

DAWN

NEWS BULLETIN

Bangkok Post Saturday July 12

Freed from fear

Last Wed

Kyl, Burg

and dis

Sakby

The

Ps²

S

C

10

11

1

council, have
only failed by
and more
this month
to man of
and the
lected
under

COVER STORY

The Lady Waitings

In an oblique way, the people that he is a 20-year-old Win, smiling but without published on the state-owned paper's Daily ean-

The army has privileged class power in 1962. It is serious. Ne Win can control his country through charms.

Though a Nobel Prize spotlights one of Asia's foremost heroines, Aung San Suu Kyi remains under the black and key

Silenced when Amy Sisk, the regular day of the fifth month combination of nine lucky number for the and presumably is Party, likely is the Victor carry on.

**Street
bound and
gagged
in Burma**

by Jon Swain
Rangoon

AD's disqualifications in Britain and in the U.S. are not really a barrier to his work, says Jon St. Rampton.

Youth: Their Future and Attitudinal Change

Youths who are born after 1960 have been the victims of the political system that was aimed at perpetuating the rule of the military regime. Educational systems that were designed by the military to serve its own needs have ruined the future of these youths. Viewed from the perspective of advancement of mankind, this is the worst of all crimes committed by the militarists.

The Burmese Socialist Program Party's educational system that was based on the military dictatorship has totally wiped out the career development of these youths, by instilling totally wrong concepts, and providing escape routes that are false. Thus they have created a lost generation of youths.

The concept of only by being a military officer, one has the chance to advance one's self is widely instilled into the minds of these young people. The education given at the University was worthless for vocational and professional advancement was also made to be widely accepted amongst these youths. The degree obtained from the University is made to be nothing more than a piece of paper with a photograph attached to it, good only for display in the living room of the house. The self development of these trained individuals are restricted and limited in various ways, thus diminishing the role played by these intellectuals.

Youths of today are the leaders of the future. Each and every youth must have the full right to shape their own careers in the way they want. They must have the right to choose the careers for themselves. The future belongs to these youths, and we must recognize the rights of these youths who are by nature inquisitive, wish to explore, change the environment of their surroundings in an honest, and bold manner. Only by giving guidance to these spirits of advancement and wish for development, we would be able to maintain a continuous flow of progress and development.

It is our duty to carry on our struggle for a democratic educational system, by fighting to get rid of the military dictatorship that oppresses the people of our country.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Winner of the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize



Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Leader of the National League for Democracy, won the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize on 14th October, 1991 for her struggle against the regime characterized by brutality. After that, international community widely hail the announcement of Noble peace prize. Here are the complement of comments on her.

"Suu Kyi's Struggle is one of the most extraordinary examples of civil courage in Asia in recent

decades. She has become an important symbol in the struggle against oppression. She also emphasises the need for conciliation between the sharply divided regions and ethnic groups in her country. The Norwegian Nobel Committee wishes to honour this woman for her unflagging efforts and to show its support for the many people throughout the world who are striving to attain democracy, human rights and ethnic conciliation by peaceful means."

(Mr. Francis Sejersted, head of the five members Norwegian Nobel Committee.)

"It was a fitting tribute to her commitment to the cause of democracies and civil liberties in Burma."

(British Government)

"It is likely the regime will tighten up. They have always look askance at any foreign attempts to influence their society whether in culture, politics or economics. China has become the junta's biggest supporter, both in an ideological sense and a military sense. Rangoon took place in 1988 and Tiananmen in 1989."

(Mr. David I. Steinberg)

"She played a key role in the movement demanding democratization and we understand the award was given for this reason. The Japanese government hopes that based on the results of the general election in May 1990 the Myanmar Government will start an early dialogue with the parties concerned for a peaceful succession of the government."

(Mr. Taizo Watanabe, Foreign Minister Of Japan)

"I am glad that a person from this region has been given this honour. The decision to award the prize was that of a committee which had to decide on an appropriate person to receive the award. The Nobel Peace Prize has nothing to do with the relationship between the Thai and Burmese governments."

(Mr. Anad, Prime Minister of the Thai Government)

"The honour must be seen as a call for the world to further isolate the 'military thugs' who controll Burma."

(Mr. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Senator-Democrat New York)

"The free world, through the inde-



Kyi follows in the tradition of previous winners of the Peace Prize such as the late Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov and Tibet's spiritual leader the Dalai Lama.

Few regimes rival the Rangoon junta for illegitimacy or brutality, and the Nobel committee's selection of Burma's elected leader for this year's prize sends a message to the Burmese people that the world has not forgotten them during this particularly dark period in their country's history.

Burma is not alone in having endured an incompetent and repressive government since winning independence, but it is striking as an example of how a poor government can trap a country in poverty.

In some way it is easier to win a Nobel Peace Prize than to win freedom, but there are positive precedents. When Mr Lech Walesa won the prize in 1983, the Polish government delivered a formal protest to the Norwegian ambassador in Warsaw. Now Mr Walesa is Polish president. Ms Aung San Suu Kyi is already Burma's elected leader. Now the world must hope that the Nobel Prize will help provide the impetus that will carry her to power, and the Burmese people to freedom and democracy.

(The South China Morning Post)

**"Fear is a habit
I'm not afraid,"**

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

DAWN NEWS BULLETIN
NEWS BULLETIN

pendent Nobel Committee, has sent a clear message expressing international concern for the plight of the Burmese people. That message should not be lost on regional governments that persist in doing business with Rangoon. Burma's neighbours are out of step with international consensus and the majority view of the Burmese people. Thailand's close relationship with Rangoon has done nothing to advance a meaningful and constructive dialogue with those who are intent on holding onto the reigns of power, through whatever means it takes. In the period that Thailand and other ASEAN countries have courted and carried out profitable business with the Burmese regime, conditions for pro-democracy supports have deteriorated rather than improved. Any justification for this gentle art of persuasion must now be seen as fruitless. The government's policy of "constructive engagement" has not worked and a clear signal that the Burmese junta can understand has now to be sent."

(Bangkok Post)

... It is difficult not to fall into the temptation to draw a strong parallel between (Muhammad Karamchand) Gandhi and Aung San Suu Kyi,

the 46 year-old Myanmarese opposition leader who was awarded the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize during a ceremony in Oslo, Norway. Like Gandhi, she has remained during all her struggles opposed to the use of violence, even in the face of brute military force. She has refused to compromise her principles to win back her personal freedom. She was promised her house arrest would be lifted if she was willing to renounce politics and leave the country. She has so far shown no sign of willingness to surrender.

The power holders in Myanmar (Burmese) have so far shown little indication of willingness to bow to pressures of any kind. It seems there highly unlikely to be forthcoming very soon although clearly as stand off situation cannot last forever.

For all those in Myanmar who stand for the cause of civil rights and democracy, however, the awarding of the Nobel peace prize to Aung San Suu Kyi is an honour of the highest level.

(The Jakarta Post)

The Nobel committee has a fine record of honouring opponents of repression, and Ms Aung San Suu

Curriculum Vatae Aung San Suu Kyi

19 June 1945

Born in Rangoon, Burma, as the daughter of Bogyoke Aung San (assassinated 19 July 1947) and Daw Khin Kyi; until the age of fifteen educated in Rangoon.

1960

Accompanied mother to Delhi on her appointment as Burmese ambassador to India and Nepal, studied politics at Delhi University.

