Just Beyond The Border:

Burma’s free and fair elections:
Uncovering Reality:
Feeding the Five Thousand:
Enough!
Aye Moon is lying down and breast-feeding her two-month old baby boy under a tent made from blankets. Her other child, a two-and-half year old boy, is lying on the other side of her. Aye Moon is one of the many families who just fled across the Moei River, group by group, from the fighting in the Burmese town of Myawaddy to the safety of Thailand. She can still hear the sounds of gunfire and explosions coming from behind her in Myawaddy. Aye Moon is only a few kilometers away in a field inside a Thai border patrol police compound, surrounded by thousands of others like her who have fled the fighting between a breakaway faction of the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) and the Burmese military.

Aye Moon, a Mon ethnic, is a 35 year old housewife who recently moved to Myawaddy with her two children and husband. Her husband is a carpenter and earns 6000 kyat (186 baht) a day. The whole family relies upon him for their survival.

“My family and I fled the battle in the town to save our lives. Since we were told to escape quickly, we were not able to carry many of our belongings”, said Aye Moon. “At 12:30am on 8 November, DKBA soldiers told us to flee to safety in Thailand. They said that we had only 30 minutes to flee before the fighting will start again.”

Aye Moon said that when she and her family started to escape from Myawaddy, she was carrying only a small bag of clothes and a can of rice for her baby. Her family quickly rushed to reach the bank of the Moei River to escape the fighting in Myawaddy by catching a boat to cross over to the safety of Thailand. Normally there was only one boat running across to Thailand from this river bank, but now there were five boats – all filled with people.

There were many people at the river bank and they all were trying to rush into the boat. Suddenly Aye Moon heard someone say, “Let the baby and mother take the boat first with their small bag of clothes for her baby”. Unfortunately when Aye Moon climbed onto the boat, her rice can for the baby fell into the water. Now there was no rice for her youngest baby. She thought about it and felt very sad for her baby. Also her mind became full of questions:

- “When will this fighting stop?”
- “How long will we have to stay in Thailand?”
- “How can I feed my children now that our rice has fallen into the river?”
- “Where can I get clothes for my children?”
- “How can I make them warm at night in this winter time?”

“There were lots of people who tried to cross the river by swimming, but the river was flowing very fast. Sometimes people slipped in the water and others tried to save them. Luckily, I didn’t see anyone drown as people worked to save each other even though they were very fearful”, said Dar Wae, a young Muslim man who also fled from the fighting raging in Myawaddy. “I was really scared to stay in the city since the fighting was getting very intense and the SPDC military troops were catching people to be porters. When we arrived on the Thai side on the river, the dogs there barked and tried to bite us; so we then had to run from the dogs as well.”

When the refugees from the fighting in Myawaddy arrived on the Thai side of the river, Thai authorities took them a few kilometers away, by foot and trucks, to a Thai border patrol police compound located opposite the Mae Sot airport in northwest Thailand’s Tak Province. The refugees were given rice, water, shelter, and basic medical services by the Thai authorities and Thai Red Cross as well as by many local Thai and Burmese community-based and volunteer organizations.

The conflict between the Burmese military and the breakaway DKBA faction of General Na Kham Mwe forced thousands upon thousands of refu-
Refugees, like Aye Moon and her family, to escape the violence by fleeing across the border to Mae Sot. According to media reports, it was estimated that 30,000 - 40,000 refugees fled to Thailand on Monday and Tuesday, 7-8 November 2010, from the fighting in the Karen State border areas.

“We feel safe and warm here (in Thailand). The Thai authorities are helping us by providing rice and water. I can say that they show great sympathy for us. I understand that it is quite difficult for the Thai people to take care of and feed these thousands of refugees”, Aye Moon said. She added, “So I would like to say ‘thanks’ to the Thai authorities and Thai Red Cross who are helping us with our troubles. We really want to go back home when there is no fighting”.

When her family arrived at the Thai border patrol police compound, there were no more tents left for them; so her husband made a blanket tent with bamboo. It is winter now and very cold at night. Aye Moon and her family have nothing to cover themselves. The youngest baby is crying for food. But since their rice had fallen into the river, they must wait patiently for their turn with thousands of other refugees to receive food and water. So Aye Moon just tries to calm her baby by feeding him from her breast.

