

Whereas the Burmese military rejected the results of the elections, placed Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and hundreds of members of the NLD under arrest, pressured members of the NLD to resign, and severely restricted freedom of assembly, speech, and the press;

Whereas 48,000,000 people in Burma continue to suffer gross violations of human rights, including the right to democracy, and economic deprivation under a military regime known as the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC);

Whereas on September 16, 1998, the members of the NLD and other political parties who won the 1990 elections joined together to form the Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP) as an interim mechanism to address human rights, economic and other conditions, and provide representation of the political views and voice of Members of Parliament elected to but denied office in 1990;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights have condemned in nine consecutive resolutions the persecution of religious and ethnic minorities and the political opposition, and SPDC's record of forced labor, exploitation, and sexual violence against women;

Whereas the United States and the European Union Council of Foreign Ministers have similarly condemned conditions in Burma and officially imposed travel restrictions and other sanctions against the SPDC;

Whereas in May 1999, the International Labor Organization (ILO) condemned the SPDC for inflicting forced labor on the people and has banned the SPDC from participating in any ILO meetings;

Whereas the 1999 Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for Burma identifies more than 1,300 people who continue to suffer inhumane detention conditions as political prisoners in Burma;

Whereas the Department of State International Narcotics Control Report for 2000 determines that Burma is the second largest world-wide source of illicit opium and heroin and that there are continuing, reliable reports that Burmese officials are "involved in the drug business or are paid to allow the drug business to be conducted by others", conditions which pose a direct threat to United States national security interests; and

Whereas, despite these massive violations of human rights and civil liberties and chronic economic deprivation, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the NLD have continued to call for a peaceful political dialogue with the SPDC to achieve a democratic transition: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) United States policy should strongly support the restoration of democracy in Burma, including implementation of the results of the free and fair elections of 1990;

(2) United States policy should continue to call upon the military regime in Burma known as the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC)—

(A) to guarantee freedom of assembly, freedom of movement, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press for all Burmese citizens;

(B) to immediately accept a political dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the National League for Democracy (NLD), and ethnic leaders to advance peace and reconciliation in Burma;

(C) to immediately and unconditionally release all detained Members elected to the 1990 parliament and other political prisoners; and

(D) to promptly and fully uphold the terms and conditions of all human rights and related resolutions passed by the United Na-

tions General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights, the International Labor Organization, and the European Union; and

(3) United States policy should sustain current economic and political sanctions against Burma, and seek multilateral support for those sanctions, as the appropriate means—

(A) to secure the restoration of democracy, human rights, and civil liberties in Burma; and

(B) to support United States national security counternarcotics interests.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the resolution be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURNS. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution, as amended, be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 113), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 113

Whereas in 1988 thousands of Burmese citizens called for a democratic change in Burma and participated in peaceful demonstrations to achieve this result;

Whereas these demonstrations were brutally repressed by the Burmese military, resulting in the loss of hundreds of lives;

Whereas, despite continued repression, the Burmese people turned out in record numbers to vote in elections deemed free and fair by international observers;

Whereas on May 27, 1990, the National League for Democracy (NLD) led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi won more than 60 percent of the popular vote and 80 percent of the parliamentary seats in the elections;

Whereas the Burmese military rejected the results of the elections, placed Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and hundreds of members of the NLD under arrest, pressured members of the NLD to resign, and severely restricted freedom of assembly, speech, and the press;

Whereas 48,000,000 people in Burma continue to suffer gross violations of human rights, including the right to democracy, and economic deprivation under a military regime known as the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC);

Whereas on September 16, 1998, the members of the NLD and other political parties who won the 1990 elections joined together to form the Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP) as an interim mechanism to address human rights, economic and other conditions, and provide representation of the political views and voice of Members of Parliament elected to but denied office in 1990;

Whereas the United Nations General Assembly and Commission on Human Rights have condemned in nine consecutive resolutions the persecution of religious and ethnic minorities and the political opposition, and SPDC's record of forced labor, exploitation, and sexual violence against women;