1964-7

B.A in Philosophy, Politics and Economics, St. Hugh's College, University of Oxford (elected Honorary fellow, 1990).

1969-71

Assistant Secretary, Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, United Nations Secretariat, New York.

1972

Research Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bhutan; married Dr. Michael Ans, a British scholar.

1973

Birth of first son, Alexander (Myint San Aung), in London.

1977

Birth of second son, Kim (Htein Lin), in Oxford.

1985-6

Visiting Scholar, Center for South-East Asian Studies, Kyoto University.

1987

Fellow Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla.

15 Aug. 1988

Proposed the formation of a People's Consultative Committee during the democratic uprising in

Burma.

24 Sept, 1988

Secretary General (and co-founder), National League for Democracy.

Oct. 1988-July 1989

As leader of the National League for Democracy, delivered more than a hundred public addresses during extensive campaign tours in Rangoon, Pegu, Magwe, Sagaing, Mandalay, Moulmein, Tavoy, Mergui, Pakkoku, Taunggyi, Kyaukpadaung, Monywa, Myinmu, Myitkyina, etc.

20 July 1989

Placed under an indefinite period of house arrest in Rangoon by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC); recognized as a prisoner of conscience by Amnesty International.

27 May 1990

Despite her continuing political detention, the National League for Democracy won a landslide victory in the general elections; the SLORC refuses to release her and hand over power to a civilian government despite widespread international condemnation.



Above: Followed by the *tatmadaw*, 1989.

RELEASE
AUNG SAN SUU KYI

The Third Conference of the ABSDF Successfully Ended

The 3rd conference of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front was successfully ended on October, 25th, 1991 at Salween Students Camp. The Conference was attended by the representatives of the student camps all Burma. During the sessions of the conference political and military report of the central committee was submitted and activities of the ABSDF which had been implemented during the

term of 1989-1991 was reviewed and the current political and military situation of Burma was analyzed. The reports of the working departments were also submitted and strategies, policies of the ABSDF were discussed and unanimously adopted by the participants. The following aims and objectives were promulgated; (1) to liberate the entire people of Burma from the suppression of military dictatorship.

(2) to achieve democracy and human rights.
(3) to restore internal peace.
(4) to establish Federal Union of Burma.

In order to achieve these aims and objectives, the participants of the conference unanimously decided to intensify the democratic resistance war against military dictatorship while endeavoring to extend the international solidarity and seeking for international political economic pressure upon the military regime. The constitution of the ABSDF was amended and working plans for the future were decided.

On the final day of the session, the new Central Committee was elected by secret ballots according to the constitution adopted in the Third conference. All the participants of the conference were determined to continue the struggle under the leadership of the new Central Committee until democracy is achieved in Burma.



Above: The new chairman of the ABSDF, Naing Aung addressing the closing session of the 3rd ABSDF Conference.



Right: Representatives attending the Closing session of the 3rd ABSDF Conference.

The following members of the ABSDF were elected as the Central Committee members to lead the front for the next three years.

Central Executive Committee

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Naing Aung | - Chairman |
| (2) Kyaw Kyaw | - Vice - Chairman |
| (3) Myo Win | - General Secretary |
| (4) Aung Htoo | - Secretary (1) |
| (5) Hla Htay | - Secretary (2) |
| (6) Ne Win Aung | - Member |
| (7) Khin Maung Win | - Member |
| (8) Thauang Htun | - Member |
| (9) Htay Aung | - Member |
| (10) Myint Cho | - Member |
| (11) Maung Di | - Member |

Central Committee

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| (12) Mahn Htun | - In charge of Foreign Affairs Department |
| (13) Min Aung | - In charge of Information Department |
| (14) Soe Khaing | - In charge of Organizing Department |
| (15) Htun Myat Thu | - In charge of Economic Department |
| (16) Kyaw Moe | - In charge of Supply Department |
| (17) Kyaw Kyaw | - In charge of Health Department |
| (18) Ko Thein | - In charge of Finance Department |
| (19) Yee Htun | - In charge of Education Department |
| (20) Htun Oo | - Member of Military Department |
| (21) Aung Khaing | - Member of Military Department |
| (22) Maung Maung Tate | - Member of Military department |
| (23) Soe Lay | - Deputy In charge of Military Department |

Suppression on People in Irrawaddy Delta

According to the news sent by our field reporter, it was known that fighting between the guerrillas of the Democratic Alliance of Burma and SLORC's Army is going on in different parts of the Irrawaddy delta. As the military regime stricken by the surprise attacks of the DAB and ADNSG, angrily responded by encircling Karen villages by Air Naval And Infantry force and destroyed villages by bombs, rockets and mortars. Many villages were totally destroyed, villagers and domestic animals were killed. Many Karen villagers and captured guerrillas were badly tortured and forced to expose the hidden arms and ammunition. After that, they were killed with the reason of running away. A hard core Karen

woman was merciless gunned down and thrown into the river. Leaders of the Rangoon military government were given instructions to their intelligence units to use various means of interrogations and torture methods causing invisible wounds to expose information of guerrilla activities. According to our reliable sources, it was known that local intelligence units were even instructed to kill the captured guerrillas after interrogation.

In the course of severe counter operations of the enemy, numerous force of Infantry, Air Force, Navy and police were used and local people were threatened and forced to support and partici-

pate on their side.

According to latest news from our sources, it was known that instructions were given to interrogate any supporter, hard cores, captured guerrillas carefully avoiding to cause visible bruises in the face and give severe punishment to them in military Tribunals. Many Karen, former KNUs surrendered to the enemy and any suspected as supporters in white areas especially in Pa-an, Moulmein, ThaHton, Belin, KyaikHto, Taungoo, Kyaukkyi, Shwekyin and Naung Lay Bin have been arbitrarily arrested.

Health and ABSDF During the Last Three Years

After the "Four Uprising" led by the students on September 8, 1988, was brutally crushed by the military junta in Burma, over ten thousands, activists, and Buddhist monks had to take refuge in the liberated areas on the border, to escape the atrocities of the military regime. Here the students, along with the other pro-democracy activists vowed to carry on their struggle with their ethnic brothers, such as the Arakans, Chins, Kachins, Karens, Karennis, Mon, Pa-Os, Shan and Was, till democracy is restored in Burma.

the displaced persons in the liberated areas, emergency medical teams were organized from amongst the physicians, medical students, health workers, and other students who showed interest in health, during a week or two of their arrival at the various student camps. In the beginning some of the camps were devoid of such teams, due to the difficult problems of transportation, long distances and isolation. The lack of medical personnel and inadequacy of drugs, and the exposure of a non-immune population to the

sylvatic malaria of the jungles for the first time, mortality from this number one killer disease was high. About 80 of the students died during these periods. Reports of eye witnesses estimated that there were at least 20 who died during their journey in the forests, before reaching our camps.

Health and Social Welfare Committee.

After establishment of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) on November 5, 1988, the Health and Social Welfare Committee was formed under the Central Committee of the ABSDF, to look after the health-care needs of its members and the refugee population in the liberated. The refugees are mainly from the ethnic groups.

Below:

ABSDF hospital, Central Committee Head-quarters



Above:
Back-pack Doctors during a village tour

A comprehensive plan for coordination with our ethnic brothers was drawn, in which a chapter was included on health.

A. Role of the ABSDF in Health.

Ad-Hoc Health Care.

