

U.N. ENVOY DENIED ACCESS

UN Assistant Secretary-General, Alvaro de Soto, representing Secretary-General Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, visited Rangoon, 5-8 Feb. He was accompanied by Francesc Vendrell, Director of the East Asia and Pacific Division of the UN's Political Affairs Department. The UN envoy was in Rangoon to continue the UN's dialogue with SLORC which was started in Oct.94. The UN delegation requested and was refused permission to see Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. The UN officials were reportedly disappointed by SLORC's response to the request. It is also understood that no progress was made in the UN-SLORC dialogue [Reu950213, VOA950207].

RAMOS WELCOMES N.L.D.

President Fidel Ramos of the Philippines welcomed a delegation of the National League for Democracy (Liberated Area) at Malacañan Palace on 10 February. The delegation headed by Chairman U Win Khet was attending a meeting of the Socialist International - Asia Pacific Committee. President Ramos expressed support for the people of Burma's quest for democracy and referred to his experience at the EDSA Revolution in 1986 when the Filipino people overthrew Ferdinand Marcos. The NLD(LA) delegation also met with former President Corazon Aquino and former Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus. Aquino is a Co-President and Manglapus is the Secretary-General of the Forum for Democratic Leaders in the Asia Pacific, which was set up in December 1994 in Seoul. The FDL-AP has established a Burma Commission to promote Burmese democracy. The NLD(LA) will be opening an information office in Manila and the Burma Support Group established in July 1994 when Dr Sein Win visited was strengthened [NLD950215].

CHUAN ORDERS ASSISTANCE

On 11 Feb, Thai government spokesman Akapol Soensuchart said that Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai has ordered the Third Army Region, the Governor of Tak and the Police Department to provide safety and assistance to Karen refugees in Thailand. "The Prime Minister is concerned because the refugees are fleeing for their lives and it would not be right to mistreat them," he said [BPWR950224].

NORWAY PROVIDES ASSISTANCE

The Norwegian Government, concerned about the SLORC offensive against Manerplaw and Dagwin, immediately provided NOK 1.8 million (US\$250,000) in humanitarian assistance to the Burmese democracy movement. State Secretary Egeland made the announcement after meeting on 10 Feb at the Foreign Ministry with Prime Minister Dr Sein Win of the National Coalition Government. Norway will also examine the possibility of a UN Security Council action against SLORC [NBC950210].

KNU LEADER KIDNAPPED

A Karen National Union official was kidnapped from Ban Bae Krwa refugee camp in Thailand on 9 Feb by the Democratic Kayin Buddhist Organization (DKBO). The official, Pado Mahn Yin Sein, 55, is the KNU Governor of Pa-an District, and the highest-ranking Buddhist in the KNU. Sim Bo, the Governor's nephew, Maung Aye, the second Vice-Governor of Pa-an and son-in-law of Mahn Yin Sein, and Sai Jed, a KNU judge, were also kidnapped. Maung Aye later managed to escape but the other three were taken to the SLORC Army camp at Moe Pa Zu, opposite Tak's Mae Ramat district. It is believed that the DKBO will attempt to persuade Mahn Yin Sein to join them [B950215, N950213].

REFUGEE SUPPLIES SEIZED

On 8 Feb, DKBO and SLORC troops crossed the Salween river into Thailand and seized 400 sacks of rice provided for Karen refugees near Pu Kwe Hta village. They also ordered the refugees to cross back into Burma with them [ABSDF950214].

ABSDF BOAT AMBUSHED

An All Burma Students Democratic Front boat was ambushed on the Salween river on 8 Feb by DKBO and SLORC troops, 15 miles north of Dagwin. All seven students on board were wounded but 4 managed to swim to Thailand and escaped. The boat driver, Soe Naing was killed on the spot. Khin Tun Kyi, an ABSDF Central Committee member, was wounded and captured. He was later summarily executed. The remaining student is still missing but presumed to be dead [ABSDF950214].

Burma News:**AUNG KHIN SINT RELEASED**

Radio Rangoon announced that 23 political prisoners including Dr Aung Khin Sint were released on 4 Feb. Aung Khin Sint, an NLD elected representative, was arrested in Aug.93 and sentenced to 20 years in prison for writing pamphlets protesting SLORC's National Convention [N950206].

