case #:	MR Case #:
AR Disposition:	MR Disposition:
AR Disposition Date:	MR Disposition Date:

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile.

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

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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(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



GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1600

18 JUL 1991



Honorable Brent Scowcroft
Assistant to the President
for National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear General Scowcroft:

I am forwarding for your consideration a draft Notice to continue the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, in Executive Order No. 12722, and such Notice prescribed in sections 202(d) of the National Emergency Act (50 U.S.C. § 1622(d)).

In view of instability in Southwest Asia, continued deployment of regular and reserve forces and the failure of Iraq to comply with the terms of the cease fire, the Department of Defense considers it prudent to continue the national emergency beyond August 2, 1991, so that statutory authority dependent on the existence of a national emergency may be invoked to ensure compliance with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council concerning the situation in Southwest Asia.

Sincerely,

J. Niederlehner
for Terrence O'Donnell

Enclosure

Notice of July _____, 1991

Continuation of Southwest Asian Emergency

On August 2, 1990, by Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States caused by the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq. Because of continued instability caused by the failure of Iraq to comply with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the national emergency declared on August 2, 1990, must continue in effect beyond August 2, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iraq and Southwest Asia. This notice shall be published in the Federal Register and transmitted to the Congress.

George Bush

The White House,


_____, 1991.


NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 19, 1991

ACTION

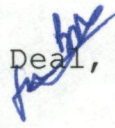


MEMORANDUM FOR BRENT SCOWCROFT

THROUGH: RICHARD N. HAASS 

FROM: BRUCE O. RIEDEL 

SUBJECT: Annual Notice to Congress Extending the Iraq
Emergency

The President is required by the National Emergencies Act to transmit to Congress and publish in the Federal Register a notice extending the Iraq Emergency prior to August 2, 1991; otherwise, the emergency will lapse. If the emergency lapses, sanctions will also lapse.

Concurrences by: Tim Deal , Mike Andricos  and Steve Rademaker 

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I	Memorandum to the President
Tab A	Notice
Tab B	Message to Congress
Tab C	Copy of August 1990 Declaration of National Emergency
Tab D	Letter from Treasury Secretary
Tab E	Letter from Defense Department