As an emergency measure to take care of the health care needs of



Activities

The major activities of the Health and Social Welfare Committee are as follows:

1. Provisions of Essential Drugs to the camps.
2. Logistics and support for emergency medical supply program.
3. Training of Student Medical Workers.
4. Publication of manuals and hand books for medical workers.

Training Courses

From the beginning of 1989 till now, three training courses were successfully completed for the University and High School Students. Refresher course for Clinical Medical Students was also conducted in 1990. Training courses for female students in First Aid were conducted at various camps.

Manuals and Handbooks

A hand book for medical students was published. A manual for Backpack Medics was written and published twice, once in December 1989 and the again in March 1990. A book on Preventive Medicine and First Aid was also published for use in the camps.

Health Care Work

After proper training of various categories of health workers, the physicians with the help of these personnel undertook the health care responsibilities of the various student camps. Hospitals with in-patient treatment facilities were established in the camps in cooperation with the Health Care Committees. Medical professionals of the ABSDF made regular tours to the camps and supervised the health care activities, while at the same time gave on-the-job training to the health workers as

on-going skills development. Promotive and preventive health programs were also introduced and supervised by the physicians. Other activities included education and dissemination of information on personal hygiene, and nutrition. Small scale vegetable gardens and animal husbandry units were started to augment the nutritional requirements of the camp members.

Health personnel are not responsible for the health care of the camps and the adjacent communities, but acted as role models in matters of healthful living. Health education for cleanliness of the environment and the premises of the camps were also emphasized. Maternal and child health care is carried out for the community, and vaccination and prevention of infectious diseases were carried out whenever vaccines were available. With the gradual improvement in the health care system, we can now prevent the occurrence of many diseases and mortality from malaria completely. All these are the results of relentless endeavors on the part of the health professionals and the health workers.

Health Care of the Community.

The physicians and health personnel of the ABSDF also take care of the health care of the community besides our responsibility for the camps. We have to do it under merger circumstances, where shortages of medicine and drugs are perpetual. In spite of this, we shared our medical supplies with the people of the community, the majority of whom belonged to the ethnic groups.

A part from these activities, the student medics also accompanied the military columns of the forces of the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) in their operations against the enemy. These medics



Above:

Home visit to a patient

while accompanying these columns, carry their own medical stores and instruments in backpacks, and treated every sick person that they come across in their journey in the frontline areas. Later we came to find out that such sporadic and haphazard treatment were not sufficient for the health needs of these unfortunate people, and hospitals are needed for constant medical care. Our efforts have made possible the construction of two 16 bedded hospitals at Kyaikdon and Popa Hta, each of which have a catchment area of ten villages. These hospitals are the special gifts of the ABSDF for the people whose health care had been neglected by the military regime for the last quarter of a century. For these selfless efforts the student medics are welcomed by the villagers, and are treated as their own flesh and blood. Out reach medical care is provided to nearby villages by teams from these hospitals as well.

The Backpack Medical Doctors as our student medics are better known, have become the darlings of the people similar to the Bare Foot Doctors of China.

1. Number of medical professionals under ABSDF health Department.

Grading of Medical profession	1990		1991	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Doctors	4	0	3	0
Medical Students	10	0	7	0
Dental Students	2	0	1	0
Vetinary Students	2	0	3	0
Nurses	0	0	0	2
Lab Technician	1	0	1	0
Student Medics	21	3	65	10
Student Trained Nurse	10	40	25	50
TOTAL	51	43	105	62

Kinds of Hospital and Clinic	1991
Clinics	7
Camp Hospital	12
Headquaters	1
People's Hospital	2
(1) Kyaik Don People's hospital	
(2) Po Pa Hta People's Hospital	
TOTAL	22



ALL BURMA STUDENTS' DEMOCRATIC FRONT

PRESS RELEASE

We, the members of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front, gladly hail the decision of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee to bestow the Nobel Peace Prize for the year of 1991 on Aung San Suu Kyi for her sacrifice courage and hard work for the peaceful restoration of democracy and human rights in Burma peacefully. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is the Symbol of Hope for the Burmese people who have been suffering for over three decades under the iron fist of the current group of military dictators. The award to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi means not only recognition of her unrelenting relentless effort but also gives encouragement to the entire Burmese people who, through the sacrifice of blood, sweat, tears and lives have been struggling for the achievement of democracy and the recognition of human rights.

It is, however, the very sorrowful fact that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize may not be able to attend the ceremony to accept the prize herself as she has been under house arrest since the 20th July, 1989. The Burmese military leaders have continuously and maliciously made her personal attacks on her since she was pushed towards the center of political stage in the 1988 democratic uprising. She gained the hearts of the Burmese people not only she is the daughter of our independence hero Aung San but also because of her courageous, brilliant and charismatic leadership throughout the democratic struggle. She pointed out the lack of fundamental human rights as the root cause of the political and economic crisis in Burma today. She is the pioneer who preached the ideology of human rights as an essential thing which can bring peace, harmony and prosperity for all human beings. She led the citizens in the struggle by encouraging unity, discipline and fearless enthusiastic effort.

As she was the most outspoken critic to dare to speak out against the crimes committed by Ne Win, Saw Maung and his cohorts, she was arrested by the cruel military junta. Even though she has been separated by from the people, her bold spirit is rooted in their minds and the democratic movement of the Burmese people is still alive. As a further assault, the cunning military junta has tried to wipe out her name from the political scene of Burma by forcing the remaining leading members of the NLD to remove her from the role of General Secretary of the party. It can be clearly seen that the military commanders are extremely embarrassed by the power of a defenseless woman and desperately want Aung San Suu Kyi to leave the country. However, she demands that political prisoners be released, that martial law be lifted and that she be given a chance to leave the country. The military cannot agree to these demands. The demands are not met and that she will continue her lonely life under house arrest despite the terror imposed on her by the military.

In spite of the fact that the entire people expressed their will to be free of military rule in the May, 1990 elections, the SLORC regime has bluntly refused to transfer power to the elected civilian government. Instead, it has carried out more arrests, activists and political dissidents. The SLORC's efforts to paralyze the opposition movement of the NLD by its unjust laws and decrees can be obviously seen. The way to freedom, democracy and human rights is full of obstacles, but we are determined to continue our struggle along the path directed by our respected leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

On behalf of the Burmese people we would like to express our gratitude to Nobel Prize Committee for awarding Daw Aung San Suu Kyi the Nobel Peace award. We would also like to thank those among the international community who recommended Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to the Nobel Prize Committee for the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize. At the same time we appeal to the world community to continue their support for the whole struggle of the Burmese people by taking more effective political and economic action against the military regime until Aung San Suu Kyi and all political prisoners are released, and democracy and human rights prevail.

Central Committee
All Burma Students' Democratic Front.
14, October, 1991.

Good Will Visit of the PM of NCGUB Gains Success

To get rid of the military regime and for the restoration of Democracy in Burma, the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, has been co-ordinating with the allied revolutionary organizations and extending relationship with the international community.

On 1.8. 91, U Peter Limbin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, U Sai Htun and Dr. Khin Maung Kyaw left for Europe as a delegation of the NCGUB. This delegation was led by U Peter Limbin and it intended to present the gross violations of Human Rights by the SLORC regime and to explain the legitimacy of the NCGUB at the UN Humanrights Subcommission Session and the general assembly of UN. It also left for the purpose to do lobby works among the international diplomatic circle to unseat the illegitimate SLORC regime. It was known that it had the schedule to visit to the European Parliament to strengthen bilateral relations.

