

# BURMA ISSUES

March, 1997

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## PROTECTING HUMAN LIVES



*"We are crying SOS! We do not know even tomorrow."  
(From a letter written by a refugee in Pu Muang camp along the Thai/Burma  
border, March 21, 1997)*

## PROTECTING HUMAN LIVES

by N. Chan

On February 7, 1997, military troops from eight different Burmese battalions launched an attack against the Mergui-Tavoy District of Karen State. This is the largest district of the Karen State and lies just to the west of Thailand's Kanchanaburi Province. The attack was carried out by approximately 1,000 soldiers with support from 8 bulldozers (for making roads), 20 mules, 300 prisoners, and 300 villagers. The prisoners and villagers were used by the troops as porters to carry weapons, ammunition, and food supplies to the battle front.

On the following day, the Burmese troops divided into two columns and began their approach to the KNU's 4th Brigade Headquarters at Htee Kee. One column followed an old road constructed by the Japanese during World War II. This road runs along the northern arch of the Tennesarim River and then south between the Tennesarim and the Thai border.

The second column moved down the western side of the Tennesarim. They moved rapidly and burned villages as they advanced. Refugees immediately began moving towards the Thai/Burma border to seek safety.

By February 25, the Htee Kee headquarters had been abandoned, and the refugees had congregated at the Thai/Burma border. Thai soldiers finally allowed women and children to pass into Thailand, but all males, even as young as 13, were pushed back and told to either fight or surrender to Slorc.

Two temporary camps were established to house these new arrivals. Pu Muang camp is located west of Kanchanaburi Province and holds approximately 2,500 refugees, mostly women and children. Further south, opposite Thailand's Ratchaburi Province, another 3,576 refugees stay in Htaw Ma Pyo Hta camp inside Burma. The refugees in this last camp were repatriated by the Thai 9th Army who

claimed the area was a safe location. Only about a month after the refugees were relocated here, the Burmese military attacked the area and the refugees have had to flee, once again, into Thailand.

In the weeks following the establishment of these camps, the refugees have lived in constant fear of being forcibly repatriated, or being attacked by Slorc troops which are in the vicinity. Their fear of returning to Burma is not so much the fighting between the Burmese military and the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), but the terrible abuses which the Burmese army inflicts on them even when there is no fighting. They do not wish to stay in Thailand long, but believe it is not safe for them to return as long as the Burmese military occupies their homeland.

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**It is unfortunate that international bodies such as the UNHCR move so slowly, so cautiously and so fearfully. Their hesitance to truly work at protecting human lives results in the death and suffering of innocent villagers who seek only a peaceful and healthy life.**

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Despite massive evidence that it is not safe for the refugees to return to areas under the control of the Burmese military, the Thai 9th Army has made it clear that they want to repatriate all of the refugees in their area as quickly as possible.

The army's strategy may be twofold. First they appear to be making life as miserable for the refugees as possible.

International relief agencies are not permitted to provide the refugees simple thatched roofing to help protect them from the burning dry season sun. Food is scarce. Very few visitors are allowed into the camp so the refugees feel isolated and alone.

The refugees feel that their every movement is being controlled by the Thai soldiers. A notice, in Thai, was recently posted at the entrance to Pu Muang camp and the refugees understand it to lay down regulations as follows:

- No person entering from the war zone will be allowed to enter the camp.
- Reporters and writers without written permission will not be allowed to enter the camp.
- No donations can be made to the refugees without permission from the District Governor.
- Patients needing to be transferred to hospital in town will be carefully checked. No attendants will be allowed to travel with the patient.
- Health workers, relief workers and newsmen should not talk to the refugees directly.
- No armed men should be found in the camp. If found, effective action will be taken.
- Refugees are not allowed to cut wood or bamboo for shelters or for charcoal.

A second strategy is to convince the refugees that Slorc will welcome them back should they decide to return. On March 19th or 20th, Thai army officers met with Slorc officers behind Pu Muang camp. A few days later, these Thai army officers met with some of the refugee leaders. A letter, smuggled out by one of the refugees, summarizes the discussion.

