

Subject: RESOLUTION OF IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH
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Please review and tell me how we get a groundswell of people to begin demanding an Impeachment....we have so little time before the recess and before he begins dropping more bombs.....!!!! Henry B Gonzalez, Ramsey Clark and Francis Boyle wrote the articles of impeachment for Bush #41..... and it is believed that that is why he stopped at Basra and didn't take out Sadaam at that time....according to Bush's memoirs he was concerned about being impeached!?!

See Also:

- The Rogue Elephant, The Bush Administration has become a 'threat to the peace' within the meaning of UN Charter article 39, by Francis Boyle, July 2002
- Us War Crimes in Iraq--Use Nuremberg Standards, by Francis Boyle, 1992

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- Western Washington Fellowship of Reconciliation's Iraq Interest Network
 - Fellowship of Reconciliation's Peace Pledge: To Stop Spread of Anti-Terrorist War to Iraq
 - American Friends Service Committee:
 - Campaign of Conscience for the Iraqi People: A Moral Call to the American People
 - Join the Campaign
 - The Water Project -- Help build an entire water system for an Iraqi community.
 - Oppose covert and overt war against Iraq - Write to your senators
 - Citizens Concerned for the People of Iraq & Interfaith Network of Concern for the People of Iraq
 - Help Make A Difference
 - Sanctions and War on Iraq: In 300 words

"In such a world of conflict, a world of victims and executioners, it is the job of thinking people not to be on the side of the executioners."

- Albert Camus, from
The Little Book of Peace

Subject: Gulf War: Gonzalez Impeachment Resolution of Bush

The Gonzalez Resolution to Impeach George Bush

Congressional Record, Jan. 16, 1991, at H520-21.

RESOLUTION OF IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Madam Speaker, it is with great sadness, and yet with equally great, if not greater, conviction, that I introduce today a resolution of impeachment of President Bush. It is known as House Resolution 34, and I will provide this resolution as introduced to be appended at the end of my remarks today.

At a time when our Nation is deeply divided over the question of war, we find ourselves on the brink of a world war of such magnitude that our minds cannot fully comprehend the destruction that is about to be leveled. The position we are in is a direct result of the actions of one man and the reactions of another. The Iraqi people are as opposed to war as are the American people. The difference is that the Iraqi people have no choice but to support their country's leader, but the American people not only have the right to oppose and speak out in disagreement with the President, but they have the responsibility to do so if our democracy is to be preserved. Today I exercise this constitutional right and responsibility to speak out in opposition to war in the Middle East and in support of removal of our Nation's Chief Executive.

When I took the oath of office earlier this month, as I had numerous times before, I swore to uphold the Constitution. The President's oath was the same, to uphold the Constitution of the United States. We did not pledge an oath of allegiance to the President but to the Constitution, which is the highest law of the land. The Constitution provides for removal of the President when he has committed high crimes and misdemeanors, including violations of the principles of the Constitution. President Bush has violated these principles.

My resolution has five articles of impeachment. First, the President has violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution. Our soldiers in the Middle East are overwhelmingly poor white, black, and Mexican-American or Hispanic-American. They may be volunteers technically, but their voluntarism is based on the coercion of a system that has denied viable opportunities to these classes of our citizens. Under the Constitution, all classes of citizens are guaranteed equal protection, and calling on the poor and the minorities to fight a war for oil to preserve the lifestyles of the wealthy is a denial of the rights of these soldiers.

Let me add that since 1981 we have suffered the Reagan-Bush and now the Bush war against the poor, and to add insult to injury, we now are asking the poor to fight while here, as a result of this fight, even the meager programs that the Congress had seen fit to preserve as a national policy will suffer because the money for those programs will be diverted to the cause of this unnecessary war.

Article II of this resolution states that the President has violated the Constitution, Federal law, and the U.N. Charter by bribing, intimidating, and threatening others, including the members of the U.N. Security Council, to support belligerent acts against Iraq. It is clear that the President paid off members of the U.N. Security Council in return for their votes in support of war against Iraq or to abstain from voting contrariwise.

The debt of Egypt was, for example, forgiven -- \$7 billion, without congressional approval. That, I think, casts doubtful validity on that Presidential action. The reason for the cancellation of that debt is so that we can then provide an equally enormous amount of armament for Egypt which it cannot obtain because of the debt outstanding.