The delegation had discussed with the authorities of governments and non-governmental Organizations during its trip to Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden.

On 5.9.91, Dr. Sein Win, the premier of the NCGUB and U Win Ko, Minister for ministry of Finance left for Germany. The premier led the former delegation which previously arrived in Germany and made discussions with authorities from European Parliament, United States of America, United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Sweden and United Nations. It

also discussed with the delegations attending to the UN Assembly and NGOs.

It especially made discussion with authorities from Foreign Ministeries of England, Germany, Sweden and French. The discussion was also made with members of the U.S House of Representatives and the Premier presented the situation of Burma at the Congress of United States.

It was known that the European Parliament supports the NCGUB and promised to exert more political and economic pressure on the military regime and co-operate with



Photos: Prime Minister Dr. Sein Win and Finance Minister U Win Ko warmly welcome by over-sea Burmese in U.S.A

the NCGUB for the restoration of Democracy in Burma. The delegation also discussed with the Swedish delegation concerning the resolution which will condemn the military regime for its worst human rights record and negligence on the results of the election. According to the saying of the delegation, it was known that it gained success during this trip.



BMA(LA) PROTEST AGAINST DEALING WITH MILITARY REGIME

A group of Burma born physicians from Chicago are planning to assist the brutal military regime of Burma which has one of the worst human rights record in the world. Many Burmese physicians living in America and others who care for the restoration of Democracy in Burma condemned the Chicago group for their friendly gesture to the self-righteous regime. Dr. Talwar, president of the Burmese Medical Association of North America said, "No politics about internal affairs of Burma can be discussed in the association". He also disclosed that the association will "Keep in contact with Burmese embassy Washington, D.C, to make arrangement to send medical books, magazines, journals, use medical supplies" to the regime. (Burma Review, issue 28)

In Burma, some physicians were arrested by the military for suspect of involvement with rebellion group for many years until today. Many physicians and others medical sectors who took part in nation wide student led pro-democracy movement escaped to border area to avoid repression by the military regime, joined

with local ethnic medical personals and formed an umbrella organization called BMA (Burma Medical Association - liberated area) to care the people who really need medical assistance.

We, the members of BMA(liberated area) believed that the medical assistance from various aid organizations including UNICEF were abused by regime for their pocket army instead of Burmese people. We also believed that such kind of assistance from Chicago group to regime will not be effective for Burmese people and Dr. Talwar is selfish physician who is trying to seek own opportunity at the expense of the whole Burmese nation.

We therefore bitterly condemn the Burma-born physicians from Chicago for their ignorance of the sufferings of Burmese people as well as their medical assistance to regime and its army who brutally suppress our people.

Executive Committee
BMA (Liberated area)

Action! Action! Action!

SAVE THE FORESTS OF BURMA AND PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS

Meanwhile the Rangoon Military Regime is widely condemned by the international community for its gross violations of human rights and struggle of the Burmese people had been encouraged by awarding Nobel Peace Prize to its charismatic leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, a new come out that, Mr Anats Arbhabhrama, Minister of Agriculture and forests of Thailand is going to visit Burma to renew logging concessions with Rangoon.

It is no secret that more than 30 Thai Timber companies are extracting teaks and other hard wood from the forest along Thai- Burma border. It has been reported that everyday from eighty to one hundred truck, each carrying about 35 tons of Burmese teak and other hard wood cross Thailand. If these logging goes on unchecked, the border area may soon be totally denuded. Not only will this destroy the natural environment of the area, but it will also destroy the livelihood of the tribal people who have been living in harmony with forests for generations.

Timber Companies dealing with the military regime are viewed by the people of Burma as supplying the SLORC with hard currency for buying modern weapons and expansion of the SLORC's military power. In 1991, the SLORC has contracted with China to buy weapons worth to the tune of U.S \$ 1.2 billion.

In about two years period after the prodemocracy movement in 1988, it has been increased the personnel strength of the military forces from 180,000 to 280,000. According to the reliable sources, the SLORC is planning to further increase the personnel strength of 500,000 men, in spite of the economically dire condition the country is in.

In view of these facts, the All Burma Students Democratic Front is much concerned about the flow of foreign exchange into the coffer of the SLORC through extension of Thai Logging contracts.

Please send petition letters to Mr. Anat Arbhabhrama to cancel his trip to Burma to extend logging contracts.

SUPPORT FROM THE U.S HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WHEREAS the military government of Burma, the so called State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) has refused to implement the results of the May 1990 elections, won overwhelmingly by the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD), and to return the country to civilian rule:

AND WHEREAS the government of Burma has systematically suppressed the domestic political opposition, subjecting members and supporters of the NLD to widespread arrests and interrogation, sentencing at least 50 elected members of the National Assembly to prison terms:

AND WHEREAS the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1991, NLD leader Aung San Suu Kyi, has been held incommunicado under house arrest since July 1989:

AND WHEREAS there is no freedom of speech or freedom of press in Burma:

AND WHEREAS Burma remains under martial law, and independent human rights organizations, the U.S State Department, and others has documented widespread and continuing human rights violations including arrest of monks, torture, ill-treatment and deaths in custody, arbitrary

arrests, disappearances, compulsory labor such as forced portering for the military, and unfair trials before military tribunals of politicians, students of politicians, students and others exercising their basic rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly:

AND WHEREAS the United States Government has condemned Burma's human rights practices and called for a return to democratic civilian rule:

AND WHEREAS the U.S has blocked the sale of U.S military equipment to Burma and imposed economic sanctions against Burma as required by Section 138 of the customs and Trade Act of 1990:

AND WHEREAS in July 1991, the European Community announced a total arms embargo on Burma,

AND WHEREAS the military government of Burma continues to rely on the People's Republic of China as its major source of military equipment and arms, and support from the PRC is crucial to SLORC's survival:

AND WHEREAS the chairman of SLORC, General Saw Maung, made an official visit to Beijing in August 1991, followed by an agreement by China to grant SLORC a \$9.3 million interest-free

loan and to sell additional arms to Burma,

AND WHEREAS China is providing Burma with tanks, jet fighters, rocket launchers, assault rifles, armoured personnel carriers, patrol boats, anti-aircraft guns and other arms with the total value of military supplies estimated by the U.S State Department to be approximately \$ 1.3 Billion:

AND WHEREAS China is a major trading partner with Burma, and has refused to impose economic sanctions against SLORC:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

That the House of Representatives urges:

(1) the government of the People's Republic of China to cancel all arms deals with the government of Burma until such time as all Political prisoners are unconditionally released, including Aung San Suu Kyi, martial law is lifted, and the results of the May 1990 elections are fully implemented:

(2) the president to instruct the Secretary of State to privately and publicly call for an end to China's military sales and economic support to Burma as a matter of urgent U.S concern during any visit by the secretary to Beijing or in other high level contacts with Representatives of the PRC:

(3) the President to instruct the secretary of state to advise the government of China that its continued support for SLORC will be a factor in the consideration by the administration of extension of Most Favoured Nation trading status for China in 1992.

With our Sweat and Blood, we will Liberate

BURMA.

Sanghas and Students Movements in Mandalay after Election

Big posters which expressed the election campaign slogan "Vote with the spirit of 8.8.88 uprising!" and bamboo hats which were the symbol of the National League for Democracy (NLD) could be seen at the entrance gates of the Masoeyein, Mya Taung monastery campuses in Mandalay during the period before election. Sanghas mostly gave necessary support for the students who were doing election campaign for the NLD. When the NLD gained landslide victory, sanghas in Mandalay delightfully sprayed all the roads in monastery campuses, as a symbol aiming the peaceful transformation to democracy.