*Continued on page 3*



*Continued from page 2*

"Today, Lt. Col Manna came to us and gave us a 3-hour lecture. He introduced Slorc's frontier development program to us demonstrating on a map of the Burma/Thai border. He emphasized Slorc's program at Three Pagodas Pass and tried to draw our interest. In his lecture, he mentioned:

1. The promise of prosperity given by Slorc.
2. The promise of peace and security.
3. We should forget the past and look forward to our future.

The last question he asked was, "If you do not wish to go back, where will you stay?"

The refugees see this as a threat and fear that within a few days they will be forced back into Burma and an uncertain future. The refugees of Pu Muang camp recently sent a letter to the UNHCR office in Bangkok, pleading for them to provide protection and aid.

In their letter they said, "Pu Muang and Htaw Ma Pyo Hta camps are far away from each other and both sites lack any real security from attack by Slorc or DKBA forces. Pu Muang is only one and a half hours walk away from the border. We can hear the sound of guns and fighting every day. Htaw Ma Pyo

Hta is still in the war zone and can be the target of Slorc attack at any time since they are using heavy weapons such as 120 mm guns with a long range. Sickness has been a problem at both places with deaths from diarrhoea nearing 30 at both sites. As the rainy season comes the death toll will surely increase from malaria, diarrhoea and typhoid. We humbly request you to consider our request and to grant the people in the camps recognition as refugees as defined by the UNHCR."

It is crucial now that the international community take on the responsibility of protecting human lives in Burma. The excuse that the governments around the world as well as the UN can not interfere because the national sovereignty of Burma must be respected can no longer be used. The people of Burma, themselves, are pleading for protection. Does not national sovereignty lie with them?

The protection of human life must be a priority of all nations, and especially of the UNHCR which has been established to protect and care for refugees. The fact that the residents of Pu Muang and Htaw Ma Pyo Hta presently live under such terrible fear and insecurity is sad evidence that the protection of human life is not taken seriously enough

by the august bodies.

The protection of human life in Burma must start with concerted efforts by all governments and non-government bodies concerned to pressure the Burmese military to pull out of these areas and allow the refugees to return home in security. Once the refugees have returned home, efforts to promote new peace negotiations can be initiated. Such negotiations must be open to international observers.

It is unfortunate that international bodies such as the UNHCR move so slowly, so cautiously and so fearfully. Their hesitance to truly work at protecting human lives results in the death and suffering of innocent villagers who seek only a peaceful and healthy life. This reluctance to make the protection of human life a top priority should not be allowed to continue.

#### Sources:

Various border sources



#### Note:

*The situation along the Thai/Burma border is changing constantly. Readers should be aware that, by the time they read the above report, the situation may be significantly different.*

## REFUGEE ISSUES

As the Burmese military continues its campaign through the Karen State, hundreds of thousands of villagers are being left homeless. They flee towards the Thai border hoping to find a temporary refuge. They do not wish to be refugees in a strange land, but want to return home when there is no longer a threat from the Burmese military. However, they often do not find the temporary refuge they seek in Thailand. The following report, filed by friends on the Thai/Burma border, illustrates the serious problems they continue to face.

**Kanchanaburi District**

The refugees at the Pu Muang site remain unsure of their future. They have been given no clear indication of how long they might be allowed to remain there. The fact that they are not allowed to build any semipermanent structures (even wooden platforms to raise themselves off the ground) leads them to believe that they will be moved to another place soon.

Adult males (over the age of 13) are increasingly afraid of being caught by the Thai authorities and being asked to leave the camp. They hide in the bushes at the edges of the camp whenever Thai soldiers are around. Border sources report that the 9th Infantry Division of the Thai Army had announced in the camp that as of Sunday, 16th March, adult males should not be seen in the camp; furthermore, that if the authorities were to enter the camp after that date they could arrest males as being illegal immigrants.

NGOs still have access for humanitarian assistance, but water sanitation remains problematic.

**Htaw Ma Pyo Hta**

The situation remains stable at this site. NGOs have access to deliver food and medicines though logistically the access road is difficult and will be impossible once the rains start.

A diarrhoea epidemic has abated, though many people remain sick.

