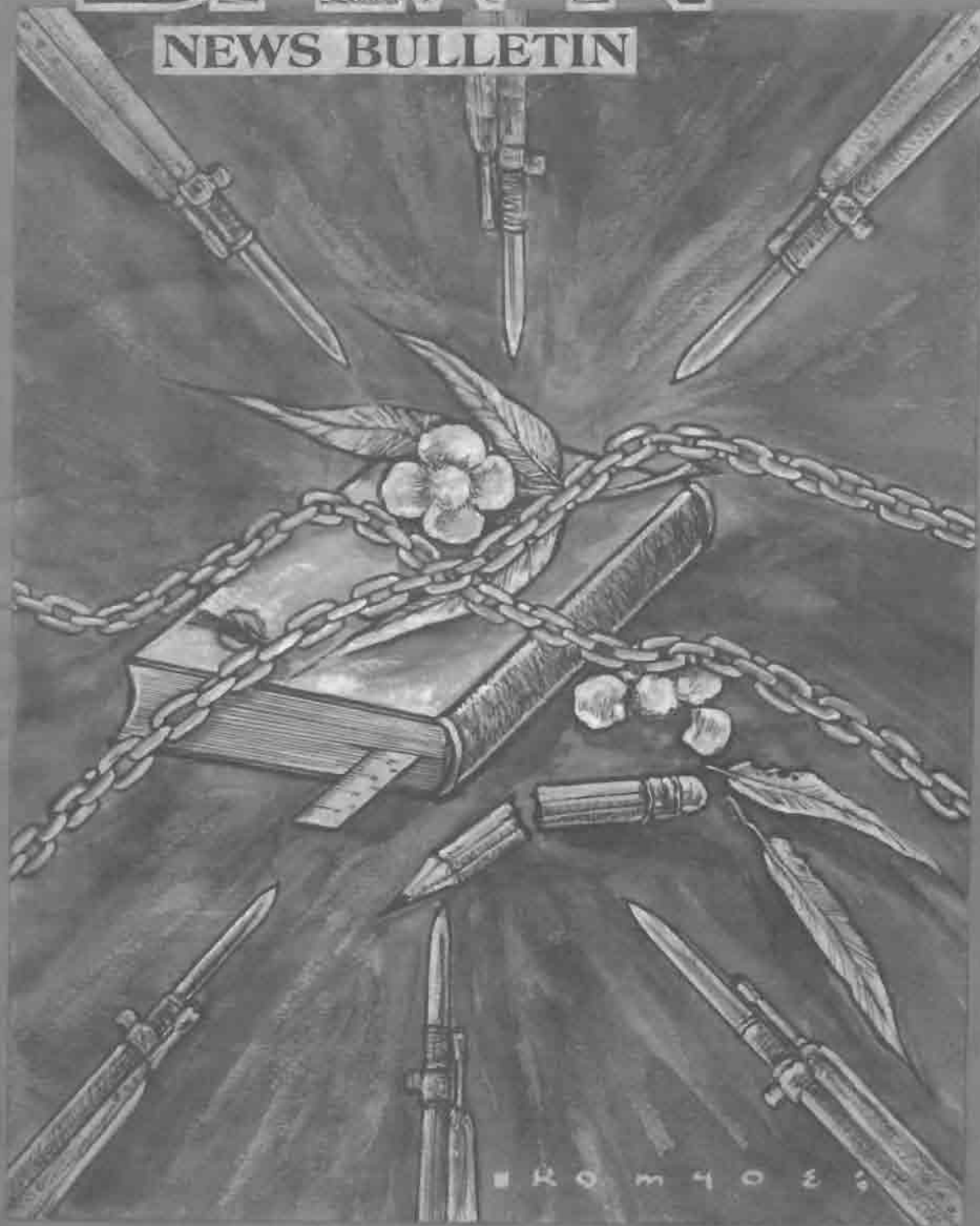


# DAWN

NEWS BULLETIN



# DAWN

## NEWS BULLETIN

Vol. 3 No. 8

February, March 1992

## VICTIMS HUNTED. WHY THE WORLD NEGLECT ?

Thousands of people from Burma are being driven out of the country. Away they run, young kids; teenagers, old grandpas and grandmas, disabled youths, women; leaving their own houses and gardens, bringing household goods, holding each other's hands, crossing the streams and the rivers. They felt fear of being killed and tortured; all faced hunger; most suffered from malaria and cholera; some died of various diseases. It is not an evil dream in a day time; but really occur in the Bangladesh-Burma and Thai-Burma border.

In the past, some considered that human rights violations in Burma are only internal affairs of a country however the military regime behaved brutally. Nobody can deny that it is beyond the border now. It is not the question of a small number but many thousands. It is sure that there will happen more negative consequence recently.

In both border areas, it is uncertain that how long those displaced persons will be permitted to stay; how the question of the shortage of supply will be solved in the long-run; what kind of the right of domicile and to a nationality will be allowed to those people; which society and is going to protect those families, the natural and fundamental group of unit of society and their right to work; to equal payment for equal work and to just and be remuneration and so on. Being deprived of legal rights, those displaced victims who taking refuge in that country will likely be violations of laws prescribed by that government.

In taking action against those who committed something by the local authorities, there will be gross human rights

violations. The precedent cases such as being arrested as illegal immigrants, repatriation against his will, being confined in a limited area that are happening in Thailand can clearly be seen not only on the common legal points of view but on the human rights violations; in future, it will occur in Bangladesh more badly than in Thailand.

Moreover, because the military regime creates misunderstandings between Muslims and Buddhists, tensions between the people who believe different conscience and religion inside the country and outside is mounting up. Chopping many tons of wood for fuel and building everyday cause the destruction of environment as well.

Even some common people are considering that what the different is between the right of ethnic minority, Kurds in Iraq, and Karen, Kachin, Mon and others in Burma who are only struggling for the right of self-determination to found union that will guarantee equal rights among various indigenous groups. Anybody should not have doubt that super-powers are hesitating involving in the cause of Burma as there is no direct interest for them. Whatsoever may be, what is sure is that victims hunted by the SLORC are being killed whenever the times pass on especially in the mountainous border areas. The more the United Nations' hesitation occurs that will cause the greater numbers of innocent students, youths and people sacrifice their lives.

Why does the world neglect of it?

Victims of evil social system are seeking for compassion.

## Good Will Visit of the PM of NCGUB Gains Success

On the invitation by Sir Williams Keys, the Prime Minister and delegates of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma on 1 March 1992 left for good will visit to Australia. It was reportedly known that members of the delegation were U Maung Maung Aye, Trade Minister; Dr Khin Maung Kywe, NCGUB Bangkok Representative; and U Maung Maung, Liaison Officer of the NCGUB Office (BKK). The Prime Minister and delegates on March 1 at 8:20 of local standard time arrived at Sydney airport and were warmly welcomed by the Overseas

Burmese. On March 2, the delegation called on Dr J. Hewson, opposition leader in Australia, at his office. The following day, an Australian-Burmese conference was convened at Airport International Motor Inn (Queanbeyan). After the meeting, at 3:30 p.m, a press conference was held. Twelve correspondents from various news agencies including Australian Broadcasting Company, SBS and Canberra Time attended the press conference which was shown in the evening television news programme.

The Prime Minister and delegates on March 4 at

11:30 a.m. called on Mr Gerry Hand, Immigration Minister, at his office in the Parliament House. Firstly, the Prime Minister expressed regards to the Australian government and then presented the matters relating to military, political and human rights situations; the future education for the students; the movement of ABSDF along the border, and the expatriate Burmese in Australia. The Immigration Minister promised that the government will help for the continuing education for the students and look into the security of those Burmese who already living in Australia. He also added that to get the financial assistance for the ethnic minorities along the border, he would schedule the delegates to meet Trade Minister, Mr John Kerin.

Participants were MJR Mackler, Senator Baden Teague, Senator M. E. Brown, Senator Majurie, Senator C. R. Monroe, Senator Vicki Worrall Bourne and J. Mc Scott.

At the meeting, the Prime Minister firstly conveyed regards and then persuaded the Australia government to focus on concrete physical help than just moral support. Senator Chris Schacht, on behalf of the Senators, asked if there would be misunderstanding by the Burmese people to the Australian Government if trade sanctions were imposed, the bilateral relations between the NCGUB and the DAB and informed that BHP, an Australian Company in Burma may soon be withdrawn.



Dr Sein Win, the Prime Minister, addresses the gathering



Prime Minister and delegates in Australia



Meeting of Australia-Burma Council in Canberra

On March 4th at 3:40 p.m, the delegates called on Senator Robert Hill, shadow minister for Foreign Affairs, at his office in the parliament House. Present also at the meeting were Sir Williams Keys, Amanda Zappia and Inc Mc Pledran. On the same day, the Prime Minister also visited Senator Chris Schacht, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, at the conference room.

The Prime Minister replied that people in Burma has been victims of social restrictions, notorious administration and worse economic situation since over 20 years ago and still cannot rid off the regime. The Prime Minister, moreover, added that if the Australian government was to impose trade sanctions, it will really be encouraging to the democratic movement. Relating to DAB

continued on page(20)

## VENERABLE DR. REWATA DHAMMA ARRIVED MANERPLAW

On 26 February 1992, Ven. Dr U Rewata Dhamma, a leader from International Network of Engaged Buddhist, arrived Manerplaw from London, met Sangha from the All Burma Young Monks' Union.

On his visit, it was reportedly known that he also met with Dr Naing Aung, Chairman of the ABSDF, and delivered a speech to the Chairman after discussing the movement of the ABSDF.



*Dr Myint Cho, CEC for Health and Social Welfare sharing clothes to displaced people*



*Victims of war, they are waiting for assurance of survival from such kind of atrocities*

## OPENING OF MEDICAL TRAINING

Manerplaw- February

On 4 February 1992 at 10:00 a. m, the opening ceremony of the Medical Training No. (4) was held at Central Training School in Saw Hta Camp. At the opening ceremony, Dr Naing Aung, Chairman of the ABSDF; Ko Hla Htay, Secretary (2); and Dr Myint

Cho, CEC and the supervisor of the training addressed the trainees. There are forty trainees from various camps under the Central Committee of ABSDF and it was known that the training is under the supervision of the Central Committee of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front.



*Dr Naing Aung is submitting the situation to Ven. Dr U Rewata Dhamma*

## ABSDF HELPS VICTIMS OF WAR

After the "Four Uprising" led by the students on August 8, 1988, was brutally crackdowned by the military junta in Burma, over ten thousands of activists and Buddhists monks had to shelter in the liberated areas along the Thai-Burma border, to escape from the atrocities of the military regime named SLORC. After the forming of the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) on 5 November 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 areas. For the time being, the activities of the ABSDF in taking care of the community health-care improve day after day.

In 1992, following the dry season offensive attacks of the SLORC, many civilians including ethnic minorities, were forced to abandon their processions that they inhibited for generations and now shelter in the liberated areas. The ABSDF helped them by sharing some blankets and clothes for them and the student medics take care for their health-care.



*Trainees of No. (4) Medical Training in front of Central Training School*



On 28 February 1992, the Slorc troops rounded up groups of fleeing refugees in the Amina Bazaar village in Maungdaw Township and shot to death 15. The Slorc troops brought 19 of the refugees on the bank of Naaf river, lined them up and sprayed bullets on them. Three of them survived by jumping into the river, while 13 died on the spot. Bodies of two others were found floating in the river. The following day, about 10,000 more refugees crossed into Bangladesh, bringing the all-out number about 122,500. On March 3 alone more than 12,000 crossed in and the daily average of influx is 5,000. Bangladesh appealed to the United Nations for help in coping the refugees. By mid-day of March 7 a further 2,500 more refugees had arrived in Bangladesh. In 11 government-run camps as diarrhea and other disease are widespread, the death toll at more than 1,000.

On March 14 more than 4,000 fresh refugees arrive there and the flood of refugees fleeing into Bangladesh on the latest survey on March 15 reached 210,000. Now, more than 65,000 of them are sheltering in 11 government-run camps while others are living in make-shift huts by the roadsides or in the jungle. As the Slorc troops, did not let them live in their homes nor allow them to leave safely, opened fire on the refugees, at least 10 were killed on that day and the death toll in the past three months mounted to near 4,000. More than 2,000 women were gang-raped while 6,000 youths were arrested for alleged

anti-government movement and 17,000 others were herded into labor camps.

### MOUNTING CONCERNS

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati called on Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on February 29 to protest against violent and harsh treatment of Muslims in Burma. He also called for the recognition of their rights as Burmese citizens and for the repatriation of tens of thousands of refugees who have fled to Bangladesh.

