

Resolution urging the President to act immediately, using unilateral and multilateral measures, to seek the full and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory.

Senate Resolution 318

August 1 (legislative day, July 10), 1990

In the Senate of the United States,

Whereas Iraq during the 1980's , under the leadership of Saddam Hussein, has demonstrated a blatant disregard for international law and all standards of human decency, building a heinous record of atrocity and carnage;

Whereas in 1980 Iraq's invasion of Iran began the Iran-Iraq war, which became one of history's bloodiest;

Whereas, beginning in 1983, Iraq initiated and made extensive use of chemical weapons in the Iran-Iraq war;

Whereas this chemical slaughter constituted the most significant violation of the Geneva Protocol in the 65-year history of that international treaty, to which Iraq is a party;

Whereas Iraq's use of chemical weapons culminated in 1988 in a massive attack on its own Kurdish minority, causing tens of thousands of deaths and more than 65,000 refugees;

Whereas Iraq may be proceeding to develop biological weapons in violation of the 1972 international convention prohibiting the manufacture or possession of such weapons;

Whereas Iraq has continued illegal efforts to acquire nuclear weapons technology in violation of United States export laws and Iraq's obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty;

Whereas the Iraqi effort to develop an indigenous ballistic missile capability represents an additional dimension of Iraq's threat to the Persian Gulf region;

Whereas, domestically, Iraq's human rights record is one of continuing barbarism, characterized by arbitrary imprisonment, government-sanctioned murder, and even the torture, mutilation, and killing of children as a means of terror against their parents;

Whereas Iraq's efforts to eradicate Kurds and depopulate the Kurdish regions of Iraq are tantamount to a policy of genocide;

Whereas Iraq stands in flagrant violation of its obligations under the United Nations Charter and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

Whereas, in 1988, in response to Iraq's use of chemical weapons against the Kurds, the United

States Senate on three occasions passed legislation imposing comprehensive sanctions against Iraq;

Whereas, on July 27 this year, the Senate passed the Iraq International Law Compliance Act in a continuing effort to secure Iraqi compliance with the rule of law;

Whereas in recent days Iraq mobilized forces on its border with Kuwait, issuing a series of bellicose threats, aimed not only at Kuwait but also at Israel and the United Arab Emirates;

Whereas Iraq, on August 1, without provocation and under contrived pretense, invaded the sovereign nation of Kuwait, seizing control of its capital and all national territory;

Whereas the President, on August 2, issued an executive order freezing Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets in the United States, and embargoing all trade with Iraq;

Whereas Iraq's military power in the Persian Gulf area is virtually unchallenged, and its record of callous brutality, opportunism, and belligerency demonstrates that no policy of appeasement or cooperation will constrain the threat Iraq now poses to the security of nations throughout the entire Persian Gulf region and to the international order: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congress commends the President for his initial actions and urges the President to act immediately, using unilateral and multilateral measures, to seek the full and unconditional withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory; and, specifically to:

(1) Proceed to enforce against Iraq, unilaterally, all provisions of United States law, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, to impose--

(A) sanctions against a country engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights,

(B) a sustained freeze of all Iraqi assets, and

(C) a sustained ban on any export of United States goods and services to Iraq; and

(2) Undertake, multilaterally, a concerted diplomatic effort, through the United Nations Security Council and all other available channels, to achieve collective international sanctions against Iraq, to include--

(A) a cessation of all arms shipments and all transfer of military technology to Iraq, with emphasis on--

(i) all Soviet-supplied arms and spare parts, as promised by the Soviet Union immediately after Iraq's invasion;

(ii) all arms and spare parts supplied by other major suppliers; and

(iii) all material and technical assistance from any source that could contribute to the development or employment of ballistic missiles and nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons;

(B) a cessation of trade with Iraq and a worldwide freeze on Iraqi and Kuwaiti assets;

(C) a suspension of all economic development activities within Iraq, with emphasis on--

(i) oil development activities; and

(ii) construction and other projects supported by American, European, and Japanese industry;

(D) the imposition, under Article 41 of the United Nations Charter, a full economic blockade against Iraq; and

(E) if such measures prove inadequate to secure Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait, additional multilateral actions, under Article 42 of the United Nations Charter, involving air, sea, and land forces as may be needed to maintain or restore international peace and security in the region.

Attest:

Secretary.