Aye Moon said that if she goes back to Myawaddy, her family and other ordinary people like her will starve for at least week, because there will be no work in the begin-ning. They don’t have any extra or saved money since they survive in a day-to-day life.

“We have been starving since the Thai-Myanmar Friendship Bridge was closed down”, said Aye Moon. The Burmese junta shut down this official Myawaddy-Mae Sot border crossing almost four months ago on 18 July because of potential instability on the border due to the conversion of DKBA groups into SPDC Border Guard Forces and the national elections. Aye Moon and her family, as well as thousands of other common people from Myawaddy, have become further impoverished from the bridge closing. Now with the frequent clashes between the Burmese army and breakaway DKBA factions, their lives have become even more difficult.
On the morning of 2 November 2010, hundreds of villagers from four villages in the Kyan Inn Seik Kyi Township, Dooplaya District of Karen State, came together for one hour to peacefully protest the exclusion of their names from the government’s list of eligible voters for the 2010 elections. The demonstrators included people from the Burman, Karen, and Mon ethnic nationalities.

The demonstrators said that they “do not want elections if they are not going to held fairly and freely”. One of the old men in group said, “We villagers are demonstrating because most of us here do not have the right to vote in election polls as our names are not included in the government’s list of civilians who can vote.”

After the villagers’ demonstration, local Burmese authorities issued a curfew order stating that no one in three villagers was permitted to go outside of their house between the hours of 6 pm to 6 am.
On 7 November 2010, the people of Burma had the opportunity to go to the election polls to freely choose their parliamentary representatives: the people who will speak for them in the decision making at the union and state/division levels of government, and lead the affairs of their country in a fair and just manner over their term of office.

This is a pleasant fiction. Under the new 2008 constitution, a quarter of all seats are reserved for unelected military officials, while two of the main non-military political parties are considered proxy puppets established by the military cabal of General Than Shwe. Coupled with this is the fact that a two-thirds majority is required to pass or reform any laws; this will render any free and independent party within the new parliament impotent and otherwise overwhelmed by the junta’s political representatives.

One might ask, how can a constitution this flawed, arise in a nation which claims it received a mandate to govern from its people. A constitutional referendum was held, but only in the aftermath of the devastating 2008 Cyclone Nargis. Reports from this period told of how “yes” votes were exchanged for aid supplies from the junta - another reason why international workers were blocked and otherwise impeded from relief assistance.

A further reason is that the people were not well-informed about the constitution. In a public poll conducted throughout Myanmar on 9 May 2008 by Mizzima - a Burmese news agency, 64% of those surveyed intended to vote in the referendum. However, 71% did not know about the provisions of the constitution, and 52% had not yet decided whether they would vote to support or oppose the constitution. And in such an environment, the constitution became legal!

In the run up to elections, at the very least, perhaps the international community could have been invited to confirm that no pressure was being applied to sway the voting and that the voting was otherwise fair and transparent. But as it stood, no foreign journalists or international election observers were allowed into Burma during the election period and we cannot know the extent to which the regime applied pressure on local people to vote one way or another. Some stories indicate that those who did not vote for the regime’s political candidates would face the loss of their jobs. Others feared voting at all since each voting card had the person’s personal details listed and therefore, any choices contrary to the SPDC proxy parties could face retribution from the local authorities.

The key winning candidate of the free 1990 elections, Aung San Suu Kyi, has been imprisoned and kept under almost continuous house arrest for the past twenty years. With the junta’s election laws banning anyone with a criminal conviction to be a member of a political party or run as a candidate in an election, the junta legally and cleverly eliminated a serious political opponent by convicting Aung San Suu Kyi for her “illegal” housing of the deluded American John Yettaw.

So, are these real elections? When we look at the elections clearly, they resemble more a census of loyalties in this very troubled Southeast Asian nation. The fact also remains that the elections did not to take place in those areas that were not under full SPDC control, which adds to the disenfranchisement of most of the 40% ethnic minority populations in the border and rural areas of the country. The Burmese elections now usher in the junta as a “legitimate” and politically-established governing body. And it will be even harder now to disestablish their hold over the people that they obviously do not represent.

Burma has craved for freedom and fairness for decades now, and its people suffer under the boot of a ruthless military dictatorship or are in exile among many nations of the world. What is happening today is that the wolf has merely covering himself in sheep’s clothing to disarm the fears of the international community that they oppress and deny basic human rights.
rights to their people. Rest assured that any dissenting voice of freedom will be quickly snapped up in the regime’s lethal jaws just under the wool of these new parliaments.