THAI - "EXCLUDE SLORC"

On 02 Feb, House Foreign Affair Committee chairman, Suthin Nopaket, said that SLORC should be excluded from the Association of South East Asian Nations Regional Summit planned for Dec.95, as a punishment for its capture of Manerplaw. Suthin said that SLORC's attack on Manerplaw ran counter to ASEAN's Constructive Engagement policy. The assault on Manerplaw is not just an internal Burmese matter, he said, because 10,000 people fled into Thailand. "We demand to see peace in Burma. Rangoon should treat its ethnic people gently because they have their rights. Burma must behave in order to achieve democracy. It should release all prisoners of conscience, and Aung San Suu Kyi in particular. Thailand should not only look at the economic gains it would get from Burma. The human life issue is more important than anything else," he added. According to Suthin, excluding SLORC will send a clear message to the Burmese junta to "shape up" [AFP950202, B950203].

CASINO OPENS ON BORDER

On 19 Jan, the "Wa and Burma VIP Casino" opened in Tachilek. It is less than 1/2 km from Thailand's Mae Sai. The Casino is reported to be a joint venture between Thai businessmen and Wa leaders previously aligned with the Communist Party of Burma. The Casino is operating with the unofficial permission of SLORC. Thai authorities are concerned that Thais, rather than foreign tourists, will be lured to the gambling den [B950127].

Passage:

U NU, 87, Burma's first post-independence Prime Minister, passed away in Rangoon on 14 Feb.95 of heart failure. Born in 1907 in Wakema, Myaungmya District, U Nu graduated from Rangoon University in 1929. He returned to read Law and was elected President of the RU Students Union in 1935. After the assassination of General Aung San in 1946, U Nu took over the leadership of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League. Prime Minister from 1948-1958 and 1960-62, he was deposed in a military coup led by then Army Chief General Ne Win. He was imprisoned until 1966 and in 1969 travelled to Thailand to lead the Parliamentary Democracy Party against Ne Win. After his efforts on the Thai-Burmese border failed, U Nu went into exile in 1973 in India. He returned to Burma under a 1980 amnesty. During the 1980's he avoided politics and spent much of his time quietly but emerged again in 1988 when democracy demonstrations swept Burma. In September 1988, just before the formation of SLORC, he declared himself Prime Minister of a parallel government. He was placed under house arrest by the SLORC from Dec.88 to Apr.92. Present at his death were his son, U Aung, and daughters, Daw Than Than Nu and Dr Cho Cho Nu [Reu950214].

YAN GYI AUNG, 26, a Karen activist, died in prison in March 1994 from cholera, after receiving no treatment. Raised in Pa-an, he fled to Manerplaw after the 1988 uprising. In 1989, he returned to Burma under an amnesty offer, but he was arrested and sentenced to death by a military tribunal in 1990. His sentence was commuted to life after influential monks in Karen State appealed on his behalf.

NEWS SOURCES THIS ISSUE: ABSDF = All Burma Students Democratic Front, AFP = Agence France Presse, B = Bangkok Post, BPWR = Bangkok Post Weekly Review, N = The Nation, Bangkok, NBC = Norwegian Burma Council, NLD = National League for Democracy (Liberated Area), Burma, Reu = Reuters, and VOA = Voice of America.

The "Burma Alert" is published monthly. Foreign investments and trade with Burma is monitored to provide data for the Burmese democracy movement. Institutional subscription is US\$100.00 (or C\$100.00) per annum. Readers are also invited to become 'Associates' by contributing US\$100.00 (or C\$100.00) per annum. Individual subscription to the "BURMA ALERT" is US\$25.00 (or C\$25.00) per annum payable to the Associates to Develop Democratic Burma, c/o Harn Yawngghwe, RR.4, Shawville, Quebec J0X 2Y0, Canada. Fax: 1 (819) 647-5403, Tel. 647-5405. E-mail: yawngghwe@hookup.net

In 1994, grants from the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, Canada; the Evangelisches Missionswerk, Germany; and the National Endowment for Democracy, U.S.A. were received

International:**ENGAGE OR ISOLATE ?**

The Harvard Institute for International Development organized a workshop on "Burma: Constructive Engagement or Isolation," on 20 Dec.94. Panellists included Lucien Pye, MIT, Sydney Jones, Asia Watch and Joan Plaisted, US State Department.