Secretary-General of Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) condemned the repression and persecution of Muslims in Burma and urged the Slorc to halt immediately its campaign against Muslims.

On 5 March, Julian Hartland the British Ambassador and the representative of the European Community (EC) to Rangoon, asked the Slorc to stop further military actions against the Burmese Muslims. He also told the Slorc that the continuing exodus was a subject of international concern and can become a threat to regional stability.

On March 20, the European Community expressed concern in a statement issued in Portugal, which currently holds the rotating EC Presidency, at the plight of tens of thousands of refugees who are fleeing to Bangladesh. Moreover, it added that the refugees' suffering has created a sense of horror among the international community. EC also

repeated its March 2 demand that the Slorc refrain from taking further military action against minorities. The statement stressed EC's concern that the Slorc actions extend a threat to regional stability. The EC and its 12 members states called on the Slorc to confirm their readiness to seek peaceful resolutions to all ethnic minorities.

Malaysia on March 9 has called on the Slorc to stop the oppression of its Muslims minority and expressed much concern about the plight of the refugees. Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Badawi said, "Malaysia has been following closely developments in Burma and we believe the time has come for a firm stand to be taken, as there seemed to be no slackening of attacks on the Muslims by the military troops." He also added, "We have no other choice but take up the matter because the action by the Slorc troops has burdened many neighboring countries and may disrupt regional stability."

The Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad who had already expressed at the ASEAN summit in January that "ASEAN should not support oppressive regimes which are not concerned with the well-being of their own people" also said in a statement that Malaysia would take a firm stand on the plight of the Burmese Muslims and would press for the problem to be addressed immediately. Malaysian Defence Minister Najib Razak said on the same day that ASEAN should take a unified stand against the Slorc for mistreating its Muslim minority. After a fund-raising ceremony for the refugees, he told the reporters that "We have to have a common stand on this."

U Ko, Slorc ambassador in Kuala Lumpur, was summoned on March 10 to the Foreign Ministry and told that the Malaysian government wants Rangoon

## MORE INFLUX OF REFUGEES

to end alleged abuses against Muslim minority in Burma and allowed those to return home unharmed after fleeing in their thousands to Bangladesh.

Malaysia's move was praised and the opposition leader Lim Kit Siang, secretary-general of the ethnic Chinese-based Democratic Action Party (DAP) expressed in a statement that he welcomed the government's stand. He also said Malaysia should publicly declare its preparedness to support sanctions against Rangoon. In a statement, he said, "It is a great shame if the ASEAN is unprepared to take diplomatic initiatives to help end the sufferings and ordeal of the Muslims." He also added that Malaysia must be in the forefront of diplomatic initiatives in ASEAN to get the Slorc to respect human rights, dignity and lives of the Muslim minority and Malaysia should as well propose the convening of an emergency ASEAN foreign ministers' conference to discuss and work out a united international strategy on the issue." Malaysia's parliamentary opposition leader on March 13 also urged the government to support global economic sanctions against the Slorc if it continued to abuse its Muslim minority.

Japan is also considering helping those refugees and making their efforts to find out about the situation, said a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman. He also said that "we keep in touch with the Bangladesh government and the Slorc in their connection as well as the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees)". Japan was "following the matter with serious concern" and then decided to contribute 135 million yen (\$1 million) in emergency aid to refugees from Burma in Bangladesh.

Thailand also hinted that frustrations with the Slorc are growing. The Bangladesh ambassador to Malaysia, Mozammel Hussain, said his government on March 11 called the ambassadors of Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines to initiate a regional effort to stop what his government considers the SLORC atrocities.

Singapore, which usually does not make statements on the internal

political matters of another country, said there was "a potential area of instability for the region and human suffering." A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Singapore was concerned about the situation and demanded the Slorc to allow the refugees to return home to safety and "defuse a potential sources of regional instability and tension."

Brunei viewed the exodus of refugees into Bangladesh as a threat to regional stability and the foreign ministry also issued a statement asking all parties involved to help solve the problem. The statement said "the situation could develop into one that creates instability in Southeast and South Asia."

Philippines government on March 20 expressed concern over the mass exodus of refugees and in a statement, the foreign department said, "Manila hopes that the problem could be resolved peacefully soon to avoid its further escalation with its implications on the security of the region." The statement also urged that "the question of refugees and of humanitarian relief for the large number of displaced persons will be urgently addressed by the United Nations and other concerned agencies. Assistant Foreign Secretary Romualdo Ong said, "We hope that the situation does not deteriorate further. We hope that goodwill prevail because if not, it will affect the overall security of the region."

Bangladesh's ambassador in the second week of March held consultations with Security Council ambassadors, including Japan, China and India, and discussed ways to end the exodus of refugees. Bangladesh requested the UN to persuade the Slorc to stop migration of refugees and to create conditions for their return. "As the refugee issue is linked to the human rights question and we have tried to resolve this issue diplomatically by peaceful means. The Slorc has mobilized troops on our border. It has attacked our border outposts. It has engaged in provocative action," said Mrs Zia.

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali will send Under-secretary-General Jan Eliasson of

Sweden on the mission early April the purpose of persuading the Slorc to stop attacking minorities, and an effort to stem the flood of refugees to neighboring countries and seeking guarantees from the Slorc for the safety of the refugees on their return. Although Boutros-Ghali told the Slorc to end its military assault on ethnic rebels, the Slorc's ignorance against its military campaign has continued. At his first news conference since taking office, he announced, "We have received an agreement to send Eliasson." According to the diplomats, it was known that if the Slorc does not respond to Eliasson and end its attacks on the country's ethnic minorities, the Security Council may intervene, as it did when Saddam Hussein's Iraq army was slaughtering the Kurds. Mrs Zia on March 19 discussed the crisis with President George Bush in Washington during their one-hour meeting, and President Bush pledged to give Bangladesh \$3 million provide funding from Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Funds to help Bangladesh with the resettlement of the refugees. They also deplored the actions of the Slorc. The Bangladesh government has not ruled out other options if the UN fails to persuade Rangoon to take back the refugees in Bangladesh. Bangladesh Prime Minister again expresses that Slorc's deployment of its army along the border with Bangladesh is definitely a cause of concern to them. Then, she discussed with UN Secretary-General Boutros-Ghali the following day.

The refugee issue is fundamentally political and needed to solve at the diplomatic level, but war is not an answer for the crisis. Bangladesh is alert to defend its sovereignty. Prime Minister Zia ruled out a military confrontation with the Slorc when she returned home on March 23 from a five-day trip to US. She said the scope for resolution of the refugee problem through negotiations had not been exhausted, and her government was making every effort towards that direction. The only option left, in an existing scenario, is a move by the Security Council to apply force as it did during Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. Will the world community go for such a move?

# **BOYCOTT PEPSI**

## **ENTER PEPSI**

Pepsi has entered Burma! On November 22, 1991, Pepsi Cola International, in a joint-venture with the local private enterprise Myanma Golden Star Co., began producing 70,200 ten-ounce bottles per day. For the time being, distribution is limited to areas around Rangoon, but plans are underway to increase production from 200 bottles per minute to 400 bottles per minute and spread distribution to other areas of the country. A second bottling plant of equal capacity is planned for Mandalay to cover the northern areas of Burma.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The GNP of Burma is around US\$200. Inflation could be as high as 100% although official figures show it at around 32%. Food prices are steadily rising and people are eating less. Malnutrition has been reported in the capital city of Rangoon that has never faced this problem before. The rate of malnutrition in the countryside and in areas inhabited by indigenous minorities is unknown. Medicines in the hospital are either extremely expensive or simply not available. One Burmese man said, "We now go to the hospital to die because there are no medicines."

According to one report, a bottle of Pepsi costs Kyats 8 that is about US\$1.30, but friends inside Burma say the price is often Kyats 15 (US\$ 2.40). An average salary for a worker is a little over Kyats 16 per day.

Pepsi will promote itself as aggressively as they do in other countries. Their main target group is, of course, the youth. Their slogan, "Have a Pepsi - the choice of a new generation" will help create a demand among the youth that will provide even greater economic hardships on their parents.

Foreign investments provide money for the military regime to continue its war against the people of Burma. This must stop! Pepsi not only supports the military regime through their investments, but also provides a useless commodity to people who are in need of more and better food and health care.

"The market is there, that's one thing we're sure of. People will buy our product... There's lots of money floating around, and there's not much to spend it on in a country like Burma," Barry J. Shea, Pepsi-Cola International's vice president for South East Asia.

### **ACTION**

Stop using Pepsi and all other Pepsi products. Inform your local Pepsi dealer why. Send the money you save to help refugee children fleeing the military onslaught of the SLORC military regime. Put up signs that say, **"PEPSI - NO CHOICE FOR THE JUSTICE GENERATION!"**



## DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE OF BURMA

United Nations Human Rights Commission  
Palais des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10  
Switzerland

4 March 1992

Dear Commission Members,

We, the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) would like to express our deep gratitude to the members of the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Your recent announcement to send a rapporteur to examine the human rights situation in Burma is both constructive and timely.

Ever since Burma gained independence in 1948, successive military leaders have repressed large portions of the Burmese population. The ethnic minorities, especially, were denied their human rights as well as their right to full democratic participation. After the coup of General Ne Win, and also since the advent of the SLORC regime, the Burmese people have increasingly become the victims of the most horrific human rights abuses in recent times. The full extent of these abuses is not yet sufficiently comprehended by the world community. For this reason, the DAB welcomes the UN decision to publicly investigate the human rights situation within Burma.

As you know, the DAB is an umbrella organization representing Burmese students and activists as well as nine different ethnic minority groups, struggling to initiate a truly inclusive democracy in Burma. At this time, the DAB leadership would like to officially extend an open invitation to any representative from the UN, interested in visiting DAB areas. We believe such contact would facilitate UN personnel in obtaining a more comprehensive appraisal of human rights in Burma. Also it would be beneficial for the diverse members of the democratic movement to have an opportunity to meet and speak with official representatives of the UN.

Finally, within Burma, one cannot separate the issue of human rights from the insidious manipulation of drug trafficking by the SLORC regime. Such official involvement in the promotion of drug abuse has had an almost genocidal effect on many Burmese. The DAB is most anxious that the members of the UN be able to investigate freely and completely. We are willing to assist you in anyway we are able in this serious matter.

The DAB extends this invitation in all sincerity, hoping that we will have the opportunity to meet as friends who are committed to establishing human rights in Burma.

Yours sincerely,

Brang Seng  
First Vice-Chairman

## DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE OF BURMA

Manerplaw, Burma

4 March 1992

The Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) supports the international boycott of Pepsi Cola and all of its other companies such as Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut etc. We call for Pepsi to withdraw its investments from Burma until such time as the civil war is ended and power turned over to the elected representatives of the people, and we call on friends all around the world to boycott Pepsi and its products until it withdraws from Burma as a sign of support for freedom and democracy of the people of Burma.

Presently the Burmese military is launching heavy attacks against many ethnic areas. Manerplaw, Headquarters of all the Democratic Forces, is under heavy air and ground attacks. There is much loss of life, loss of home and destruction of the environment in these areas. This military campaign is being waged with new weapons which the military has recently acquired from China. Foreign investments make it possible for the military to make these purchases.

Only when the civil war is ended, can peace and prosperity come to our people and our land. Foreign investments in Burma at the present time support this civil war rather than encourage peace. A worldwide campaign to end all these investments can be a big step in pressuring the Burmese military to uphold human rights and to end their war against the people of Burma.

Brang Seng  
First Vice-Chairman

## MILITARY SITUATION IN KACHIN STATE

18 March 1992

In addition to more than 40 Slorc Army regiments already stationed in Kachin State, another 6000 new troops arrived by ship to Bhamo, second capital of Kachin State. This is part of a continuing buildup to launch a major offensive against the Kachin Independent Organization (KIO/KIA). The Slorc is also sending food, ammunitions and arms to their troops in the Pajau area, a strategic KIO/KIA base and is an essential target for the planned offensive. About 10-20 armed Slorc Army troops have secretly entered China and are moving along the Sino-Burma border area opposite Loiye.

Slorc Army Northern Commander, Maj-Gen Kyaw Ba has gone to a temple in Myo Thit, a small town near Bhamo, to make offerings for a successful military operation.



## **HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN KACHIN STATE**

On 20 November 1991, Sergeant Major Maung Pu (alias) Saya Pu, a warrant officer of Slorc army No. 29 regiment in Phakant town (Jade Mine), arrested Ah Naw, age 26, son of Lau-Ying Naw and Maduk Lu. Ah Naw was beaten to death by Sergeant Maung Pu and his accomplices. There has never been any investigation nor trail against Ah Naw.

On 7 January 1992, another male civilian, Kareng La Tawng, age 34 was beaten to death by the same Sergeant and his troops and again no investigation has followed.