Student activists usually based at Masoeyein (old and new), Payagyi, Saku, and Mya Taung monasteries campuses and continued their activities such as publishing journals, news papers, bulletins and statements and mobilize the people. Students also gave necessary assistance to Sanga Samagi (Union of Buddhist Monks) for their publication of "U Ohatama and U Wisara" Journals.

On 19th June, 1990, 45th birth day of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, students convened a religious ceremony of offerings rice and food to monks in Mandalay, praying for the health and safety of their respected leader. After the ceremony students chanted slogans for the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. On their return they were arrested by the police. Because of the protest of monks, they were released later.

On 31st June, the conference of the students all over the country was held secretly in the compound of Myin Won Monastery, Mandalay.

Sanghas took the responsibility of food and accommodations for the students who came from other towns. While the conference was going on, monastery was blocked by the army. Two sanghas guarded one student representative and rescued all from the arrest of military.

During the 2nd week of July, the conference of "Lay Pyin Lay Yard (the whole city) Sangha Samagi" was held on the lawn of U Pwa Pagoda Compound near Phaya Gyi monastery campus, in the form of mass rally during the time of democratic uprising. While the conference was going truck loads of soldiers arrived and tried to disperse the crowd of students and people surrounding the Sangha Conference. Reverend U Yae Wata, chairman of the Sangha Samagi appealed to withdraw the armed forces. But this appeal was totally neglected by the soldiers. Because of this, sanghas staged demonstrations after the conference by chanting anti-government slogans and finally the group was dispersed at the back of Zay Cho

Clock Tower.

During the 2nd week of July, Joint Action Committee consisting of All Burma Federation of Students Union, (Upper Burma), All Burma Youth Union (upper Burma), National Political Front and Democratic Party for New Society, was organized under the supervision of Sangha Samagi to lead the democratic movement in Mandalay.

On 19th July, Martyrs day, students went round the city carrying wreaths and convened a memorial ceremony in the compound of Saku Monastery. When soldiers arrived and surrounded the students mass, all sanghas from the monastery came out and drove them away.

On August 8th, 1990, over 7,000 Sanghas together with students assembled to celebrate the second anniversary of the 8.8.88 democracy movement. On this occasion the sanghas went into the streets in rows to take alarms peacefully and calmly. Students

and the general public followed the Sangas in the same manner. Tension between the students and soldiers started at a place where a flag of black fighting peacock, symbol of deep sorrow for the fallen students on 8.8.88, was hoisted.

Soldiers threatened the students to lay down the flag. When they refused to do it, soldiers fisted a high school student and arrested him. When a sangha tried to prevent the rude attitude of the soldiers, he was kicked and fell to the ground. Students and sanghas tried to calm down the tense situation and continued the ceremony. In the middle of their journey, soldiers started to open fire, and two monks and two students were shot dead. Seventeen others were injured and arrested. A young novice also disappeared, and a few days later military officials went to the novice's patients and tried to give compensation for the body, but the parents refused.

Grieving over the brutal behavior of the military, sanghas decided to hold "Patta Ni Kauz Za Na Kan" (Social and religious boycott of the SLORC). Signboards which expressed "Sanghas are staging boycott against the military regime. Any entrance of armed forces was strictly prohibited" were erected in front of monasteries. This new spread through Burma like wildfire. Sanghas living in Rangoon and other towns joined hands with the Mandalay sanghas. Altogether about 20,000 sanghas, including those both in Rangoon and Mandalay participated in the boycott, creating a serious situation for the SLORC and its armed forces. Students unrests were going on everyday during the month of September. The Conference of the United Students Front (Central Burma) was also held in Phayagyi Monastery compound by the protection and support of sanghas. After that the SLORC exert more

arrests of the students. Some were arrested in Tea-shops and some were on their way back home. But, students who escaped from the arrest continued political activities under the shelters of monasteries.

During the last week of September, "The Committee for the protection of the sake of the people" was established by two representatives of the ABSFU, one representative from United Students Front (Central Burma) and All Burma Youth Union (Upper Burma). This committee made preparation to be ready if the parallel government was formed by the NLD and organized the people to express their support to the elected civilian government through mass rallies. It also planned for security to protect the Peoples Assembly, attended by the elected representatives, if it was held in a monastery compound. A report of human rights violations of the SLORC was compiled by the committee to present to Mrs. Sadako Ogata, independent expert of the UN Human Rights Commission if she arrived at Mandalay.

The sanghas boycott had a wide effect on the Buddhist armed forces and their families. They were deprived of many social facilities in their daily lives and they became a target of common hatred. To disrupt the sanghas' religious boycott, General Saw Maung ordered the sanghas to give up their strikes within three days (i.e. 18th, 19th and 20th October). The

armed forces, equipped with weapons, surrounded the monasteries. They cut off the electricity, water communication lines and food supplies to all monasteries. Sanghas were not allowed to go out of their monastery compounds even for alarm rounds. After 20th October, the SLORC army invaded the monasteries by force and seized some of the sangha leaders, including Reverend U Ye Wa Ta and arrested them. Local people living around the monasteries were also forced to move and their houses were destroyed. More than 3,000 Sanghas were arrested in reaction to the social and religious boycott.



Reverend U Yae Wa Ta , Chairman of the Sanha Samagi was disrobed and brutally tortured by the SLORC military intelligence and imprisoned without trial.

Freedom and Democracy for
BURMA
within a year

The Story of Saw Pho Htoo

Monsoon would soon replace summer itself. The scent of rain was in the wind that swept away the last shrivelled yellow leaves fell from the jack fruit tree. Soon after heavy showers of rain, water would come up in the rivulet near Saw Po Thin's farm and the children would enjoy splashing the muddy and dirty water at one another. The rain would soften enough to plough Taungya by then.

It was the time for Taungya. Nobody could help her. Nor could she afford to hire a man to work on Taungya. Saw Pan Tha, the eldest son, was too playful to work and the little Saw Mu Tu was only 7 years old. Saw Lu had a big family. He would apologize if ask to help plough Taungya. She knew everybody was busy at this time of the year.

Lost in thought, she would gaze at the Dawna mountain ranges far off in the east wherre Saw Pho Htoo was deemed to be. She dared not but reckoned the awful fate of her spouse as she herself had seen, when she was in Maethana Village, Ko Mya Maung, her next door neighbour, being beaten up and conducted away. His family just caught a glimpse of his bruised face and there came a massage after three months that he was left to die on the trek. She did not understand then why the simpleton Ko Mya Maung was badly treated and taken away by force. But she became aware of that after three summers went by. And through that she met Saw Pho Htoo, her would be husband.

June came and Nor Saw Mu heard nothing of Saw Pho Htoo, her spouse. Things came true as she dreadfully fancied, she thought. Saw Lu was sent to enquire about his brother but came back in vain.

Not knowing how to console the child, whenever the little one asked her if his Pa Pa ever returned home from going out to buy snacks for him, she wept tearfully while her children looked on in bewilderment.

The rain was already in torment. Through pain and agony and fatigue, she drugged over the small plot of land that took her longer than it did with her hubby to finish. But it bore her a fruit when she saw small sprouts sprang up between the furrows.

