The Spring Revolution Needs Solidarity

The purpose of this Bulletin, which we hope is but the first of a regular issue, is to raise awareness of Myanmar’s Spring Revolution against the Tatmadaw dictatorship – not as an end in itself, but with the express purpose of building international solidarity and winning material support for the many ordinary people who are playing an heroic role.

Nothing comparable to what has been happening in Myanmar since the coup has occurred in this part of Asia since the region became the engine of the global economy. Millions of civil servants and other workers have been on strike for four months; many have already lost everything. Roughly 90% of students from kindergarten on up are boycotting class, as parents refuse to send their children to be indoctrinated under dictatorship.

The rural population, which sat out during past uprisings against various Burmese coup regime since 1962, and in all surrounding countries are systematically abused and exploited as a cheap labor force, have finally stood up and rallied to the revolution’s slogans of democracy and social justice even more energetically than the townspeople. Women and girls have been the most outspoken of all in their opposition to military rule, and are a clear majority in the protests which continue around the country every day.

In areas where brute repression has made continued protests impossible, the rich attempt to get back to ‘normality’ while the majority place their hopes in the continuing general strike – the Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) – and in a growing armed insurrection. In a rebellion against decades of nationalist and racist regime propaganda, a generation of young people including from the dominant Bamar population are fleeing into the hills to join the Ethnic Armed Organizations that have long resisted the

Deadly Day in Mandalay – An Interview

The regime killed 150 people on March 27: Myanmar Military Day, which protestors attempted to reclaim as Anti-Fascist Revolution Day. It was also Thit Chone’s 16th birthday. He recounts his experience when plainclothes soldiers opened fire on the protest he was in and arrested him and his older brother, who remains in prison.

Had you heard the rumors that the regime was planning to shoot protestors on that day?

Yeah, I saw it coming. My mom told me not to go protest on that day, but I felt that if I didn’t go the revolution would crumble to dust. As that day approached, I kept getting the gut feeling that the majority was terrorized into fear and beaten up. A solid mass turned into a bunch of people. If I didn’t go protest, there would be one less. Most of my friends put a break on protesting after the February 28 crackdown in Mandalay. Before March 27 I had already come within an inch of getting bashed by a convoy of soldiers.

100% of donations will go to those on the frontlines of the Spring Revolution.

Venmo @Myanmar-Solidarity Cash App $MyanmarSolidarity

Targeted donations may be possible. Recipients will be notified of the source of the donation if requested.

Contact: MyanmarSolidarity@protonmail.com

facebook.com/MyanmarSolidarityBulletin Labor donated. All photos and events covered June 11–17
Intro continued from page 1

the military and receive training in guerilla warfare.

The shadow government – an underground parliament (CRPH) and executive committee (NUG), composed of members elected with over 80% of the vote in November 2020 who have avoided arrest since the coup – has endorsed these efforts and refused any compromise or negotiations with the military. Lacking a state apparatus, this shadow government continues to exercise its authority purely through the consent of the public and the grassroots organizations. Under popular pressure it has declared the firings and evictions of striking workers illegal, made public utilities free, implemented social security and CDM support, taken important steps towards reconciling the injustices suffered by Myanmar’s ethnic minorities, burned the Constitution and promised elections to a constituent assembly.

This historic popular uprising is occurring at the same time as social movements in the West are finally reviving, after decades of retreat. Despite this, Myanmar’s Spring Revolution has received tragically little solidarity and support thus far. This must change. Our movements here are struggling with the same issues that people in Myanmar are in a life-and-death fight over. If we allow these people to be crushed, then whatever progress we make in our own country won’t be enough to save humanity from a future that is more authoritarian, more unjust, more cynical and crueler than the present.

But, alternatively, even modest support from abroad would go a long way in Myanmar right now – if not enough to topple the dictatorship immediately, it would certainly provide the revolution with the breathing space to regroup, reflect and debate the way forward. This includes the goal that people in Myanmar have stated since the beginning, of spreading the revolution to neighboring countries where the majority are oppressed under the same type of dictatorships and “disciplined democracies”.