According to the civilians in the Phakant area, more than 50 civilians were reportedly murdered by the soldiers and officers of No. 29 Slorc regiment between November 1991 and February 1992.

On 2 February 1992, a platoon strength group of soldiers from No. 15 regiment of Slorc army entered Mohnyin town and burnt down 25 homes, belong to Kachin nationality, without permission to the occupants to retrieve any of their possessions. None of the homes where Shan nationality lived were involved. One of the villagers named Myin Ting, age 37, was shot to death by the Slorc soldiers.

During the beginning of March 1992, all villages in Shwe Gu township were reportedly burnt down to the ground and villagers were forcefully driven to a place closer to the Slorc controlled town, Bhamo.

## **FORCED REPATRIATION**

In keeping with the international definition of the term "refugees" that covers those fleeing from their country of origin for a well-founded fear of persecution. As a corollary, a key right attached to refugee status is the right not to be pushed back to their country of origin against their will (Non-refoulement). Refugees are also entitled to other basic rights, such as physical and mental safety and freedom from indefinite detention. These accrue to them through internationally recognized human rights norms.

After the military coup in 1988, many civilians left Burma for their safety under the oppression of the military regime and now take refuge in the western part of Thai soil.

On 18 March 1992, After the discussion at a meeting between Planae, an official from Kanchannaburi Province and Lt-Col Aung Myint from Infantry Regiment No. 61 of the Slorc, their fates become very concerned. Planae persuaded the refugees to be back to Burma in addressing the gathering: although Ne Win is worse, Saw Maung is quite good and now they are very friendly in the bilateral relations between Thai and Burma. The refugees who know quite well about the brutal military regime do not want to back because they can calculate that their fates will be the same with those who were forcibly repatriated in the previous time.

In December 1991, after the Slorc troops occupied Nat Ein Daung they mobilized their troops and took position on the border line, border dispute occurred between the Thai and Burma that led the Thai to reinforce their troops along the border

It was reportedly known that to avoid further future disputes, to open the border trade relations and for logging concessions, Thai authorities try to repatriate them at the gun point.

Then, the refugees replied that they never believe the Slorc who committed killing, torture and various kinds of mistreatment upon it's own innocent civilians. Up to now, there are over 2,000 refugees taking shelter in that area and are very concerned about the threat of repatriation by the Thai authorities.

From an international perspective, human rights violations in Burma are a matter of international concern and we, therefore, would like to appeal the international community to take action upon the refugees who are urgently needed assistance and appropriate protection for their safety.

## **MONEY-FIRST COUNTRIES' INVESTMENTS: THOSE WHO AID THE SLORC TO PROLONG POWER.**

### **Natural gas found at Aphyauk test well No.1**

Aphyauk No. 1 oil test-well in Teikkyi Township, Rangoon Division is yielding 14.78 million cubic-feet of natural gas per day, according to the latest survey. The test -well is being jointly undertaken by Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise and Shell Co. of the Netherlands. Drilling was launched on 10 July last year and natural gas was found at a depth of 9,669 feet on 3 January. The initial yield per day was about 11 million cubic-feet.

(WPD 11.1 92)

### **Myanmar Airways extended to Jakarta via Singapore**

Myanmar Airways began to spread its wings to Jakarta via Singapore on 10 January. The craft on its first day flight left Yangon with the Slorc Information Committee Leader U Kyaw Sunn, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Myanmar Maj-Gen BP Makadada and wife and other responsible personnel.

(WPD 11.1.92)

### **Workshop on trade facilitation begins**

Workshop on Trade Facilitation held on 13 January and Director-General U Maung Maung Kyaw of the Trade Department gave speech. The workshop, jointly sponsored by the ESCAP, UNCTAD, the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC) and the Ministry of Trade, were held up to 17 January.

(WPD 14.1.92)

### **Singapore Bangna Company opens showroom**

Showroom No.2 of Vehicles, Machinery and Equipment Trading at Pansodan Street was opened on 16 January and the articles shown by the Bangna Company are Video Cassette players and recorders, refrigerators, air-conditioners and others and all are sold in Foreign exchange.

(WPD 17.1.92.)

### **Dae Woo Buses**

Minister Lt-Gen Tin Tun received President Mr Jae-Phil Suh of Dae Woo Corporation of the Republic of Korea on 30 January and matters relating to buses produced by Dae Woo Corporation and the transportation sector were discussed.

(WPD 24. 1.92)

### **Companies Granted Permission for Registration**

Companies' Registration Office of Trade has permitted 54 Companies Ltd., 5 Branch Offices of Foreign Companies and 6 Joint-ventures to get themselves registered in January 1992 according to Myanmar Naing-Ngan Companies Act and Joint-Ventures Act. There are now 1,266 Companies Ltd., 136 Branch Offices of Foreign Companies and 695 Joint-ventures.

(WPD 1.2.92)

### **Dae Woo Buses arrived**

The first batch of 40 passengers buses, out of 200 ordered by the Road Transport of the Ministry of Rail Transportation from the Dae Woo Corporation of the Republic of Korea arrived at Rangoon Port on 6 February by MV Sittway.

(WPD 7.2.92)

### **Agreement on construction of Satellite Station**

Deputy Minister for Planning and Finance Brig-Gen Win Tin and Ambassador of the China Mr Liang Feng signed an agreement and exchanged notes on 14 February. Under the agreement, China will send two teams to the Satellite Ground Station construction work and Stream-powered Generating Plant in Moulmein and to provide necessary spare parts there. Costs on the construction of the Satellite Ground Station and spare parts for the Power Generating Plant will be covered by the interest-free loan amounting to 50 million yuans of the Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement between the two countries.

(WPD 16.2.92)

### **Shandong Native Produce Corporation (SNP)**

Lt-Gen Chit Swe received the Shandong Native Produce Import and Export Corporation (SNP) delegation from China led by Madam Wang Ling on 19 February. They discussed trade and economic matters of mutual interests.

(WPD 20.2.92)

### **Discussion on K-8 plane**

Lt-Gen Tin Tun received Assistant to the President of China National Aero Technology Import & Export Corporation Mr Zhao Mingqi on 4 March. Matters relating to the demonstration flight of K-8 plane jointly produced by China and Pakistan, aviation and charter of the plane were discussed.

(WPD 5.3.92)

### **MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY MORE ARRESTED**

The following is a list of 25 elected MPs, belonging to NLD, who were arrested in December 1991 and January 1992 by the Slorc.

No.	Name	Constituency
1.	U Saw Win (a) Kyaw Zaw Lwin	Htilin, Magway Division
2.	U Maung Maung Latt	Tharkayta - 1, Rangoon Division
3.	U Hla Than	Cocogyun, Rangoon Division
4.	U Kyi Maung	Bahan - 2, Rangoon Division
5.	U Soe Thein	Waw - 2, Pegu Division
6.	U Mya Win	Ingapu - 1, Irrawaddy Division
7.	U Myo Aung	Tavoy - 2, Tenasserim Division
8.	U Kyaw Min	Bassein - West - 2, Irrawaddy Division
9.	U Bo Maung	Dabayin - 1, Sagaing Division
10.	U Saw Victor Khalite	Thandaung - 2, Karen State
11.	U Mahn Myaing Aye	Kawkareik - 1, Karen State
12.	Daw San May	Taikkyi - 2, Rangoon Division
13.	U Thaung Myint	Khin - U - 2, Rangoon Division
14.	U Thein Tun	Thegon - 2, Pegu Division
15.	U Hla Tun	Kyimyindine, Rangoon Division

# SLORC SOLDIERS DEFECTED

During the dry season offensive of the SLORC against Manerplaw, hundreds of teenagers are being thrown into the front line without any preparation. For many of the SLORC troops, climbing through the dense, lush jungle, it is more a question of survival than trying to launch a serious attack. Following are some of those who defected to the DAB. They were exhausted and nearly collapse and fleeing for their lives. According to them, the SLORC troops were suffering from serious supply problems as scores of porters flee daily for the DAB lines and protection. Fresh water and food were slow in getting to the SLORC front lines.

1. Name Saw Naing  
Serial No. 752755  
Age 22  
Religion Buddhist  
Nationality Burmese  
Joined the SLORC 4.6.91.  
Defected 19.2.92  
From Company (6),  
Military Column (2) of Infantry  
Regiment (14) under the command of  
Tactical Command No. 663 of LID 66.  
Weapons (1) G-3  
with 70 rounds of bullets and 4  
magazines.
2. Name Win Hla  
Serial No. 789207  
Age 15  
Religion Buddhist  
Nationality Arakanese  
Joined the SLORC 11.10.91.  
Defected 19.2.92  
From Section (3),  
Platoon (2), Company (2), Military  
Column (2) of Infantry Regiment (1)  
under the command of Tactical  
Command No. 663 of LID 66.  
Weapons (1) G-4  
with 14 rounds of bullets
3. Name Soe Win Oo  
Serial No. 792115  
Age 16  
Religion Buddhist  
Nationality Burmese  
Joined the SLORC 5.4.91.  
Defected 18.2.92

From Section (1), Platoon (1),  
Company (5), Military Column (2) of  
Infantry Regiment (14) under the  
command of Tactical Command No.  
663 of LID 66.

Weapon (1) G-4 with 120  
rounds of bullets

4. Name Htun Min Hla  
Serial No. 789278  
Age 17  
Religion Buddhist  
Nationality Burmese  
Joined the SLORC 11.10.91.  
Defected 19.2.92  
From Section (2),  
Platoon (2), Military Column (2) of  
Infantry Regiment (1) under the  
command of Tactical Command No.  
663 of LID 66

Weapons (1) G-3 with 200  
rounds of bullets and 7 magazines

5. Name Kyaw Moe  
Serial No. 780345  
Age 17  
Religion Buddhist  
Nationality Burmese  
Joined the SLORC 2.7.91.  
Defected 18.2.92  
From Company (5), Military  
Column (1) of Infantry Regiment (14)  
under the command of Tactical  
Command No. 663 of LID 66.

Weapon (1) 2 inch mortar  
with 7 shells

6. Name Than Htay  
Serial No. 789258  
Age 19  
Religion Buddhist  
Nationality Burmese  
Joined the SLORC 12.3.91.  
Defected 20.2.92  
From Platoon (1), Company  
(2), Military Column (2) of Infantry  
Regiment (1) under the command  
of Tactical Command No. 663 of LID  
66.

Weapons (1) G-4  
with 15 rounds of bullets and 4  
magazines

7. Name Zaw Thu Win  
Serial No. 792117  
Age 18

Religion Buddhist  
Nationality Burmese  
Joined the SLORC 21.2.91.

Defected 21.2.92

From Section (2), Platoon (3),  
Company (5), Military Column (2) of  
Infantry Regiment (14) under the  
command of Tactical Command No.  
663 of LID 66.

Weapon (1) 2 inch mortar  
with 6 shells

8. Name Nyi Nyi Soe  
Serial No. 789281  
Age 17  
Religion Buddhist  
Nationality Burmese  
Joined the SLORC 5.3.91  
Defected 19.2.92

From Section (2) Platoon  
(3), Company (3), Military Column (2)  
of Infantry Regiment (1) under the  
command of Tactical Command No.  
663 of LID 66.

Weapons (1) G-3 with 100  
rounds of bullets

9. Name Win Khaing  
Serial No. 768663  
Age 16  
Religion Buddhist  
Nationality Burmese  
Joined the SLORC January 1991.  
Defected 19.2.92

From Section (1) Platoon  
(2), Company (2), Military Column (2)  
of Infantry Regiment (1) under the  
command of Tactical Command No.  
663 of LID 66.

Weapons -

10. Name Aung Naing  
Serial No. 734281  
Age 19  
Religion Buddhist  
Nationality Burmese  
Joined the SLORC -  
Defected 17.2.92

From Platoon (3), Company  
(2), Military Column (1) of Infantry  
Regiment (1) under the command of  
Tactical Command No. 663 of LID 66.

