

alcohol-related automobile crashes and approximately 43,000 of these injuries are serious;

Whereas drunk driving is the Nation's leading cause of brain and spinal cord injury;

Whereas an estimated 2 out of every 5 Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related automobile crash at some point in their lives; and

Whereas drunk driving costs the Nation approximately \$24,000,000,000 each year: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the Surgeon General should declare that drunk driving is a national crisis.

Agreed to October 7, 1988.

Oct. 7, 1988

[H. Con. Res. 371]

BURUNDI ATROCITIES—U.S. RESPONSE

Whereas in Burundi a unique system of ethnic domination has subordinated the 85 percent of Burundi's population of Hutu ethnicity to the will of a Tutsi minority comprising less than 15 percent of the total population;

Whereas since coming to power one year ago, Major Pierre Buyoya has begun efforts to alleviate this domination, combat corruption, release political prisoners, normalize church-state relations, increase Hutu representation at the cabinet level, introduce macroeconomic reforms, and make known his intention to introduce other reforms benefitting the Hutu majority;

Whereas these steps toward national reconciliation have been taken in order to prevent a repetition of the tragic violence in 1972, which resulted in a tremendous loss of life;

Whereas in mid-August an outbreak of ethnic conflict in northern Burundi at Ntega reportedly resulted in the deaths of at least several hundred people, and possibly many more, including a significant number of innocent Tutsi;

Whereas the Government of Burundi reportedly responded to the killings at Ntega by dispatching 2 army battalions, comprised almost exclusively of Tutsi soldiers and equipped with machine guns, helicopters, and armored personnel carriers, to restore order in the tense northern localities of Ntega and Marangara, where they reportedly engaged in the killing of between 5,000 and 20,000 Hutu, many of them innocent civilians;

Whereas these alleged actions by the Burundi army also resulted in the internal displacement of thousands of Hutu and the flight to neighboring Rwanda of 55,000 to 60,000 Hutu, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

Whereas the Government of Burundi has rejected a request by the European Community to allow an international inquiry team to investigate this tragic series of events and the many unexplained circumstances surrounding it;

Whereas in 1972 a Hutu revolt, in which many innocent Tutsi were killed, was followed by massive, systematic counter-violence by the Burundi Government and army which left an estimated 100,000 Hutu dead and which quickly became a genocidal-type

operation aimed at the physical liquidation of educated and semi-educated Hutu;

Whereas the 1972 revolt generated a massive involuntary migration of 150,000 Hutu to neighboring states and resulted in a system in which the Tutsi successfully excluded the Hutu from all positions of power, influence, and wealth in the army, the civil service, the university, and secondary schools;

Whereas during the period 1972 through 1973 no effective protest to the events in Burundi was launched by the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations, or Western diplomacy and, with the exception of Belgium, the dominant impression one gained of Western diplomacy during the crisis was one of almost total indifference in the face of unrelieved tragedy;

Whereas Burundi has recently become the largest per capita recipient in the world of World Bank low interest loans, to the extent that in 1988 Burundi will receive \$80,000,000 in grants and concessional loans while also benefitting from a 3-year World Bank structural adjustment facility amounting to \$90,000,000; and

Whereas in early August, just prior to the outbreak of violence in northern Burundi, the United States announced the obligation of a \$4,850,000 population program which raised United States economic aid to \$7,500,000 for fiscal year 1988: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),

That the Congress—

(1) urges the Government of Burundi to maintain and greatly increase its recent efforts toward national reconciliation in the hope of preventing further tragic loss of life and additional human suffering;

(2) condemns the recent violence in Burundi reportedly carried out by the armed forces of Burundi, other authorities, and private individuals against innocent Burundi citizens;

(3) urges the President and Secretary of State to press for a negotiated nonviolent reform of Burundi's historical inequities that results in genuine national reconciliation, reduction of the now heightened risk of continued cross-border violence, and continued advance in Burundi's economic reform program, through direct representations to the Government of Burundi and representatives of ethnic communities and private non-governmental bodies in Burundi and through sustained multi-lateral initiatives involving other Western donors (especially the European Community, France, and Belgium), the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, and Burundi's regional neighbors;

(4) urges the President and the Secretary of State to conduct a comprehensive reassessment of the United States bilateral relationship with the Government of Burundi with a view toward the suspension of United States assistance (other than humanitarian aid) unless within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this resolution—

(A) an impartial inquiry, with the involvement of credible international organizations and with full access to the affected regions, has been initiated to determine the causes of the outbreaks of violence in August and recommend future action to achieve an effective national reconciliation in Burundi;

(B) the Government of Burundi has taken steps to investigate and prosecute those military and administrative offi-

cial and private individuals responsible for the recent atrocities committed against innocent Burundi citizens;

(C) the Government of Burundi has made substantial progress in promoting the safe return to their homes of Burundi's internally displaced and refugee populations; and

(D) the Government of Burundi continues to assure foreign journalists and international humanitarian relief organizations free access to the areas affected by the recent violence; and

(5) urges the President and the Secretary of State to undertake a suspension of United States assistance to Burundi and to oppose future World Bank loans to Burundi (as authorized under section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act) unless within one year after the date of the enactment of this resolution—

(A) there has been substantial progress by the Government of Burundi in advancing the internal reform of Burundi's military and civil administration and ensuring discipline and control in military and administrative interactions with Burundi citizens, especially those of Hutu ethnicity, in order to prevent a recurrence of the violence in August; and

(B) there has been substantial progress by the Government of Burundi in further reversing patterns of ethnic discrimination against the majority Hutu, thereby promoting stable long-term development and political participation of all Burundi citizens, through improvements in the equality of access to economic opportunities and public services and through increased respect of the internationally-recognized human rights of all Burundi citizens.

Agreed to October 7, 1988.

Oct. 12, 1988
[H. Con. Res. 303]

SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEES—ASEAN COUNTRIES' HUMANITARIANISM

Whereas the Government of Thailand, the Government of Malaysia, the Government of Hong Kong, the Government of the Philippines, and the Government of Indonesia have long histories of humanitarian treatment of refugees, which has saved thousands of lives over the past 12 years;

Whereas in late January 1988, the Government of Thailand initiated a policy of interdiction, refusing to allow boats with refugees to enter the territorial waters of Thailand and turning the boats back to sea;

Whereas the Government of Malaysia has announced plans to shut down, in April 1989, the Pulau-Bidong camp with 12,629 asylum-seekers;

Whereas the continuation of the policy of interdiction in Thailand and the announced plans to close the Pulau-Bidong camp in Malaysia could result in severe hardship and weaken the concept of first asylum;

Whereas the Government of Thailand, the Government of Hong