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Chapter 1 : Senate Session, Mar 19 | Video | calendrierdelascience.com

Public Law - Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Food Stamps, Unemployment Compensation Administration, Veterans Compensation and Pensions, and Other Urgent Needs Act of

The ship was launched on 13 February and commissioned on 11 November. She was accompanied by a seven-ship battle group. It was the largest peacetime evacuation of active military personnel and their families in history. Abraham Lincoln was to be the first Pacific Fleet carrier to integrate female aviators into the crew after the Combat Exclusion Laws were lifted on 28 April. The ship left San Diego on 24 October, to begin refresher training. The next day, Lieutenant Kara Spears Hultgreen, first female F Tomcat pilot, died when her plane crashed into the sea. Her plane lost hydraulic control as she made her final approach. She aborted her landing to the best of her ability in an effort to prevent a collision into the aft end of the ship and the plane inverted and went into the ocean. Radar intercept officer Lieutenant Matthew Klemish ejected safely from the plane and was rescued from the water minutes later. But Hultgreen, who ejected seconds after Klemish, fell straight into the ocean and was killed. Her body, still strapped in the ejection seat, was discovered 19 days later. Once again, the ship headed for the Persian Gulf in support of operation Southern Watch. During this deployment, the Abraham Lincoln carrier battle group launched Tomahawk cruise missiles against two sites. The first was a Sudanese pharmaceutical factory suspected of assisting Osama bin Laden in making chemical weapons. These strikes were ordered by President Clinton thirteen days after terrorists bombed the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania and was codenamed Operation Infinite Reach. On this deployment, the carrier, air wing and battle group ships earned the Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation. Additionally the ship earned the prestigious Arleigh Burke Award as the most improved command in the Pacific Fleet. Abraham Lincoln was in port on 11 September. It was put to sea on 20 July to support Operation Enduring Freedom. It took up station once more in support of Operation Southern Watch before taking a port visit to Perth, Western Australia. Abraham Lincoln and the carrier battle group and airwing helped deliver the opening salvos and air strikes in Operation Iraqi Freedom. During its deployment, some 16, sorties were flown and 1. The carrier returned home in May, in the process receiving a visit from President George W. Bush stated at the time that this was the end to major combat operations in Iraq. The vast majority of casualties, both military and civilian, occurred after the speech. As explained by Cmdr. Chun continued, noting that the Abraham Lincoln was deployed days, longer than any other nuclear-powered aircraft carrier in history. Abraham Lincoln departed for its next voyage on 15 October. The carrier was on a port call in Hong Kong when the 9. To help with the international relief effort and assist with search and rescue efforts already underway, Abraham Lincoln deployed to the hard hit western coast of Sumatra to provide humanitarian assistance. The deployment was designated Operation Unified Assistance. By law, US carrier-based pilots must practice at least once every two to three weeks to remain "fit," otherwise they are grounded. Despite the move into international waters, Abraham Lincoln continued to provide support to the region until 4 February. In 89 days, 18 tanks were completed. While in dry dock, the whole ship was painted by the crew at nights and on weekends rather than waiting for contractors to do the job. Abraham Lincoln completed its additional sustainment training in southern Californian waters between 21â€”24 February. The aircraft carrier Abraham Lincoln held a fast cruise from the pier between 23â€”25 June and left Puget Sound on 26 June to conduct sea trials before returning to its homeport of Naval Station Everett, Washington, on 30 June. TSTA is designed to prepare the ship and crew for full integration into a carrier strike group, and FEP is a graded hour evolution to evaluate how well the units learned during TSTA. Abraham Lincoln and embarked CVW-2 aircraft conducted over 1, fixed-wing sorties. Abraham Lincoln completed five replenishments at sea RAS evolutions, including two with the fleet replenishment oiler Henry J. Kaiser, and participated in 18 general quarters GQ drills. MSRON-2 Team 1 specializes in boarding non-compliant ships at sea in the dead of night, detaining the crew