Weapon (1) 2 inch mortar

11. Name Than Win



# ALL BURMA STUDENTS' DEMOCRATIC FRONT

## DECLARATION

1. The execution of alleged spies by the Northern Committee of the ABSDF has created much concern among the international friends of ABSDF. The ABSDF Central Committee regrets that these executions happened and that faith in our democratic movement may have been degraded to some extent. The ABSDF is struggling for democracy and human rights and does not want these kinds of events to occur. We are planning steps to be taken to establish a new and effective process that will prevent anything like this from happening again and to insure that our revolution will truly create a new and more human rights-oriented society.
2. At the same time, we recognize the serious difficulties facing the Northern Committee in Kachin State - not only are they isolated from contact with the international community and the positive influence that can bring, but communications between them and the Central Committee are extremely difficult and often delay for many weeks.
3. Although the Central Committee received the report of the arrest spies from the Northern Committee, we could not take action upon them as it coincided with the time of the Third Conference of the ABSDF. After the new Central Committee was elected and the Conference was over, the Central Committee prepared to take action systematically. As the trip to the Northern area is very far and at the same time, we had to focus upon the defense as the SLORC troops fiercely attacked Manerplaw, we delayed to respond. Then, the Northern Committee did not wait any order or recommendation from us and executed the spies. But as the principles of the organization, the Central Committee had to take responsibility upon the event.
4. To prepare our organization to be better, prepared to deal with similar emergencies in the future, the ABSDF Central Committee is setting up a working group to study the present legal system and laws of Burma to draw up an alternative and more just legal system within our movement. We will try to anticipate issues that might arise in the future and design approaches to dealing with such issue in which will strengthen the democratization process in Burma.
5. We would like to emphasize to all people, friends and organizations both inside the country and through out the world that this event resulted from the worst possible social system created by Ne Win. Up to now, all the oppressed people inside the country and we ourselves still remained as the victims of the military dictatorship. We ourselves are attempting to overcome under this situation and we also would like to appeal to all the people around the world who love human rights to help us practically for the establishment of a social system in Burma that can guarantee democracy and human rights.
6. Relating to the remaining spies, we have ordered the Northern Committee not to continue the execution. But on the other hand, we would like you to understand all the difficulties of the Northern Committee to keep them. We, therefore, would like to appeal to the people and organizations around the world to help us find ways to solve the difficulties of the Northern Committee.

Central Committee  
All Burma Students' Democratic Front  
17 March 1992.

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Continued from page (10) -

- |                         |                                  |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 16. U Tha Saing         | Twantay - 1, Rangoon Division    |
| 17. U Myint Kyi         | Katha, Sagaing Division          |
| 18. U Myint Naing       | Kanbalu - 2, Sagaing Division    |
| 19. U Thein Pe          | Kanbalu - 1, Sagaing Division    |
| 20. U Thaug Myint       | Khin U - 2, Sagaing Division     |
| 21. U Thein Tun         | Thegon - 2, Pegu Division        |
| 22. U Aung San Myint    | Myaing - 1,                      |
| 23. Daw Ohn Kyi         | Myintta - 1,                     |
| 24. U Maung Maung Myint | Yamethin - 1, Mandaalay Division |
| 25. U Aung Kyi Nyunt    | Chauzgon - 1, Mon State.         |



# INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS

## PRESS RELEASE

Geneva 4 March 1992

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

### JURISTS PRAISE UN DECISION ON ABUSES IN MYANMAR

The international Commission of jurists (ICJ) welcomes the decision of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights meeting in Geneva to nominate a Special Rapporteur to examine the Human Rights situation in Myanmar (Burma).

The decision, adopted by consensus by the 53-member Commission late Tuesday night, expresses concern at the seriousness of the human rights situation in the country and the absence of progress in transferring power to the democratic forces which won an overwhelming victory in the elections of 27 May 1990.

The Commission also expressed concern over the continuing exodus of Myanmar refugees to neighbouring countries.

The Special Rapporteur is required to establish direct contact with the government and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers. The best known political leader Aung San Suu Kyi, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, is still under house arrest and deprived from family visits. The objective of the Special Rapporteur is to examine the situation of human rights in Myanmar and follow any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution. The Special Rapporteur will report to the UN General Assembly this autumn and to the Commission on Human Rights next year.

The Resolution calls upon the government of Myanmar to extend its full and unreserved co-operation to the Special Rapporteur and to ensure that the Rapporteur has free access to any person in Myanmar whom he deems appropriate to meet the conduct of his mandate.

Prior to the decision, Myanmar's Ambassador and Permanent Representative U Tin Kyaw Hlaing stated before the Commission that the draft resolution was "lopsided, negative and highly intrusive." He concluded by stating that "any decision to raise the level of consideration about the situation in Myanmar to a public one and/or any decision to appoint a Special Rapporteur are totally and absolutely unacceptable to us. We disassociate ourselves from the Commission's decision."

Since 1990, Myanmar has been examined by the Commission under a confidential procedure. The reports of two experts, Mrs Sadako Ogata (Japan) and Mr Yozo Yokota (JAPAN), have remained confidential. This will no longer be the case and Myanmar will now be considered under a public procedure which according to ICJ Secretary-General Adama Dieng "should lift the curtain that has shielded the military government."

The Geneva-based ICJ published a report in December 1991 which found widespread abuses in Myanmar, including the denial of free expression, unfair trials, torture, forced conscription and forced evictions. Mr Dieng added that the Commission's decision represents a further erosion of the international legitimacy of the military government.

continued from ( 11 )-

Serial No.	776623
Age	17
Religion	Buddhist
Nationality	Burmese
Joined the SLORC	November 1990.
Defected	18.2.92
From	Company (2), Military Column (1) of Infantry Regiment (14) under the command of Tactical Command No. 663 of LID 66.
Weapons	(1) G-3 with 150 rounds of bullets

This is the story brought by Aung Myo Htun, aged 23, the Burmese university student, who fled the country recently.

The intelligence scattered widely in the campus, normally captured everybody who even whispers about the Slorc or sticks a piece of leaflet against them. However, it is quite wonderful or complicating why they ignored the buying and selling of heroin in the campus.

Moreover, this heroin can be bought openly in Rangoon Institute of Technology, Institutes of Medicine and everywhere in Rangoon. The drug users can use it freely and

## peter

One day time in downtown Rangoon, three young men came into one Muslim restaurant and ordered for food. While the foods were preparing, one of them took out a wrapped packet onto the table and divided into three equal shares the white powder with a toothpick. Then they bowed their heads to those small heaps of powder and breathed with one stroke.

This is the unpleasant scene, that youths in Rangoon are using heroin in FREEDOM FROM FEAR. It is quite difficult to estimate, how many of them are in the same situation. The whole world can be in consternation if it got the exact account of the drug users in Rangoon.

Rangoon is the capital of Burma with State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) 's headquarters and full of military intelligence. It is quite wonderful that Slorc did not know anything about those daily gradual drug users.

After re-opening the Universities in May 1991, there are two mini-stores in the campus where can purchase the heroin as being got the permanent license. One is in front of the Main library and another is in the canteen behind the Arts classrooms.

## Rangoon, the city of Heroin

fashionably in FREEDOM FROM FEAR. These situations increased the aftermath of the Slorc's coup d'etat

In early 1992, it is quite difficult to seek other drugs such as cough syrup, tablets and marijuana. Instead of those, heroin took place with wide spread scattering in every part of Rangoon. The lives of youths who become drug addicts are in unpunctiliously cogitation.

Out of other drugs, only the heroin is the cheapest item in nowadays. A penicillin bottle of heroin costs only 600 Kyats (US\$ 6). The price of heroin is no longer expensive following the Slorc took power.

After the coup, the Slorc promised from time to time by declaring to eradicate the opium and poppy cultivation. Moreover, in daily papers, radio, television, movies and literature, they describe news and photos of how they had extinguished heroin and how they eradicated the opium fields alongside the border areas. However, while they are destroying the opium fields, why is the domestic purchasing of it increasing?

Once, the Northern Burma, Kachin and Shan States are the remote areas of Ko Kan, Wa and Shan rebels those carried out the heroin for worldwide distribution. Nowadays, they make cease-fire agreement with the Slorc those give them the permission of open trade. Therefore, there is no exceptional way of thinking the flowing of heroin into Rangoon. Furthermore, those rebel leaders and their families are having special rights now.

World's organization like the United Nations and other social groups are assisting the Slorc with funds, appliances and mobiles for the eradication of poppy fields. They never use that assistance for the certain purposes, however for their existence only in misappropriate ways. The Slorc never takes the responsibility to extend and develop the lives of drug users, but kept in confinement indefinitely. It is quite difficult to figure out the drug users those return to normal.

The Slorc led by Gen. Saw Maung and Khin Nyunt have ignored for the cessation of drugs since more than three years ago. They are just drowning the pro-democracy dissidents into the hell of heroin or diminishing gradually into it.

Very shortly, Rangoon will become as Yunan State of China, the heroin city, in the very forthcoming future, if the world's occurrences in illiteracy.

# BOYCOTT FFV ORDNANCE: SWEDISH MASS - DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON COMPANY

The Carl - Gustav is a recoilless gun and Carl - Gustaf system is the backbone of the anti-tank defence of Swedish Army, US Army and Navy, Venezuelan Army and in several countries and it is the ideal multi-purpose weapons system.

During the dry season offensives, the SLORC



84-mm shells and others shells of the Slorc captured the DAB army

uses many kinds of weapons of mass destruction like 84 mm RCL Carl - Gustav with the purpose of anti-personnel in the civil war in Burma to crush down the students and ethnic minorities. Because when Carl Gustav is fired its shell can explode in the air over the people and nobody under it can survive, many students and ethnic minorities suffered deafness and dumb and

some had been paralyzed. During this dry season offensive against Manaplaw, one of these arms and its shells - 84 mm Heat Round FFV 551 and 84 mm Heat HMX/TNT - and some spare parts were captured by the DAB Army.

We would like to request the students, NGOs and people all over the world who respect human rights and love peace to denounce both the Slorc, the user,



Shells of 84-mm captured by the DAB army

and the Bofors and FFV Ordnance (former SWEDISH ORDNANCE), that indirectly involves in killing the innocent people of Burma by selling this kind of weapon of mass destruction.

FFV Ordnance  
S - 631 87 Eskilstuna,  
Sweden  
Tel: 46 16 15 50 00  
Fax: 46 16 12 43 10  
Telex: 46075 fvhk s



Mass-destructive weapon 84-mm RCL Carl-Gustav





## Economic and Social Council

E/CN.4/1992/L.25/Rev.1  
27 February 1992

Original: English

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS  
Forty-eight session  
Agenda item 12

### QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium\*, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Denmark\*, Estonia\*, Finland\*, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece\*, Hungary, Iceland\*, India, Ireland\*, Italy, Liechtenstein\*, Luxembourg\*, Netherlands, Norway\*, Portugal, Senegal, Spain\*, Sweden\*, Switzerland\*, United States of America and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

#### draft resolution

#### Situation of human rights in Myanmar

#### The Commission on Human Rights

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as stated in the Charter of the United Nations and as elaborated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other applicable human rights instruments,

Aware that, in accordance with the Charter, the United Nations promotes and encourages respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that 'the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government'.

Nothing with particular concern in this regard that the electoral process initiated in Myanmar by the general elections of 27 May 1990 has not yet reached its conclusion, that no apparent progress has been made in giving effect to the political will of the people of Myanmar, as expressed in the elections, and that the final results of the elections have not even been officially released,

Also nothing that many political leaders, in particular elected representatives, remain deprived of their liberty and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, is still under house arrest,

Nothing with concern the seriousness of the situation of human rights in Myanmar, the existence of important restrictions on the exercise of fundamental freedoms and the imposition of oppressive measures directed, in particular, at minority groups,

Nothing also with deep concern the continuing exodus of Myanmar refugees to neighbouring countries, including, in recent months, of almost 80,000 Myanmar Muslim refugees to Bangladesh,

Having examined the report of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention (E/CN.4/1992/20),

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/132 of 17 December 1991 concerning the human rights situation in Myanmar,

1. Deplores the fact that the Government of Myanmar, despite the assurances given at various times that it would take firm steps towards the establishment of a democratic State, has not to this day fulfilled those commitments;



2. Expresses its concern at the seriousness of the human rights situation in Myanmar and, in particular, at the fact that a number of political leaders, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other leaders of the National League for Democracy, remain deprived of their liberty;

3. Decides to nominate a special rapporteur for the purpose of establishing direct contacts with the Government of Myanmar and with the people of Myanmar, including political leaders deprived of their liberty, their families and lawyers, with a view to examining the situation of human rights in Myanmar and following any progress made towards the transfer of power to a civilian government and the drafting of a new constitution, the lifting of restrictions on personal freedoms and restoration of human rights in Myanmar and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session and to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session;

4. Urges the Government of Myanmar to extend its full and unreserved cooperation to the Commission and the Special Rapporteur and, to this end, to ensure that the Special Rapporteur has free access to any person in Myanmar whom he deems it appropriate to meet for the conduct of his mandate;

5. Invites the Government of Myanmar to take every appropriate measure to allow all citizens to participate freely in the political process in accordance with the principle of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to accelerate the process of transition to democracy, in particular through the convening of the parliament elected in May 1990;

6. Also invites the Government of Myanmar to lift the restraining orders placed on a number of political leaders, to release those who are detained and to ensure that political parties can function normally;

7. Requests the Government of Myanmar to ensure that all persons are afforded the minimum guarantees for a fair trial, according to due process of law and in conformity with the applicable international standards;

8. Calls on the Government of Myanmar to create the necessary conditions that would end the exodus of Myanmar refugees to neighbouring countries as well as to facilitate their early repatriation from their countries of refuge;

9. Calls upon the authorities of Myanmar to give particular attention to prison conditions in the country's jails and, in their respect, to allow the International Committee of the Red Cross to visit the country's prisons;

10. Urges the Government of Myanmar to reopen the universities and other institutions of higher education;

11. Decides to keep this matter under review at its forty-ninth session under the item entitled "Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and territories".



