

103D CONGRESS  
2D 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, Mr. PRESSLER, and Mr. FEINGOLD) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JUNE 29 (legislative day, JUNE 7), 1994

Reported by Mr. PELL, without amendment

JULY 15 (legislative day, JULY 11), 1994

Considered and agreed to

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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  
15    United States continues to maintain against  
16    Burma; and

17                (D) end the gross human rights abuses  
18    perpetrated by the SLORC, including torture,  
19    arbitrary arrests, executions, forced labor,

1 forced relocation and the rape and trafficking  
2 of women;

13 (5) oppose commercial arrangements that only  
14 provide financial support for the SLORC:

15 (6) oppose foreign aid and financial assistance  
16 from international financial institutions such as the  
17 World Bank and the International Monetary Fund  
18 which only provide financial support for the SLORC;

6 (9) investigate claims of forced repatriation of  
7 Rohingya refugees and encourage adequate monitor-  
8 ing to prevent Burmese refugees from being repatri-  
9 ated against their will.