Little Saw Pan Tha was more ignored while she was on the farm. His naughty brother was more of a hinderrance than a help save that he gave her a helping hand in sowing the seeds. Only when she had put the farm a finishing hand, then she could fully administer the household chore. Despite she learnt that the little one seemed to be weak and pale. The indigenous medicine she prepared was no cure for him and he felt sick the following day.

It was flu that imposed upon him. It drained his round face. She was about to enter the room when she heard the headmen talking with the student leader who was showing photographs of porters left on the mountain terrain by the military operations.

Her heart throbbed and rushed into the house. She picked up a photo album and started to trun over the pages. The headmen, puzzled and sympathetic all looked at her. But he turned his empty eyes to the photographs, emptied. His eyes stopped at one place and words faltered out from his mouth.

"Saw.... Saw Pan Tha!

Is it him? With that big scar right here?, exclaimed the headmen, pointing out the photograph.

Nor Saw Mu snatched the album from the headmen's hand and crazily looked at the photo. It was not a good photo but a big scar on the left of the men in the photo was significant.

Oh! Ko Pan Tha! God help me! Her mind flashed back to a scene a decade ago.

Rangoon Junta Arrest More NLD Members

In June, 1991, the Directorate of Burmese Defense Services Intelligence officer exposed and arrested of Hla Nyein alias Ye Htut, organizing officer of the youth wing of the National League for Democracy (NLD), Rangoon Division; Thein Aye alias Ne La, Khin Mya and their contacts -- Thein Myint, Myo Zaw Thein, Myat Htun, Thida Aye, Ye Tun, Than Htay, Kyaw Nyein, Myo Myint, Win Myint, Win Naing Toe, Ye Myint Aung, Soe Soe Oo, Htay Win and Hla Min. The Youths secretary returned from the liberated zone under the parallel government of Sein Win, which was formed at the HQs of the KNU in Marnerplaw, together information and to recruit new persons.

It has been learnt that effective action will be taken according to the law against the 17 persons-- Hla Nyein, Thein Aye, Ye Tun, Tha Htay, Kyaw Nyein, Myo Myint, Win Myint, Win Naing Toe, Ye Myint Aung, Soe Soe Oo, Htay Win, and Hla Min -- for going to the seat of the parallel government in Marnerplaw, for collecting information and recruiting contact between the NLD members and the underground camp of the KNU and for collecting overtly.

Activists Arrest for Distributing Anti-Government Leaflets

On 2.7.91, the following activists were detained for distributing anti-government leaflets in Mandalay. They are presently in Mandalay Prison but their sentences are not known yet.

(1) Name - U Win Aung
Age - 45 years
Father's name - U Khin Maung
Job - Duplicating shop
Address - 348, 84 St, West Maha Aung Mya, west Mandalay Township

(2) Name - Ko Kyaw Soe Lin (a) Soe Moe
Age - 32 years
Father's name - U Tin Maung
Job - Duplicating shop
Address - 333, 83 St, 31/32 Lane East Aung Nan, Northeast Mandalay township

(3) Name - Ko Soe Naing
Age - 27 years
Father's name - U Loon Maung
Job - Student
Address - New Khaung U Ta Quarter, Mokoake town, Mandalay

(4) Name - U Phan
Age - 49 years
Father's name - U Thein Maung
Job - Farmer
Address - Dah Hut Gone village, Pa Thein Gyi township, Mandalay

(5) Name - U Khin Aung
Age - 40 years
Father's name - U Mya Than
Job - Advocate
Address - 190/73 St, 34/35 Lane, Set Kyar Swel Quarter, Southeast Mandalay township, Mandalay

(6) Name - Ma Myint Myint
Age - 39 years
Father's name - U Ba Gyun
Job - Unknown
Address - 340, 84 St, Maha Aung Mye, Mandalay

More Activists And Students were Arrested For Alleged Participation In The Anniversary Ceremony 7 July marks the 29th anniversary of the military's blasting of historic Students' Union and the first uprising of students against the military takeover in 1962. On that

ceremonious day, 1991, the following activists including 6 students from Mandalay were arrested for alleged participation in the ceremony.

(1) Name - U Soe Naing Thein
Age - 42 years
Father's name - U Thein Shwe
Job - Grade 4
Address - Palake textile factory, Mandalay division

(2) Name - U Nyunt Way
Age - 39 years
Father's name - U Lun Maung
Job - Industrial Manager, Grade 3
Address - Palake textile factory, Mandalay division

(3) Name - U Soe Hlaing
Age - 43 years
Father's name - U San Mya
Job - Grade 4
Address - Palake textile factory, Mandalay division

(4) Name - U Than Myint
Age - 40 years
Father's name - U Myo Aye
Job - Grade 4
Address - Palake textile factory, Mandalay division

(5) Name - U Khin Maung Ko
Age - 47 years
Father's name - U Thein Pe
Job - Security in-charge
Address - Palake textile factory, Mandalay division

(6) Name - U Win Maung
Age - 39 years
Father's name - U Har Tin
Job - Grade 4
Address - Palake textile factory, Mandalay division

(7) Name - U Thein Htun
Age - 28 years
Father's name - U Thein Pe
Job - Commercial art work-shop
Address - East Yatana Bonmi quarter, Mandalay southeast township, Mandalay

- | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------|--|
| (8) Name | - Aung Cho Oo | (12) Name | - Aung Kyaw Soe |
| Age | - 19 years | Age | - 14 years |
| Father's name | - U Cho | Father's name | - U Kyaw Soe |
| Job | - Casual laborer | Job | - 9th Standard student
(No- 14 State High School) |
| Address | - Mandalay Southeast township,
Mandalay | Address | - Kyunion U Shaung quarter,
Mandalay Southeast, township,
Mandalay |
| (9) Name | - U Yan Aung | (13) Name | - Lin Lin Zaw |
| Age | - 29 years | Age | - 18 years |
| Father's name | - U Tin Aung | Father's name | - U Nyunt Thaug |
| Job | - Merchant | Job | - 10th standard student
(No- 14 State High School) |
| Address | - Chanmyey Thase quarter
Mandalay Southeast township,
Mandalay | Address | - North Chanmyey thase quarter,
Mandalay Southeast, township,
Mandalay |
| (10) Name | - Myo Win Thant | (14) Name | - Win Thein |
| Age | - 17 years | Age | - 16 years |
| father's name | - U Thant Lin | Father's name | - U Zaw Thaug |
| Job | - 9th standard student
(No-14 State High School) | Job | - Shwephone Shein quarter,
Mandalay Southeas, township,
Mandalay |
| Address | - North Chanmyey Thase quarter,
Mandalay Southeas, township,
Mandalay | (15) Name | - Win Tin |
| (11) Name | - Soe Soe Oo | Age | - 16 years |
| Age | - 18 years | Father's name | - U Myint |
| Father's name | - U Win Myint | Job | - 10th standard student
(No- 14 State High School) |
| Job | - 10th standard student
(No-14 State High School) | Address | - Shwephone Shein quarter,
Mandalay Southeast township,
Mandalay |
| Address | - Shwephone Shein quarter,
Mandalay Southeast township,
Mandalay | | |

.....Weak logic, inconsistencies and alienation from the people are common features of authoritarianism. The relentless attempts of totalitarian regimes to prevent free thought and new ideas, and the persistent assertion of their own rightness, brings on them an intellectual stasis which they project into the nation at large. Intimidation and propaganda work in a duet of oppression while the people, lapped in fear and , learn to dissemble and to keep silent. And all the time the desire grow for a system which will lift them from the position of "rice-eating robots" to the status of human beings who can think and speak freely and hold their head high in the security of their rights....