POLITICS & ECONOMY

The University of Toronto's Centre for South Asian Studies in association with the Canadian Friends of Burma presented a symposium, "Politics and the Economy of Burma Today" on 17-18 Feb. Speakers included Paul Copeland, barrister, Ronald Findlay, Columbia U, Peter Globensky, International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, Bush Gulati, George Brown College, Israel Halperin, U of Toronto, Brian John, McMaster U, Kyi May Kaung, U of Pennsylvania, Mya Maung, Boston College, Josef Silverstein, Rutgers U, and Murray Thompson, CFOB.

LAND OF TYRANNY

The Burma Forum and Orange Coast College will present a Symposium on: "Burma - Land of Tyranny, Aids and Source of Heroin" on 29 April 95, at Orange Coast College. Registration form and brochures are available from Fax: 1 (714) 635-7266 (Att: Burma Forum).

MASSACHUSETTS ROUNDTABLE

The Massachusetts Burma Roundtable meets every second Monday of the month, from 6.30pm to 8.30pm at Franklin Research & Development Corp, 711 Atlantic Ave., Boston. Information: Simon Billenness, tel. 1 (617) 423-6655 ext.225.

CAMPAIGN FOR A FREE BURMA

The Campaign For a Free Burma meets regularly at the offices of Citizens for Participation in Political Action (CPPAX) at 25 West Street, Boston. Information: 1 (617) 426-3040.

PARLIAMENTARY FRIENDS

The International Parliamentary Friends of Burma is meeting 30 Mar.95, at the Informal Meeting room, Conference Centre, Madrid, Spain. Information: Anne Hazelton, tel. 61 (6) 277-2000.

CAMPAIGN FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

An international movement supported by more than 100 Nobel Laureates and leaders in all walks of life, has launched a campaign for the freedom of 1991 Nobel Peace Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi. The Campaign is seeking to stop economic support for SLORC. Information: Prof Israel Halperin, Dept of Mathematics, U of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1.

Publications:**THE MON: PERSECUTED IN BURMA**

Human Rights Watch/Asia on 1 Dec.94, released a 23-page report entitled "The Mon: Persecuted In Burma, Forced Back From Thailand". The report documents human rights violations by SLORC and the abuses by the Thai government of the Mon people. Available from: Human Rights Watch/Asia, 485 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 100017-6104, USA.

HUMAN RIGHTS STILL DENIED

Amnesty International in Nov.94, published a 24-page report entitled, "Myanmar-Human Rights Still Denied". Available from: Amnesty International, International Secretariat, 1 Easton St, London, WC1X 8DJ, UK.

ASIAN HUMAN RIGHTS CHARTER

"Towards an Asian Human Rights Charter: The Draft of the Charter on Asian Human Rights" by the Asian Human Rights Commission is now available. Your comments on fundamental issues relating to the concept of human rights, as well as problems relating to the enforcement of human rights standards, are invited. The Asian Legal Resource Center, AHRC, CCA Center, Pak Tin Village, Mei Tin Road, Shatin, Hongkong. Tel: (852) 698-6339, Fax: (852) 698-6367, E-mail: AHRC@craver.air.org.

H.R. INFORMATION MANUAL

"Human Rights Information Manual: Tools for Grassroots Action," is available from Burma Issues, P.O. Box 1076, Silom P O, Bangkok 10504.

UNOCAL ACTION PACKET

The Burma Forum and L.A. Rainforest Action Project have prepared a UNOCAL Action Packet. This can be used to approach Unocal/Union 76 outlets in your area. To receive a packet, e-mail your mailing address to Tamar Hurwitz of the Rainforest Action Network at ranla@igc.apc.org.