This is an opportunity for social movements in the United States and other Western countries to establish themselves as powers in global politics, and thus a real force to be reckoned with at home. People in Myanmar are waiting for our support. We hope that what you see in this and future issues of this bulletin will convince you how much they deserve it.

Civil Disobedience Movement

Since February, millions of workers in Myanmar have been participating in CDM: a general strike to bring down the dictatorship. This movement is strongest among, but not limited to, public sector workers, whose refusal to work under the coup regime prevents the junta from exercising effective control over most of the country.

Hundreds of thousands of CDM workers have already been fired. To make matters worse, many live in public housing and are being evicted en masse for their political activity. The National Unity Government has implemented a system of direct cash payments to these striking workers, but few have actually received any money – virtually none at all in the private sector.

CDM Railway Workers – A Report from a Civil Society Support Group in Yangon

The Yangon Circle Train, Myanmar's only commuter rail, remains ground to a halt as over 90% of workers remain on strike in support of CDM. Following mass evictions in March and April, most workers have relocated to semi-rural areas near Yangon. Many report having relocated two to three times due to threats from security forces. At the end of May, a majority of Circle Train workers received formal letters of suspension. Although the railway workers have not received salaries in over three months, this is an additional blow. Only about 100 workers have received some salary replacement through private donations; others rely on limited savings and small contributions from family and friends.

I want to mention their salaries were not enough for their daily lives even before the coup. I mean they are lower salary people. They have no extra money to fight for the long term. They have loans to pay in normal times. Some also have large families or disabled parents. Now they have a lot of pressure because they have no salary to pay the loan. They want [temporary private-sector] jobs but no one gives them a chance to work because they are CDM workers and some of them are in dangerous situations [at risk of reprisals from the junta].

In sections of the countryside, people now daily take an oath to commit themselves with all their heart to the struggle for democracy.
CDM Medical Workers

Doctors, healthcare workers and medical students were early leaders of the anti-coup movement and major targets of reprisal by the junta. This repression continues, even as Myanmar enters a third wave of COVID due to the near-collapse of the country’s healthcare infrastructure and the reopening of some schools creating new hotspots for the virus.

On the 14th, CDM medical staff in Ayeyarwady Region were ordered to vacate from their public housing quarters.

On the 17th, the regime arrested the national immunization director, Dr. Htar Htar Lin, and charged an additional 26 doctors as terrorists under the Unlawful Association Act, for an alleged conspiracy to support the NUG shadow government.

CDM Teachers

Since schools reopened on June 1, teachers have been boycotting class in almost the same proportion as students. As the junta’s crackdowns have driven others off the streets, teachers have become an increasingly central fixture of protests – immediately identifiable by their white and green uniforms.

Some 150,000 teachers were fired even before classes were supposed to begin, and many thousands more since. This past week there was an uptick of arrests of teachers for participating in CDM, including seven in Tanintharyi Region. On the 14th, three detained teachers were each sentenced to three years in prison for inciting students to boycott.

Student Boycott

We don’t want the military’s slave education system!

The regime’s attempt to reopen universities in May and grade schools at the start of June has been a flop. There are no exact figures on attendance: in some urban areas it might be near 20% in many villages not a single student is in class.

Even during the decade of elected governments that preceded the coup, the military retained control over education in Myanmar. Now people are determined to “tear up dictatorship by the roots,” which includes overthrowing the ideology and rote discipline imposed in the schools. School buildings have become a major focus of protests during the past month, and in some rural areas children have been assembling at dawn to demonstrate.

On June 14, Khit Thit Media released a leaked video of a military colonel warning teachers and parents in Kin Maw village in Tanintharyi that local children will be seized if at least ninety students do not turn up to school by June 21. At present, only 4 out of 180 pupils in the village are attending class.

Protestors in Hongpa village, Hpakant Township shout defiant slogans through the school gate; children in Shwe Pan Khaing village, Yinmabin Township meet up at dawn to hold a rally.

