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MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

# MONTHLY REPORT

JUNE

1995

## THE FIVE POINTS OF THE AIM OF THE MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

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1. Resettlement of the refugees who become homeless due to the oppression of Rangoon military regime.
2. To help for the welfare of the refugees who become jobless due to the oppression of Rangoon military regime.
3. To take care and look after the health of the refugees.
4. To fight against illiteracy for the children in the refugee camps.
5. To struggle for human rights.

## **The Organization of The Mon National Relief Committee**

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|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Phra Wongsā Pala | - Chairman          |
| 2. Nai Shwe Thein   | - Vice - Cheirman   |
| 3. Nai Banya Leir   | - Secretary         |
| 4. Nai Kasauh Mon   | - Joint - Secretary |
| 5. Nai Chit Nyunt   | - Member            |
| 6. Nai Pho Sein     | - Member            |
| 7. Phra Nonda Pala  | - Member            |

# MONTHLY REPORT OF MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

(June, 1995)

## Portering and Taxation cases in Kyainn-Seikyi township

In recent two months, many Mon local inhabitants from the villages of Kyainn-Seikyi township have fled to Halockhani refugee camp because of human rights abuses by SLORC troops such as arresting local villagers for porters to use in the battle-field of offensive to KNU and at the same time the villagers were served many kinds of taxations to the SLORC. As a result, the villagers who were suffered for those kinds of human rights abuses, after they have no longer tolerate, they fled away from their native villages to escape to refugee camp.

Most of those villagers in Kyainn-Seikyi are inhabitant farmers and they have always served for many kinds of taxation such as portering charges, security charges and rice taxation. As the economy of Burma, the local villagers are constantly poorest in the community and mostly in the ethnic areas, because of the conflict of civil war, they have been more severely suffered than the other local villagers who are not in conflict areas.

The Mon local inhabitants in Kyainn-Seikyi township have been suffered for civil war and accompanied human rights abuses more than forty years. Kyainn-Seikyi is as a township in Karen State, but many Mon peoples also stay as farmers were recently suffered after the military government SLORC have launched the military offensive against KNU. Many hundreds of them were arrested by SLORC troops and conscripted as porters along with troops. Some could escape and fled into Thailand when in the intensive fighting situation.

According to one Mon women who arrived to Halockhani refugee camp on 18th June, she told that in her village, the military also arrested women instead of men. For example, if the military needed about 20 men in the village they arrested both men and women totally 20 villagers and the men must come out from their hiding places to replace for women. After they made like that for two or three villages, the women also flee from the village to escape from the arresting of the military. At present, nearly 300 new arrivals have arrived to Halockhani refugee camp. They had to walk for one week or more to arrive to refugee camp.

## The election for new camp leader in Halockhani Camp

On 15th June, the MNRC hold for elections to elect the new section leaders and camp leaders of Halockhani camp. The MNRC has made for every year election for refugees to elect their camp leaders by themselves. As processes, the MNRC made elections for three days for three sections of Halockhani camp such as Baleh Khani, Kyaiksoi Mon and Baleh Dunphai.

For these three sections, there were five section leaders in Baleh Khani, five section leaders in Kyaiksoi Mon and three sections leaders from Baleh Dunphai were elected on respective days. Those elected section leaders were cooperately formed a camp committee with relief workers, health workers and education workers in the camp.

The main responsibility of the section leaders is to administrate the refugees in their own section. And the relief workers, health workers and education workers have responsibilities for distribution of assistances, to look after the health situation of refugees and to promote the education level of the children in the camps.

Last year, ever the MNRC arranged election in April, because of busy with transporting stock-piling assistances the MNRC was late for the election in this year. Because of the attack last year and sometimes, the close activities of SLORC around Halockhani, some section leaders would like to resign from their post, but the MNRC have urged them to take possible responsibility. After the election, the MNRC hopes the managements in the camp must be better.