The regime will record 7 November 2010 as the day when the people of Burma saw wisdom in choosing the dictatorship as the best leaders for their wayward voices. Truth will be known that 7 November 2010 was the day when the people witnessed a conscious and well planned engineering of laws and public relations to recast the regime’s image in a varnish of parliamentarianism, no more and no less. The Burmese people living under this new civilian government, the outward face of the military dictatorship, will have no more freedom today or tomorrow than they did yesterday. This day means nothing to the people of Burma except to add to the list of lies the SPDC regime spouts out to maintain its grip on power in all sectors of Burmese life.

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2010 Elections in Burma: Beyond Free and Fair

In 2009, the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) announced that elections would be held in 2010 in accordance with the provisions of the 2008 constitution and as part of their “seven-step roadmap to a flourishing democracy.” However, the people of Burma believe that the 2008 constitution – the basis for announced elections – does not safeguard and protect their rights, was not drafted in a just and inclusive manner, was not “approved” in a fair and transparent referendum, and consequently does not represent their will and desires. Instead it is strongly felt that the constitution was yet another method used by the SPDC to maintain its grip on power and their immunity to violate the rights of the people. There is nothing in the 2008 constitution to show that the SPDC has any intention to give up its power

Consequently, the people of Burma have no reason to believe that the 2010 elections will themselves bring about positive changes in their lives, increase their standard of living, or lead to a true democracy. They further feel that the usual means of oppression and exploitation by the SPDC, the military establishment, their political proxies, and their business associates will continue unabated

There was only limited voting in many of Burma’s ethnic areas as the SPDC declared that conditions in there were not conducive to voting and thus, there would be no voting in certain designated villages. Also many ethnic people stayed away from the polling areas for fear of human rights abuses and other forms of oppression commonly perpetuated by SPDC soldiers against them. So many ethnic people did not have the opportunity to express their will in the 2010 elections.

There were also many restrictions placed upon candidates and their political parties, excepting the SPDC’s political party – the Union Solidarity and Development Party - in respect to funding, campaigning, political rallies, reasonable access to the media, and other activities normally associated with free elections. Consequently, people had little or no access to information about the candidates, the political parties, the issues, and the stand of the candidates and their parties on the issues.

On the day of the elections, fighting broke out between the Burmese military and former ethnic ceasefire groups. This fighting has continued and spread to other areas in Karen, Shan, and Kachin States. The fighting shows that the ethnic groups do not feel that the 2008 constitution and the newly-elected state/division and union governments will in fact decentralize power to the state/division and local levels, foster local autonomy, and protect ethnic language, cultural, and religious rights. Also the 25% inclusion of unelected military persons in the state/division and union parliaments further reinforces this belief. So instead of solving the ethnic issue through negotiations and just constitutional provisions, the SPDC continues to use deceit and violence to address this persistent issue.

Thus, the 2010 elections are far from a true “roadmap to a flourishing democracy”, but instead represent a “roadmap” to institutionalize the military, directly or through its proxies, in all the affairs of the country, stifle dissent, and provide an allusion to the international community for the benefit of China and ASEAN.
As reported in our May newsletter, the Burma Issues team has recently undertaken an extremely dangerous but hugely vital project inside the regime’s borders. The “Free and Fair Elections for 2010” campaign saw members of our staff taking on the task of educating people in the remote Burmese hinterlands about the democratic process and the human rights abuses that the Junta have normalised as part of their daily routine.

The harsh reality of the situation put the brakes on our crucial work as State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) troops rolled in to empty villagers from Ler Doh Township in Nyaunglebin district, eastern Karen State to make way for the construction of yet more dams.

The stories of some of the estimated 3,500 people were recorded by our team revealing the life experienced by those living on the fringe of a society that has been in utter chaos and turmoil for over half a century.

What was also captured was a sense of acceptance, or more accurately a grim feeling of acquiescence as the usual trudge through thick jungle, carrying the remnants of what few possessions they have begins again.

The interviews and photographs, of which many are too disturbing to be printed, reveal a people blessed only with tales of woe and forlorn expressions borne through years of struggle in a situation where an end is unforeseeable.