Speech:**FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY
IN BURMA**

National League for Democracy (Liberated Area) Chairman U Win Khet spoke at the meeting of the Socialist International - Asia Pacific Committee, 11-12 February 1995 in Manila. Following are excerpts:

... The military dictatorship in Rangoon known as SLORC tried to legitimize and consolidate its position (in 1994)... It at first seemed that SLORC might succeed... New hotel investments especially from Singapore, increased trade delegations and the sale of Burmese natural gas also boosted SLORC's income. However, ...the Karen, Mon, and Karenni ethnic resistance armies withstood pressure to sign military cease-fires with SLORC. Instead, they pushed for expanding the cease-fire talks to include a political dialogue; ...four of the thirteen ethnic armies that had previously signed cease-fire agreements ... called for political reforms including the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; the Shans who have previously not joined the democracy movement ... also recently called for a political settlement; SLORC has not been able to complete the National Convention process as delegates refused to accept the new Constitution which would give the military the legal right to guide Burma's future; the meetings between Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the SLORC generals were discontinued as she insisted on consulting her colleagues in the NLD who are still in prison; the Philippines ...last July... effectively kept SLORC out of ASEAN; the UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Burma reported that in spite of reported changes ...the move towards democracy or the human rights situation had not improved; and the UN General Assembly passed its fourth consecutive consensus resolution against SLORC in December. ... Frustrated by its political setbacks, it (SLORC) launched a military offensive against our headquarters. When it became clear that heavy casualties would result ...Manerplaw was abandoned by the defence forces of the Karen National Union on 26 January. These events reveal ... (that) SLORC was never serious about a political solution to Burma's problems; if necessary, SLORC will attempt to remain in power by force; SLORC is prepared to divide the country further, to remain in power; it will continue to try and deceive the international community; SLORC does not recognize the enormous problem it is facing; (and that) the situation in Burma can get out of hand affecting regional security and prosperity...

...SLORC is like a drunkard struggling to keep on his feet at the edge of a cliff... If SLORC were to fall ... it will take the nation of Burma and its people

with it. The question is how to save the Burmese people? According to SLORC and the military, they have been 'saving' Burma for the last 33 years. But instead we see the country becoming increasingly fragmented under successive military regimes. The attack on Manerplaw is a typical example of how the military is destroying the nation. Instead of responding positively to the Karen people's request for political talks, SLORC built up its forces. At the same time, it exploited a difference of opinion within the KNU, and split the group along religious lines. Claiming that the Christian leadership in the KNU was discriminatory, SLORC gave support to a group of dissidents to form a Buddhist Karen group. This attracted about 5-10% of the KNU, who then gave away strategic secrets essential for the defence of Manerplaw. SLORC like its predecessor, is a very destructive force. It does not know how to build up a nation. Its only aim is to remain in power even if it ends up destroying the nation.

Is the Burmese democratic movement defeated because of the fall of Manerplaw? Will SLORC now succeed in consolidating its power? No, ...The KNU troops were not destroyed at Manerplaw. Instead, the Karen troops slipped behind enemy lines and are now continuing to fight as a guerilla army. Given SLORC's purchase of almost US\$2 billion worth of arms from China, it is the only logical way to respond. Defending Manerplaw would not have given us any strategic advantage... The main thing SLORC has done ...by attacking Manerplaw is to show the world that it was deceiving the international community. Last October, SLORC told the UN that it was working for national reconciliation. It is now no longer possible for anyone to believe that claim. All the various policies on Burma including ASEAN's Constructive Engagement policy, Australia's 'Benchmark' policy, the European Union's 'Critical Dialogue' and the US's 'Two Visions' will have to be reconsidered. The world was ready to accommodate SLORC if it was willing to be reasonable. By attacking Manerplaw, SLORC ...is challenging the international community... SLORC's return to the use of force shows how much it is losing political control in Burma. I am confident that as the momentum grows, SLORC will be forced to negotiate a real political settlement with the ethnic peoples of Burma and the democracy movement.

The SI Asia Pacific Committee adopted a resolution which called on all of SI's 111-member parties to assist the NLD(LA) restore democracy in Burma. The Committee will also attempt to send an SI mission to Burma.

SLORC:**MYANMAR DEFENCE SERVICES**

The State Law and Order Restoration Council seized power on 18 September 1988. Despite losing a general election in 1990, the number in the ruling elite has more than tripled:

State Law & Order Restoration Council
(January 1995)