.... Where there is no justice there can be no secure peace. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes that " if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression,"human rights should be protected by the rule of law. That just laws which uphold human rights are the necessary foundation of peace and security would be denied only be closed minds which interpret peace as the silence of all opposition and security as the assurance of their own power.

(Quotation from the Essay" Human Rights Are Not Alien to Burma"
written by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.)

..Porter Interviews.. Porter Interviews..

Burma is the country which ratified the International Convention on Forced Labour.

But now Rangoon Military Regime has been violating the convention by forcing thousands of civilians to serve as porters for their military operations against ethnic groups, and democratic forces including students and monks. Following is the interview with porters who escaped from the SLORC's army unit.
(“DAWN” Editorial Staff.)

Interview(1)

My name is Win Htay. My parents are U Maung Aung and Daw Khin Htay. Kyonedat village security guard post. It was the arrangement of village elders or village young men volunteered by turn to take guard duty during the night.

At 10:00 p.m that night, a group of checking party came to our sentry post. Being found us sleeping during our shift, we were taken to the army post(camp). Next morning, We were sent to Ah Paung people's police Station, locked up for a night and next morning, we were shifted to Pa-an, then to Thingan Nyi Naung where we were kept for a night and sent to Myaweddy by trucks, kept one more night in the army camp there.

Next morning we had to carry motor shells to Phalu and come back to sleep at Myaweddy. Every morning, we had to send heavy mortar shells to the army camps on the mountains and in the jungles. Sometime we slept on the mountains, in the deep forest and sometime, near the spring at the foot of the high mountains. Our feet soled, our shoulders

swelling and bruised until we could not bear anymore.

One morning we were ordered to carry a long heavy mortar shell, we were altogether three, all same ages, to carry it with a pole. The pain was so unbearable I ran away.

The army personal who arrested me were from No-102 Light Infantry Regiment. They said it is a punishment given us for sleeping on duty over at the security guard post. The night we were arrested, we were kept in a shed where they stored rich bags, salts and fish paste and was rather smelling. We were seven in numbers.

Interview(2)

My name is Maung Aung Gyi. I am 14 years old. My parents are U Tin Nyunt and Daw Khin Than. I live at No-3 Lane, Myitamon quarter, Matabin, Ah Paung township. I earned a living as a manual labourer at the railway station carrying luggage for the passengers and cargo loads. I got 5 Kyats per rice bag.

One day, I was in the railway station carrying rice bags, I was arrested by a policeman, namely, Thein Lwin, for not having platform ticket. All other workers who did not have a platform ticket were also arrested by the same policeman and kept there for two hours. We were sent to the headquarters of Light Infantry Regiment No-102. From there, we were sent to Belin where we spent two nights and then to Myaing Galay in a truck, Pa-an township, where they report to their divisional command HQs. In the meantime, we were kept in a monastery. Next morning, we were sent to thingan Nyinaung, then to

Myaweddy. We arrived Myaweddy at 12 p.m midnight, slept in a school building. In the morning, we had to sand rich bags to phalu. We carried them on our backs. The rice bags were half a bag of the normal standard size. We had to travel over the mountain, in the forest crossing many small rivers, sometime on a bamboo rafts, same time to set off at odd hours and sometimes sleep on the mountains. They did not feed us well. We were very weak. One day, we got to regimental HQs hill and were ordered to arrange milk tin boxes properly. We usually had to send rice from company 3 of the 102 to company 2 and came back and slept at the company 3. One day, company commander, Captain Tin Oo of the Regiment 8 ordered us to carry rice bags to company 3. As two boys of my age, who complained of fatigue and unable to work. They were beaten severely with bamboo sticks, struck with their rifle butts, and kicked with their army boots but not given proper medical treatment.

Next morning, 15 boys were ordered to carry 16 heavy shells, one each, but one short boy was ordered to carry two. Lt, Zaw Moe of 8th, complained of missing rice bags and for this, we were punished by ordering us to return the rice bags to the company, ordered to put them back on the boat that was badly leaking. So, we had to push the boat full of rice bags along the small river for four/ five hours, given only one meal, our hands soled and bruised and braised. Our pain were so intolerable that we ran away at night by breaking the fence. They heard us breaking the fence and followed us with their loaded guns and torches.

We hid ourselves in a bush nearby and continued to run

when they gave up looking . We ran away because we could not bear the hard work and also the pains in our shoulders and feet. Food was very bad and meager---small portion of rice with a piece of plain fish paste, or sometimes, even with salf that we could not eat. We were also kept under lock to sleep in a shed used for storing fish paste, rice and wet rations that was very smelling. We did not have good sleep. When we complained, they beat us mercilessly.

After crossing many forests, spring and hill, we reached a farm house on a hillock. The farmer sent us to this monastery, we did not remember the day of our arrest.

Interview(3)

My name is Ba Lay, age 14 years. My father is U Ba Than and my mother is Daw Mali. I live at Myothit 1st lane, Kone Htate, Mataban. I earn a living by selling home made rice cake on a tray at the railway station platform.

One day, when I was selling cakes on the railway station platform. A policeman namely Thein Lwin arrested me by pretending to buy my cakes and sent me to Light Infantry Regiment 102. Locked up a night there and transferred to Ah Paung township

police station locked up and next day, we were taken to Myawaddy, dropping one night in Belin and Myaing Galay township, and then to Pa-an, then to Thin Gan Nyi Naung. We were taken in army trucks together with other boys of my age, who were arrested in the same railway station and other places of in our town. In the morning, we had to carry condensed milk tins boxes to Phalu and slept there. Next morning after breakfast, we proceeded with the loads through forests, springs and mountains. In the evening, we camped near the small river at the foot of a mountain and spent the night there, and continued walking until we reached No 4 company camp and then to 3 camp, slept there and on a bamboo raft , we cross a small river and proceed the whole day until we met another company. This time we had to carry till the morning, we were hardly fed and continued hard journey through the deep forests and high mountains. We were very tired and very weak unable to walk any further, So, I hid myself behind the rice bags but they found out and I was beaten badly . And in the next morning, as a punishment, I was ordered to find and collect bamboo shoot for their food in the forest. I made use of this chance and run away through the forest and crossing streams. Then I met Thai farmers who showed me the way to a Karen farm hut.

Interview(4)

My name is Kyaw Oo, aged 15 years. My parents are U Hla Soe and Daw Twemi. I live in Ah Paung township. I was also a village sentry and on duty at 10:00 a.m on 26th of June. At midnight, the patrol unit accompanied by a policeman came and arrested me. I was kept in the police station, for one night and in the morning, I was sent a No- 8 Light Infantry Regiment at Belin and than to Pa-

an, Thinrun Nyi Naung the next day. The following day, we had to walk to Myawaddy. In Myawaddy, we had to carry huge shells to Phalu. The next morning after breakfast, we proceeded through the forests and up to the mountain, slept in the army camp, proceeded further to another army camp. Two days later, we reached No-4 company camp. The following day, we reached No- 3 company where we stayed over night.