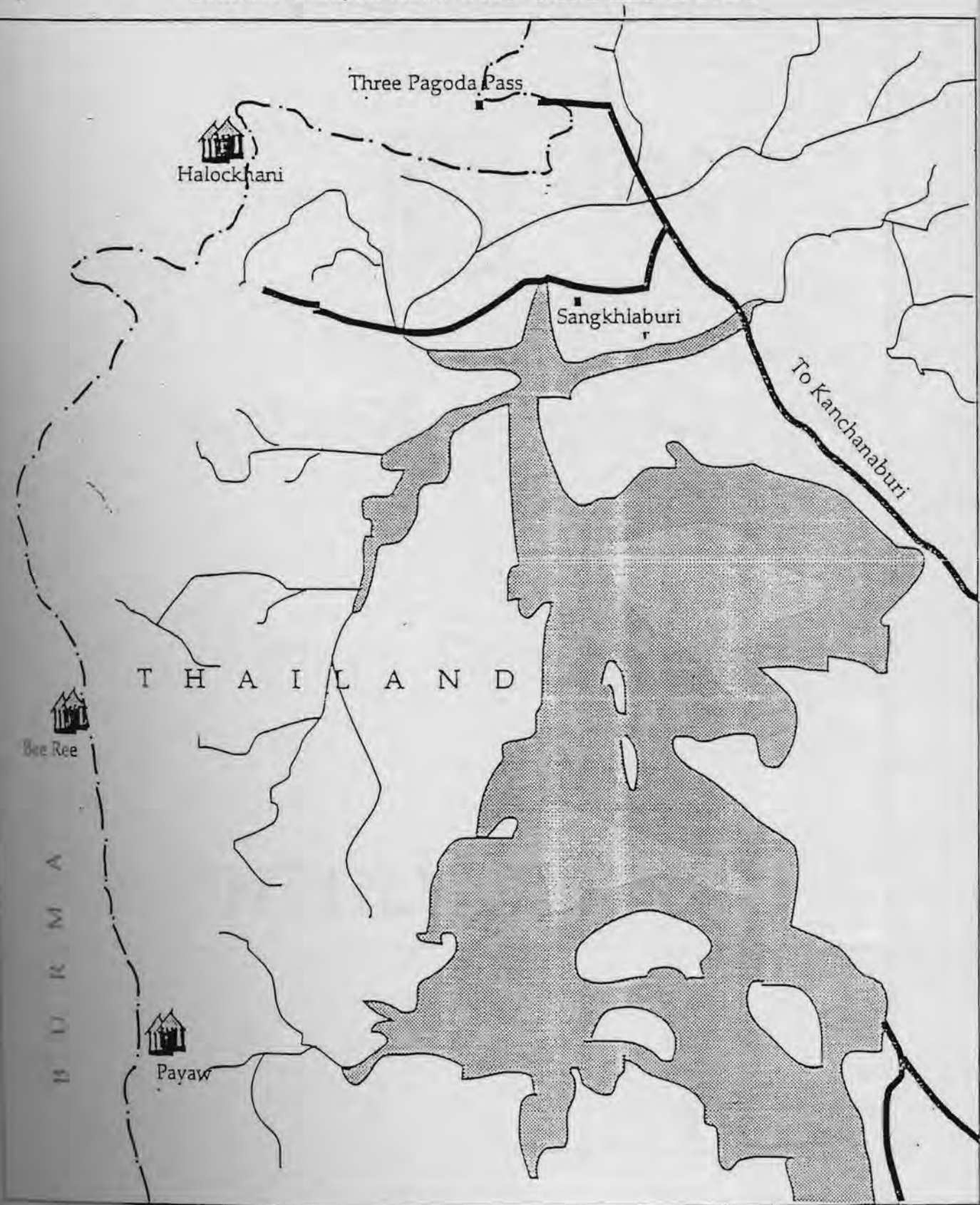
**THE REFUGEE POPULATION OF THE FOUR CAMP ARE AS FOLLOW  
(June,1995)**

No	Camp	Families	Adult		Children		Total
			M	F	M	F	
1	Bee Ree	261	302	347	468	480	1597
2	Payaw	657	807	1026	944	1123	3900
3	Prachuab	317	381	374	443	527	1725
4	Halockhani	852	968	1037	1325	1889	5219
	Total	2087	2458	2784	3180	4019	12441

**THE MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE MON NATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE  
(June, 1995)**

No	Organization	Rice (sack)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Chilly (kg)	Remark
1	COERR	200	2500	2000	200	The consortium assistances are for the new arrivals
2	Consortium	708	2625	1500	-	
	Total	908	5125	3500	200	

# THE LOCATIONS OF MON REFUGEE CAMPS



Scale 1:250 000

Motor Road

River

Borderline

Dam Area

Refugee Camp