On 5 November 1991, fighting broke out between the Karenni Army and No. 250 of the Slorc army unit between Htay Htoo and Yera Pra village. In that fighting, one was killed and 2 other were wounded on the Slorc side. Another fighting occurred at 3:30 p.m. to 3:40 p.m. on the same day between Yera Pra and Ko Baw village and Maj Ngwe Min, commander of No. 250 unit, and Maung Ni, intelligence officers were among those who were killed. As a revenge upon the revolutionaries, the Slorc soldiers of the same unit and another unit, No. 261 killed one Catholic Brother named Moses and other innocent villagers who were not

	Occupation	
	Cultivation	
2. Name	Nga Reh	
Age	28	
Father	Pyar Reh	
Mother	Hta Ru	
Moh	Occupation	Cultivation
3. Name	Pyar Reh	
Age	25	
Father	Pyar Reh	
Mother	Hta Ru	
Moh	Occupation	Catholic
Pastor		
4. Name	Hpo Reh	
Age	25	
Father	Phar Reh	

and if his weight was heavier than the pig, he must serve as a porter. That owner not only lost his pig but also had to serve as a porter because of his weight.

Some porters were accused of rebels' agents, rebel sympathizer and were forced to strip down their dress. Then they were tied up, hang on a tree and inhumanely tortured by the Slorc soldiers. The villagers were stabbed and left in the sun the whole day. At night, they were left outside without any shelter. Eight of them were cut thinly on their cheeks and the soldiers mixed their pouring blood with alcohol and then drank. The soldiers also claimed that they had not yet eaten human flesh for two years. Five porters could no longer bear their torture and

## HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN KARENNI STATE

concerned with that fighting anymore. They, moreover, also looted from the villagers - 2 flint locked gun from Ko Baw village, 2 Cattle and 3 pigs from Se Lo Bro village, 1 cattle and a pig from Kiley village, a cattle and a pig from Key Kaw village and a pig and 60 tins of paddy from a Catholic Father. When the Slorc troops entered the villages, they forced the villagers to be out of their houses and then picked up their properties at the gun point. No villagers dared to protest them.

On 5 December 1991, four villagers from Daw Koo Lu village in Pruso Township were arrested by the No. 5 military company under the command of NO. 102 Light Infantry Regiment, taking position in Budget and the following day the Slorc troops killed all of them near Kay Liya village. They were;

1. Name	Ko Reh
Age	35
Father	Pyar Reh
Mother	Hta Ru
Moh	

Mother Daw Li Myar

The first three were arrested first and Hpo Reh pleaded the Slorc soldiers to release them. Instead of release, they beat them to death.

The torture and oppression of the Company No. (2) of the Slorc Light Infantry Regiment No. (102) led by Lieut Win Naing was as expressed below;

Place Daw Ta Ma Gyi District  
Duration 26.12.91 to 4.1.92

On 27 October 1991, 7 villagers including in that district were forced to pay 2 viss of chicken each village to the Slorc troops. In Daw Saw Kha Leh village, the villagers had to pay a pig as the soldiers said that if they did, they would get the permission of omitting from serving as porters. After they finished their meals with pork curry, they found fault with the owner. They said they would weight the owner

fled. Upon that situation, the villagers were forced to compensate the Slorc 20 viss of pork and 10 porters as a punishment.

On 3 January 1992, a porter named Neh Reh (alias) Than Naing, son of U Lao Reh and Daw Kee Moe from Dae Nyae Khu village of Demoso Township, who had a child was tortured to death.

At 9:23 a.m. on 9 January 1992, the Slorc troops summoned the villagers and order them that no body must assist the revolutionary guerrillas and to inform the nearest Slorc outpost. They also threatened that if there was an ambush or any kind of fighting or laying mines, the villagers would face evacuation to a remote area and be faced serious punishment.

The cultural association in the village had to perform the troops as a forced request. It was reported that the villagers lost many chickens and eggs on the day that the troops left the

village. Seeing these events from time to time, it is sure that the Slorc is now in dilemma.

On 12 December 1991, the allied Company (1) from Column 2 of the KNPP (Karenni National Progressive Party) led by Capt Lee Reh blasted a Slorc truck from Loi Kaw near Ngwe Daung of Demoso Township. In that attack, the truck was totally destroyed and 2 soldiers and two of their household members got wounded. Over thirty thousand people, near that place were forced to evict without any compensation and that led them homeless. The Slorc forced the villagers from Ngwe Daung and Phaya Ngote To village in Demoso to clean and plough the plot.

On 26 December 1991, forty soldiers from KNPP and KNLF (Karenni Nationalities Liberation Front) captured 3 Slorc stores where ground nuts, maize and paddy were kept. Upon that situation, the civilians from Demoso and 27 districts in it were forced to compensate the Slorc. Each household was forced to give 900 Kyats and the total loss was over 1,790,000 Kyats in current price.

In December 1991, a Reverent Buddhist monk expired at Hmine Lone Quarter in Loi Kaw and No. 54 Slorc

Infantry Regiment supervised the funeral ceremony that lasted for one month. The chairman of the State Slorc Col Maung Kyi and the regiment 54 got much bribe money for the permission of entertainment and gambling. In charges of the gambling had to bribe about 150,000 Kyats to the Tactical Commander and Regiment 54 for the permission. That funeral ceremony was known as the entertainment of Regiment 54.

On 25 December 1991, a Captain from Slorc Infantry Regiment No. 250 reached there and asked for money from the in charge of the gamblings. When the in charges said that they had taxed and denied to give any more, the Captain was in a very angry manner and back to his regiment. Soon after, as 2 Hino trucks that crowded with soldiers arrived there, the soldiers rounded them up and looted everything at the gun point. The Slorc troops got about 200,000 Kyats in current price.

#### FORCED EVACUATION

It was reportedly known that the Slorc is now preparing to declare the areas between Pawn and Salween river and all parts of eastern bank of Salween

river as a white area as if there were no more revolutionary guerrillas and were in stability under the control of the Slorc.

#### PORTER FEES AND PORTERAGE

Under the Slorc administration, each household in Karenni State was forced to pay 100 Kyats bi-monthly as porter fee. They are also forced to pay 20 tins of paddy per acre as taxation. Moreover, all the agricultural products are forced to sell to the Slorc Cooperatives at bottom price of 50 Kyats per tin while its price in the black market is 300 Kyats

#### SLORC ON ALERT

( intercepted information)

Fearing the mass uprising and the actions taking by the UN due to its continuing human abuses, the Slorc are building fortification at all their military installation and are in the state of precaution. All the suspected officers and other ranks were purged and detained for interrogation. Many Mis in civilian dress are shadowing the students, the civilians and even their own military personnel.

### ACTUAL FACT OF SUNNY BOY DEATH

The Slorc run Working People Daily on 15 December 1991 stated that Sunny Boy (34) years who lived in Pulaw Pheh village in Mawchi area hanging himself in the bathroom.

The MIS Sergt. Myint Shwe, Corporals Khin Maung Aye, Khin Maung Htwe and Tin Soe Hlaing on 12 December 1991 at 10:00 p. m. delivered the corpse of Sunny Boy to the mortuary for buried certificate. Although the MIS reported to the doctor about the case that he himself hanged in the bathroom, on the post mortem the doctors and nurses became aware that was not of hanging himself but numerous wounded on the body and chock by the rope that was broken and loosed. Due to the threat, the doctors dared not give the actual results

of the post mortem. Relatives of Sunny Boy were allowed to take the dead body to his sister's house located at Mingalar Quarter (Pohsa Chan) for burial.

When they washed the dead body before buried, they found multiple wounds at the back and chest, and legs and buttock were muddy: came to know that Sunny Boy did not hang himself but was tortured to death by the MIS.

Sunny Boy was arrested along with Saw Maw Taunggyi (NLD organizer in Taunggyi) who is still under arrest. Before he died, Sunny Boy on 12 December 1991 at 2:00 p. m. asked his uncle Saw David Phaw and Saw Jelly to bring him a Bible, some cheroots and a viss of pork. The next

morning when his aunt went to see him at the lock up, Sergt. Myint Shwe replied that Sunny Boy died yesterday of hanging himself. Upon hearing that news, his aunt went back and informed his wife and four children to come on 15 December 1991 for burial of the dead body on the following day.

Sergt. Myint Shwe reported the death of Sunny Boy to Myo Ma Police Station that he allowed the relatives to bury without any post mortem. The case was sealed knowing Sunny Boy was executed by extra-jurisdiction.

Although these extra-jurisdiction execution occurred on 12 August and 9 September 1991, the Slorc did as they always acted in the past by concealing the killing and shutting the doctors' mouth.



## INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Geneva, 23 January 1992  
N 27

### HUMAN RIGHTS OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN MYANMAR (BURMA): IPU COMMITTEE RENEWS CALL FOR FACT-FINDING MISSION

Regretting the recently-announced refusal of the authorities of Myanmar (Burma) to allow a fact-finding mission to look into the situation of 64 imprisoned parliamentarians, the IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians called today on the authorities to reconsider this decision and authorize an IPU mission to conduct an on-site visit in order to gather detail information.

All 64 parliamentarians are members of the National League for Democracy led by 1991 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Mrs Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. A 65th, Mr Tin Maung Win, died in prison on 18 January 1991. The League won 392 of the 485 seats in the Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Assembly) at the legislative elections of 27 May 1990. Though these were deemed free and fair by the authorities themselves and their results officially proclaimed, the Assembly has never been convened. The 64 parliamentarians concerned have either been sentenced to long prison terms following summary trials or are being held without charges.

In a resolution unanimously adopted on 12 October 1991 in Santiago (Chile) by the representatives of nearly one hundred Parliaments, the IPU had called on the military Government - State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in power since September 1988 - to provide detail information on the situation of each and to authorize an IPU mission to meet, among others, with the detainees themselves and with their lawyers.

Through a letter dated 8 January 1992, Mr Tin Kyaw Hlaing, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations Office and the international organizations in Geneva, informed the IPU that 'Myanmar authorities very much regret their inability to agree to the request (for an on-site visit)'.

Prior to the end this afternoon of a three-day session in Geneva, the IPU Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians adopted a resolution noting that 'despite reiterated requests, the authorities of the Union of Myanmar have not provided any information on the situation of the elected parliamentarians about whom the Committee is concerned' and reiterated its conviction that 'sending a mission is the best means of obtaining objective and accurate information on the situation of these parliamentarians'.

In addition to the cases in Myanmar, the Committee, during this session, also examined 22 individual situations in 10 other countries.

The Committee, on 21 January, elected Senator Joan Neiman (Canada), as its President for the coming year and Mr Yawovi Agboyibor (Togo), as Vice-president.

Also participating in this session were Mr Nicos Anastasiades (Cyprus) and Mr Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen (Argentina). A fifth member, Mr Raul S. Roco (Philippines), was unable to attend.

Continued from Page( 3 )

situation, the Prime Minister explained that that organization was formed before the NCGUB and it had been supporting the NCGUB with manpower and financial assistance.

Senator Baden Teague, Chairman, Oppn. Comm. on Foreign Affairs and Defence, stated that the

Australian government had been interested in Burma affairs and had been voicing moral support for sometime and that he thought that it was time for the committee to work together to make a solid step for the Burma affair.

The Prime Minister also gave a speech at the Australian National University in Canberra on

the 6th.

On the 12th, the Prime Minister and delegation had a closed door meeting with the Committee for Economic Development of Australia (CEDA). The meeting was chaired by the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Australia.

The Prime Minister and delegation were also invited

by the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) in Sydney on the 13th.

On March 15th, the Prime Minister held a press conference in Perth and it was known that Dr Judith Watson, representative of West Australia Premier; Senators Christabell Chemerelte, Patgiles, Jean Jeukins and Greens attended the press conference.



