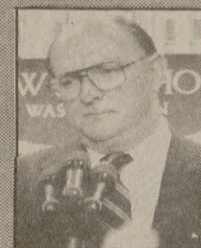


A WORLD WAITS

“We continue to prosecute the war. We want him to get out. We will not fight unarmed retreating forces. They should lay down their arms and leave.”

Marlin Fitzwater,
 White House press secretary



White House demands Saddam's withdrawal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House demanded Monday night that Saddam Hussein “personally and publicly” agree to an unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait to stop the war against Iraq. “We continue to prosecute the war,” President Bush’s spokesman said.

White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater said the administration did not know if a broadcast order from Saddam for his forces to withdraw was genuine.

“We will not fight unarmed retreating forces,” he said. Later he added, “They should lay down their arms and leave.” He said there was no evidence to suggest there was a withdrawal already underway.

At the Pentagon, military officials saw the barest hints of Iraqi

movement north but could not say whether the troops were repositioning or starting to pull back.

Tonight’s statement would be our position” going into United Nations debates later Monday evening, Fitzwater said.

“We aren’t rejecting anything,” Fitzwater said of the Iraqi radio announcement. “We don’t know that there is a genuine offer. We see no evidence of it on the ground. We have no reason to believe the radio report.”

“What we are saying is, we hope it’s true. We want him to get out.” Yet, he said Iraqi troops were continuing to fight.

“There are at least 27 dead Amer-

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Comparison of U.N. Resolutions and Soviet Peace Plan

U.N.	Soviet
Resolution 660 (Aug. 2, 1990) - Condemns invasion and demands unconditional Iraqi withdrawal, also calls for negotiations between Iraq and Kuwait.	Iraq agrees to complete, unconditional withdrawal of troops from Kuwait, upon the second day after the ceasing of hostilities.
Resolution 661 (Aug. 6, 1990) - Imposes sanctions to expedite Iraqi withdrawal.	Iraqi troop withdrawal takes place within fixed period of time.
Resolution 674 (Oct. 29, 1990) - Iraqis liable for damages in Kuwait due to invasion.	U.N. economic sanctions nullified upon withdrawal of two-thirds of Iraqi forces, with remaining sanctions upon completion of retreat.
Resolution 678 (Nov. 29, 1990) - Authorizes use of military force after Jan. 15, deadline for withdrawal.	Iraqi withdrawal supervised by the U.N. Security Council.

A&M experts view retreat skeptically

By Julie Hedderman
 The Battalion

Baghdad Radio’s announcement Monday claiming Iraq will withdraw from Kuwait indicates a genuine Iraqi attempt to surrender, a Texas A&M military defense expert says.



Vandiver

Dr. Art Blair, deputy director of administration of A&M’s Moshier Institute for Defense Studies, says Saddam Hussein knows he cannot win the Gulf war and wants to save what military equipment and forces he can.

“The surrendering troops may be a reason for the announcement so that Iraq still will have military clout in the world,” he says.

The announcement, given by an unidentified radio spokesman, should not be trusted until the Iraqi government officially confirms it with the United Nations Security Council, Blair says.

“I think we have to be extremely cautious,” he says.

Dr. Frank Vandiver, director of the Moshier Institute, says he hopes Iraq’s statement of withdrawal will signal the beginning of the end of the war.

“It indicates a serious effort,” he says.

Although Iraq’s resistance has been poor, it might be days before the fighting actually stops, he says.

Vandiver says Saddam will have a difficult time removing troops from Kuwait, and this might be a “last ditch” effort to save them.

It is important to note that Saddam wants to follow the Soviet conditions for surrender, Vandiver says. These diplomatic efforts will allow the Soviets to take part in peacemaking decisions.

Blair says Saddam could be camouflaging his true intentions because the radio announcement was made at the same time Scud missiles were being fired at Saudi Arabia.

The coalition needs to consider if a moving tank actually is leaving Kuwait or repositioning, Blair says.

He believes Saddam has misjudged the United States again by offering to withdraw under the Soviet conditions which already have been rejected.

Saddam does not understand Western thinking any more than the United States understands him, Blair says.

Vandiver says Saddam was surprised by his troops’ fear of more allied attacks.

“Our air forces degraded his front line defenses,” he says. “His defenses were not as coordinated as he would have liked.”

Iraqi missile kills 27 Marines

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia (AP) — In the worst Scud attack of the Gulf War, an Iraqi missile on Monday demolished a barracks housing American soldiers. The U.S. military said at least 27 servicemen were killed and 98 wounded.

Baghdad radio hailed the attack, saying the missile struck “the coward traitors who mortgage the sacred places of the nation ... and turn Arab youth into shields of flesh.”

The single missile caused more casualties than Iraq’s armies have reportedly inflicted in two days on the battlefield. U.S. military officials say four Americans died and 21 were injured in the first two days of a major ground assault.

Saddam Hussein’s troops have hurled dozens of missiles at Israel and Saudi Arabia since the Gulf War began Jan. 17 but most have been

knocked out by U.S.-supplied Patriot defense missiles.

It was not immediately clear if a Patriot was fired to intercept the Scud on Monday.

Early Tuesday, the U.S. Central Command issued a statement saying 27 were killed and 98 were wounded. The updated statement, which followed a night of searching for the victims, said all personnel were accounted for.

