To, Sally.

BBC

ကမ္ဘတီဟင်ပြာ်ဒဒိုက်ညးခုင်မန်

MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT

JANUARY 1993

THE FIVE POINTS OF THE AIM OF MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

1. Resettlement of the refugees who become homeless due to the oppression of Rangoon Military Regime.

2. To help for the welfare of the refugees who become jobless due to the oppression of Rangoon Military Regime.

3. To take care and look after the health of the refugees.

4. To fight against illiteracy for the children in the refugee camps.

5. To struggle for human rights and equality.

THE ORGANIZATION
OF
MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

[CENTRAL]

1. NAI TIN AUNG ..CHAIRMAN
2. NAI SOE THAN ..SECRETARY GENRAL
3. PHRA WONGSA PALA ..COMMITTEE MEMBER
4. NAI ORK PUNG ..COMMITTEE MEMBER
5. NAI KIT DUM ..COMMITTEE MEMBER
6. NAI CHIT NYUNT ..COMMITTEE MEMBER
7. NAI MON NHAUNG ..COMMITTEE MEMBER
8. NAI DAUNG HTAW ..COMMITTEE MEMBER

BURMA CHANGES ARE COSMETIC

The new year for 1993 was opened in Rangoon with the inauguration of false national convention, aimed at drafting a new constitution for future Burma, held in January, 1993 by the SLORC. The delegates who attended the national convention were specially selected by the SLORC. Knowing clearly that the SLORC's national convention held under the gun point and bayonet is in essence not much different from the past 1974 constitution which defended the interest of the top brass of the generals, the people of all nationalities in Burma are now worried of the future of their country being bogged down in a whirlpool of civil war. In fact SLORC has no rights whatsoever at all to convene the national convention since it is not vested with power by the people. Recent changes being taken place in Burma politically are mere cosmetic. There are now thousand of political prisoners, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi still under detention. How can a constitution be drafted under such unacceptable political conditions. By releasing some political prisoners from the jail , uplifting the imposed martial law and pretending to hold a national convention for drafting constitution it does not mean at all that Burma is already on the right path of democracy. In fact the responsibility of drafting the constitution is not the business of the military generals but instead it is the business of the elected representatives of the people. The business of the generals is to immediately hand over the power to the elected representatives and go to their barracks and take care of the army. Besides, there are many prerequisite conditions politically which must be completely and inevitably fulfilled before drafting a meaningful constitution be made. These are unavoidable and unneglectable. These are :-

1. To immediately stop the civil war.
2. To unconditionally release all political prisoners.
3. To fully recognise the result of 1990 election held by the SLORC itself.
4. To honestly guarantee the safe return of all refugees, irrespective of religion and nationality.
5. To warmly accept the role of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in Burma politics.
6. To correctly solve the political problems in Burma by political solution.

Mon National Relief Committee

THE REFUGEE POPUPLATION OF THE FOUR CAMPS ARE AS FOLLOW

NO	CAMP	HOUSE HOLD	ADULT		CHILDREN		TOTAL	REMARK
			M	F	M	F		
1	LOH LOE	1149	1303	1431	2372	2378	7484	
2	PA YAW	175	209	219	312	356	1096	
3	PA MARK	84	97	120	132	148	497	
4	PRA CHAUB	192	209	218	241	339	1007	
	TOTAL	1600	1818	1988	3057	3221	10084	

THE CONSUMPTION NEEDED PER-MONTH FOR FOUR REFUGEE CAMPS

NO	CAMP	TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES	CONSUMPTION PER-MONTH				REMARK
			RICE (sack)	FISH (kg)	SALT (kg)	CHILLY (kg)	
1	LOH LOE	7484	1169	2494	2494	2494	
2	PA YAW	1096	171	365	365	365	
3	PA MARK	497	78	166	166	166	
4	PRA CHAUB	1007	157	335	335	335	
	TOTAL	10084	1575	3360	3360	3360	

THE MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

JANUARY 1993

NO	ORGANIZATION	RICE (sack)	FISH (kg)	SALT (kg)	CHILLY (kg)	REMARK
1	REMAINED FROM DECEMBER	243	-	7101	-	
2	COERR	100	1250	1000	100	
3	CONSORTIUM	1486	3750	2460	-	
	TOTAL	1829	5000	10561	100	