# THE GREATEST EXODUS IN THE MODERN HISTORY OF BURMA AND THE MOUNTING TENSIONS ALONG THE BORDER.

## EXODUS OF REFUGEES

The military regime in Burma persecutes people throughout the country, in the aftermath of the coup of 1988, by confiscating the land people have inhabited for generations, demolishing their settlements and forcing them to evacuate into so-called new satellite towns, where there is a total lack of sanitation, drinking water and other basic facilities - as an attempt of more effective military control over the population. The

campaign in late 1989 reached Akyab, the capital of Arakan State, and in October 1990, it reached Maung daw and Buthidaung, closer to the border with Bangladesh. This forced many people to leave the country under the Peezaya (Prosperous Country) Operation launched in mid-1991 against their will. They have crossed the border to seek refuge in one of the world's Least Developed Countries itself prove to natural



A group of refugees waiting for assistance



disaster every year. In 1991, a new military camp was built on the Burma site, and additional battalions No. 233, 234 and 263 of the Slog were deployed and civilians were mustered as unpaid labor for construction and maintenance of these new camps and since most of their papers were confiscated before they were allowed to cross, it is unlikely that they will be able to return. They have fled this way

before, the last time in 1978 a similar operation with the code name Naga Min, or Dragon King, when 200,000 poured out of Burma because the then BSPP tried to distract the population from the country's political and economic difficulties. This time the Slog is determined to drive out them once and for all. They were clearing the minefield by being made to walk ahead of the Slog troops and females between 10 and 60 were

systematically gang-raped by them.

## REPATRIATION PACT

The Bangladeshi Foreign Minister Mustafizur Rahman announced on 23 November 1991 at the end of his three-day visit to Burma that the Slorc regime had agreed in principle to the repatriation of its citizens now in Bangladesh. Relations between the two countries deteriorated in April 1991 when thousands of people in Arakan State started to flee into southeast Bangladesh to escape alleged persecution and barbarity by the Slorc following its deployment of thousands of troops in Arakan, now numbering more than 100,000. Beside the road on the outskirts of Marichapalong village near Teknaf, around 5,000 refugees have set up a temporary camp. The majority of the refugees have taken shelter in deep forests or with their relatives who came in earlier.

Since then, the Bangladeshi government have begun setting up refugee camps in the Cox's Bazar district and giving food and medical help to them. More than 50 of them, mostly children, have died of exposure and other are suffering from cold, hunger and disease. A few kilometers away at the private Rabita Hospital in Cox's Bazar, the 30-bed ward was filled to overflowing.

Chowdhury, a former minister, criticized the Bangladesh government for its inaction towards the plight of the refugees. "Now is the right time to move in a firm and swift manner because Burma has quite clearly isolated itself from the rest of the world. It has thumbed its nose at the democratic process. It is continuing to deprive more than a million of people in Arakan State of their rights. Surely we should do something about it."

## BORDER CONFLICT

On 21 December, one soldier of the paramilitary Bangladesh Rifles was killed and 3 other were injured as the No. 363 Light Infantry Regiment of the Slorc troops about 400 men strong opened indiscriminate fire at around noon in Naikonchari, near the



*When will they survive under the boots of witch-hunt?*

southwestern of the tourist town of Cox's Bazar. Up to 60,000 refugees had taken shelter in Cox's Bazar District and a daily influx of about 200 people continued. The Bangladesh Foreign Minister said that the Bangladesh government protested to the Slorc on the same day, after an hour-long exchange of fire. Moreover, he added that they had told the Slorc to take urgent steps to defuse tension along the border and undertake immediate negotiations to restore peace and tranquility. At the same time, Burmese ambassador Soe Myint was called to the Foreign Ministry to

received a strong protest note indicating that the attack had violated a 1978 border agreement and demanding compensation for the losses and urgent steps to end the troops' buildup. The Slorc troops blew up the wireless antennae, snatched 25 weapons, left grenades and other explosives in rice fields and outside homes before returning to their posts. After the gun-battle, at least 25,000 Bangladeshi villagers in Ukhia, Naikhyangchhari and Teknaf areas left their homes to seek shelter in a safer place and the exodus of refugees grew sharply.



*Victim of evil social system living in hopeless and dim future*

The Slorc's aim was to divert public attention by manufacturing an external threat, and playing on Buddhist prejudice against Muslims. The Slorc has exhausted all the internal means to distract people from the country's problems, so now they have to invent another tactic. They selected Bangladesh. The refugees are the scapegoats, enabling them to kill two birds with one stone: ridding themselves of the Muslims and diverting the attention of Burmans.

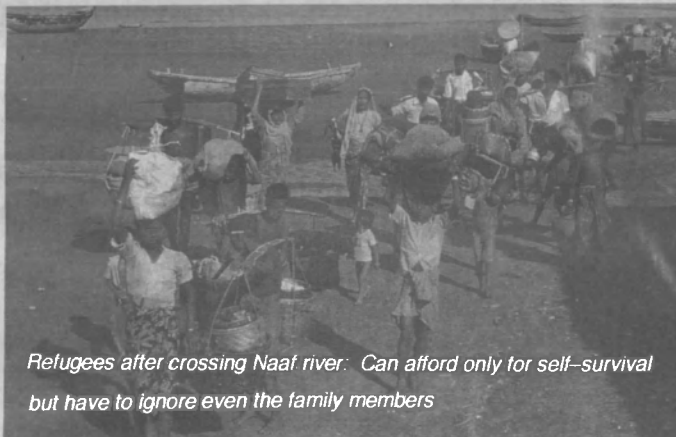
### **TIGHTER SECURITIES AND MOUNTING TENSIONS**

On 23 December 1991, Bangladesh tightened security along its 273 km border with Burma, after one man was killed and five were wounded by

operated there while Naval vessels patrolled the waters off the port city of Akyab, and seven Chinese-built F-7 fighters had been stationed there.

The Slorc, moreover, had imposed a curfew in Maungdaw and nearby Buthidaung. Bangladesh authorities asked residents within 7 miles to move to safer places. Maungdaw and Buthidaung faced famine after local authorities restricted movement of people and materials.

At the same time, Bangladesh border guards increased patrols, deployed more soldiers to man camps and were building a network of trenches and bunkers. On the same day, the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry called Burmese Ambassador Soe Myint in



*Refugees after crossing Naaf river: Can afford only for self-survival but have to ignore even the family members*

a bomb explosion. It is believed it was planted by the Slorc border guards at Rezipara village in Chittagong Hill Tracts. Tension along the border continued to mount from that time, causing for frightened villagers, fearing more assaults, to flee their homes in large numbers.

On 24 December 1991, Bangladeshi armed forces were put on high alert following intelligence reports that the Slorc had mobilized 3 regiments - LIRs 252, 253 and 255 - supported by an artillery platoon with mortars, rocket launchers and recoilless rifles along the border. Also that they were digging bunkers and trenches and had built five helicopter landing pads along the frontier and made active landing strips. Twelve Chinese-made armoured personnel carriers and two light anti-tanks were also being

and offered him a helicopter to visit Rezipara to verify the incident but the ambassador has yet to respond.

On 27 December 1991, Bangladesh mobilized navy to intensify the patrols in the Bay of Bengal, put the air forces on alert with MiGs flying constant low-level missions along the border. It also evacuated border villagers in response to a security report that the Slorc was beefing up a military buildup along the troubled frontier. This came after the Slorc failed to respond to Dhaka's request for a meeting to defuse border tension instead strengthening its force along the border.

On 2 January 1992, it was reported that the Bangladesh military columns were heading south to reinforce the frontier after the Slorc had refused to

pull back its troops. Military vehicles rolled towards the nearby frontier and Squadrons of MiG -21 jets landed at the local air base.

On 18 February 1992, the Slorc troops reinforced the border and positioned heavy artillery on mountains overlooking Bangladesh. The Slorc troops were using youths to build a 105 - kilometer all-weather road from Maungdaw to Bolibazar along the river Naaf.

### **TALKS TO DEFUSE TENSIONS**

On 29 December 1991, Burmese officers and the Bangladesh ambassador in Rangoon held a meeting and they set the date of 31 December to hold border talks for the first time since the clashes. Moreover, according to the Bangladesh Foreign Ministry, ambassador Soe Myint had left for Rangoon to prepare the agenda.

On 31 December 1991, the commander of the two border forces held a meeting in Burma's Maungdaw. At this the Slorc said the attack occurred by mistake while its troops were chasing rebels and denied any military buildup along the border, promised to return the stolen weapons, which Dhaka officers said was an indication that the Slorc would not demobilize troops. In reality, the Slorc was repairing long-unused airfields,



and digging bunkers on hilltops, while buying time on the pretext of talks.

On 8 January 1992, after holding a marathon eleven-hour meeting, tense talks ended in stalemate when the Slorc retracted earlier statements and denied responsibility for the previous months' clash. Since that day, the Slorc's military buildup has been continuing on the Burmese side as the military convoys heading towards the frontier almost daily. In January, moreover, the Slorc set up 32 new army camps along the border and 17 more in nearby towns, built new airstrips in Akyab, Maungdaw and Buthidaung areas and installed radio towers. Following those actions of the Slorc, on 15 January the Bangladeshi Foreign Minister said Bangladesh would fight to the last drop of blood if necessary to preserve its independence. On January 18 an estimated 25,000 refugees fled into Bangladesh and another 5,000 have arrived in the last three days.

#### **CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE**

On 26 January 1992, the Bangladesh officials called for international aid to help more than 65,000 refugees flooding over the border to escape from atrocities by the Rangoon Army. They said the offers of help have been received from the children's Fund (UNICEF) and the relief agency CARE. The Bangladesh officials said they have only meagre supplies for the refugees and that will be exhausted soon because of the continuing influx of the refugees. The Bangladesh government has set up camps of bamboo and straw huts for about 30,000 refugees. Mr Mandai, in charge of the Dhucia Palong camp that has 2,500 refugees and opened by the Bangladesh government on 17 January 1992 in southern Bangladesh stated that lack of funds meant that Bangladesh was not even able to build shelters for the refugees. In that camp, 40 families arrived on 22 January and listed families numbered 399 (or 1,721 people) on January 18.

Medical facilities are stretched to the limit in the refugee camps, where

shelter from the elements is little more than a shed made of straw, bamboo and plastic sheeting. Medical attention is supplied by government doctors and volunteers from NGOs, but they are hard pressed to meet demand. In camp 2, accommodating another 2,500 refugees, sporadic diarrhea cases have started and unless more wells are sunk soon, there could be a serious water situation multiplying the danger of contagious diseases, while mothers suffer iron deficiency. Diarrhea, skin diseases, malnutrition and respiratory infections are rampant in the camps and are particularly affecting children under five years old.

The Slorc troops detained about 3,000 youths in the third week of January, and crammed them into 10 storehouses in Boli Bazaar in Arakan province. Seven hundred of them died in the camps in four days, and about 350 refugees made a desperate dash across the river in broad daylight.

#### **EXODUS BECOMES FLOOD FOLLOWING THE AGREEMENT OF SECOND REPATRIATION PACT**

On 29 January, Mahmud Ali, a Bangladeshi senior Foreign Ministry official, told reporters the names of 3,000 Burmese refugees who were part of a list those to be shortly handed over to the Slorc with the aim of eventually repatriating them. This was in the wake of an agreement in the third week between the two countries and he added that his government will tackle the question of international supervision. During that meeting, Ambassador Soe Myint said his government already had agreed in principle to take the refugees back. Soe Myint said that there was no need to have an international guarantee for the wellbeing of the refugees or supervision of their return. In, however, 1979 the UNHCR supervised repatriation of nearly 200,000 Burmese refugees under a bilateral Dhaka - Rangoon agreement.

In the last week of January, some 300 detained youths starved to death in Burma as refugees continued to trickle into Bangladesh. Nearly 4,000 refugees have arrived at

Cox's Bazar and Teknaf since 10 February by crossing the Naaf river. They are still flood across the border. More than 4,500 refugees were missing in the river after the Slorc soldiers opened fire while they were crossing. At the same time Dhaka gave the Slorc military commanders another list of more than 8,000 refugees.

The refugees have been pouring into Bangladesh at a rate of 1,500 a day. Many are arriving barefoot, hungry and destitute, with cigarette burns and other torture marks on their exhausted bodies. Their clothes are tattered and torn by thorns: they usually move by night through the countryside to dodge the marauding Slorc troops' patrols.

On 24 February 1992, at least 20 fleeing refugees were shot dead by the Slorc soldiers near the border in Buthidaung township's Yong Song area. In the Dhecua Palang refugee camp a child died of malnutrition and a man died in a landslide following heavy rains.

On 27 February 1992, the Australian High Commission in Dhaka called on the Slorc to honor the human rights of its minority peoples. Moreover, Australia made strong representations to the Slorc to observe internationally accepted human rights standards in its treatment of the minority groups.

The Burmese troops' build-up along the border is continuing. This is no other reason except war for such a big mobilization and the Slorc wants war to divert attention from its domestic troubles.

