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October 14, 1996.

President William Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington DC 20500
United States of America.

Dear Mr President

Re: Dialogue and Peace Settlements in Burma

I am a Burmese national presently residing in Adelaide Australia. I firstly would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr President and the Government of United States of America for your continuing support to the Burma democracy and human rights movements. In this connection, I am particularly grateful to you for assigning the U.S. Special Envoys on Burma, Ambassador William Brown and Mr Stanley Roth, in order to organize a coordinated response to the situation in Burma by the America's friends and allies.

I am writing Mr President for your continuing help with regards to the dialogue between the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD), representatives of ethnic minorities and ruling military council - the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). The leadership of the SLORC have continued refusing to enter dialogue with the opposition National League for Democracy. I therefore call upon the Government of United States to help in persuading the top-military leaders to initiate dialogue with the National League for Democracy. I also appeal you to persuade the Burmese military leaders to conclude ceasefire with Karen National Union.

I also call upon Mr President and the U.S. Congress to support the United Nations in the effort to improve human rights situation in Burma. I particularly call on you and the U.S. Congress to support the U.N. Security Council in creating safety zones for our refugees and displaced people.

I especially call your attention to the reports of Burma's increasing opium poppy cultivation and heroine production. The military government of Burma over the years have not made any meaningful effort to reduce this drug problem; the drug related corruptions are therefore beginning to take roots within the Burma military. I therefore call upon you and the U.S. Congress to assist in the efforts to reduce the opium poppy cultivation in Burma; and encourage Burma's neighbours to implement measures against the drug trade, especially drug money-laundering by Burma army personnel and Burmese nationals.

The Burmese military leadership so far have not shown the willingness to resolve the human rights and political problems by a peaceful dialogue. In the event of current U.N. initiatives produce only un-satisfactory results in solving problems, considerations need be made of removing the military leadership from the office. I therefore call upon you and Government of United States to continue support and to keep close attention to the situation in Burma.

Finally, I thank Mr President for your kind attention to Burma matters. The continuing support to Burma democracy movement by U.S. Department of State and U.S. Congress are also much appreciated by the Burmese people.

Yours respectfully and sincerely,

Mj:
14/10/96
(U Ne Oo)

copy to:

1. Hon. Warren Christopher, U.S. Secretary of State, 2201 C Street NW, Washington DC 20520-7512, U.S.A.

October 14, 1996.

HON. SENATOR JESSE HELMS
THE CHAIRMAN
U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
WASHINGTON DC 20510-6255
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Dear Sir,

I am a Burmese national currently residing in Australia and I thank you for your kind efforts in writing to the U.S. President about the deteriorating situation in Burma. As a Burmese national, I am very much encouraged by the attention given to Burma by the United States Congress.

Enclosed with this letter is my appeal to the President Clinton. As the Hon. Senator has pointed out in your letter to the President, the situation in Burma calls for serious attention by the international community. I have been making appeals, particularly to the United Nations System, to implement range of measures including the U.N. Security Council action. I call upon the Hon. Senator and United States Congress to support the U.N. Security Council actions on Burma. I believe that such action will help to restore democracy, the rule of law and human rights in Burma.

In closing, I once again thank you and the United State Congress for your continuing attention to Burma matters.

Yours respectfully and sincerely,

Mj:
14/10/96
(U Ne Oo)





United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 18, 1996

Dr. U Ne Oo
48/2 Ayliffes Road
St Marys SA 5042
Australia

Dear Dr. U Ne Oo:

We appreciate your report on Burma's refugee situation and letter to Secretary Christopher, which was forwarded to me for reply. We note your suggestion that a safety zone be created in Burma.

The United States, like the United Nations, has strongly criticized the human rights violations by the government and military in Burma. As you made reference to in your letter, this criticism has caused authorities in Burma to deny visitation to Burma by the UNHCR's Special Rapporteur. The United States is committed to taking an active role in the process of resolving this issue. We have worked hard to raise our concerns about Burma with other countries and have made progress in gaining agreement with several ASEAN countries to intervene privately with the Burmese junta to urge national reconciliation. We continue to urge international financial institutions not to provide support to Burma under current conditions. We maintain a range of unilateral sanctions and do not promote US commercial investment in or trade with Burma. We refrain from selling arms to Burma and have an informal agreement with our G-7 friends and allies to do the same.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin J. McGuire".

Kevin J. McGuire, Director
Office of Economic and Social Affairs
Bureau of International Organization
Affairs