

News from Senator

# BOB DOLE



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1987

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## SENATE APPROVES DOLE AMENDMENT TO HALT IRANIAN TRADE

WASHINGTON -- THE SENATE TODAY OVERWHELMINGLY ADOPTED AN AMENDMENT BY SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER BOB DOLE (R-KS.) THAT WOULD IMPOSE AN IMMEDIATE BAN ON ALL U.S. IMPORTS FROM IRAN.

"WHILE KHOMEINI IS RECKLESSLY ATTACKING GULF SHIPPING TO STOP THE FLOW OF EVERYBODY ELSE'S OIL -- WE'RE BUYING A HALF BILLION DOLLARS OF HIS OIL EVERY YEAR," DOLE SAID.

"WHILE THE AYATOLLAH IS BUYING SILKWORM MISSILES, AND GUNBOATS, AND MINES, TO LAUNCH ATTACKS ON THE AMERICAN ARMED SERVICES -- WE'RE SHIPPING HIM HUNDREDS OF BILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR TO PAY FOR IT ALL. KHOMEINI WANTS TO PUT A GUN TO OUR HEADS; AND WE'RE PAYING FOR THE BULLETS."

DOLE SAID THAT WHILE HE WOULD WORK "AS HARD AS I CAN " TO PUSH THE LEGISLATION THROUGH CONGRESS, "I WILL ALSO BE CALLING UPON THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH TO USE EXISTING AUTHORITY TO END OUR IMPORTS FROM IRAN. AND MAYBE THE PASSAGE OF THIS AMENDMENT WILL FOCUS THE ATTENTION OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT ON THIS ISSUE, AND BRING ACTION. THE SENATE HAS SAID LOUD AND CLEAR, NO MORE BUSINESS AS USUAL WITH THE AYATOLLAH."

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AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Calendar No. \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose: To prohibit the import into the United States of all products of Iran.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES - 100th Cong., 1st Sess.  
(no.) \_\_\_\_\_

(title) \_\_\_\_\_

Referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_  
and ordered to be printed.

Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. Dole \_\_\_\_\_

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

Sec. \_\_\_\_\_. FINDINGS. The Congress finds that:

(a) The actions of Iran in continuing mine-laying activities, launching Silkworm missiles against Kuwait and refusing to accept the U.N.-proposed ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war are totally unwarranted and increase tension and the danger of a widening war in the Persian Gulf.

(b) In recent years, the United States, on annual average, has imported approximately \$500-600 million worth of products of Iran.

(c) The provision of this hard currency to Iran increases its ability to procure mines, Silkworm missiles and other armaments from foreign sources, thereby increasing its ability to sustain and escalate its war with Iraq and other irresponsible actions, such as mine-laying.

(d) A formal policy of neutrality does not require the United States to ignore, or fail to respond to, provocations from either side in the Iran-Iraq war; nor to surrender the flexibility to shape our conduct in response to the policies and conduct of the belligerents in that war.

(e) In light of Iranian policy and actions in the Iran-Iraq war and in the Persian Gulf, it is not in the best interest of the United States to practice "business as usual" with Iran.

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(f) As the provisions of the Algiers Accord make clear, Iran has no legal grounds to respond to any action by the United States, including the imposition of a prohibition on the import into the United States of the products of Iran, in the claims settlement process established under the Accord.

Sec. \_\_\_\_\_. PROHIBITION ON THE IMPORT INTO THE UNITED STATES OF PRODUCTS OF IRAN.

(a) Effective upon the date of enactment of this Section, the import into the United States of all products of Iran is prohibited.

(b) For the purposes of this Section, the term "products of Iran" means any article grown, mined, produced or manufactured (in whole or in part) in Iran.

(c) The President shall direct the appropriate agencies of the Federal Government to establish such regulations and procedures as are necessary to implement Subsection (a).

Sec. \_\_\_\_\_. WAIVER OF PROHIBITION ON THE IMPORT INTO THE UNITED STATES OF PRODUCTS OF IRAN.

(a) Should the President determine that it is not in the overall interest of the United States to prohibit the import into the United States of products of Iran, he may delay the implementation of the prohibition for up to 180 days following enactment of this Section.

(b) Should the President, under the authority of Subsection (a), delay implementation of the prohibition for any period up to the 180 day limit, he shall submit to the Congress a written report, explaining the reasons for that decision, including specifying how the national interest would be jeopardized by implementing the prohibition.

(c) Should the President decide to delay implementation of the prohibition through the procedure outlined in Subsection (b) for the full 180 days, the prohibition shall go into effect on the 181st day following enactment of this Section, unless the Congress, by Joint Resolution, extends the 180 day period.