A \$140 million loan to China was agreed to. The Soviet Union was promised over \$7 billion in aid. This is a sum totally unreported in our country but very well discussed in foreign country presses such as Germany and others. Colombia was promised assistance to its armed forces. Zaire was promised military assistance and partial forgiveness of its debt. Saudi Arabia was promised \$12 billion in arms, and more than that. Actually in October, the President let them have \$2.2 billion, and there was a commitment for \$21 billion more, but because of the outcry in Congress and the Israeli opposition, that is being postponed. But there is still a commitment for \$22 billion. I am sure this month will see the initial efforts to bring about compliance with that commitment.

Yemen was threatened with the termination of support, and the United States finally paid off \$187 million of its debt to the United Nations after the vote President Bush sought was made.

This is all so ironic. When our President ran for the U.S. Senate in the 1960's, he told the people of Texas that if he would be elected to the Senate, he would lead the fight to remove the United States from the United Nations if what he called Red China at that time was admitted. Fate and power almighty have a very, very mysterious way of working together. Who was to believe during that year in that race in Texas that years later this same man, now the President, would be the man the President would appoint to represent us in the United Nations and welcome Red China as a member of the United Nations.

The vote was bought, and it will be paid for with the lives of our poor elements who are going to shoulder the fight.

Article III states that the President has conspired to engage in a massive war against Iraq, employing methods of mass destruction that will result in the killing of tens of thousands of civilians, many of whom will be children. No civilian lives have yet been lost that we know of, but when we start using the weapons of massive destruction that are in place for this war, there is no doubt that thousands of innocent civilians will lose their lives. As killings occur, the principles laid down in the Nuremberg trials will be applicable. Their deaths will not only be a moral outrage, they will constitute violations of international law.

Article IV states that the President has committed the United States to acts of war without congressional consent and contrary to the U.N. Charter and international law. From August 1990 through January 1991 the President embarked on a course of action that systematically eliminated every option for peaceful resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis. Once the President approached Congress for a declaration of war, 500,000 American soldiers lives were in jeopardy, rendering any substantive debate by Congress meaningless. It is also ironic that what we have ended up with now is that the President has exchanged about 200 to 250 so-called hostages, Americans, all of them employees of oil companies in Kuwait or Iraq, and in exchange we now have close to 500,000 American soldiers as hostages. Hostages to the whims, the caprices, and the decisions and judgments made by other leaders, over which this President and our country has no control, all the way from Shamir of Israel to the immigrants in the Saudi sands.

Article 5 states that the President has conspired to commit crimes against the peace by leading the United States into aggressive war against Iraq, in violation of article 24 of the U.N. Charter, the Nuremberg Charter, other international instruments and treaties, and the Constitution of the United States.

Again, there is a violation of law by a President, who, believing and acting as if he is king, decides for the country, unilaterally, that war is the answer.

Madam Speaker, it is a sad day for our country, and it will be an even sadder day once the fighting starts. President Bush must be stopped. A divided Congress reflecting the divided country is no way to conduct a war. The preservation of lives is at stake, and the preservation of our country, indeed, our democracy, is at stake as well.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution. All I ask is a hearing, as I have before, before the proper committee of proper jurisdiction, and that is it. I will argue the case there. The rest is up to the Members' judgment.

Madam Speaker, I urge interest and support of this resolution, and to stand up to the President on behalf of the soldiers who will die, the civilians who will be massacred, and the Constitution that will be destroyed if this country goes to war in the Middle East.

102nd Congress H.Res.86
1st Session

____/s/ Henry B. Gonzalez____

Impeaching George Herbert Walker Bush, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 21, 1991 (originally January 16, 1991)

Mr. GONZALEZ submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A RESOLUTION

Impeaching George Herbert Walker Bush, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Resolved, That George Herbert Walker Bush, President of the United States is impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and that the following articles of impeachment be exhibited to the Senate:

Articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in the name of itself and of all of the people of the United States of America, against George Herbert Walker Bush, President of the United States of America, in maintenance and support of its impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE I

In the conduct of the office of President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution. U.S. soldiers in the Middle East are overwhelmingly poor white, black, and Mexican-American, and their military service is based on the coercion of an system that has denied viable economic opportunities to these classes of citizens. Under the Constitution, all classes of citizens are guaranteed equal protection, and calling on the poor and minorities to fight a war for oil to preserve the lifestyles of the wealthy is a denial of the rights of these soldiers. In all of this George Herbert Walker Bush has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore George Herbert Walker Bush, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ARTICLE II