Areas with better water sources and adequate drainage are being actively sought to try to move some of the people to healthier spots. The whole area was once a mine, and much of the flat land is now waterlogged mine refuse, making construction of latrines and wells difficult. Slorc military helicopters fly overhead at Maw Hta and Htaw Ma Pyo area regularly which has led to erroneous reports of air attacks.

**Prachuab Kiri Khan Province (Thailand)**

Border sources reported last week that a small number of displaced people had arrived at the Thai border, fleeing fighting in the area adjacent to Pranburi town, Hua Hin district.

Slorc troops began their offensive against the KNU township headquarters at Ler Ker, located near the border on about March 6, 1997. The fighting spread out, and villagers started to flee from the many villages along this area of the border. On March 10, it was reported that a small number of displaced people had crossed the border, at the points known as Ter Lwee and Thoo

Rae seeking safety. On March 15, these people were told that they could not stay there and that they must go back to the Burma side of the border. They crossed back to the Burma side and joined the 300 or more people massing there just at the border line. Since some of the displaced people were sick and elderly, the Karen authorities asked for, and were granted, a few days respite so that they could rest before having to find a new safe site where they could receive NGO assistance.

A new site has now been located at Htee Yaw Kee, a 2 days walk from the place where they are now. The new site is said to have good water and is some distance away from the fighting. NGOs can apply for permission to assist through this point on the border, though logistics will be difficult since the dirt road on the Thai side stops short of the border. From the end of the dirt road, it is said to be around 6 hours walk to the place where the refugees will settle. It will take some 2 to 3 days for all the 300 refugees to arrive there. If the fighting continues in the area, there could be many more displaced people coming to receive assistance at this place since the area has many large villages. Serious watery diarrhoea has been reported among the first group and there have been 9 to 10 deaths so far.

**KAREN REFUGEE COMMITTEE SEEKS UN HELP**

The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC), which is responsible to care for all Karen refugees along the Thai/Burma border, recently issued a statement requesting the Thai government to permit the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to help provide aid and protection for more than 92,000 Karen refugees now seeking shelter in Thailand. Thailand does not recognize these people as true refugees and therefore the UNHCR has no authority to take responsibility for them. The situation for these refugees has continued to deteriorate, and it is time the UNHCR stepped in to assist and protect them. The KRC statement says in part, "...The KRC would like to request the Royal Thai Government to permit the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to perform its mandated role in protection of refugee rights and security, and to continue to extend refuge, as before, to the Karen civilians who have been forced to seek refuge in the border area of Thailand." 970319

## INTERVIEW WITH A REFUGEE FROM THU KA

*The following is an interview with a refugee at Thu Ka collected by an individual visiting the area between 13th and 15th March. The refugee's name has been withheld due to fear of reprisals against those talking to outsiders. The refugee is a 34 year old male, and was interviewed on March 12, 1997.*

In the morning, after breakfast, on March 3, I was in Thu Ka camp and was planning to go into the jungle to look for firewood. However, at that time everybody in the camp was talking about a possible Slorc attack against the camp, and they were very frightened. We got a message that stated the Slorc troops at Wa Loung Toe had gone into the jungle and were possibly heading towards Thu Ka.

We left Thu Ka camp at 12 noon, and when we arrived at Mong Soe Mine (on the Thai side of the border), we were met by four Thai Border Patrol Police (BPP). The four BPP men immediately made a barrier of bamboo across the road but none of us cared about the bamboo nor the Thai border police. One of the Thai border policemen even got pushed over by the crowd of us and fell on his back. The BPP said, "We cannot stop you, but you will have to return soon; as soon as the army arrives."

We wanted to continue past the Mong Soe mine since the mine area might not be safe from Slorc mortars. The BPP

refused to let us proceed to this safer area. At this time many of the children were crying because of thirst and the heat; it was the hottest time of the day. There was a big tree there but impossible for all of us to receive enough shade.

One spokesman went to the BPP to ask for permission to get drinking water from the nearby stream and they said that only three people would be allowed at a time. The BPP said, "I am worried that you will go inside our country." The spokesman got very angry and told him that we were already in Thailand. Three people then went to the stream to get water for the other thirsty refugees.