Interviewed on the run, deep in the Burmese jungle, Saw Moo Htoo a husband and father of three informs our team of his recent experiences. In the first three months of the year, he recalls his family fleeing their village twice already, forced to run under threat of life by four battalions of SPDC troops. These being 362, 363, 365 and 367 battalions controlled by commander Min Chit Oo.

The recent life experience of Moo Htoo has been one rarely experienced outside of Burma, but one all too familiar in this part of the eastern Karen state. The village was occupied by farming families spread across eighty houses. When asked about the SPDC activity, Moo Htoo, who had returned briefly to check the damage, says simply “they burned all the houses. There were no houses left...they ate the chickens and the pigs of the villagers and took the property of the villagers. They took the good property and destroyed the old. When we went back we could not use any of our property”. Most depressingly of all, Moo Htoo adds; “they usually do this”.

It is not only belongings and houses that were victims of the SPDC activities; the people of the village were also directly suffering. Moo Htoo himself knew of an innocent victim of a happy trigger finger, one Saw Kler Thaw who was “shot and injured” by the SPDC troops. He was lucky. Later in our campaign we saw and photographed two men who had not been so fortunate.

Even the unborn are not safe. According to Moo Htoo, on the run in the jungle “pregnant women have nothing with them and have to give birth in the tree leaves...”

A few days further into our trip another person fleeing for their life repeated this story. We met a 33 year old teacher and mother of four, who requested to be nameless who, when questioned about the SPDC motives, summed up the situation by reporting the bleak reality of the life she leads. “The aim of the Burmese troops in this operation was to destroy and eliminate us, so they came and burned down our places”. She also reported the loss of rice, chickens, pigs and grain. Now she has nothing left to lose.
Expectations are that the troops will continue their aggressive activities elsewhere. The soldiers “did not go back to their place so it means they still have other plans. There are still some villages that are a half day walk from our village so we think and we determine that they will do the same to those villages as they did to our village”.

A second teacher we interviewed reported much the same, with the addition of the destruction of their school. This, according to the United Nations is a “grave violation” against children in a situation of armed conflict. The teacher, Naw Blut Paw reported that at the time they were in a situation where to educate the children they had to “organize students and teach them in the jungle because we can not go back to our own places to study as all our schools and houses have been burned down by SPDC troops”.

The destroyed school had previously been the place of work for twelve teachers and the home of study for 102 students. Now they are receiving their education deep in the jungle, on the run from soldiers of their own government.

The situation gets worse. Once the troops have decided to leave, it is not simply a case of returning to a destroyed village to repair it and wait for the situation to repeat itself; that would be too easy. As to be expected, and indeed confirmed by 18 year old Saw Yaw Htoo, the SPDC troop are employing what is widely regarded as the dirtiest of all military hardware, landmines. He confirmed that “yes they set landmines” and that the villagers removed some but not all. They cannot go back safely, not even to plant their rice.

These interviews were collected over a small area in a short amount of time. Had we travelled further and for longer there is little doubt that the stories would repeat themselves time and time again.

People had been shot and killed, school and houses had been destroyed, people’s possessions had been looted or left unusable, and not only was food ruined, leaving the villagers hungry, the farming of any more had been made almost impossible.

The immediate desperation of the situation people were finding themselves in was by no means short term. Malnourished children living in the jungle without access to healthcare may very well contract illnesses that could be with them for life, and although the efforts to bring education to the children are admirable, it is hardly an ideal situation. Again, the repercussions are not just about that day’s class. If this state of affairs persists, another generation will be in a position where their manipulation and persecution will continue unabated and largely unquestioned.

We are doing our level best to bring issues like this to the attention of the international community. Indeed the establishment in 2005 of the UNICEF’s Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism, a system of reporting and reviewing any of the six “grave violations” defined by the UN against the most basic rights of children in areas of armed conflict, is a great vehicle for this, but little action is forthcoming.

If the stories above are to ask any questions, the most important of these must be: why so little is being achieved by so many people who are working to alleviate the problems inside one of the worlds most oppressive, evil and cruel regimes?

Again and again we here our Prime Ministers, Presidents and even the odd celebrity making disparaging remarks, giving a collective shake of their heads and a chorus of sighs, but little else. The tales told in this article are Burma’s history and for now Burma’s future, and if the previous fifty years of head shaking continues, that is how it will remain.