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if necessary, and identifying suspected terrorists or subjects of interest, using the element of surprise afforded by helicopter insertion, night vision equipment, and state-of-the-art biometrics. Rescuers successfully pulled all seven crewmembers from the water. The carrier was to be assigned to Carrier Strike Group Nine. On 3 February, the ship was awarded the Battle Effectiveness Award for its high standards of excellence and combat readiness. The Lincoln, accompanied by a strike group of warships, was the first U.S. carrier to depart the Stennis. The departure of the Stennis prompted Iranian army chief Ataollah Salehi to threaten action if another carrier passed back into the Gulf, saying, "I recommend and emphasize to the American carrier not to return to the Persian Gulf. We are not in the habit of warning more than once," [52] The US dismissed the warning. Department of Defense announced that the scheduled mid-life Refueling and Complex Overhaul intended for the Abraham Lincoln would be postponed pending the resolution of the upcoming budget sequestration. Abraham Lincoln sailing in the Western Pacific Ocean in San Diego Bay,

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Chapter 2 : Senate Session, Mar 19 | Video | calendrierdelascience.com

H.R. (nd): Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, This was a vote to pass H.R. (nd) in the Senate. The federal budget process occurs in two stages: appropriations and authorizations.

The Persian Gulf crisis was triggered on 2 August when Iraqi President Saddam Hussein invaded neighboring Kuwait with overwhelming forces and subsequently positioned assault elements on the Saudi-Kuwait border. A major deployment, the largest since the Vietnam War, was underway for Operation Desert Shield that would include major units from all four services. Boomer was promoted to the grade of lieutenant general and reassigned as Commanding General of I Marine Expeditionary Force. Marine Corps announced the commitment of 45,000 troops to the Persian Gulf area. Ultimately, the Marines would comprise a portion of approximately 100,000 U.S. Most of those summoned to active duty in the initial mobilization would be Army reservists. Embassy in Kuwait was ordered closed. Marine Security Guards were with approximately 1,000 U.S. Embassy in Baghdad by the Iraqi government. They were among an estimated 1,000 Americans being held hostage in Iraq. The remarkable buildup of U.S. Gray, Commandant of the Marine Corps, addressed a detachment of Marines in Saudi Arabia while touring Marine positions there and meeting with officials from Persian Gulf nations. He talked about a variety of topics ranging from relations with Arab countries to unit rotations, and challenged Marines to continue to do their jobs in the best way they know how. The mission of the unit was to maintain and refurbish equipment left behind by I Marine Expeditionary Force as it deployed to Saudi Arabia to marry up with its pre-positioned equipment aboard Maritime Prepositioning Ship 3. Added to authority already granted, the action raised the number of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps selected reservists to 100,000, who could be on active duty at the same time. The call-up ceiling for the Marine Corps would be 15,000. It included air-to-air mock fighter combat and close air support of ground forces. At the same time, only 25 miles south of Kuwait, another 1,000 Marines from the 1st Marine Expeditionary Brigade conducted field exercises ashore. Kelso II, Chief of Naval Operations, announced that ships would remain in the Middle East longer than the six-month limit established for Navy deployments. Marines, sailors, and British soldiers during his visit to Saudi Arabia. Standing before a crowd of more than 3,000 front-line forces, the president reaffirmed his resolve to see Iraqi strongman Saddam Hussein ousted from Kuwait. The President and Mrs. Bush then joined the Marines for a traditional Thanksgiving Day meal. Added to authority already granted, this action raised the number of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps selected reservists to 100,000, who could be on active duty at the same time. Commanded by Lieutenant General Carl E. The tank would replace the aging M60A1. Cheney visited the 1st Marine Division combat operations center in Saudi Arabia. Powell, were on a five-day trip to the Middle East where they met with deployed commanders, sailors, soldiers, airmen and Marines aboard ship and in the sands of Saudi Arabia. They expressed their support for the 100,000 men and women serving in the Persian Gulf area. Marines from the barracks were last deployed in 1965 when a detachment was assigned to the expeditionary battalions sent to Cuba for pacification duty. Armed Forces was 2,000, of whom 1,000 were Marines. It was the first time since August 7, 1964, when the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was adopted, that Congress had voted directly for offensive military action. V MEF would form, train, and deploy units to reinforce and replace those employed in the Persian Gulf area. Overall, in the theater of operation, there were more than 100,000 U.S. Several of the prisoners had swollen, bruised faces. Marine prisoners were identified as Lieutenant Colonel Clifford M. Company and battalion-sized Iraqi units centered their efforts on Khafji, a deserted port city, six miles south of the border. Saudi and Quatari troops, supported by artillery and attack helicopters from the 1st Marine Division and aircraft from the anti-Iraq coalition, recaptured the town two days later. The fighting produced the first ground casualties of the war as 11 Marines were killed when their light armored vehicles were destroyed in a clash with Iraqi armored forces. Of the 19 U.S. Marine artillery units, using 105 mm towed and 8-inch self-propelled howitzers staged a series of nighttime artillery raids over the heavily defended border of Kuwait. At the same time, the Marine Corps Reserve mobilization ceiling of 23,000