The education systems in Myanmar and neighboring authoritarian states demand mindless memorization and obedience. The new generation being forged in Myanmar will never be slaves.

Interview continued from page 1

How were you different from most of your friends?

I’ve been passionate about the political landscape of Myanmar since I was in Grade-9. It was our fault not to expect the coup. The military could have seized power anytime they wished. The National League for Democracy (NLD) was walking on eggshells. The military had them on toast, but the NLD government did nothing to square up to it as if it would never transpire. We didn’t protest the Rohingya genocide, for example.

So what happened after you left home that day?

I went with my older brother, as I had many times before. A few other comrades came across us at the protest (they also got arrested). We were marching down 30th Street in the immediate vicinity of the police administration building when soldiers in plain clothes who had been lurking around the protest pulled
out guns and started shooting. A man passed away from being shot, right before our very eyes.

We ran away helter-skelter. About fifteen chased us; they tried to back us up against the walls, to block our way. As a last resort we gave up and put our hands up. A group in the ball park of thirty of us were caught, including my brother and myself. I thought I was going to be wasted. One of the police had a revolver pointed at my head as if he was going to shoot me. My whole life flashed before me at that point.

How were you treated after your arrest?
They threatened to shoot me and tell my parents that I was killed. I had to use the same water both for washing my face and answering the call of nature. I was horrified initially, but as I adjusted myself to the new circumstances I wasn’t afraid. For all of their talk they were paper tigers; minions who had no power to decide what to do with me. That evening all the others were sent to prison and have been detained since that day. I spent the night in jail, but was released on account of being underage. I was more than happy to see my parents, and to be alive.

How is your brother in prison? What has your life been like since then?
He’s been calm and tranquil, because he had already expected to be arrested. But he is a bit down about his wife, who is heavily pregnant. I’m just a poet trying to contribute my literary pieces to magazines and journals.

*(June 15)*

**Weekly Digest of Myanmar Bulletins**

Many new grassroots publications have appeared in Myanmar in recent months. A significant portion of these began in March after the regime cut off the internet in the countryside: initially as simple compilations of Facebook posts to keep villagers informed, but evolved since then. Here are the contents of a small selection of bulletins published last week:

---

**TuMee (Rifle)**  
Week 5, 15 June 2021

- A tribute to Che Guevara  
- Weekly News  
- Poetry  
- Buddhism and Revolution  
- Cartoons  
- Two Monks in the Burmese Revolution  
- Charts tracking the deaths of regime forces  
- Why is it Important to Keep Protesting in the Streets?

---

**Shatjam**  
Vol. 1 No. 8, 16 June 2021

- Weekly News  
- Poetry  
- Interview with a War Refugee

---

**Molotov**  
Vol. 1, No. 11, 14 June 2021

- A Tribute to Che Guevara  
- Poetry  
- How the Military’s Education System and Ideological Propaganda Keeps the Regime Alive  
- How to Conduct Guerrilla Warfare (part 2)  
- Weekly News Summary

---

**Lagon Eain**  
No. 1, Vol. 7, 11 June 2021

- Has the Tide of Revolution Receded?  
- Is [ethnic] Mon Politics Going Underground?  
- The Right to Secede  
- Interviews with Parents on the School Boycott  
- Weekly News  
- Poetry

---

**Sitho (Towards)**  
Vol. 1 No. 12

- Why Soldiers Should Leave the Army  
- We’ve Been Putting Our Hearts on the Bow for Revolution  
- Riot Police: a poem  
- Either All Will be Free, or All Will Starve  
- Report on arrested and missing Dagon University students  
- Report on defecting soldiers, and repression within the military’s ranks  
- Update on the battle in Kayah State  
- New civilian aid campaign to feed CDM workers  
- Report on assassination of the junta administrator in Tamwe  
- New anti-fascist group formed  
- The NUG’s recent proclamations and activity  
- Report on the Kyonpyaw Massacre

---

Scan Here to access hundreds more photos and images from this week, as well as the PDF of this Bulletin.
Che’s Birthday

On June 14, demonstrations were held for Che Guevara’s birthday. We asked a villager why people in the countryside participated in this campaign:

I only just learned about Che. He has nothing to do with Myanmar, but the purpose of Che and the Burmese people is the same. This campaign was created to imitate Che to fight injustice to the end. People in Myanmar are prepared to die to fight injustice.