RANK:	NAME:	TRAINING:
01. S-Gen	Than Shwe *	OTS-09
02. Gen	Maung Aye	DSA-1
03. V-Adm	Mg Mg Khin *	UK
04. L-Gen	Tin Tun *	UK
05. L-Gen	Khin Nyunt	OTS-25
06. L-Gen	Tin Oo	OTS-22
07. L-Gen	Aung Ye Gyaw *	OTS-06
08. L-Gen	Phone Myint	OTS-09
09. L-Gen	Sein Aung *	OTS-10
10. L-Gen	Chit Swe *	OTS-08
11. L-Gen	Myint Aung *	OTS-12
12. L-Gen	Maung Hla	OTS-22
13. L-Gen	Kyaw Ba *	OTS-21
14. L-Gen	Maung Thint *	OTS-18
15. L-Gen	Mya Thinn *	OTS-09
16. L-Gen	Kyaw Min *	OTS-14
17. L-Gen	Tun Kyi *	DSA-1
18. L-Gen	Aye Thaung *	OTS-13
19. L-Gen	Myo Nyunt *	OTS-18
20. M-Gen	Soe Myint	OTS-26
21. M-Gen	Nyan Lin	DSA-1

Note: Than Shwe is SLORC Chairman. Khin Nyunt is Secretary-1, and Tin Oo is Secretary-2. (*) = Cabinet Minister. S-Gen = Senior General, V-Adm = Vice Admiral, L-Gen = Lieutenant General, M-Gen = Major General, OTS = Officer Training School, and DSA = Defence Services Academy.

The SLORC Cabinet
(January 1995)

RANK:	NAME:	POSITION:
01. S-Gen	Than Shwe *	PM
02. S-Gen	Than Shwe *	Defence
03. V-Adm	Mg Mg Khin *	D-PM
04. L-Gen	Tin Tun *	D-PM
05. L-Gen	Aung Ye Kyaw *	Culture
06. L-Gen	Sein Aung *	Industry 1
07. L-Gen	Chit Swe *	Forests
08. L-Gen	Myint Aung *	Agri

RANK:	NAME:	POSITION:
09. L-Gen	Kyaw Ba *	Hotels
10. L-Gen	Maung Thint *	Border A
11. L-Gen	Mya Thinn *	Home
12. L-Gen	Kyaw Min *	Mines
13. L-Gen	Tun Kyi *	Trade
14. L-Gen	Aye Thaung *	Labour
15. L-Gen	Myo Nyunt *	Religious
16. V-Adm	Than Nyunt	Health
17. L-Gen	Thein Win	Transport
18. B-Gen	David Abel	Planning
19. B-Gen	Myo Thant	Info
20. B-Gen	Thaung Myint	Soc Wel
21. B-Gen	Win Tin	Finance
22. B-Gen	Maung Maung	Livestock
23. B-Gen	Lun Maung	P.M.O.
24. Col	Pe Thein	P.M.O.
25.	Pan Aung	Education
26.	Ohn Gyaw	Foreign
27. L-Col	Khin M Thein	Energy
28. Col	Win Sein	Rail Transp
29. Col	Than Shwe	Industry 2
30.	Soe Tha	Comm
31.	Khin M Yin	Constr
32.	Than Aung	Coop
33. Col.	Aung Thaung	DM Trade
34. Col	Than Zin	DM Health
35. Col	Kyi Maung	DM Education
36. Col	Nyunt Swe	DM Foreign
37. L-Col	Hlaing Win	DM Mines 1
38. Col	Tin Hlaing	DM Home
39. L-Col	San Wai	DM Transp
40.	Thein Sein	DN Info
41.	Myint Thein	DM Mines 2
42.	Kyaw Aye	DM Religious
43.	Tin Hlaing	DM Agri
44.	Win Naing	DM Soc Wel
45.	Tin Tun	DM Energy
46. Col	Aung San	DM Constr
47. L-Col	Soe Nyunt	DM Culture
48. L-Col	Than Nyunt	DM Industry 1
49.	Saw Tun	DM Industry 2
50.	Kyaw Tin	DM Border A

Note: (*) = Member of SLORC, PM = Prime Minister, D-PM = Deputy Prime Minister, P.M.O. = Prime Minister's Office, DM = Deputy Minister, B-Gen = Brigadier General, Col = Colonel, and L-Col = Lieutenant Colonel, Agri = Agriculture, Border A = Border Areas Development, Soc Wel = Social Welfare, P.M.O. = Prime Minister's Office, Comm = Communications, Constr = Construction, Coop = Cooperatives, and DM = Deputy Minister.

