

112TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1790

To prohibit assistance to Pakistan.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 5, 2011

Mr. ROHRABACHER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To prohibit assistance to Pakistan.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Defund United States
5 Assistance to Pakistan Act of 2011”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) On May 2, 2011, Osama Bin Laden, leader
9 of al-Qaeda and master-mind of the 9/11 attacks
10 that killed thousands of Americans, was killed by
11 United States forces in Pakistan.

1 (2) Osama Bin Laden was hidden in the Paki-
2 stani city of Abbottabad within a mile of Pakistan’s
3 major military academy, in a conspicuous and well
4 fortified compound that dwarfed those around it.

5 (3) Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Ad-
6 miral Mike Mullen, was quoted in Dawn, the major
7 English-language newspaper in Pakistan, regarding
8 United States-Pakistani relations saying: “It’s fairly
9 well known that the ISI (Inter-Services Intelligence)
10 has a longstanding relationship with the Haqqani
11 network . . . Haqqani is supporting, funding, and
12 training fighters that are killing Americans and kill-
13 ing coalition partners . . . So that’s at the core—
14 it’s not the only thing—but that’s at the core that
15 I think is the most difficult part of the relation-
16 ship.”.

17 (4) It was reported in The New York Times on
18 April 28, 2011, that former Director of National In-
19 telligence, Dennis C. Blair, said regarding United
20 States-Pakistani relations: “There has to be a major
21 restructuring. The ISI jams the CIA all it wants and
22 pays no penalties.”.

23 (5) It was reported in The Wall Street Journal
24 on April 27, 2011, that on April 16, 2011, the
25 Prime Minister of Pakistan, Yousaf Raza Gilani,

1 traveled to Kabul, Afghanistan, and told Afghan
2 President Hamid Karzai to strategically move Af-
3 ghanistan away from the United States and its “im-
4 perial designs” and to ally with Pakistan’s “all-
5 weather” friend, the communist People’s Republic of
6 China.

7 (6) It was reported in The Wall Street Journal
8 on April 27, 2011, Pakistani officials are encour-
9 aging President Karzai not to be cooperative with
10 the United States in reaching a mutually beneficial
11 long-term bilateral agreement.

12 (7) Such actions by the Government of Paki-
13 stan undermine the United States while the latter is
14 conducting long-term strategic partnership talks
15 with the Government of Afghanistan.

16 (8) Pakistan has received over \$18,000,000,000
17 in assistance over the past decade from the United
18 States and is due to receive additional assistance
19 from the United States.

20 (9) Pakistan has long harbored extremist
21 groups operating in its territory that plan and con-
22 duct terrorist attacks in India and elsewhere, includ-
23 ing the Islamic militant group Lashkar-e-Taiba,
24 which was responsible for the attacks on Mumbai,
25 India, on November 26, 2008, in which the final

1 death toll from the attack exceeded 170 victims,
2 with hundreds more injured.

3 (10) Pakistan has a history beginning in the
4 1980s of receiving assistance from China to build its
5 nuclear weapons program and under the aegis of
6 A.Q. Khan established and operated an illicit inter-
7 national nuclear proliferation network which sold nu-
8 clear technologies and designs to North Korea, Iran,
9 and Libya, among other countries, which greatly ad-
10 vanced their programs to acquire nuclear weapons
11 and gravely threatened international security.

12 (11) While the United States has twice cut off
13 economic and military aid to Pakistan as a result of
14 its nuclear weapons program, in 1985 with the
15 Pressler Amendment and in 1998 after Pakistan
16 conducted nuclear test, each time the alleged need
17 for Pakistani help in Afghanistan has been used as
18 part of the argument to lift the sanctions, which al-
19 lowed Pakistan to continue its dangerous nuclear
20 proliferation.

21 (12) Pakistan through its ISI and military has
22 shown itself to act against the interests of the
23 United States by supporting terrorists who kill
24 Americans and in other ways not befitting a recipi-
25 ent of United States aid.

1 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO PAKISTAN.**

2 Assistance may not be provided to Pakistan under
3 any provision of law.

4 **SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

5 This Act shall take effect on the date of the enact-
6 ment of this Act and shall apply with respect to amounts
7 allocated for assistance to Pakistan that are unobligated
8 or unexpended on or after such date.

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