Whereas the United States and the European Union Council of Foreign Ministers have similarly condemned conditions in Burma and officially imposed travel restrictions and other sanctions against the SPDC;

Whereas in May 1999, the International Labor Organization (ILO) condemned the SPDC for inflicting forced labor on the people and has banned the SPDC from participating in any ILO meetings;

Whereas the 1999 Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for Burma identifies more than 1,300 people who continue to suffer inhumane detention conditions as political prisoners in Burma;

Whereas the Department of State International Narcotics Control Report for 2000 determines that Burma is the second largest world-wide source of illicit opium and heroin and that there are continuing, reliable reports that Burmese officials are "involved in the drug business or are paid to allow the drug business to be conducted by others", conditions which pose a direct threat to United States national security interests; and

Whereas, despite these massive violations of human rights and civil liberties and chronic economic deprivation, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and members of the NLD have continued to call for a peaceful political dialogue with the SPDC to achieve a democratic transition: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) United States policy should strongly support the restoration of democracy in Burma, including implementation of the results of the free and fair elections of 1990;

(2) United States policy should continue to call upon the military regime in Burma known as the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC)—

(A) to guarantee freedom of assembly, freedom of movement, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press for all Burmese citizens;

(B) to immediately accept a political dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the National League for Democracy (NLD), and ethnic leaders to advance peace and reconciliation in Burma;

(C) to immediately and unconditionally release all detained Members elected to the 1990 parliament and other political prisoners; and

(D) to promptly and fully uphold the terms and conditions of all human rights and related resolutions passed by the United Nations General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights, the International Labor Organization, and the European Union; and

(3) United States policy should sustain current economic and political sanctions against Burma, and seek multilateral support for those sanctions, as the appropriate means—

(A) to secure the restoration of democracy, human rights, and civil liberties in Burma; and

(B) to support United States national security counternarcotics interests.

Passed the Senate July 19, 2000.

#### SUPPORT FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS IN HAITI

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 657, S. Con. Res. 126.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 126) expressing the sense of Congress that the President should support free and fair elections and respect for democracy in Haiti.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 126) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 126

Whereas the legacy of fiat and abuse of the Duvalier dictatorship led the framers of the 1987 Haitian constitution to provide for clear separation of powers;

Whereas the 1987 Haitian constitution permanently vests all legislative authority in an independent National Assembly;

Whereas national and local elections were held in Haiti on May 21, 2000, which were intended to restore the independent legislature which was dismissed by Haiti's President, Rene Preval Garcia, in January 1999;

Whereas the Haitian people are to be congratulated for patiently and peacefully voting in large numbers on May 21, 2000, despite an unfavorable electoral environment;

Whereas the legitimacy of the May 21, 2000, elections has been compromised by organizational flaws, political murders, the involvement of the Haitian National Police in the arrest and intimidation of opposition figures, manipulation of the independent Provisional Electoral Council by the Government of Haiti and the ruling Fanmi Lavalas party, and the publication of fraudulent results;

Whereas the Provisional Electoral Council has been compromised by Fanmi Lavalas partisans operating within the Council and inappropriate pressure and threats made against members of the Council from the highest levels of the Haitian government to induce the Council to issue fraudulent results;

Whereas Leon Manus, President of the Provisional Electoral Council, was forced to flee Haiti in fear for his life and in a statement released June 21, 2000 noted that the opposition had made "legitimate" challenges to the credibility of the electoral process and that the Council "was often plagued with traps and attacks" and fought "slanders and threats" that came "most often from state actors" and received "from the highest level of the government, unequivocal messages on the consequences that would follow if [he] refused to publish supposed final results";

Whereas the Provisional Electoral Council is no longer viewed as credible or independent by a broad spectrum of political parties and civil society groups in Haiti;

Whereas Haitian organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, political parties, the Association of Haitian Industrialists, the Roman Catholic Bishops Conference, and the Protestant Federation have strongly protested the publication of election results that do not correspond to the provisions of Haiti's electoral law and generally accepted norms and which have also been contested by the president of the Provisional Electoral Council;