Now, the refugees are facing both edges of the knife: caught between the Slorc soldiers' forcing them from their homes and Bangladesh's preparation to send them back. We, as human beings, feel sympathy for those who are inhumanely treated under the yoke of military dictatorship and would like to appeal to all people who love peace and respect human rights through out the world to find some way to solve the horrendous problems of these refugees.



# C HALLENGES TO

## "CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT"

### INTRUSION

On 14 March in the morning about 2,500 Slorc troops from 33rd and 44th Divisions tried to attack Kaw Moo Ra under the cover of artillery and mortar shells and at the same time some 200 Slorc Soldiers attempted to cross the Moei River that separates the borders of Thailand and Burma to attack the camp from the rear. Although some of the Slorc troops managed to cross into Ban Nong Wang Dang on the Thai soil for the second attempt and later, about 100 Slorc soldiers tried to crossed the border to the north of Kaw Moo Ra camp, after the engagement in several fierce mortar and gun battles -resulted one was killed and four other got wounded on the Thai side while six Slorc intruders were killed - the Thai Border Patrol Police security forces could repulse all the Slorc intruders. In that failed attempt to nail the stronghold, 82 Slorc soldiers were killed and 167 wounded; the revolutionary guerrillas could capture 35 small arms from the Slorc while four KNLA soldiers died in the campaign. During their attacks, the Slorc fired about 3,000 mortar and artillery rounds at Kaw Moo Ra till afternoon and about 500 rounds of them intentionally fell across the border and smashed into Mae Sot's Ban Wang Kaew village to drive a unit of Thai rangers

from there, incited Thai artillery men to exchange fire with smoke and high explosive shells.

During the clash, the Slorc soldiers seized three trucks belonging to a Thai logging company and forced them to carry ammunitions and supplies to the warring front line. A large number of the civilians along the border at Ban Huay San, Ban Mae Ka Naing and Ban Mae Palep were gang-pressed porters.

Lt-Col Sein Win, the Slorc field command and the local Thai-Burmese Border Committee in Myawaddy, warned the Thai troops to move away from the border to avoid possible artillery bombardments and air raids; accused the Thai army of providing sanctuary to the revolutionary guerrillas also demanded the expulsion of the guerrillas from Thai territory. Col Niphan Sripaibul, commander of the 34th Task Force Command replied that it was necessary for them to initially fired warning shots when the Slorc shells crossed the border and added that Thai troops would not be withdrawn from the border as they are on their territory. Moreover, The Thai Commander demanded the Slorc to stop bombarding Thai soil and making across border intrusions.

The Third Army Region forwarded an artillery

battalion from the 1st Division based in Phetchabun multiplied by two 105-mm artillery pieces to the warring border district to safeguard the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity from further Slorc's invasions. Col Niphan said that they will clear all the Slorc intruders from Thai territory as soon as possible and if the Slorc uses aircraft to attack the Thai Forces, they will retaliate by using

the Thai forces and were also fired with 81-mm mortars to keep the pressure on them.

### BATTLES IN THE NORTH

On 16 March 1992 afternoon, in Mae Hong Son Province in Northern Thailand, the Slorc troops, who had crossed the border into a village in Pang Mu

**I would like to warn Burma for the last time**

**not to shell our land and cause damage.**

**Our defence forces have been instructed**

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**on our land**

**even by one inch.**

their air power but only in cases of air intrusions. On 15 March 1992, No. 101 and 102 battalions of the Slorc dispatched from Moulmein to

replace battalions ruptured during the offensive against Kaw Moo Ra Camp. Reinforcement of about 1,000 Slorc troops on 18 March arrived Thingan Nyi Naung, about 12 km west of the border. On Thai side, about 1,000 more troops and four more 105-mm artillery pieces were dispatched to the border district and two other 155-mm guns were also on the way from Phitsanulok to Mae Sot. About 200 Slorc soldiers tried to dig in Ban Doi Saeng were shelled and bombarded by

district shot at a Thai L-19 air craft patrol -ling the border. The plane retaliated by firing two rockets at the Slorc

troops, backed by the ground troops who exchanged artillery fire into the area. On the following day, about 300 Slorc troops crossed the border at Ban Doi Saeng, about 120 Kilometer north of Manerplaw, at 10:00 a.m. to crush down the revolutionary guerrillas.

Then, the Slorc troops faced a gun battle 3 km inside Thailand with a unit of 150 Thai troops, who were sent to repulse the invasion, after Thais fired warning mortar shots; that caused 6 Slorc

soldiers were killed while two Thai soldiers died and three wounded. Those fighting enabled the Thai troops to regain their territories that were invaded and occupied, and the Slorc had to retreat Ban Doi Saeng that is about 2 Km from the border. About 350 fresh Slorc troops was sent to reinforce their retreating troops and the soldiers were ordered to demolish Thai artillery. The Slorc officers also gave the permission for their troops to exchange if the Thai opened fire on them.

On 17 March 1992, the Mae Hong Son Governor Charnchai Jaisai ordered the urgent deployment of a joint task force of paramilitary troopers, Border Patrol Police and village volunteers at Ban Doi Saeng. After getting the instruction, the Armed Forces decided to deploy light aircraft: OV-10 and L-19 to assist its ground forces who are backed by heavy artillery and mortars in Ban Nai Suay and Ban Doi Saeng villages - embodying special operations teams, Border Patrol Policemen, Rangers and defence volunteers - in driving out the intruding Slorc troops from Muang District in Mae Hong Son. Furthermore, They also transported the heavy artilleries to the waring area in preparation for further attack by the Slorc. As the clashes between the Thais and Burmese would become heavy, the governor ordered every military unit and medical personnel at Srisangwan Hospital to be on alert.

#### LAST WARNING FROM GEN ISSARAPONG

Thai Interior Minister and Deputy Army Commander-

in-Chief Gen Issarapong Noonpakdee issued a 'last warning' to Slorc against further violations of Thai territorial sovereignty or it would face strong retaliation. Gen Issarapong, accompanied by Tak Governor Chamnien Sasibut, made an unscheduled visit to the border village of Ban Wang Kaew in Tak Province and was briefed up on the situation at Task Force 34 headquarters by Third Army Region commander Lt-Gen Pairote Chanta-urai. The Interior Minister said, **"Thai territory must not be intruded upon. The lives of Thai people and soldiers are valuable. We will not tolerate it if our territorial sovereignty is violated. I would like to warn Burma for the last time not to shell our land and cause damage. Our defence forces have been instructed not to allow an intrusion on our land even by one inch. If it still disregards the country's dignity and invades, Thailand will certainly launch drastic action against the Rangoon."**

A meeting of commanders of all border defence forces intend to map out strategy for defending the border was held on 18 March at Task Force 34 headquarters and chaired by Third Army Corps commander Lt-Gen Yingyos Chotipimai. At that meeting he said, "If an air strike is needed to stop a border violation, either by force or by air power, we will seek support from the air forces.

Issarapong also made an inspection tour to Mae Hong son on the same day where Thai troops launched a heavy attack with two OV-10 aircraft on the Slorc's

stronghold near Ban Doi Saeng. Although Rangoon troops continued to pound the Thai side of the border with artillery, it came to a stop after Thai troops fired eight warning rounds in reply. After Issarapong's return, the government handed an official protest letter: told the Rangoon Government to pull its remaining forces out of Thai territory as soon as possible, the Burmese Ambassador concerning intrusions by Rangoon troops into Thai soil.

Ambassador Nyunt Swe was summoned for a meeting with senior Thai officials, in which he promised to conduct the Thailand's request to Rangoon. Lt-Col Sein Win, in a reply letter to the Thai authorities in the local Thai-Burma Border Committee, on 19 March said that the suppression drive against the KNU would continue until it accomplished its objectives and accused Thailand of helping the KNU defend the Slorc's suppression drive. Meanwhile, Third Army Corps commander Lt-Gen Yingyos Chotipimai, commander of Thai border defence forces, made an inspection visit to Ban Nong Wua Daeng and Ban Wang Kaew. Thai rangers also founded 11 dead body of the Slorc soldiers, 60, 52-mm mortar rounds, 14 RPG rocket grenades and 2 rounds of 84-mm recoilless rifle ammunitions and many equipment. The Slorc troops again bombarded the Kaw Moo Rah Camp with about 50 mortar rounds, 3 of which came down on the Thai side.

While the Thai government made a polite request to the Slorc to terminate the intrusions, soldiers from both sides had exchanged

artillery and mortar rounds and at the same time a small unit of the Slorc troops nightly crossed the Moei river into Thailand to survey the possibility of a rear attack on Kaw Moo Ra.

On 19 March, Thai Foreign Ministry warned the Slorc for the second time to take caution not to violate Thai sovereignty in its military offensive against the ethnic groups. Meanwhile, Thai Foreign Minister Arsa Sarasin urged, in a meeting with U Ohn Gyaw, Rangoon to beware in its offensives as the invasion caused much tribulation to Thailand.

Army secretary Maj-Gen Jaturit Phromsakha na Sakon Nakhon said Supreme Commander and Army Chief Gen Suchinda Kraprayoon was concerned about the border situation and he added that Gen Suchinda has ordered the Third Army to protect the lives of the people and evacuate them if necessary.

We are much concerned upon these situations created by the power-monger Slorc regime to flame the regional war by pouring fuel— the threat to neighboring countries — into it and throw the country into that blaze. We, therefore, would like to request the international community including ASEAN countries not to allow the Slorc for further steps in creating that nonsense problem and should take urgent action on it and we also would like to persuade the ASEAN countries to frustrate so-called the "constructive engagement" that cannot bring changes in Burma but will pull all your own countries into eternal chaos.

## INDIA URGES BURMA TO FREE SUU KYI

(Bangkok Post 4.2.92.)

New Delhi (Reuter) - Indian President Ramaswamy Venkataraman urged neighboring Burma yesterday to free opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi and introduce democracy.

An external affairs ministry spokesman said Venkataraman told

The council opposes New Delhi's rule in Nagaland and has bases in Burma's Border areas

## HOPES FOR DEMOCRACY IN BURMA 'UNFULFILLED'

(Bangkok Post 6.2.92.)

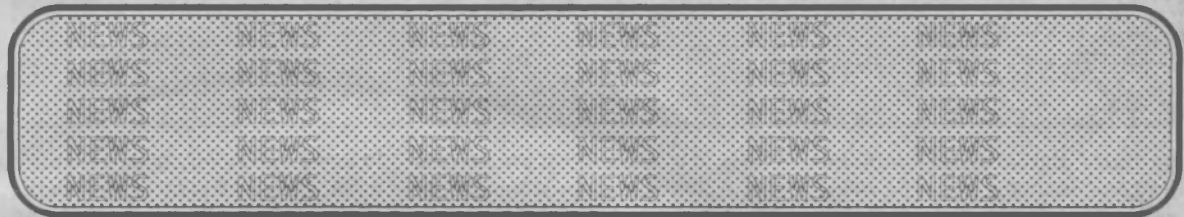
Washington - The hopes of the Burmese for democracy remain unfulfilled, according to Parker Borg, the US ambassador-designate to

could occur at the end of February or in early March.

## RIGHTS GROUP URGES MORE PRESSURE ON BURMA

(Bangkok Post 9.2.92)

The international response to the bloody crackdown in Burma in 1988 and to the ongoing suppression of non-violent political activity has not succeeded in bringing sufficient pressure on the Burmese military



Burma's new ambassador to New Delhi, U Wynn Lwin, that India looked forward to the day when 'the distinguished leader Aung San Suu Kyi' was released from house arrest.

'Venkataraman (also) expressed India's concern over the delay and uncertainty in enabling representatives of the people to form a popular government in Burma, the spokesman said.

The president hoped 'the demand for a multi-party democracy, restoration of basic human rights, and release of political prisoners will receive due consideration, the spokesman said.

Venkataraman said India greatly admired Aung San Suu Kyi's "unique leadership under the banners of non-violence and a peaceful struggle for democracy which was based on the philosophy of (Indian pacifist leader) Mahatma Gandhi".

India strongly protested to Burmese last week about the influx of some 950 refugees. It has told Rangoon to take them back soon.

Their move into India's northeastern Nagaland state follows a crackdown by Burmese troops on militants of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland.

Burma in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on East Asia and the Pacific.

Mr Parker said on wednesday this was because the military regime in Burma has not implemented the results of a national election in 1990 that showed the Burmese wanted a return to civilian, parliamentary government.

During questioning, Mr Borg said the United States has taken a strong position endorsing the election outcome and urging the government to respond to the will of the people.