SLORC:

The War Office, Rangoon
(January 1995)

RANK:	NAME:	POSITION
01. S-Gen	Than Shwe **	C of S
02. Gen	Maung Aye *	V-C of S
03. Gen	Maung Aye *	C-in-C/A
08. L-Gen	Khin Nyunt *	DDSI/OSS
11. L-Gen	Tin Oo *	Spc Ops 1
10. L-Gen	Maung Hla *	Spc Ops 2
09. L-Gen	Myint Aung **	Adj-Gen
04. V-Adm	Than Nyunt *	C-in-C/N
05. L-Gen	Thein Win *	C-in-C/AF
06. L-Gen	Sein Aung **	
07. L-Gen	Chit Swe **	
12. Cmdr	Tin Aye	C of S/N
13. B-Gen	Tin Ngwe	C of S/AF
14. M-Gen	Min Thein	Qtm-Gen
15. B-Gen	Tin Aye	Insp-Gen
16. B-Gen	Than Oo	J Advo-Gen
17. B-Gen	David Abel	Procurement
18. B-Gen	Aung Thein	Psycho War
19. B-Gen	Kyaw Win	Medi Serv
20. B-Gen	Nyunt Tin	Arty/Armour
21. B-Gen	Than Htay	Supp/Transp
22. B-Gen	Thein Tun	Ordinance
23. B-Gen	Saw Lwin	Training
24. B-Gen	Win Shein	El/Me Eng
25. B-Gen	Thaung Myint	Army Eng
26. B-Gen	Myint Lwin	M Police
27. Col	Sein Lay	Signals
28. Col	Ye Htut	DS Museum
29. Col	Khin Mg Win	D Industries
30. Col	Myo Swe	Resettlement
31. Col	Aung Naing	DS Academy
32. Col	San Aung	Staff College
33. L-Col	Kyaw Win	D-DDSI

Note: (*) Member of SLORC or Cabinet, (**) = Member of SLORC and also Cabinet Minister, C of S = Chief of Staff, VC of S = Vice-Chief of Staff, C-in-C/A = Commander-in-Chief, Army, /N = Navy, /AF = Air Force, DDSI = Directorate of Defence Services Intelligence, OSS = Office of Strategic Studies, Spc Ops = Special Operations Bureau, Adj-Gen = Adjutant General, Qtm-Gen = Quartermaster General, Insp-Gen = Inspector General, J-Advo-Gen = Judge Advocate General, Arty = Artillery, El/Me Eng = Electrical & Mechanical Engineers, M Police = Military Police, DS = Defence Services, D Industries = Defence Industries, D-DDSI = Deputy Director, DDSI.

BUSINESS IN BURMA

1 February 1995

"Eddie Bauer is a company that believes in global sourcing of merchandise... However, after carefully reviewing the current situation in Burma, the company has decided to move its future business from all Burmese factories to other factories around the world upon fulfilment of current contracts... After several months of researching the situation, we deemed that the political climate and growing opposition to trade in Burma posed a potential threat to our future manufacturing opportunities... We can no longer support future business in Burma."

Contacts:**WOMEN OF BURMA**

MON WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION, P O Box 1, Sanglaburi, Kanchanaburi, Thailand

KARENNI WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION, P O Box 19, Mae Hong Son 58000, Thailand

KAREN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION, P O Box 5, Mae Sot, Tak 63110, Thailand

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF SHAN STATE, P O Box 41, Mae Hong Son 58000, Thailand

INDIGENOUS WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CENTRE, P O Box 169, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand. Tel/Fax: 66 (53) 278-945.

NEWS GROUPS

Asian HR Commission	Fax: 852 698-6367
Burma Affairs	Fax: 44 (171) 924-3147
Burma Alert	Fax: 1 (819) 657-5403
Burma Büro	Fax: 49 (2173) 83364
Burma Issues	Fax: 66 (2) 631-0133
Burma Monitor	Fax: 1 (718) 854-5910
Burma Review	Fax: 1 (718) 639-8009
Burmese Relief	Fax: 81 (7442) 46254
CRDB Bulletin	Fax: 1 (714) 635-7266
DVB Radio, Oslo	Fax: 47 2211-4988
Human Rights in Burma	Fax: 61 (9) 458-9511

Readers are requested to Fax or e-mail additional numbers in their possession to the BURMA ALERT at Fax: 1 (819) 647-5403, E-mail: yawngghwe@hookup.net. Thank you.