

103^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 541

Concerning United States and South Asian relations.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 22, 1994

Mr. McDERMOTT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Concerning United States and South Asian relations.

Whereas the United States Government has longstanding policies opposing the spread of terrorism and advocating the destruction caused by narcotics trafficking;

Whereas the United States Government has devoted tens of billions of United States taxpayer dollars during the past decade fighting terrorism and drugs both within our borders and throughout the world;

Whereas, in 1992, Pakistan was placed on the State Department's Watch List of nations suspected of supporting terrorism;

Whereas, in 1993, the State Department dropped Pakistan from its watch list;

Whereas former Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif recently publicly admitted that his Chief of Staff, General

Beg, and his head of the Inter Service Intelligence (ISI) Agency informed him while he was Prime Minister that the Pakistani Army and ISI planned to conduct covert acts of terrorism in other countries and fund these activities through large scale narcotics sales;

Whereas 317 Indian citizens were killed in March, 1993, in a series of bombings of the Bombay Stock Exchange and other sites in Bombay in one of the worst acts of terrorism in the twentieth century;

Whereas a leading suspect in the bombing, Yakub Memon, has publicly implicated the ISI in the bombings by accusing the ISI of providing arms, money, and explosives for the attack, and directing Mr. Memon, his brother and their associates on where to place the bombs and by providing Mr. Memon and his brother with transportation to and from Pakistan and a large and lavish house in Pakistan for his brother and his family;

Whereas Indian Security forces in Kashmir have arrested numerous foreign nationals in Kashmir who have confessed to having been trained, funded, supported, and armed by ISI-backed elements across the border in Pakistan;

Whereas former Pakistani Prime Minister Sharif has recently stated publicly that the Government of Pakistan, for several years, has possessed nuclear weapons in direct contradiction to repeated assurances to the United States Government that Pakistan does not possess and is not attempting to develop nuclear weapons;

Whereas, in 1987, the United States Congress enacted and President Reagan signed into law the Pressler Amendment banning foreign aid to Pakistan until the President

certifies that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear weapon; and

Whereas President Bush and President Clinton have been unable to certify that Pakistan does not possess a nuclear weapon: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

3 (1) the United States condemns the involvement of Pakistan in acts of terrorism in other countries;

6 (2) the United States condemns any involvement by Pakistan in the illegal manufacture, sale, transportation, or distribution of any narcotic substance;

10 (3) the United States urges Pakistan to cooperate with law enforcement authorities in the United States to reduce and eliminate the growing heroin trade in Pakistan, which currently accounts for 20 percent of all the heroin sold in the United States;

15 (4) the United States urges the Administration to review the State Department decision in 1993 to drop Pakistan from the Watch List of nations which are suspected of supporting terrorism; and

19 (5) the United States reaffirms the validity and wisdom of the Pressler Amendment prohibiting foreign assistance to Pakistan in light of Prime Min-

1 ister Sharif's public admission that Pakistan has
2 possessed nuclear weapons for several years despite
3 repeated assurances to the contrary to the United
4 States.

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