



ONLINE EDITION

For the first time—ALL the *Historic Documents* volumes in ONE powerfully searchable online resource!

For years, your patrons have relied on the *Historic Documents* volumes as their one-stop source for the most important and valuable commentary on primary source documents relating to each year's key events. Now the entire collection of the acclaimed *Historic Documents* series (1972 – 2003) is available online.

Q: What distinguishes the online edition from the print editions of *Historical Documents*?

Multiple search features not available in print resources, including:

- Topics browse
- Keyword search
- Cumulative index

Access to all thirty-two volumes of the *Historic Documents* series at once:

- 2,560 documents and over 30,000 print pages, searchable in a matter of seconds
- Handy ways to personalize searches, including *Your Profile*, *Saved Searches*, *Favorite Lists*, and more
- Electronic links to external sources provide related information with one click

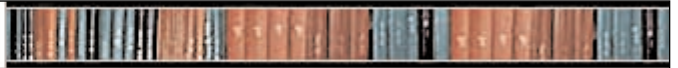
Search by keyword across 30 years of documents

Search by topics

Q: What makes the online edition of this resource so powerful?

- Lets users search across all 32 volumes of the *Historic Documents* series simultaneously
- User-friendly interface based on the acclaimed design and functionality of *CQ Electronic Library* (CQEL) products
- Inviting, easy-to-use interface lets users complete their tasks fast

Continued ► ► ►



ONLINE EDITION

Q: How can users enhance their researching by using the online edition?

- Access any document from any year in the *Historic Documents* series in one quick step
- Browse topics to find documents from multiple years that are relevant to their research

Q: Why is this resource better than online resources that provide similar information?

- No other online publication provides the depth and breadth of primary source content and commentary as *Historic Documents Online Edition*
- Library patrons have come to rely on the expert excerpting and insightful editorial content provided by the *Historical Documents* series



<input type="checkbox"/> Save to Favorites <input type="text"/> Find Keyword <input type="text"/> E-mail this Document <input type="text"/> Format for Printing <hr/> <input type="text"/> How to Cite <input type="text"/> About the Series	Page 135 ▾ President Bush on the Prospect of War with Iraq A historic document from March 17, 2003 <hr/> Introduction After months of signaling his intentions, President George W. Bush in late March launched a war that quickly toppled the regime of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein. Bush on March 17 demanded that Saddam leave Iraq within forty-eight hours. Two days later, when Saddam refused to comply, Bush ordered air strikes against Baghdad, quickly followed by a full-scale land invasion by more than 150,000 U.S. and British troops. U.S. troops gained control of most of Baghdad on April 9, symbolically ending Saddam's twenty-four years as Iraq's dictatorial leader. Saddam himself was not captured until December; he was found hiding in a hole at a farmhouse in central Iraq. In the meantime, the U.S. military battled with the remnants of Saddam's regime. The U.S.-led occupying authority had mixed success in providing the basics of daily life for war-weary Iraqi citizens, and Iraq's political and religious leaders bickered over the country's future. (<i>Prewar diplomacy</i> , p. 40, <i>postwar Iraq</i> , pp. 933, 1189) In many ways the Iraq war of 2003 brought to completion the Persian Gulf War of 1991. The United States and dozens of allies had waged the earlier war to expel invading Iraqi forces from neighboring Kuwait. But the U.S. president at that time—Bush's father, George H.W. Bush—had heeded the advice of his generals and allies not to take the war to Baghdad. The junior Bush heeded the advice of many of his aides, who argued that Saddam still posed a threat, not only to his neighbors but also to the United States and its allies. (<i>Persian Gulf War, Historic Documents of 1991</i> , p. 101) <hr/> A Final Warning By mid-March few people doubted that an invasion of Iraq was about to begin. Tens of thousands of U.S. and British troops were massed in Kuwait waiting for instructions to cross the border, and five U.S. aircraft carrier battle groups were positioned within striking range of Iraq. One of the doubters, if later reports from some of his aides were accurate, was Saddam Hussein. Scouring several times each day among his palaces and underground bunkers in the Baghdad area, listening only to a handful of trusted aides, Saddam may have believed that Bush was bluffing, that a last-minute deal might somehow avert a war, that his armies would repel the invaders, or possibly even that he could survive the U.S. onslaught and then return to power once his enemies in Washington lost interest in Iraq. Saddam apparently did not believe Bush's words on March 17, broadcast live around the world at 8 p.m. eastern standard time. Bush announced that Saddam and his two sons "must leave Iraq within forty-eight hours. Their refusal to do so will result in military conflict, commenced at a time of our choosing." Addressing other Iraqis, Bush said: "The tyrant will soon be gone. The day of your liberation is near."
---	--

Sample document.

Documents keyed to print page number.

Pricing and Additional Information

For pricing and additional information, contact us at 1-800-834-9020, ext. 1906 or email librarysales@cqpress.com.

CQ Press
 1255 22nd St. NW
 Suite 400
 Washington, DC 20037