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was hiked to 44, It was the first time active duty end strength exceeded , since fiscal year He was killed on February 2nd when the AH-1 Cobra helicopter he was flying crashed in the desert. Located just south of the Kuwaiti border along the Persian Gulf, the 1st and 2d Marine Divisions with its four main task forces "Ripper, Papa Bear, Taro, and Grizzly" stormed into the teeth of Iraqi defenses and convinced the defenders that it was the main effort of attack. Meanwhile, heavily armored allied forces attacked the Iraqi defenses in Iraq from behind. At the same time, Marine units of the 4th and 5th Marine Expeditionary Brigades afloat in the Persian Gulf pinned down large numbers of Iraqi troops expecting an amphibious assault. In hours, U. A total of 23 Marines were killed in action or later died of wounds from the time the air war was launched on January 16th until the cease-fire took effect 43 days later. Lieutenant Colonel Clifford M. Acree, Major Joseph J. Berryman, Captain Russell A. Sanborn, and Warrant Officer Guy L. The medal, designed by the Institute of Heraldry, depicts a desert and sea landscape on the front side with tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopters, ships, and fixed-wing aircraft. It is suspended from a sand-colored ribbon incorporating the colors of the United States and Kuwaiti flags: Appearing sharp and confident, they fielded numerous questions from the press on the details of their capture and experiences as prisoners. The ceremony took place at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. Lieutenant General Walter E. Staff Sergeant Daniel A. Kur, Sergeant Gordon T. Gregory, and Corporals Bryan R. Kilpatrick, and Bryan K. Norman Schwarzkopf, Commander of the U. Central Command and Desert Storm forces. In addition to the parade, Marines manned over 30 pieces of equipment on display for public viewing on the Mall in Washington.

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Making supplemental appropriations and transfers for "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm" for the fiscal year ending September 30, , and for other purposes. The federal budget process occurs in two stages: appropriations and authorizations.

Gulf War and Desert Storm: Bernie voted against the joint resolution to authorize the use of force against Iraq in , calling for economic sanctions and other diplomatic means to address the conflict instead. Iraq War and Operation Iraqi Freedom: Bernie voted against the joint resolution to authorize the use of force against Iraq in , and voted against the invasion of Iraq in . Bernie supported four war-spending bills, in , , , and ; he voted against six others. Why have we been involved in Iraq for a quarter-century? Good question – a brief history can explain a lot. Saddam Hussein became President of Iraq in , after forcing out Hassan al-Bakr, and Hussein was a powerful ally to the United States for over a decade. However, when Iraq invaded and annexed Kuwait in August , that alliance dissolved, and Hussein was promptly denounced by America. Nearly every prominent nation in the international community including members of the United Nations Security Council condemned the invasion. Almost immediately, the U. After several years of economic sanctions, in October , the U. In March , under President George W. Bush, the United States launched an invasion into the Basra province of Iraq. This war lasted nine years, and in December , under current President Barack Obama, the vast majority of the U. In January , he requested a congressional joint resolution to retroactively authorize the deployment of troops. Then-congressman Bernie voted against this congressional authorization, along with Democrats and three Republicans. Bernie was the only independent in the House of Representatives at that time. What did Bernie propose to do instead? On January 17, , Bernie addressed the House, and called for economic sanctions against Iraq rather than military intervention in the Persian Gulf. Bernie was also concerned America would entrench itself in a bloody conflict in the Middle East, a region already torn apart by centuries of war and factionalism. Later in the House session, Bernie expanded upon his concerns regarding the Gulf War: I disagree with that assessment. In another speech before Congress during the same January debates, Bernie said: Clearly the United States and allies will win this war, but the death and destruction caused, will not, in my opinion, soon be forgotten by the Third World in general, and the poor people of the Middle East in particular. I fear very much that what we said yesterday is that war – and the enormous destructive power of our armed forces – is our preferred manner for dealing with the very complicated and terrible crises in the middle east. I fear that someday we will regret that decision, and that we are in fact laying the groundwork for more and more wars for years to come. Again in a speech before Congress Bernie stated: The two million homeless people in our country sleeping out on the sidewalks and under the bridges are not going to win this war. There will be no money available to house them. The tens of millions of Americans who cannot afford healthcare today are not going to win this war. There will be no money available for their needs. The family farmers in Vermont – who are today being driven off their land – are not going to win this war, nor will the children or the elderly, who in all probability, will see cutbacks in their social security and medicare checks in order to fund it. It is incumbent upon us to do everything in our power – now that the war has started – to prevent unnecessary bloodshed and to support our troops in the most basic way. By bringing them home alive and well. I urge my fellow members to ask the President to stop the bombing immediately, and request that the secretary general of the United Nations to go to Iraq and begin immediate negotiations for the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait, and the cessation of the war. Let us do everything in our power to stop unnecessary bloodshed. Bernie voted against it, and continued to speak out against it throughout the entire engagement. In a speech before the Senate in February , Bernie said: It is a war that we have been misled into, and a war that many of us believed that we never should have gotten into in the first place. This is a war that the administration was unprepared to fight. The administration has shown very little understanding of the enemy, or the historical context, or the cultural context in which we found ourselves. Who will forget Vice