—Zarli (S. K. T.)

Repression and Resistance

News of Regime Terrorism and the Fight Against It

On June 12, the elected NUG shadow government’s Minister of Defense, U Yee Mon, delivered an address to the graduation ceremony for the training of the People’s Defense Force (PDF) junior brigade commanders (batch 1) and urban guerilla forces (batch 7): “The coup means the declaration of war on the people, and the People’s Defense Force will win this war for the people.”

Local defense forces and guerillas arose around Myanmar as the regime cracked down on protests in March. On May 5, the NUG recognized this decentralized resistance as the PDF – a transitional force to a new Federal Army to be formed in alliance with the Ethnic Armed Organizations (EAOs)* – and declared its intention to facilitate their acquisition of arms and training. At a June 4 press conference the NUG went further, stating that all forces fighting the regime are legitimate and will receive support, whether or not they affiliate with the PDF.

*Earlier, on March 17, the CRPH shadow parliament proclaimed that all oppressed minorities have a fundamental right to their own EAOs.

Chin State

6/11 – Ten regime soldiers were killed in clashes with the Hakha CDF. A further seventeen, including a captain, were killed by the Thantlang CDF.

6/12 – According to the Chinland Defense Force (CDF), 165 regime soldiers have been killed and another 123 wounded in fighting in the state since April 24. In the same period, about 30 members of the resistance were killed.

6/12 – Twelve police and three administrative staff defected from the regime in Mindat, joining the Civil Disobedience Movement.

6/12 – The Mindat PDF declared the military-aligned Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) a terrorist organization, as its members have been openly participating in repression alongside the regime.

Magway Region

The dictatorship tightened its control over the road west from Kyaikhtyu, which had been the main source of aid for refugees expelled from Mindat: the town in ethnic Chin State which was conquered by the military in a land and air assault last month.

6/11 – A bombing occurred in Magway town.

6/12 – In Gangaw Township, thousands of ethnic Yaw people fled into the forest and mountains, following regime raids on 10 villages along the Gangaw-Kale road.

6/15 – In Pauk Township, the police torched 200 of the 230 houses in Kinma village; an elderly couple was burned to death in the process. The attack was apparently in retaliation for an ambush in the area on May 31, in which thirty of the regime’s forces were killed by homemade landmines.

Sagaing Region

6/12 – In Minkin Township, hundreds fled from Yin Mar village as it was raided by troops.

6/14 – The Minkin PDF announces that it will make targeted attacks against USDP members who have been donning military uniforms and participating in regime violence.

6/14 – In Depayin Township, regime forces stormed Boke and Satpyarkyin villages, following the assassination of two informants in nearby Kyi village and the shooting of a former administrator in Inpin village on the 13th.
6/14 & 16 – In Taze Township, two former village administrators accused of acting as informants to the military council were assassinated by Taze People’s Comrades guerillas.

6/15 – Fighting broke out between local PDF and regime forces around the border of Kani and Minkin townships, after soldiers raided villages in the area.

6/15 – The formation of new People’s Defense Forces was announced in Pale and Tamu townships.

6/16 – In Kanbalu Township, fifty members of the USDP assembled at the local party office and then ransacked Yi Dway village with guns, clubs and swords. On June 2, a local defense team had killed a deputy police chief with homemade weapons.

6/16 – In Minkin Township, four regime soldiers were killed in a battle in which fascist Pyithu-sit militia members fought alongside the regime. The PDF subsequently retreated, due to sensitive photos leaked on Facebook.

6/15 – Fighting broke out between local PDF and regime forces around the border of Kani and Minkin townships, after soldiers raided villages in the area.

