

***In the Senate of the United States,***

*December 20 (legislative day, December 18), 2001.*

*Resolved*, That the resolution from the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 211) entitled “Concurrent resolution commending Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on the 10th anniversary of her receiving the Nobel Peace Prize and expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the Government of Burma.”, do pass with the following

**AMENDMENTS:**

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert:

1 ***SECTION 1. COMMENDATION OF DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI***

2 ***AND SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO***

3 ***THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.***

4 *(a) COMMENDATION OF DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI.—*

5 *Congress—*

6 *(1) commends and congratulates Daw Aung San*

7 *Suu Kyi on the 10th anniversary of her receiving the*

8 *Nobel Peace Prize; and*

1           (2) recognizes her remarkable contributions and  
2           tireless work toward bringing national reconciliation  
3           and democracy to Burma.

4           (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress  
5           that the President and the Secretary of State should con-  
6           tinue to encourage the SPDC to—

7           (1) restore basic human rights to the Burmese  
8           people;

9           (2) eliminate the practice of human trafficking;

10          (3) address the manufacture of heroin and  
11          methamphetamines;

12          (4) release all political prisoners;

13          (5) remove all restrictions on the freedom of  
14          speech, assembly, association, and movement of Daw  
15          Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the National  
16          League for Democracy;

17          (6) recognize the results of the 1990 democratic  
18          elections; and

19          (7) take concrete steps to achieve national rec-  
20          onciliation and the restoration of democracy through  
21          genuine and substantive dialogue with Daw Aung  
22          San Suu Kyi.

Strike out the preamble and insert:

*Whereas, since 1962, the people of Burma have lived under a repressive military regime;*

*Whereas, in 1988, the people of Burma rose up in massive pro-democracy demonstrations;*

*Whereas, in response to this call for change, the Burmese military brutally suppressed these demonstrations;*

*Whereas opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest after these demonstrations;*

*Whereas, in the 1990 Burmese elections, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi led the National League for Democracy and affiliated parties to a landslide victory, winning 80 percent of the parliamentary seats;*

*Whereas the ruling military regime rejected this election and proceeded to arrest hundreds of members of the National League for Democracy;*

*Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's freedom of speech, assembly, association, and movement was restricted by the military regime;*

*Whereas, in recognition of her efforts to bring democracy to Burma, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on December 10, 1991;*

*Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi remained under unlawful house arrest until 1995;*

*Whereas, even after the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Burmese military regime, known as the State Peace and Development Council (in this concurrent resolution referred to as the "SPDC"), has continued to ignore the basic human rights of 48,000,000 Burmese citizens and has brutally suppressed any opposition to its authority;*

*Whereas, according to the Department of State, the SPDC has made no significant progress toward stopping the practice of human trafficking, whereby thousands of people have been sent to Thailand and other countries for the purpose of factory and household work and for sexual exploitation;*

*Whereas the SPDC has forced civilians to work in industrial, military, and infrastructure construction operations throughout Burma, and on a large-scale basis has targeted ethnic and religious minorities for this work;*

*Whereas a Department of Labor report in 2000 described the human rights abuses of forced laborers, including beating, torture, starvation, and summary executions;*

*Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration has reported that Burma is the world's second largest producer of opium and opiate-based drugs;*

*Whereas officials in Thailand have estimated that as many as 800 million tablets of methamphetamine will be smuggled into their country this year, contributing to the growing methamphetamine problem in Thailand;*

*Whereas there are as many as a million internally displaced persons in Burma;*

*Whereas the SPDC continues to severely restrict the political activities of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the National League for Democracy;*

*Whereas, in September 2000, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest when she attempted to visit a National League for Democracy party office on the outskirts of Rangoon, and again when she attempted to travel by train to Mandalay;*

*Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the SPDC have recently begun talks under the auspices of the United Nations Spe-*

*cial Envoy to Burma, Razali Ismail, which are welcomed by the international community;*

*Whereas the SPDC has recently allowed the National League for Democracy to open some political offices, and has released some political prisoners, although over 1,800 such prisoners are believed to remain imprisoned;*

*Whereas, with the exception of these positive developments, the SPDC has made little progress in improving human rights conditions and restoring democracy to Burma;*

*Whereas the United Nations General Assembly has recently expressed its concern over the slow progress in the talks between Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the SPDC;*

*Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's struggle to assert the rights of her people has spread beyond politics and into popular culture, as evidenced by others championing her cause, most notably the rock group U2 in their song "Walk On", which is banned in Burma;*

*Whereas Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom; and*

*Whereas, in the face of oppression and at great personal sacrifice, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has remained an outspoken champion of democracy and freedom: Now, therefore, be it*

Attest:

*Secretary.*



107TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 211

---

## AMENDMENTS