In the conduct of the office of President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has violated the U.S. Constitution, federal law and the United Nations Charter by bribing, intimidating and threatening others, including the members of the United Nations Security Council, to support belligerent acts against Iraq. In all of this George Herbert Walker Bush has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore George Herbert Walker Bush, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ARTICLE III

In the conduct of the office of President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has prepared, planned, and conspired to engage in a massive war against Iraq employing methods of mass destruction that will result in the killing of tens of

thousands of civilians, many of whom will be children. This planning includes the placement and potential use of nuclear weapons, and the use of such indiscriminate weapons and massive killings by serial bombardment, or otherwise, of civilians violates the Hague Conventions of 1907 [I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII] and 1923, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 [I, II, III, IV] and Protocol I thereto, the Nuremberg Charter, the Genocide Convention and the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. In all of this George Herbert Walker Bush has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore George Herbert Walker Bush, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ARTICLE IV

In the conduct of the office of President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has committed the United States to acts of war without congressional consent and contrary to the United Nations Charter and international law. From August, 1990, through January, 1991, the President embarked on a course of action that systematically eliminated every option for peaceful resolution of the Persian Gulf crisis. Once the President approached Congress for a declaration of war, 500,000 American soldiers' lives were in jeopardy -- rendering any substantive debate by Congress meaningless. The President has not received a declaration of war by Congress, and in contravention of the written word, the spirit, and the intent of the U.S. Constitution has declared that he will go to war regardless of the views of Congress and the American people. In failing to seek a declaration of war, and in declaring his intent to violate the Constitution in disregarding the acts of Congress -- including the War Powers Resolution -- George Herbert Walker Bush has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore George Herbert Walker Bush, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

ARTICLE V

In the conduct of the office of President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, has planned, prepared, and conspired to commit crimes against the peace by leading the United States into aggressive war against Iraq in violation of Article 2(4) of the United Nations Charter, the Nuremberg Charter, other international instruments and treaties, and the Constitution of the United States. In all of this George Herbert Walker Bush has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subversive of constitutional

government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore George Herbert Walker Bush, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial, and removal from office.

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Presentation version by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA):
<http://www.nara.gov/exhall/charters/constitution/conmain.html>
- **United Nations Charter**
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/un/unchart.htm>
article 24
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/un/unchart.htm#art24>
article 39
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- **1945 Nuremberg Charter**
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/imt/proc/imtconst.htm>
- **Principles of International Law Recognized in the Charter of the Nuremberg Tribunal and in the Judgment of the Tribunal**
<http://www.un.org/law/ilc/texts/nurnfra.htm>
- **Hague Conventions of 1907:**

Hague I - Pacific Settlement of International Disputes : 18 Oct 1907
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/pacific.htm>

Hague II - Limitation of Employment of Force for Recovery of Contract Debts : 18 Oct 1907
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/hague072.htm>

Hague III - Opening of Hostilities : 18 Oct 1907
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/hague03.htm>

Hague IV - Laws and Customs of War on Land : 18 Oct 1907
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/hague04.htm>

Hague V - Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons in Case of War on Land : 18 Oct 1907
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/hague05.htm>

Hague VI - Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities : 18 Oct 1907
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/hague06.htm>

Hague VII - Conversion of Merchant Ships into War Ships : 18 Oct 1907
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/hague07.htm>

Hague VIII - Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines : 18 Oct 1907
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/hague08.htm>

Hague IX - Bombardment by Naval Forces in Time of War : 18 Oct 1907
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/hague09.htm>

Hague X - Adaptation to Maritime War of the Principles of the Geneva Convention : 18 Oct 1907
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<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/hague11.htm>

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- **Geneva Conventions of 1949:**

Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, August 12, 1949
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/geneva05.htm>

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<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/geneva06.htm>

Convention (III) Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War; August 12, 1949
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/geneva03.htm>

Convention (IV) Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, August 12, 1949
<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/lawofwar/geneva07.htm>

- **Protocol 1 - Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts,**
<http://www.unhcr.ch/html/menu3/b/93.htm>
- **Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide**
<http://www.preventgenocide.org/law/convention/>
- **UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights**
<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>

<http://www.ratical.org/ratville/CAH/RfIoPGB.html>