6/15 – The formation of new People’s Defense Forces was announced in Pale and Tamu townships.

6/16 – In Kanbalu Township, fifty members of the USDP assembled at the local party office and then ransacked Yi Dway village with guns, clubs and swords. On June 2, a local defense team had killed a deputy police chief with homemade weapons.

6/16 – In Minkin Township, four regime soldiers were killed in a battle in which fascist Pyithu-sit militia members fought alongside the regime. The PDF subsequently retreated, due to sensitive photos leaked on Facebook.

A banner at a demonstration in Myaing Township declares solidarity with the ethnic minorities of the hills; Monywa June 14.

Mandalay

6/11 – A bombing occurred in Myingyan.

6/13 & 14 – Several buildings in the city linked to the National League for Democracy were attacked with guns and grenades by plain-clothed assailants.

6/15 – In Myingyan Township, fifty troops raided Kwan Saik village and arrested eighteen people, after the former village head, an informant, was seriously wounded in a stabbing that morning. Two of the villagers were killed under interrogation, while the others were released late on the 16th.

Yangon

6/13 – The car of a junta ward administrator in Sanchaung was bombed.

6/14 – The electricity supply office of Thanlyin and ward administration offices in South Dagon and Insein were bombed between 7 and 8pm.

6/16 – The deputy education officer of Kyauktan Township was shot dead by an anonymous gunman.

6/16 – A junta-appointed ward administrator was assassinated in Hlaingthaya, Yangon’s factory district.

Ayeyarwady Region

6/11 – Bombings occurred in Ngathaingchaung, Pathein and Pyapon.

Bago Region

6/17 – A junta ward administrator and assistant were seriously injured in a bombing in Bago town.

Kayin (Karen) State

6/11 – At least seven bombings took place in Hpa-an before dawn; targets included ward administration offices, the Road Transportation Administration Department, traffic police offices, and High School No. 3.

6/16 – A man who earlier rammed his car into protestors was assassinated in Payathonzu.

Kayah (Karenni) State and Shan State (South)

Since late May, regime terror in these ethnic Karenni areas has displaced over 150,000 civilians (according to the UNHCR) and devastated towns that were noted for their large and creative daily protests.

6/11 – The Irrawaddy documented the junta’s destruction of rice and medicine for 3,000 refugees in Pekon.

6/11 – RFA reported that the regime is blocking roads into Kayah State and searching vehicles to prevent aid from reaching refugees; that aid workers are being arrested; and that one aid worker was shot dead by soldiers that morning.

6/11 – Commanders from the Karenni Nationalities Defence Force (KNDF) – an alliance of local PDF forces from Hpruso, Demoso, Loikaw, Moebye and Pekon – met with representatives of the junta, local Christian leaders, and three pre-existing ethnic-Karenni armed organizations (the KNLP, KNPLF, and KNPD) to discuss the humanitarian situation.

6/15 – The KNDF announced a temporary ceasefire with the regime. Kayahliphu Youth, representing young civilian resistance fighters within the KNDF, disassociated themselves from this ceasefire agreement.

6/16 – The Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP), which has had a ceasefire with the Tatmadaw since 2012, announced that it will no longer tolerate regime killings and cruelty.

6/16 – An explosion was reported at the headquarter of the ethnic Pa-O National Organization (PNO).

A car crashed into a protest in Yangon on June 15.
6/17 – The regime committed new artillery strikes and shootings in Demoso, despite the ceasefire with the KNDF.

Shan State (North and East)

6/16 – Hundreds of villagers were displaced in the northern part of the state in clashes between the regime and the Northern Alliance: three Ethnic Armed Organizations (TNLA, AA and MNDAA) that abstained from the 2010s ceasefire agreements.

6/16 – Clashes broke out around Kutkai between the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) and the Tatmadaw. The fighting intensified on the 17th.

Kachin State

6/11 – The KIA attacked a regime checkpoint in Waingmaw Township, and clashed with the Tatmadaw near Daw Phon Yang village in Bhamo Township.

