Bush orders military strike

By Jamie Daniels

A decade after Allied troops took control of Kuwait ending the Gulf War, U.S. military officials are monitoring Iraq for response to U.S. bombing.

On Friday, Feb. 17, 2001, President George W. Bush, in his first military action, ordered warplanes to strike targets around Baghdad to enforce the “no-fly zone” resolution established in 1992.

The attack struck air defense sites north and south of Baghdad to damage Iraq’s improving capabilities to target United States and British planes patrolling the no-fly zone in southern Iraq.

The air strikes killed two civilians and wounded at least 20 others. There have been many demonstrations in Iraq since the surprise attack.

“Containment has been a successful policy, and I think we should make sure that we continue it until such time as Saddam Hussein comes into compliance with the agreements he made at the end of 1992.

“The primary cause of continued hostility between the United States and Iraq is due to Iraq not following the terms of armistice. Iraq agreed to allow the United Nations weapons inspectors to search for and destroy weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear, biological and chemical weapons.”

“I think Bush is sending a message. First, he is speaking to the American people; the message is that he is fulfilling his campaign promise to get tough with Iraq. Second, he is speaking to Saddam Hussein. His message is that there is a new sheriff in town, and he will not be able to ignore the U.S. and U.N. as he did under President Clinton.

“Third, he is speaking to world leaders. The message is that he will oppose substantially weakening or eliminating the sanctions regime against Iraq,” said Dr. Sean Evans, assistant professor of political science.

On August 2, 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait on the declaration of Iraqi president Saddam Hussein in response to overproduction of oil in Kuwait. Hussein also accused Kuwait of illegally pumping oil from Iraq’s Rumaila oil field.

A coalition of 32 nations including the United States, Britain, Egypt, France, and Saudi Arabia called for Iraq to withdraw.


The United States led coalition began an air war to destroy Iraq’s forces and military and civil infrastructures. President George Bush declared a cease-fire, ending the war.

Scholar joins Union’s ranks

By Leslie Bryant

On March 15, students, faculty and staff will welcome David Cook, Fellow and art exhibit inspires poetry

By Kari Jones

The works of metal sculptor and painter Joel Peterson and illustrator and painter Tony Novak are on display in the Union University Art Gallery through March 15.

“Much of my work has been a search for the strongest images of complexity and accuracy I could achieve,” said Peterson. “In so many ways I feel I am not so much creating as I am finding.”

As colors fade, purple into deep blue, yellow into green and on past into shades of light.

Fire orange flames extend from the hand—which tightly holds your gaze—while a peaceful lilac dove soars through the flame.

The sturdy centered staff connects the images-flames flow from the top of the staff as the goal driven dove flies onward.

The base is held by the grasp of the inviting hand.

As petals evaporate, purple into deep blue, and yellow into green and on past into shades of light.

The primary thought is that he will oppose substantially weakening or eliminating the sanctions regime against Iraq,” said Dr. Sean Evans, assistant professor of political science.

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Cook, who is known for his views on bio and environmental ethics from a Christian perspective, will be actively involved with students while on campus. He will teach CHR 396 Morality in the Postmodern World. He will also lead a Mar 2001 meeting.

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