We stayed at that hot place for about one hour, and then a truck came with 18 Thai soldiers wearing uniforms. The person I thought was the leader was using very sharp language and said, "You cannot stay here any more! I know that the Slorc is far from Thu Ka and you have to return to the camp. If there is fighting at Thu Ka we will allow you to come back."

At this time I thought, "I know the situation much better than you." But I kept it to myself.

At 2 p.m. the four BPP, and the 18 soldiers started to push all of us back along the road towards Thu Ka. I saw a woman, 43 years old, with a weak heart who became weak and dizzy when the Thai soldiers shouted, "Go! Go!" Her husband and I massaged her back and encouraged her. We stood up and slowly started climbing the steep slope towards the border.

None of us wanted to go back because we are afraid of the Slorc more than we are afraid of the Thais. We delayed the process by sitting down.

Some even laid down on the ground. We thought that if we proceeded like this, the Thais would not push us back. However, they continued to physically push us; they pushed me in the back twice, shouting "Go! Go! Go!" in Thai. Some women dropped their loads onto the ground, and the soldiers put

*Continued on page 6*



*"At this time many of the children were crying because of thirst and the heat; it was the hottest time of the day."*

## REFUGEES

### *Continued from page 5*

the loads back onto the women's heads.

One of the refugees threw away her whole load in despair when the Thais put her discarded load back onto her head. She was crying, but I had no time to take care of her because I was afraid and had to continue.

Normally it would take us 10 minutes to get up the first slope to Ke Baw Yu Plaw (a flat field still on the Thai side of the border), but we arrived at the field at about 5 p.m.; it took us three hours in all. Everybody was hungry so some people put down their belongings and started cooking and eating. Then it started raining which started a lot of activity to find shelter. Some people had not received any plastic as they had just newly arrived at Thu Ka from their home. There were about 50 sheets of plastic on the ground, and I started sharing them with those who had nothing. We even gave some plastic sheets to the Thai soldiers who asked for some so they would not get wet.

It rained for about one hour. Even though we had plastic as a shelter from the rain, the ground got wet. After that we started cooking again. We slept at Ke Baw Yu Plaw that night.

The night was filled with the cries of children and the people were very cold in the night. I could only sleep two hours that night. I thought about my life, and I missed my baby very much. When we left our village my baby was only two months old. She got diarrhoea and

died. My wife and I had come to Thailand to seek safety and now we were being pushed back. I thought that the Slorc or DKBA could burn down our camp as happened in the Mae Sot area. After what I saw that day, I think that even if the Slorc or DKBA did this, the Thai soldiers would not care. I was thinking and worrying what might happen the next day if they would continue shouting, "Go! Go! Go!" and really push us all back to Burma. At 4 a.m. I finally fell asleep.

In the morning we cooked and after breakfast we thought that the Thais would allow us to stay, so some people started cutting bamboo for huts. The Thais did not say anything so more of us began building slightly larger shelters.

At around noon the Thai soldiers started collecting the refugees again by using a loudspeaker. Most of the people had found shelter in the bushes and had slept spread out. Very slowly, people came out while others ignored the call. The commander said, "If you do not come out I will take you all to Nai E Taung by truck." (Nai E Taung is the Slorc base camp in the area.) When we heard what the commander said, we all got frightened and came out onto the middle of the field quickly. The soldiers counted everybody and took photographs and video of us. Some people did not understand what the video camera was and thought it was a weapon and were very afraid. The recording of the refugees took about two hours and

then the Thais allowed everybody to return to their possessions. I thought that the Thais would not push us back again, so I lay down to sleep while some others started cooking dinner.

At about 2:30 p.m. I was still resting and others were eating when the Thai soldiers once again started ordering us to go back. A few soldiers cut down our bamboo shelters with their knives and again shouted, "Go! Go! Go! Quickly! Quickly!" Some people had to throw away their rice and collect their belongings.