6/12 – The Kachin National Organization (KNO) announced the formation of the Kachin State Army, Special Brigade 108 in support of NUG, CRPH and Gen-Z. The KIA denounced the formation of this new armed group and claimed to be the only legitimate armed force of the ethnic Kachin people.

6/13 – A regime convoy was attacked by landmines on the Myitkyina-Myitsone Road.

6/13 – In Putao Township, the regime conducted training for fascist Pyithu-sit militia to prepare it to fight against the KIA.

Save the Children Myanmar reported that more than 100 attacks have been made on schools and education facilities using improvised explosives devices and stun grenades. However, The Irrawaddy reported that in a leaked letter to Pyithu-sit groups across the country, the pro-junta leaders of the movement issued instructions to bomb schools and spread misinformation on social media, tea shops, markets, banks and so on to claim that they were carried out by the anti-regime squads loyal to the NUG.

General News

Trial of Aung San Suu Kyi Begins

On the 14th the trial got underway of Aung San Suu Kyi, Myanmar’s imprisoned popular State Counsellor whose National League for Democracy (NLD) won over 80% of the vote in November 2020 elections. Leading up to the February 1 coup, the military and its supporters closely echoed Trump’s rhetoric of election fraud without evidence. The actual charges ASSK is going to trial for include allegations of corruption, leaking state secrets to her own cabinet, violating COVID restrictions, and owning an unlicensed Walkie-Talkie.

NUG Renounces New Junta Debts

The junta’s State Administration Council (SAC) announced plans to sell off treasury bonds worth MMK 500 billion. The NUG’s Minister of Planning, Finance, Investment and Commerce, U Tin Tun Naing, declared these bonds illegal and that the democratically elected government will not honor them.

KIO Reigns in the Rural Land Movement

The Kachin Independence Organization (KIO), the political wing of the KIA, threatened retribution against anyone who seized lands occupied by a now-destroyed Yuzana Co. factory in Hukawng Valley – including farmers attempting to divide it into plots without the KIO’s permission. In other parts of Myanmar, farmers having been taking back and farming their former lands expropriated by Yuzana and other military-linked companies.

Bad Neighbors

VOA reports that the Thai regime is attempting to crack down on the cross-border black market trade of guns and ammunition.

Chinese authorities in the cities of Shweli and Kyigoung put out a cash bounty for information leading to the capture of undocumented immigrants from Myanmar.

Yintia Group, a Beijing-based mining conglomerate, made a bid to buy Myanmar Metals (MYL), an Australian corporation that halted its operations after the coup.

A bomb exploded at a Chinese-backed clothing factory in Ayeyarwady Region on the 11th. The Irrawaddy published a report on the 15th that the junta has signed an agreement with China to start work on a number of dams on the Salween River that had been blocked for a decade due to public protest.

Good Neighbor

On the 15th, Mizoram chief minister Zoramthanga officially sanctioned money for relief operations for Myanmar refugees in the state. In March, Zoramthanga denounced Prime Minister Modi’s order directing the four states bordering Myanmar – Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh – to prevent an influx of refugees and to deport those who had already arrived, stating that this order was “not acceptable” to Mizoram.

Meanwhile, Justice for Myanmar reported increased arms sales from India to the Myanmar military since the coup.

MyanmarSolidarity.org

Our future website – we need help developing this space!
A Note from the Editor

The Myanmar diaspora has been making great sacrifices to provide assistance to the Spring Revolution. In an effort to build broader support, I will do the best I can to publish this bulletin regularly, but early issues will leave room for improvement. I hope that it can grow to become a platform for voices from the grassroots of the revolution to reach an international audience, and that in the future Burmese activists will assume a leading role in its publication and utilize it as a vehicle for organizing the movement.

Please contact us with questions, criticisms, submissions (in English or Burmese) for future issues, and suggestions for how we can improve this Bulletin and our fundraising efforts.