An Internally Displace mother is hiding in the deep jungle
The challenges that face migrant children when it comes to getting an education are numerous and difficult to surmount. Many organisations worldwide are involved in scores of projects that aim to overcome these challenges, some of which are greeted with success, others not. Fortunately, the project I went to see early in June of this year falls into the first category, and it does so in some style.

It is 5 o’clock in the morning when I arrive at the Help Without Frontiers kitchen in Mae Sot, Thailand and work is already in full swing. The staff are busily chopping, peeling, stirring and performing all the mundane tasks that take place in kitchens around the globe. However, what makes this kitchen of just eight staff members slightly different from the majority of the others is their diners, and specifically the sheer volume of them.

Commencing in June 2008, the project that would later evolve into the “yummy! School meals” programme was founded to provide free meals for migrant children attending some of the many migrant schools scattered around Mae Sot. Cooking breakfast and dinner for those living in dormitories and lunch for these and still more children, the skeleton staff manage to provide a comprehensive seven day, year round menu that on its busier days produces over 5,000 meals at a cost to the organisation of just 15 Baht per serving.

The objectives of the programme are as comprehensive as the service itself, these targets being:

- To keep the children in school
- To motivate parents to send their children to school despite poverty
- To improve the health of the students
- To increase nutritional standards at the schools
- To prevent disease by providing clean drinking water
- To increase the motivation of teachers, keep them at the schools and attract new qualified teachers to the schools
- To increase attractiveness of the schools
- To tighten relationships with the schools and other local organisations
- To generate income for the migrant community

Although the objectives present what appears to be a near impossible challenge for a team of so few, the evident dedication and determination of the stirrers, peelers, choppers and cleaners seems to be rising to meet it.

Today’s menu consisted of fried chicken with basil to start the day, followed by mixed vegetable and fish curry for lunch. Dinner will be fish paste with fish and mixed vegetables, all served on a bed of steamed rice. This is typical of the fare the Help Without Frontiers team cooks up during their hectic working week, ensuring the students consume a balanced, healthy and nutritious diet.

In a moment of brief respite from the activities, kitchen manager Pa Kulap takes time to talk about the scale of the operation.

As with most meals in this part of the world, rice is the central carbohydrate provider and contributor to bulk. This being the case, the average day sees the use of around 225 kilograms of the popular grain. To put this into perspective, the land area needed to produce this volume in Thailand annually would, according to official productivity statistics, cover the equivalent of 45 international standard football fields. That is a lot of rice.

Unsurprisingly rice cookers for this amount of the staple are not readily available off the shelf in downtown Mae Sot so some clever thinking has been employed. Fashioned on rice cookers from Burmese temples, huge cylindrical steel steamers crowned with a conical hat not dissimilar from that the farmer was likely to be under whilst picking the rice, cover vast pans of boiling water. Under this gleaming jacket, rice is cooked on four tiers as the steam circulates around it. They are manufactured specifically for the job, and are an example of simple yet admirable ingenuity.

Then there is the rest of the meal to consider. As the sun begins to rise, woks of a size completely new to my eyes are piled with ingredients for the breakfast treat, with these ingredients being stir fried using a spoon of agricultural proportions. Wok after wok is filled, meal after meal is cooked, and plastic lined refuse containers are stuffed with the food ready for transportation.

As breakfast nears completion the fish curry luncheon starts to take shape. Gallon upon gallon of freshly cleaned water is emptied into huge pans as armfuls of vegetables, condiments, herbs and spices are bought to the boil to eventually provide the fuel for an afternoons learning.

On a day like today where chicken is a constituent of the diet, upwards of 200 kilograms of the bird are likely to be stir fried or curried, and if egg curry is on the menu, 4,000 eggs have to hardboiled and peeled: this is why an early start is required. Each month, the kitchen fries its way
through almost 300 litres of cooking oil, and stirs in 60 kilograms of fish paste, a Burmese staple. These numbers are impressive, but the Help Without Frontiers team are not one who sit back and congratulate themselves, so the operation has recently been expanded. In July of 2009, a new programme was introduced to add further nutrients to the diet of the children, through the milk and fruit scheme. Here, the students receive 200 millilitres of milk and supplementary fruit per week that, between July and December of last year saw over 120,000 portions delivered and consumed. Also expanding is the number of schools and dormitories involved in the scheme. In January 2009 the kitchen provided food for seven schools and three dormitories. By the end of the year the number of schools involved in the programme had increased to twelve and a new dormitory was also being catered for.