The people did not resist as much as the day before, and the soldiers did not physically push them. Everybody went back to the Karen side of the border and once again started building new houses. We have stayed here until now, but in my opinion the Slorc will definitely attack, and the KNLA [Karen National Liberation Army] cannot stop them because they could not even stop the Slorc in Htee Kee (the KNU district headquarters recently occupied by Slorc). I hope that the Slorc do not come because I do not want to go to Thailand again, and I do not want to see the Thai soldiers pushing us back again. Here, everybody is frightened, even me.



### **THU KA CAMP**

Thu Ka refugee camp is located just south of Nai E Taung town, near Sangklaburi. Though located on the Burma side of the border, access for NGOs delivering assistance has never been denied. The camp has a mixed Karen and Tavoyan population. Until February, the population had remained stable at around 1,000 people. In late February, Slorc troops entered villages located between Thu Ka and the top of the Tenasserim river (an area known as Ke Maw Thway). Hence, in the early

days of March new arrivals came to Thu Ka, swelling the population to around 2,000. On March 9, 1997, Slorc troops of IB 25 arrived at a village quite close to the camp, raising fears of attack amongst the refugees. On that day the refugees moved themselves across the border to the place known as Mong Soe Mine — a short walk down the mountain from the border. Border Patrol Police from Thailand told them that they had no permission to stay there. On 970310, Thai soldiers from the 9th Division physically pushed them back to-

wards the border. They were told that if Slorc troops actually arrive at Thu Ka, then, and only then, would they be allowed to enter Thailand. The refugees currently occupy a hilltop site right on the border, and are afraid to go back to the original Thu Ka site where they fear attack by Slorc at any time. This hilltop site does not have adequate water for 2,000 people.



## HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN SHAN STATE

The surrender of Khun Sa, and the subsequent cease-fire in Shan State, has not resulted in peace for the people living there. The Shan Human Rights Foundation continues to monitor the situation inside the Shan State, and the following events were reported in their February monthly report.

### RAPE

On December 20, 1996, two Shan women, named Nang Zing (25) and Nang Oo (18) from Mong Pawk village in Namzarng township, were walking to town to buy some brown sugar to make Shan confectioneries to sell. They often had to go to town as this was their livelihood. But this time they met four Slorc soldiers in civilian clothes, including Sergeant Khin Maung whom they knew quite well because he often came to their village. The soldiers stopped them and asked where they were going. However, even before they could finish their answer, the soldiers dragged them two-to-one into the nearby forest and took turns raping them. After that the, soldiers warned the women not to tell anyone about it, otherwise they would kill them as well as their parents.

As soon as they were released, the women never went to town but came back to their village and told their parents and village leaders. On the next day, the parents and the village leaders went to the base of Slorc IB No. 66 and complained to the battalion commander, Maj. Thun Kyaw, about the rape. He order some of his soldiers to line up and told Nang Zing and Nang Oo to point out the culprits. Since the rapists were not among the soldiers, the women asked for Sergeant Khin Maung, but the officers there said that he had been transferred to another unit long ago.

Finally, when the women could not find any of the rapists, the officers rebuked and slapped the village leaders, accused the women of lying and trying to defame the army, and fined them 5,000 kyat each which they had to pay

within 3 days or face imprisonment.

### RELOCATION

On March 7, Slorc troops from IB 248 and LIB 518, stationed at Murngnai, forced Wan Hai village of Namzarng township to move to Ton Hoong. Since late June last year, Slorc troops of No. 246 IB from Kunhing often came and abused the villagers.

Once, one of the Slorc lieutenants went so far as to rebuke the villagers saying, "You Shan from Nar Poi are the ones who provide food, money and guides for the rebels and often act as their eyes and ears. I would be as little upset over a dead Shan from Nar Poi as I would over a lost tomato!"

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**"You Shan from Nar Poi are the ones who provide food, money and guides for the rebels and often act as their eyes and ears. I would be as little upset over a dead Shan from Nar Poi as I would over a lost tomato!"**

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### RANDOM KILLING

On December 1, 1996, at 11:30 p.m., Slorc IB 248 bombarded Hai Kyr village with 7 mortar shells. The village is in Mai Hai village tract, northeast of Murngnai town. One of the shells directly hit Loong Mu Ling's house, instantly killing his pregnant daughter-in-law Nang Lam, 18, and wounding 2 others — a daughter of Nang Lam's sister and Loong Mu Ling's daughter. Both of the wounded were sent to the hospital in Murngnai town where Nang Lam's sister died on 961204. Long Mu Ling's daughter was still at the hospital and in critical condition.