THE BALANCE OF THE MATERIALS RECEIVED AND CONSUMED IN THE FOUR REFUGEE CAMPS IN JANUARY 1993

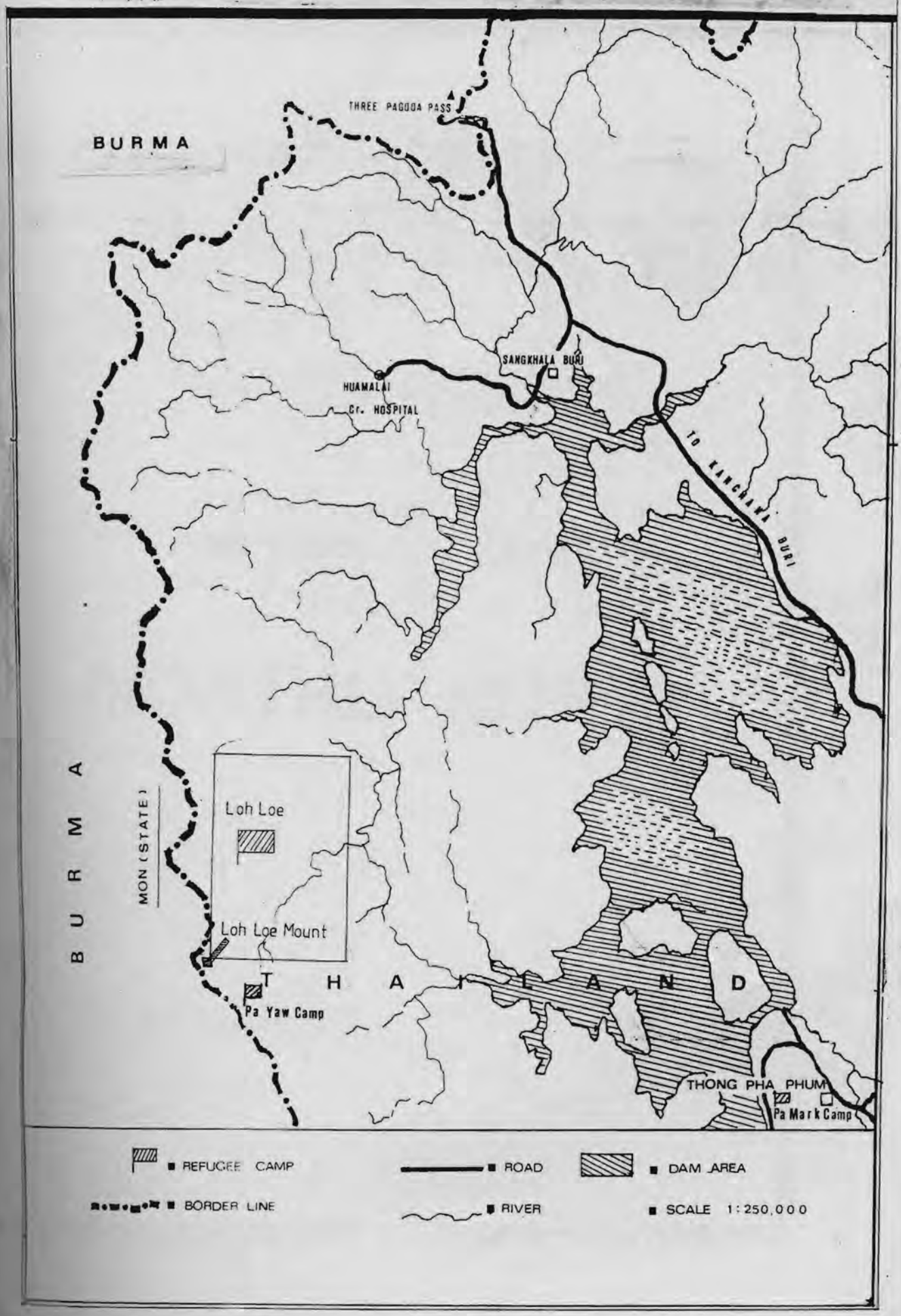
SUBJECT	RICE (sack)	FISH (kg)	SALT (kg)	CHILLY (kg)	REMARK
RECEIVED FROM THE VARIOUS REFUGEE RELIEF ORGANIZATION	1829	5000	10561	100	
DISTRIBUTED TO THE FOUR REFUGEE CAMPS IN JANUARY	1575	3360	3360	3360	
BALANCE REMAINED	254	1640	7201	-	

MEDICAL REPORT

Due to the lack of neutritious food in their daily meal, there are many cases of malnutrition and vitamin deficiency among the people in the camps. These cases are very common especially among the children and pregnant women as they need more and better food than any other people.

The other common diseases are, as usual, malaria and resperatory tract infection. The cases of diarrhoea are very common, too.

The list of the number of I.P.D and O.P.D patients who have been given medical treatment during this month is mentioned below.

NO	HOSPITAL	I.P.D	O.P.D	TOTAL	REMARK
1	LOH LOE	165	343	508	
2	PA YAW	267	468	735	
3	PA MARK	179	364	543	
4	PRA CHAUB	276	391	667	
	TOTAL	887	1566	2453	

THE LOCATIONS OF MON REFUGEE CAMPS