By 6.30am the first delivery of the day is on route. The new truck, funded by a generous and well-directed donation from the German government, is packed to bursting with breakfast and clean drinking water, which like the food, is produced here at the kitchen. This purification system, as with seemingly everything else in the al fresco preparation area is also on an unlikely scale with up to 2,000 litres of water being treated daily. The lunch delivery truck is loaded and rolling by 9.30am, and preparation for dinner is underway. Numerous different vehicles arrive to collect their food as a morning of bustling activity nears its end. As the cooking ends, the clean up begins. Pots and pans are scrubbed ready for tomorrow, and food waste is rounded up. With so many meals vegetable waste is plentiful. Here the recently completed composting area comes into use to ensure every last nutrient from the food gets used in one way or another.

Unfortunately, Help Without Frontiers is not without problem of its own. More unfortunately, the problems they are facing are entirely out of their control. The recent crisis of the Euro combined with the relative strength of the Thai Baht, compounded by increasing food prices has led to a relative decrease in income to the tune of 25 to 30 per cent. Fortunately, taking into account the problems faced by Euro zone donors, for now the contributions made to the organisation are stable, but time will tell how long this can be the case.

Nevertheless, the kitchen keeps cooking, the high quality of the ingredients is being maintained, and more and more mouths are being fed. It is not the five loaves and two fishes miracle that was taught at Sunday school, but it is increasingly becoming more miraculous.

What the Help Without Frontiers “yummy! School meals” programme proves is that a holistic approach to the issues faced can bring about remarkable results. The education of migrant children is not simply a case of providing a room, a teacher and some books; it is also about facilitating the students to attend the class. This is where the small, hard working and amazingly well organised kitchen steps in to fill the hole.

Education always has and always will play a leading role in the theatre of development. To give the people of Burma a chance to partake in this process on their own stage, it will be due to the hard work that people like Pa Kulap and her team of early rising, enthusiastic and admirable staff perform daily.

With forethought, ingenuity, perspiration and inspiration, a handful of people can make a difference, the Help Without Frontiers kitchen is a model of this and should be a lesson in its own right of how an organisation can use its funding to directly, efficiently and cost effectively contribute in enriching the lives of some very needy people. Hopefully, this enrichment through education made possible by nutrition may produce a new generation that have the tools to enrich Burma.
Why -
Am I raped, beaten, and imprisoned?
Must I porter for the Tatmadaw?
Did I lose my leg because of a landmine?
Must I hide in the jungle?
Can’t I get medical care and an education?
Did they force my 15 year old boy to be a Tatmadaw soldier?
Are my money, food, crops, land, and animals stolen by soldiers?
Was my nonviolent father killed by the Swan Arr Shin in the peaceful march?
Am I a political prisoner in Insein Prison?
Can’t I finish university?
Have I been in a refugee camp for twenty years?
Must I work as an illegal migrant?
Should I have to be resettled in America?
Am I losing my culture?
Is Burma not free after twenty, no after fifty years?

Because –
My leaders can only:
   Talk
   Meet
   Write
   March
I have no leaders who can:
   Analyze
   Plan
   Collaborate
   Act

The anti-SPDC opposition is not united:
   Democracy versus autonomy.
   Burman versus ethnic nationalities.
   Ceasefire groups versus non ceasefire group.
   Buddhist versus Christian and Muslim.
   Self-interests versus common good.
   Educated versus uneducated.
   Rural versus urban.
I let this happen by my political correctness and silence!!!

Enough!
I will not be politically correct or silent any longer!!
If you cannot lead, move aside for those who can!
If you can lead, then show me by your actions, not words:
   Build a sustainable united anti-SPDC opposition!
   Resolve the ethnic issue now!
   Formulate and implement a realistic plan to free Burma by 2015!
   Less advocacy and talk, more action and results!
   No more “long struggle”!
If you are a funder/supporter;
   You have a responsibility to protect (R2P) me!
   Stop funding/supporting our talk!
   Compel our leaders to plan and act!
Free Burma by 2015 - no more talk or excuses - just do it!!!

By Moegyo
We would like to request our readers to kindly notify us of any changes to your mailing address. You can inform us at burmaissues@burmaissues.org

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