Whereas the international community, including the United States, Canada, France, the United Nations, and the Organization of American States, has condemned attempts to manipulate the May 21, 2000, electoral process in Haiti; and

Whereas the absence of free and fair elections and the resultant failure to constitute a duly elected legislative body in Haiti constitutes a major setback for the Haitian people's aspirations for peace and democracy, could result in instability in Haiti, and directly jeopardizes United States anti-narcotics objectives in Haiti and the region: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—*

(1) condemns the electoral fraud being perpetrated against the Haitian people and the continuing interruption of democratic institutions in Haiti;

(2) calls on the Government of Haiti forthwith to end its manipulation of the electoral process and take immediate steps to reverse the fraudulent results announced by the remaining members of the Provisional Electoral Council;

(3) calls on the Government of Haiti to immediately engage in a thorough and verifiable process involving the National Observation Council (CNO), all concerned Haitian political parties, as well as private sector and other civil society organizations, to review all reported irregularities and allegations of fraud and authenticate the true results of the election so that a legitimate, democratically-elected National Assembly and local councils can be seated;

(4) urges the Organization of American States (OAS) to consider joint actions by its members states to bring about a return to democracy in Haiti; and

(5) calls on the President of the United States to—

(A) terminate United States assistance to the discredited Provisional Electoral Council;

(B) review and modify as appropriate United States political, economic, and law enforcement relations with Haiti, if Haitian authorities persist in their current path; and

(C) work with other democracies in the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere toward a restoration of democracy in Haiti.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this concurrent resolution to the President.

IRAQ'S FAILURE TO RELEASE  
POWS

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 658, S. Con. Res. 124.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 124) expressing the sense of the Congress with regard to Iraq's failure to release prisoners of war from Kuwait and nine other nations in violation of the international agreements.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 3941, 3942, AND 3943

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I send a group of amendments to the desk, en bloc, and ask for their immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Montana [Mr. BURNS], for Mr. SMITH, proposes amendments numbered 3941, 3942 and 3943, en bloc.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 3941

On page 3, between lines 3 and 4, insert the following:

(A) demands that the Government of Iraq immediately provide the fullest possible accounting for United States Navy Commander Michael Scott Speicher in compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 686 and other applicable international law;

On page 3, line 4, strike "(A)" and insert "(B)".

On page 3, line 8, strike "(B)" and insert "(C)".

On page 4, line 3, strike "(C)" and insert "(D)".

On page 4, line 8, strike "(D)" and insert "(E)".

On page 4, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

(A) actively seek the fullest possible accounting for United States Navy Commander Michael Scott Speicher;

On page 4, line 15, strike "(A)" and insert "(B)".

On page 4, line 22, strike "(B)" and insert "(C)".

AMENDMENT NO. 3942

Insert immediately after the title the following:

"Whereas the Government of Iraq has not provided the fullest possible accounting for United States Navy Commander Michael Scott Speicher, who was shot down over Iraq on January 16, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm;"

AMENDMENT NO. 3943

Amend the title to read as follows: "Expressing the sense of Congress with regard to Iraq's failure to provide the fullest possible accounting of United States Navy Commander Michael Scott Speicher and prisoners of war from Kuwait and nine other nations in violation of international agreements."

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be agreed to, that the resolution be agreed to, as amended, the preamble be agreed to, as amended, the title, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and the statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments (Nos. 3941, 3942 and 3943) were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 124), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The title was amended.

The concurrent resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 124

Whereas the Government of Iraq has not provided the fullest possible accounting for United States Navy Commander Michael Scott Speicher, who was shot down over Iraq on January 16, 1991, during Operation Desert Storm;

Whereas in 1990 and 1991, thousands of Kuwaitis were randomly arrested on the streets of Kuwait during the Iraqi occupation;

Whereas in February 1993, the Government of Kuwait compiled evidence documenting the existence of 605 prisoners of war and submitted its files to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which passed