– Michael Sladnick

#Black4Rohingya

On June 13, protests in solidarity with the Rohingya were held around Myanmar. This came on the heels of the NUG’s June 3 declaration that the Rohingya are “entitled to citizenship by laws that will accord with fundamental human rights and democratic federal principles” – by far the strongest statement on the Rohingya ever made by any Burmese government.

Whereas those on the frontlines of the fight for democracy have repeatedly expressed solidarity with the Rohingya, the All Arakanese Solidarity Committee (a group of politicians claiming to represent Rakhine State’s Buddhist majority) denounced the NUG’s commitment to equal rights. The Arakan Army (AA), the largest Ethnic Armed Organization in Rakhine, has been silent on the Rohingya since the coup. But on June 16, the AA released some two dozen regime prisoners. Its information officer credited this to improved relations between the armed group and the Tatmadaw.

Thant Myint-U vs the NUG

An article appeared in the July/August 2021 issue of Foreign Affairs, “Myanmar’s Coming Revolution,” by Thant Myint-U, the grandson of former UN general-secretary U Thant. Although this article appears sympathetic to the Spring Revolution, it is anything but. Whereas people in Myanmar are fighting and dying to uphold the authority of their own elected representatives, the National Unity Government figures nowhere in Thant Myint-U’s proposals, made here in one of the most influential global policy journals. A key advisor to the junta during the post-2008 reforms to semi-democracy, he first warns the public not to expect foreign help, then advises the Great Powers to respect the “unique psychology of the generals” and gently push them to undertake another “peaceful transition back to an elected civilian government.”

The NUG, CRPH, the NLD and all the forces of Myanmar Democracy have rejected any negotiations with the junta. The only solution to the crisis is to build direct international support for the struggle to overthrow the dictatorship and tear it out by the roots. Mr. Thant Myint-U should stop his scheming at once, and get back to writing history books. Shame on him.

Solidarity Actions

Over the weekend of June 12–13, protests demanding that the G7 recognize the NUG were organized by Global Myanmar Spring Revolution in diaspora communities in 48 cities around the world: in the United States (NYC, DC, Jacksonville, Denver, Portland, SF, LA); Canada (Montréal, Toronto, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Vancouver); Ireland (Dublin); the United Kingdom (Cornwall); Netherlands (The Hague); Belgium (Brussels); France (Paris); Italy (Rome); Austria (Vienna); Czech Republic (Prague); Germany (Frankfurt, Berlin); Denmark (Copenhagen); Norway (Oslo, Froland, Stavanger, Bergen, Ålesund); Sweden (Stockholm); Finland (Helsinki); Israel (Tel Aviv); Australia (Perth, Sydney, Brisbane); New Zealand (Auckland); South Korea (Seoul, Incheon, Suwon, Busan, Uijeongbu, Gimpo, Gwangju); and Japan (Tokyo, Shizuoka, Kobe, Saga, Fukuoka, Sapporo).

Additional protests for Myanmar were held the same weekend in other cities of Germany: Bielefeld, Cologne, Freiburg, Hamburg, Heidelberg, Hemer, Konstanz, Leipzig, and Munich.

Youth for Myanmar held a fundraiser in Minneapolis featuring Miss Universe Myanmar, Thuzar Wint Lwin, to purchase water filters for war refugees in Karen State.

Anti Dictatorship in Burma - DC Metro Area, ADB (DCMA), held protests outside embassies of China and Brunei during the week.

In Chicago, the CHI Tea Alliance, including members of the Myanmar diaspora, joined the local Global Solidarity with Hong Kong protest held in over fifty cities.

A Note from the Editor

The Myanmar diaspora has been making great sacrifices to provide assistance to the Spring Revolution. In an effort to build broader support, I will do the best I can to publish this bulletin regularly, but early issues will leave room for improvement. I hope that it can grow to become a platform for voices from the grassroots of the revolution to reach an international audience, and that in the future Burmese activists will assume a leading role in its publication and utilize it as a vehicle for organizing the movement.

Please contact us with questions, criticisms, submissions (in English or Burmese) for future issues, and suggestions for how we can improve this Bulletin and our fundraising efforts.

– Michael Sladnick