The next morning , we started to walk. We had to ride on a bamboo raft in order to reach another camp, front-line of the No- 9 Regimental headquarter . We had to carry boxes from early in the morning until 2 p.m. The following day we had to carry rice bags. I could not tolerate any more pain so I together with two other boys broke down the fences and escaped to the monastery. We escaped because we were beaten many times for been so slow. The shells we were asked to carry were 84 mm, 81 mm, 60 mm and 40 mm and some recoilless shells (RPG). If we were to carry RPG, we had to carry 6 shells at a time. One boy carrying RPG, Maung Kyi slipped and fell to the bottom of a hill and was beaten for not been careful, and then he was left to starved for two days. For us, we were to carry 84mm or 81mm shell. We would carry one shell at a time.

Burmese junta warns errant state workers

Bangkok Post(2.10.91)

Burma's military junta says it will run checks on schools and offices this month and punish state employees found neglecting their duties by banishing them to other regions.

"We are making arrangements to practice a reward and punishment system," junta member Major-General Myo Nyunt said.

During the 1988 pro-democracy uprising, thousands of civil servants joined in massive street protests that swept across Burma. Many were jailed, dismissed or transferred soon after the takeover.

"Myo Nyunt also said that while the government had ordered all departments to work in agriculture and livestock-breeding projects, only military units were doing so.

Hence I will have to give the warning that we, responsible officials, will be conducting checks in the schools and offices, and if we do not find the personnel working, they will be transferred to the other states and divisions."

Rust government grilled by senator

The Nation (4.10.91)

Australian senator Vicki Bourne on September 11 questioned the government in Canberra about Burma's contribution to the amount of heroin entering the country illegally.

He also urged for the UN imposition of economic and trade sanctions against Rangoon as means to halt the illicit narcotic trade and to pressure the ruling military junta to give in to the popular call for democracy.

In his speech, Bourne, "900-1,000 tons of opium and heroin came into Australia last year and approximately 75 percent of that came from Burma.

He also spoke up against the ruling SLORC in Rangoon saying "there is evidence that forces behind Burma's military junta are using illegal trading in heroin and opium for the hard cash to finance their stranglehold on Burma."

"The US Under secretary of state is reported to have called Burma a 'cancer of instability.' Until the Burmese people win democracy and human rights their country will

continue to be a major destabilizing force in our region," said Bourne.

"At this moment time it is quite impossible to expect the Burmese people to have the absolute rights as we enjoy in our country."

"I believe that for Burma's illegal heroin trade to expect the Burmese people freed, the United Nations must impose economic and trade sanction against the brutal military junta."

He also called for a clarification on the reports and asked if the Australian Government has any intention to introduce amendments to customs regulations during the current session of Parliament which would place an effective arms embargo on trade with Burma.

Top companies allegedly aiding Burmese junta

Bangkok Post (16.10.91)

Scores of western companies, including drinks giant Papsi Cola, were accused of helping to prop up Burma's ruling junta. The attack came from Burma's jungle-based parallel government.

"The investment these companies put into Burma is not used for the people of Burma is not

used for the people of Burma," said Maung Maung Aye, minister of trade in the National Coalition Government of the Union Of Burma (NCGUB).

"All investment is used solely for the pupos of expanding the army and buying weapons," he said.

All the oil companies paid the regime millions of dollars under production-sharing agreements in 1989.

Maung Maung Aye also said Asian companies, particularly ones from the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN), including Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, were propping up the regime which international human rights group have said is responsible for a reign of terror in Burma

"We have to try to make these ASEAN people understand that the democratic cause is for the people of Burma," he said.

Burma denies visa to Polish ambassador

Bangkok Post (18.10.91)

Poland's ambassador to Burma said he had been denied a visa to the country to convey congratulations from President Lech Walesa

to detained Aung San Suu Kyi for winning the Nobel Peace Prize.

Lucjan Mieczkowski, who is based in Bangkok and is also Warsaw's ambassador to Thailand. He said the Foreign Ministry in Rangoon and the Burmese embassy in Bangkok had told him that his visa application had not been approved.

"So I have informed the sender that the message cannot be delivered as intended," the ambassador said.

Boycotts, sanctions urged against Burma

Bangkok Post (18.10.91)

The International People Forum urged the international community to put up more pressure on the Burmese military junta, including economic boycotts and sanctions.

A statement issued at the end of the Forum also called for;

- * Revocation of Burma's membership from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund until a transfer of power to the "legitimate government of Burma (National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma)."

- * Immediate suspension of all United Nations programs in Burma

- * Re-evaluation of Burma's status as a least-developed country because of "the govern-

ment's deliberate doctoring of the country's income figures."

- * Recognition of refugee status for all Burmese fugitives in Thailand by the Thai Government.

- * Rejection of the Thai Interior Ministry's plan to intern Burmese fugitives in a camp.

The forum condemned the planned October visit to Burma by a Thai delegation led by Agriculture Minister Aat and call for its cancellation. It also denounced the internment of Burmese students at Bang Khen police school by the Thai government and urged that arrested and deportation of the students be stopped.

Meanwhile, the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma had called on the World Bank to break off contact with the military regime's delegation attending the Bank's annual meeting Bangkok.

The NCGUB said in an open letter to World Bank president Lewis Preston that "The people attending your meeting purporting to be Burmese representatives do not have the mandate of the people and therefore have no right to speak for Burma."

"We would like to impress upon you that rhetoric or no rhetoric, the military clique has no right to govern Burma (and) we feel it would be most appropriate for you to refrain from giving aid to the

military junta in any form, be it grants, loans or recognition."

"Anti-narcotics assistance has been spent on weaponry and donated equipment has been used in the military's campaigns against the ethnic people," the NCGUB said.

French groups denounce Burma

The Nation (18.10.91)

Three French organizations denounced Burma's military government as a "narco-dictatorship" and called for an international embargo against the regime.

At a joint press conference at Paris, representatives of the France-Burma Association, the Geopolitical Drugs Observatory, and a group called Act Together for Human rights said Burma's ruling junta had made heroin trafficking a "state affair."

with a recent sharp increase in the annual production of opium -- from 800 tones in 1988 to more than 2,000 tones this year -- Burma is by far the world's largest producer of opium and heroin, they said.

The country supplied 50 per cent of the US market, while Burma, together with Pakistan, provide between 65 and 75 per cent of all heroin sold in Europe, the groups add. Stefan Collignon, president of the France-Burma, said the accusa-

tions of the military's involvement in drug trafficking first came from investigative news reporters and have been backed by official US reports and documents from ethnic minorities who have suffered military reprisals.

He said the regime's massive arms purchases -- estimated at \$ 1,2 billion since 1989 -- could only have been financed through profits from the drug trade, as Burmese dollar reserves for the same period were estimated at one quarter the sum.

UN seeks access to Bung San Suu Kyi

(22.10.91)

A UN human rights mission was due in Burma yesterday to visit detained opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

The mission, led by Japanese university professor Yozo Yokota. A similar mission last year was denied access to Aung San Suu Kyi and other detained dissidents.

Diplomats in Burma said she has not been seen by outsiders since early this year, when she was spotted from overlooking houses, gardening in her house compound on Rangoon's University Avenue.

Yokota will report to the UN Human rights Commission in Geneva. He declined to comment on his mission when contacted in Bangkok.



DAWN

S O S

We have no more funds for publication of DAWN. Kindly send your donation to "DAWN" P.O Box 1352, G.P.O , Bangkok 10500, Thailand, by money order, for continued publication. Thanking you.

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED