

109<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. RES. 1077

Expressing deep concern over the use of civilians as “human shields” in violation of international humanitarian law and the law of war during armed conflict, including Hezbollah’s tactic of embedding its forces among civilians to use them as human shields during the recent conflict between Hezbollah and the State of Israel.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 29, 2006

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## RESOLUTION

Expressing deep concern over the use of civilians as “human shields” in violation of international humanitarian law and the law of war during armed conflict, including Hezbollah’s tactic of embedding its forces among civilians to use them as human shields during the recent conflict between Hezbollah and the State of Israel.

Whereas “human shields” are the use of civilians, prisoners of war, or other noncombatants whose mere presence is designed to protect combatants and objects from attack;

Whereas the use of human shields is violative of international humanitarian law and the law of war;

Whereas throughout the recent conflict with the State of Israel, Hezbollah forces utilized human shields to protect themselves from counterattacks by Israeli forces;

Whereas the majority of civilian casualties of that conflict might have been avoided and civilian lives saved had Hezbollah not employed this tactic;

Whereas the news media made constant mention of civilian casualties but rarely pointed to the culpability, under international law, of Hezbollah for their endangerment of such civilians;

Whereas United States and international leaders attempted to call the use of human shields to the world's attention;

Whereas on August 11, 2006, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice stated, "Hezbollah and its sponsors have brought devastation upon the people of Lebanon, dragging them into a war that they did not choose, and exploiting them as human shields . . .";

Whereas on August 14, 2006, President George W. Bush stated, "Hezbollah terrorists targeted Israeli civilians with daily rocket attacks. Hezbollah terrorists used Lebanese civilians as human shields, sacrificing the innocent in an effort to protect themselves from Israeli response . . .";

Whereas Jan Egeland, United Nations Undersecretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, accused Hezbollah of "cowardly blending . . . among women and children.";

Whereas Additional Protocol I, Article 50(1) to the Geneva Convention defines civilian as, "[a]ny person who does not belong to one of the categories of persons referred to in Article 4(A)(1), (2), (3), and (6) of the Third Conven-

tion and in Article 43 of this Protocol. In the case of doubt whether a person is a civilian, that person shall be considered a civilian.”;

Whereas Additional Protocol I, Article 51(7) to the Geneva Convention states, “[T]he presence or movement of the civilian population or individual civilians shall not be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations, in particular in attempts to shield military objectives from attacks or to shield, favour or impede military operations. The Parties to the conflict shall not direct the movement of the civilian population or individual civilians in order to attempt to shield military objectives from attacks or to shield military operations.”; and

Whereas Convention IV, Article 28, Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of the Geneva Convention states, “The presence of a protected person may not be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations.”: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2               (1) strongly condemns the use of innocent civil-  
3       ians as human shields, including Hezbollah’s recent  
4       use of this brutal and illegal tactic;

5               (2) calls on the international community to rec-  
6       ognize the grave breaches of international law  
7       through the use of human shields; and

8               (3) calls on the community of United States  
9       and international jurisprudential scholars and prac-  
10      titioners and the leadership of the Armed Forces to  
11      review the current international legal regime and to

- 1 make recommendations to prevent the future use of
- 2 human shields during armed conflicts.

