

104<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. RES. 123

Relating to the conflict in Kashmir.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 1995

Mr. ROHRABACHER (for himself, Mr. TORRES, Mr. MORAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. PAXON, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. NETHERCUTT) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations

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## **RESOLUTION**

Relating to the conflict in Kashmir.

Whereas a cycle of violence exists in Kashmir as a result of the Indian Government's refusal to permit the people of Kashmir to exercise their right to self-determination as promised by successive resolutions of the United Nations;

Whereas United States policy calls for a solution to the conflict through negotiations between India and Pakistan taking into consideration the wishes of the people of Kashmir and further states that it is up to the people of Kashmir to determine who best represents their interests;

Whereas India and Pakistan have fought two wars over the Kashmiri conflict and tensions in the region continue to escalate;

Whereas India and Pakistan possess the capability to assemble and deliver nuclear weapons;

Whereas reports indicate an increase in human rights abuses against civilians in Kashmir, particularly as a result of state sponsored terrorism by Indian paramilitary forces, and violence used by Kashmiri militants;

Whereas the people of Kashmir have organized the all-parties Hurriyet (Freedom) Conference, an umbrella organization of 34 political parties, to engage in negotiations with Indian and Pakistani authorities without precondition;

Whereas the United States Institute of Peace in January 1994, brought together representatives from the central participants in the conflict—India, Pakistan, and Kashmir—to engage in a dialogue for peace; and

Whereas the United States Institute of Peace concluded that “it is essential that people of Kashmir be central participants in this political process, along with the governments and citizens of India and Pakistan.” and the report further states that the formation of the Freedom (Hurriyet) Conference could potentially facilitate possible negotiations: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved, That—*

2               (1) the United States condemns the use of ex-  
3       cessive force and terrorism by Indian paramilitary  
4       forces against civilians in Kashmir and similarly de-  
5       nounces acts of violence by Kashmiri militants;

6               (2) the United States welcomes the release from  
7       detention of Kashmiri political leaders and urges the  
8       Government of India to take further steps to re-

1       spond to human rights concerns, including permit-  
2       ting international human rights groups access to  
3       Kashmir, prosecuting security personnel involved in  
4       abuses of human rights, and eliminating the special  
5       preventative detention laws;

6               (3) the United States House of Representatives  
7       reiterates the need for all parties to the conflict—  
8       the Governments of India and Pakistan and the le-  
9       gitimate representatives of the people of Kashmir—  
10      to enter into negotiations and resolve the conflict  
11      peacefully; and

12              (4) the United States House of Representatives  
13      urges the Administration to work with the United  
14      Nations and the international community to facili-  
15      tate a peaceful negotiation for a settlement of the  
16      Kashmir conflict.

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