

103<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# S. RES. 234

Expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the fifth year of imprisonment of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi by Burma's military dictatorship, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 28 (legislative day, JUNE 7), 1994

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. PELL, Mr. SIMON, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. PRESSLER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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## RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate concerning the fifth year of imprisonment of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi by Burma's military dictatorship, and for other purposes.

Whereas on July 19, 1994, Nobel Peace Prize winner Daw Aung San Suu Kyi will have endured five years of unlawful house arrest by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (in this preamble referred to as the "SLORC"), the military junta in Burma;

Whereas on May 27, 1990 the people of Burma voted overwhelmingly in a free election for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy;

Whereas despite numerous pledges, the SLORC has failed to honor the results of the May 1990 elections;

Whereas the United States recognizes the individuals who won the 1990 elections as the legitimate representatives of the Burmese people;

Whereas the United States has not sent an ambassador to Rangoon to protest the failure of the SLORC to honor the 1990 elections and the continued human rights abuses suffered by the Burmese people;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly stated in resolution 48/150 that no evident progress has been made to restore democracy in accordance with the will of the people of Burma as expressed in the 1990 election;

Whereas the Special Rapporteur for Burma appointed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights has been denied access to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners in Burma;

Whereas the Government of Thailand has in the past generously provided safe haven to the many Burmese forced to flee the brutal repression of the SLORC regime;

Whereas despite pressure from the SLORC, the Government of Thailand has allowed Burmese democracy leaders to operate within its borders, and has granted visas for international travel;

Whereas recent reports indicate that the Government of Thailand has adopted more restrictive policies toward Burmese refugees in Thailand;

Whereas reports have indicated that some Rohingya refugees located in Bangladesh have been returned to Burma against their will; and

Whereas the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will meet in Bangkok, Thailand in

July 1994, and the SLORC has been invited to attend the opening meeting: Now, therefore, be it hereby

1       *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the

2 United States Government should—

3           (1) enunciate a clear and strong policy to pro-  
4 mote democracy in Burma;

5           (2) strongly encourage ASEAN members at the  
6 meetings in Bangkok in July to join United States  
7 efforts to—

8           (A) seek the immediate release of Daw  
9 Aung San Suu Kyi and all other political pris-  
10 oners in Burma and allow them to participate  
11 fully in the Burmese political process;

12           (B) achieve the transfer of power to the  
13 winners of the 1990 democratic election;

14           (C) join the arms embargo which the Unit-  
15 ed States continues to maintain against Burma;  
16 and

17           (D) end the gross human rights abuses  
18 perpetrated by the SLORC, including torture,  
19 arbitrary arrests, executions, forced labor,  
20 forced relocation and the rape and trafficking  
21 of women;

22           (3) clearly and publicly indicate the continued  
23 opposition of the United States to SLORC participa-  
24 tion in ASEAN;

1           (4) work to implement United Nations General  
2           Assembly resolution 48/150, unanimously adopted  
3           on December 20, 1993, and pledge to seek inter-  
4           national sanctions through the United Nations, in-  
5           cluding a multilateral arms embargo, and the ap-  
6           pointment of a special envoy to facilitate the trans-  
7           fer to democracy in Burma;

8           (5) oppose commercial arrangements that only  
9           provide financial support for the SLORC;

10          (6) oppose foreign aid and financial assistance  
11          from international financial institutions such as the  
12          World Bank and the International Monetary Fund  
13          which only provide financial support for the SLORC;

14          (7) encourage the Government of Thailand to  
15          allow Burmese political leaders and refugees, includ-  
16          ing the Karen, Mon, and Karenni, and other ethnic  
17          groups, to continue their efforts to bring democratic  
18          change to Burma without fear of harassment or  
19          other pressure;

20          (8) continue the current United States policy of  
21          not sending an ambassador to Rangoon until such  
22          time as the SLORC has taken concrete steps to end  
23          human rights abuses and transfer power to the  
24          democratically elected leaders of Burma; and

- 1 (9) investigate claims of forced repatriation of
- 2 Rohingya refugees and encourage adequate monitor-
- 3 ing to prevent Burmese refugees from being repatri-
- 4 ated against their will.

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