Asked by subcommittee chairman Alan Cranston (Democrat, California) about the narcotics situation in Burma, Mr Borg said the Burmese "have made some interesting progress. They've signed a UN convention, and have undertaken a number of burnings. At the same time, narcotics production is at record levels".

Mr Borg, whose confirmation hearing had been postponed since last summer, still must answer written questions submitted by Senators Jesse Helms (Republican, North Carolina) and Daniel Moynihan (Democrat, New York) before a full committee votes on his nomination.

A committee staff member said this

government to improve its human rights record, the New York-based Lawyers Committee for Human Rights concluded.

The committee, in a report to be released today, calls for great multilateral action in the United Nations and other forums to increase international pressure on Burma.

Such an approach advocated by the Committee is diagonally opposed to the thinking of Thailand and ASEAN, which maintains that Burma should be constructively engaged in the world community so that it would be encouraged to liberalise.

Within one week of the 1988 coup, US, Japan and most western European countries denounced the military takeover and widespread violations of human rights.

Most western governments suspended all economic aid and refused resumption until the human rights situation improves and fair elections are held.

Various States and the European Community also imposed an international weapons embargo.

However, despite continuing reports of serious human rights violations in



Burma, the military government continues to receive development assistance and new military hardware.

Japan, historically Burma's largest donor nation, continues to fund development projects initiated before the coup.

- untary organisations;
- Ban all foreign investment, joint ventures and trade that directly benefit the military government or state-owned entities;
- Vote against the resumption of multilateral bank loans to Burma from the World Bank and the Asia Development Bank; and

and children of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to visit her in Yangon (Rangoon)", Aquino added in her letter

Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus told reporters Aung San Suu Kyi, whose National League for Democracy (NLD) swept elections for parliament in May 1990, must agree



In 1991, the UN Development Programme announced a new five-year aid programme in Burma.

Burma continues to purchase arms from China, Singapore and other countries. It has acquired weapons and military equipment from China, estimated at more than \$1 billion in the last year alone, which have served to expand and modernise the Burmese army.

After coming to power, the military government encouraged foreign investment that would quickly increase the state's foreign currency reserves.

By far the largest private investment in Burma since 1988 has been in the area of natural resources, where the government has sold off fishing and logging concessions, oil drilling rights and other licences to foreign entities.

Joint ventures and concession sales have directly benefited the Burmese armed forces.

No nation has yet taken action to ban private investment in Burma, and several, including Thailand, Singapore and South Korea have actively promoted it. In its reports, the Lawyers Committee urged all nations to:

- Impose an embargo on the sale of military weaponry, ammunition and equipment;
- Cease all development assistance to Burma, except for humanitarian assistance provided by private vol-

untary organisations;

The UN Commission Human Rights should transfer the debate on human rights in Burma from confidential proceedings to public ones.

States should seek to impose a ban on UNDP projects in Burma except for humanitarian assistance.

#### AQUINO APPEALS ON BEHALF OF SUU KYI

(Bangkok Post 22.2. 92)

Manila (Reuter) - Philippines President Corazon Aquino appealed to Burma's military rulers yesterday to allow the family of Nobel Peace Prize Winner Aung San Suu Kyi to visit her in the Rangoon house where she is under house arrest. Aquino, in a letter sent to Gen Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, recalled the suffering she endured when she was barred from seeing her jailed husband, Benigno Aquino, when he was detained in the Philippines.

"I know from the personal experience that ... detention is a particularly painful experience when the detainee is not afforded an opportunity of personally seeing and talking to immediate members of her family", she said. "I wish now to appeal ...to permit, on humanitarian grounds, the husband

to leave the country before Burma's military rulers will allow visits from her family. "They want her to leave, but Aung San Suu Kyi has refused", Manglapus said. "She said she could not leave".

Manglapus visited Rangoon last year as representative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to press Burma's rulers to ease up on its crackdown against pro-democracy activists. But Burmese officials said he could not represent ASEAN and could only come as the Philippines Foreign Minister. They also rejected his request to see Aung San Suu Kyi.

**(Exert from Anand's talking to a gathering of businessmen in Hong Kong)**

(Bangkok Post 22.2.92)

Asked to comment on the close relationships Thai military leaders have with their Burmese counterparts, the Prime Minister said "it is the job" of the military to have close contacts with all regional army heads such as those of Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. He stressed close common borders as another reason for keeping good ties. For diplomatic reasons, Thai are keen to have peace with the Burmese after a long history of war, Mr Anand said.

But he stressed he is aware of the Burmese situation. "I wish the Burmese people could have more

freedom", he said. "I wish they would free Aubg San Suu Kyi. But it is really not my business to tell them, (Rangoon...) what to do", he said. "If a country wishes to go down the drain, that's up to them", Mr Anand said.

#### ANTI-RANGOON MOVEMENT FORMS ANTI-DRUGS PANEL

yesterday. The source said eight jet fighters were involved in a bombing raid on rebel positions, four kilometres from the Karen National Union's headquarters at Manerplaw. Seven of them returned to Rangoon. The rebel fired several shoulder-launched SAM-7 missiles at the planes, the source said.

(Bangkok 7.3.92)

Seven people were killed and dozens injured when a Burmese plane taking off to attack rebel bases accidentally dropped a bomb, a diplomat said yesterday. The incident happened at Hmawbi air force base north of Rangoon last week when the



(Bangkok Post 24.2.92.)

Tak - Leaders of the anti-Rangoon movement agreed on Saturday to set up an anti-drugs commission in area they control. The Burma Drug Suppression Commission was set up at the Manerplaw headquarters, opposite Mae Sariang District of Mae Hong Son Province, of groups fighting the Burmese Government. The agreement was signed by Dr Sein Win, prime minister of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB); Gen Saw Bo Mya, chairman of the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) and president of the Karen National Union; Bran Saeng, DAB vice-chairman; Nai Shwe Kyin, chairman of the National Democratic Front (NDF) and U Myint Saw, a representative of the New Democratic Society Party.

The agreement blames military leaders for making Burma one of the world's major drug producers. It said drugs problems have intensified since Gen Saw Maung took power in 1988.

#### BURMESE JET 'SHOT DOWN BY KARENS'

(Bangkok Post 28. 2. 1992)

A Burmese jet is believed to have been downed by rebel missiles near Manerplaw during a bombing raid on Tuesday, a Karen rebel source said

"On Feb 25, 1992, 2 F-6 jet fighters from Slorc (State Law and Order Restoration Council) air forces came and bombarded 3 times" said a statement from the All Burma Students' Democratic Front, a dissident group. The organization, according to UPI, said a rebel soldier and a porter were killed and a female teacher was wounded. A Thai military officer confirmed the use of airstrikes. "There were air raids, but I have no details", said Lt-Col Banyong Sirasunthorn, a spokesman for the Third Army area, which guards along the Thai-Burma border.

"It is an outsider matter, we are not involved with that", he said. Banyong said early this month more than 1,200 Burmese troops mounted a large military operation against the Karen National Union. "They hoped to seize more insurgent bases, as many as they could, during this dry season", Banyong said. Banyong said the Karen National Union managed to push back the Burmese troops, but not before losing a key military base at Ye Gyaw. "We take no side. What we are concerned is that it would affect our people on the border", said Banyong said. Banyong said many stray shells dropped in the Thai side of the border, and a large number of Burmese people fled to Thailand for temporary shelter.

#### Burmese aircraft explodes, killed seven

Chinese-made aircraft took off for a sortie against Karen guerrillas fighting near the Thai border, the diplomat told Reuters. A series of explosions triggered by the bomb killed seven servicemen including the pilot and injured 30.

#### Shans pushed back

(Bangkok Post 10.3.92)

Over 300 Shan State villagers who had taken refuge on the Thai border in Mae Hong Son since mid-February were pushed back across the border last week, an informed Border Patrol Police source said yesterday. The Shan displaced persons had escaped Burmese brutality in Lashio and trekked through the rugged terrain for more than a month to arrive at the border in Tambon Mae Lana, Pang Mapha Subdistrict. Although already on Burmese soil, the source said that the Shans are hugging the Thai border in case of more fighting which would force them to once again seek shelter in Thailand.

It was reported that the Third Army Region is expected to dispatch two platoons of rangers to push back intruding United Wa State Army forces who had taken control of Doi Kangti in Chiang Dao District of Chiang Mai. The UWSA forces have been locked in combat with drug lord Khun Sa's army for control of Doi Kangti which has strategic value as a lookout post.

## Senate panel demands Bush act on Burma

(Bangkok Post 14.3.92)

Washington (Reuters) - The US Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously on Thursday to hold up approval of a new US

The Australian Government has approved a grant of A\$200,000 (about 3.6 million baht) through a relief group in Thailand to help displaced Burmese people on the Thai-Burmese border, Australian Trade Overseas Development Minister John Kerin has announced. An estimated 65,000 displaced people, mainly Burmese ethnic minorities, Karen and Mon are in camps along the border. Mr Kerin

noisy protests as delegates to the convention on business opportunities in Burma began their one-day meeting. Delegates to the conference were given leaflets calling for them not to support the "repressive" Burmese regime as protesters shouting slogans condemning the atrocities committed by the junta in Rangoon.



ambassador to Burma until the Bush administration acts to strongly oppose the current government in Rangoon. The panel conditionally approved the nomination of Parker Borg as US ambassador, but decided no final action would be taken until the administration issued a statement saying the military government did not represent the Burmese people. It said the United States should also call for the transfer of power and the release of Burmese Nobel Peace Prize Winner Aung San Suu Kyi.

The committee also called for the immediate withdrawal of US military attaches from Rangoon and the suspension of all official contact with the Burmese military attache in Washington. The administration should support a United Nations arms embargo against Burma and oppose UN Development Programme funding, the panel said in a statement to the White House. "These conditions will make it ever so clear that we would send an ambassador not out of support for SLORC, but to reaffirm our condemnation and commitment to drive it from power," New York Democrat Daniel Patrick Moynihan said.

## Australia helps displaced people

(Bangkok Post 16.3.92)

noted disturbing allegations of the Burmese army mistreating the ethnic groups, in particular those moving from area where military operations are being conducted against insurgents.

There have also been reports of massive troop buildups along the border, particularly in the Manerplaw region. Refugee numbers are increasing in the wake of heavy fighting. Access to the camps is difficult, with some being impossible to reach in the rainy season. It is imperative that supplies are in place before the monsoon sets in, Mr Kerin said. The relief will be channeled through Australian non-government organisations, with A\$100,000 provided to the Archbishop of Sydney's overseas relief and development programme and \$100,000 to the Australian Council of Churches for assistance through the border relief groups, he said.

## Rights protest against Burma

(Bangkok Post 19 March 1992)

Hong Kong (AFP) - Some 100 human rights protesters staged a rally outside a hotel here yesterday where an investment conference on Burma was going to voice concern on the political situation in that country. Protesters from 16 human rights groups led by Amnesty International staged the

In a statement, the groups called on investors or potential investors to be concerned over the political situation in Burma, saying "your investment helps to perpetrate the brutalisation of the Burmese people" by the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). The statement also urged delegates to support the Burmese people by urging the SLORC to immediately release all political prisoners unconditionally and hand over power to the representatives democratically elected in the 1990 polls. Robin Kilpatrick, spokeswoman for Amnesty International here, said "it was a very successful" demonstration, adding that delegates accepted the leaflets of condemnation.

She said "the human rights violations perpetrated by the ruling SLORC are numerous and well documented." The statement cited the alleged deaths of more than 8,000 unarmed, peaceful pro-democracy demonstrators, including children, at the hands of the army and police in 1988 and the continued house arrest of 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi. The protests ended peacefully although some reporters were not allowed into the conference, organized by the locally-based Institute for International Research.





# United Nations

## Press Release

Department of Public Information • News Coverage Service • New York

SG/SM/4711  
REF/975  
6 March 1992

**SECRETARY-GENERAL CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT TO UNHCR TO HELP BANGLADESH  
COPE WITH REFUGEE FLOW: ASKS MYANMAR TO RECTIFY CAUSES OF TRAGIC SITUATION**

The following statement is attributable to the Spokesman for Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali:

The Secretary-General is seriously concerned at the situation in Myanmar and the large number of refugees who have fled to Bangladesh, placing a heavy burden on that country. He hopes the international community will give its full support to the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) who is in the process of assisting Bangladesh in dealing with this crisis.

The Secretary-General strongly hopes that the Government of Myanmar will take all necessary action to rectify the causes of this tragic situation which, if not addressed urgently, would threaten the stability of the region and increase human suffering.



SACRIFICING  
OUR LIVES  
TO CAPTURE ALL  
INSURGENT CAMPS  
AROUND HERE

THAI VILLA

SLORC

WHAT HE  
SACRIFICES  
MAKES THAI  
BORDER  
SPOIL

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