“It was gory, horrible,” said Sgt. Arnel Bona, 23, assigned to crowd control at the blast scene.

After the blast, a chaplain moved among the survivors, consoling them. Some soldiers appeared to be in shock; others embraced each other in anguish. Many were in tears.

In the rubble, four pairs of boots poked out from under blankets. Sleeping bags and military

uniform belts were scattered about on the charred floor. There was little left of the building but its steel girder frame.

Trevor Harrison, who lives near the building, said he rushed out when he heard the explosion and saw the smoldering ruins. Harrison said the servicemen were apparently eating dinner when the Iraqi missile hit the top of the building.

The building was a corrugated metal structure that had been used as a warehouse. It was converted into temporary housing for American and British troops.

“There was a huge explosion, then flames shot into the air,” said Greg Seigle, a freelance journalist at the site in Dhahran, near the eastern coast of Saudi Arabia, 200 miles south of Kuwait.

Police arrest art, prevent exposure

By Timm Doolen
 The Battalion

Controversial art should create new ideas and not anger, said the president of a Chicago art institute which has been involved in two artistic disputes during the past three years.



Jones

“The principle of having a university is that debate can happen freely,” he said. “No matter how noxious the ideas are, they can be debated.”

The first incident concerned a painting by a student which depicted deceased Chicago Mayor Harold Washington wearing women’s lingerie.

Just hours after it was hung on the walls of the art institute in April 1988, four of the city’s aldermen and dozens of outraged citizens came to protest and remove the painting.

After hours of discussion and



FREDRICK D. JOE/The Battalion

Tom Jones, president of the School of Art Institute of Chicago, speaks to students at Rudder Tower Monday night about artistic disputes he has encountered over the past three years.

arguments, the painting was removed by city police and the aldermen.

“The police did something so ingenious and outrageous, I had to commend them for it,” Jones said. “They arrested the painting.”

He said in trying to prevent exposure of the painting, the aldermen ensured it would be exposed to millions of people via the national media.

The institute received thousands of phone calls after the media reported the story and made it a national topic. He said for the most part, the institute itself — not the

artist — was the object of people’s anger.

“The institution is not there to condone or condemn but to present,” Jones said in defense of the institute.

Several days after the incident, the art institute printed an apology in Chicago’s two largest newspapers for the distress the painting caused the community.

He said it would have been insensitive of the institute not to address the issue because the mayor was revered by some city residents.

The second major incident involving the institute was the

February 1989 display of an art piece which has come to be known as the “flag on the floor” piece.

The display, created by another student, included a drawing of the American flag in three scenarios: flying on a pole, draped over a casket and burned by Korean protesters.

On the floor was an American flag and below the drawing was a book in which observers could write their answer to the question on the wall, “What is the proper way to display the U.S. flag?”

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Local panel weighs U.S. foreign policy

By Julie Myers
 The Battalion

Coalition forces in the Persian Gulf should pause for peace and negotiate a permanent halt to the war, said members of a panel of community members and Texas A&M faculty Monday.

Dr. Nabil Safwat, associate professor of urban and regional planning, said peace in accordance with Islamic principles was and still is a possibility.

“Peace can only be achieved through policies that emphasize freedom, human rights and dignity,” Safwat said. “U.S. foreign policy should be more balanced and fair toward all Middle Eastern peoples not just one country.”

U.S. foreign policy also should not use Saddam Hussein as a tool to confuse the American public about Islam because Hussein makes a mockery of the religion, Safwat said.

The United States has a long history of involvement in political and economic affairs of Middle Eastern countries, said Dr. Larry Yarak, assistant professor of history.

“This war is an immoral and unjust war,” Yarak said. “As the record becomes clearer, I believe it will become more and more evident that the United States did not use its influence in early August to convince Iraq not to invade Kuwait.”

Yarak said the Iraqi government cabled the Bush administration to ask for advice on its border conflict with Kuwait involving the Basra oil fields.

“The Bush Administration said Arab border disputes were Arab problems,” Yarak said. “Because of this counsel, the United States bears some responsibility for the invasion of Kuwait.”

The desire to avoid Vietnam experiences has created a simplistic view of the war, Yarak said.

“Now we must win at whatever the cost,” he said.

Those costs include a distrust on the part of the Soviet Union and

Total A&M students in Gulf reaches 76

Seventy-six Texas A&M students have withdrawn from the University since last fall to participate in Operation Desert Storm in the Middle East.

Twenty-five students withdrew last fall, but 51 have been added to the withdrawal list since the war against Iraq began in January.

Students needing to withdraw must go to the Student Judicial Affairs office.

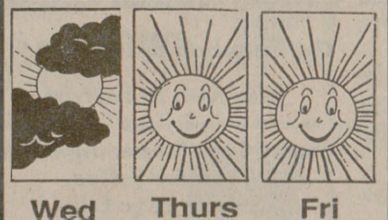
One former A&M student is listed as missing in action after the plane he was flying went down Feb. 1 somewhere in the Middle East.

U.S. Air Force Lt. Thomas Clifford Bland, 29, was a Student Government member and Class of ’86.

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Weather Outlook



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Focus

The Waiting Game

Texas A&M’s special events center is supposed to boost athletic recruiting and attendance.

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