### VILLAGE PUNISHMENTS

One day during harvest time (around November), a commander of Slorc IB 66, based in Namzarng, beat two of his soldiers who were on guard duty. Later, the two guards ran away in the direction of Nar Poi, taking their guns with them. Slorc troops then ordered the people of Nar Poi, Hai Lai, and Ton Hoong tracts to catch the 2 deserters dead or alive and bring them or their guns back. If the villagers could not get back the guns, they would not be allowed to reap their rice paddy, and anyone found with a sickle would have to provide 10 viss of chicken as a punishment.

On November 8, 1996, Long Saw Nan Ti (45), and some 40 hired laborers, were reaping paddy in the fields at his old village of Mark Lang when Slorc troops from Ton Hoong outpost, from Kunhing-based IB 246, came and arrested him, shot their guns over his head and seized all the sickles from the reapers. The troops threatened that, unless the 2 guns from the deserters were brought back, no one would be allowed to reap any paddy and would be forced to move further to Kho Nam Mawng, west of Kholam near the motor road, the troops threatened.

On the same day, Slorc troops from Kholam shot their guns over the heads of the villagers who were reaping paddy near Pa Karn village north of Kholam, and scared them away. Farmers from Nawng Kwai, Kung Yom and Nar Mark Heng villages were moved to Kholam and the fences of their unharvested rice fields were torn off and the cattle let in by Slorc troops.

A lot of crops in Loi Waeng, Wan Luk and Thung Long have also been destroyed in this way.

#### Source:

SHRF 970100



## NEWS BRIEFS

### NEWS ITEMS FOR MARCH

The Asia-Pacific Exchange Foundation, which sent four House Republicans to Burma in Dec. as guests of the Slorc, is funded by US companies with high-stakes interests in the region. Unocal admits to making tax deductible contributions to the foundation which sent 30 lawmakers to Asian destinations last year. In Burma, the Slorc gave the delegation front page news coverage, dinners, and hotel accommodations. TN 970315

The heightened army presence in urban areas around Burma may be a reflection of a power struggle between Maung Aye and Khin Nyunt. It is uncertain how much power Khin Nyunt wields now. He was not included in a high-powered delegation that went to Beijing to negotiate the terms of future cooperation with China. Until then, Khin Nyunt had been seen as the architect of Burma's close relationship with China. As Than Shwe ages and becomes more removed from day-to-day decision making, Maung Aye is consoli-

dating his power. The strength of the armed forces has increased from 185,000 to 300,000 while the military intelligence has grown to 21 battalions which support a network of thousands of neighborhood informants whose job it is to spy on the military and detect dissent. FEER 970320

At least 100 ethnic Wa and Burmese fighters have been killed over the past few months. The recent clashes suggest that the Wa cease-fire might collapse. The UWSA has refused to pull out of several strongholds and continue to produce narcotics. Former UWSA commander, Maha Hsang, doubts that the UWSA members will fulfil Slorc's demand to hand over their weapons by 1999. TN 970317

The US and Burma carried out a joint field survey between March 9 and 13 in Shan state. The US says such surveys give both governments a more accurate understanding of the scope and magnitude of opium crops.

This year's joint survey included an aerial inspection of opium poppy cultivation and soil samples from 221 illicit opium poppy plantations. This was the third such survey, and it is not known when the results will be made public. TN 970319

American diplomats in Thailand were enraged when Li Yun-chun, an alleged drug-trafficker awaiting extradition to the US, jumped bail in Bangkok last month. But even more worrying for US and Thai narcotics officials is that he had could find refuge in Burma. There are 8 drug-running suspects in Burma that are wanted in the US. Li was linked to a 486 kg heroin shipment seized in California in 1991, and he has good connections with Khun Sa. FEER 970327



#### BURMA ISSUES

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