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President Cheney telling us that the insurgency was in its last throes, just before some of the bloodiest months of the war took place? Who will ever forget those Bush advisors who predicted that the war would be a cakewalk? Also in a February address to the Senate, Bernie said: This is a war which has cost us terribly in American blood. As of today, we have lost some 3, brave American soldiers, twenty-three thousand more have been wounded, and tens of thousands will come home with post-traumatic stress disorder. This cost is going to add to the huge national debt we are already leaving to our children and grandchildren. And it is going to make it more difficult for us to fund health care, education, environmental protection, affordable housing, childcare, and the pressing needs of the middle class and working families of our country, not to mention the needs of our veterans, whose numbers are rapidly increasing as a result of this war. No, he did not. In , as a House Representative, Bernie spoke extensively about the dangers of going to war in Iraq again, and warned about the destabilizing impact such a war would cause and how it might lead to a counter-insurgency: As a caring nation, we should do everything we can to prevent the horrible suffering war will cause. War must be the last recourse. And what role will the US play in an ensuing civil war that will develop in that country? Will moderate governments in the region who have large Islamic fundamentalist populations be overthrown and replaced by extremists? Will the bloody conflict between Israel and the PA be exacerbated? What has Bernie said now that the war has been over for a few years? Bernie has been clear that he believes he correctly predicted many of the detrimental impacts war would have. Indeed, at the press conference announcing his presidential candidacy in April, he called his record on Iraq out: Many of the things that I said back then turned out to be true—the massive destabilization of the region. Voted NO on the resolution authorizing the use of force against Iraq. January Voted NO on the resolution authorizing the use of force against Iraq. Bernie voted against six, and voted for these four:

Chapter 4 : House Session, Mar 22 | Video | calendrierdelascience.com

pursuant to the "Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act," (Public Law) and under the terms and conditions of that Act, during the fiscal year , the.

Chapter 5 : Browse subject: Iraq-Kuwait Crisis, | The Online Books Page

Fiscal year supplemental appropriations for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm: hearing before the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, One Hundred Second Congress, first session, special hearing.

Chapter 6 : House Session, Mar 22 | Video | calendrierdelascience.com

Making supplemental appropriations and transfers for "Operation Desert Shield/ Desert Storm" for the fiscal year ending September 30, , and for other purposes.

Chapter 7 : Review Existing H.B. Analysis

Authorizing supplemental appropriations for fiscal year for the Department of Defense for Operation Desert Storm, to provide military personnel benefits for members of the armed forces performing service in connection with Operation Desert Storm, and for other purposes: report (to accompany S.).

Chapter 8 : U.S. House of Representatives Roll Call Votes

Shield/Operation Desert Storm, \$6,, of which \$3,, is appropriated to the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House, and \$3,, is.

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Chapter 9 : Browse subject: Iraq-Kuwait Crisis, | The Online Books Page

GAO reviewed the Army's plan to buy interim improved HELLFIRE missiles with a portion of the fiscal year (FY) supplemental appropriation for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.