

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 75

Regarding the monitoring of weapons development in Iraq, as required by
United Nations Security Council Resolution 687 (April 3, 1991).

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 4, 2001

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. GOSS, and Mr. HYDE) introduced the following
joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International
Relations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Regarding the monitoring of weapons development in Iraq,
as required by United Nations Security Council Resolu-
tion 687 (April 3, 1991).

Whereas Iraq engaged the Islamic Republic of Iran, a nation
of more than 55,000,000 Muslims, in a 10-year war, dur-
ing which Saddam Hussein used chemical weapons
against his own people;

Whereas on August 2, 1990, Iraq without provocation in-
vaded the State of Kuwait, a nation of more than
1,500,000 Muslims;

Whereas on January 17, 1991, Iraq without provocation fired
7 Scud missiles into the State of Israel;

Whereas on January 17, 1991, Iraq fired Scud missiles into the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a nation of more than 20,000,000 Muslims;

Whereas on January 29, 1991, Iraq attacked the city of Khafji in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

Whereas Iraq is a threat to its neighbors and has shown a willingness to use weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas on February 24, 1991, an international coalition of nations, including the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Syrian Arab Republic, began an allied ground assault against Iraq;

Whereas on March 3, 1991, a cease-fire was negotiated under United Nations Security Council Resolution 687 (April 3, 1991) in Safwan, Iraq;

Whereas on April 6, 1991, Iraq accepted the terms of the Safwan Accords, including the provisions of Security Council Resolution 687;

Whereas Security Council Resolution 687 requires Iraq to agree to the removal or dismantling of its weapons of mass destruction and to end its programs to develop such weapons, restricts imports into Iraq until the United Nations Security Council is satisfied that Iraq is free of weapons of mass destruction, and calls for the creation of a United Nations special commission to monitor weapons activities in Iraq;

Whereas on October 31, 1998, Iraq banned almost all United Nations inspectors despite its agreement to comply with Security Council Resolution 687;

Whereas on December 15, 1998, the chief United Nations weapons inspector reported that Iraq was withholding cooperation;

Whereas Security Council Resolution 687 was adopted under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and therefore can be enforced through military action;

Whereas substantial evidence indicates that Iraq may have been heavily involved since 1998 in the development of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, and their delivery systems;

Whereas such development is a threat to the United States and its allies in the Middle East;

Whereas the attacks of September 11, 2001, illustrate the global reach of terrorists;

Whereas United States intelligence agencies have reported that a high risk exists that numerous terrorist groups are seeking weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas Iraq is a sponsor of terrorism and has trained members of several terrorist organizations;

Whereas the President has stated that “any nation that continues to harbor or support terrorism will be regarded by the United States as a hostile regime” and has committed to “pursue nations that provide aid or safe haven to terrorism”; and

Whereas United States intelligence agencies have reported that a high risk exists that Iraq has continued to develop weapons of mass destruction since the expulsion of the United Nations inspectors, in violation of Security Council Resolution 687: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That—

4 (1) the President and the United Nations
5 should insist on monitoring weapons development in
6 Iraq, as required by United Nations Security Coun-
7 cil Resolution 687 (April 3, 1991);

8 (2) Iraq should allow United Nations weapons
9 inspectors into Iraq, as required by Security Council
10 Resolution 687;

11 (3) Iraq remains in material and unacceptable
12 breach of its international obligations; and

13 (4) the refusal by Iraq to admit United Nations
14 weapons inspectors into any facility covered by the
15 provisions of Security Council Resolution 687 should
16 be considered an act of aggression against the
17 United States and its allies.

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