



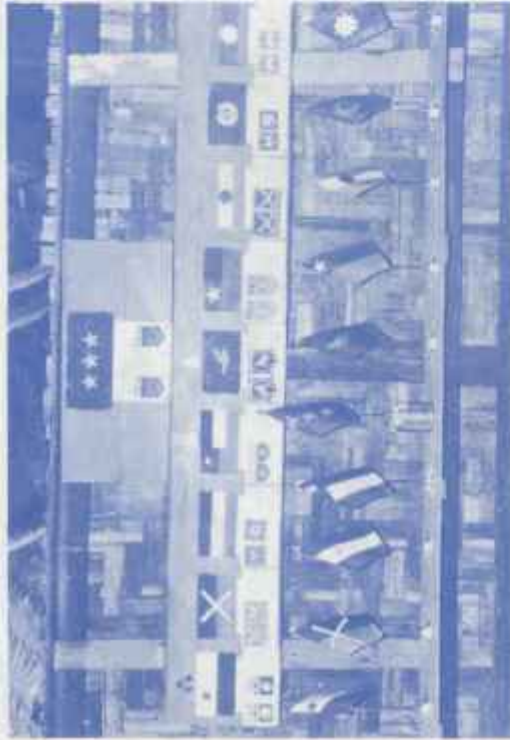
NO. 12

AUGUST 1987

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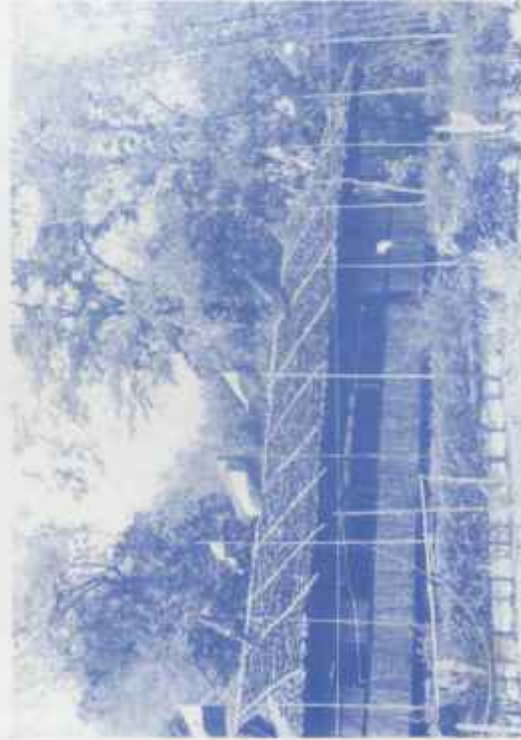
NDF SPECIAL ISSUE.



Flags, badges, Emblems of NDF and member-organization.



Delegates at the second NDF Congress.



Flags of NDF Member Organization in front of MESS HOUSE



Congress hall of NDF Second Congress  
(Standing in front is secretary Nai Han Tha)

**National Democratic Front (NDF)  
(Burma)  
Statement of the Second Congress**

Peoples of All Nationalities,

The Second Congress of the National Democratic Front (NDF) has been successfully held at the NDF Central Headquarters, starting from May 25 to July 8, 1987.

All the member organizations of the NDF were represented at the Congress, Viz :

- (1) The Arakan Liberation Party (ALP)
- (2) The Kachin Independence organization (KIO)
- (3) The Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP)
- (4) The Karen National Union (KNU)
- (5) The Lahu National Organization (LNO)
- (6) The New Mon State Party (NMSP)
- (7) The Pa-O National Organization (PNO)
- (8) The Palaung State Liberation Party (PSLP)
- (9) The Shan State Progress Party (SSPP)
- (10) The Wa National Organization (WNO)

The top leaders and delegates, from all the ten NDF member organizations attended the Congress. The LNO is a new member organization the membership of which had been accepted just before the Congress began.

In order to elevate the revolutionary struggle to a higher stage, every member organization took time and actively participated in discussions at the Congress reviewing past work, recording achievements and adopting new programs and plans of action, with unanimity.

The Congress has served as an avenue to better understanding among the member organizations and has established a stronger unity. Regardless of size, there is complete equality for all the organizations in the NDF. New leaders have been elected democratically in accordance with the basic principle of unity of all the NDF member organizations.

The Second Congress has made certain adjustments in the NDF's policies and work programs and adopted some amendment to the Constitution so as to make them to be in consonant with time. Certain important points regarding the structure of the future Federal Union have been discussed and agreed upon. The Congress has laid down new programs for political, military, organizational, financial and economic affairs and the foreign relations.

For the realization of its Objective of founding a Federal Union of States consisting of a Burmese state for the Burmese people and based on the multi-party system which is compatible with all the indigenous peoples, on equality and on self-determination, and in conformity with its political program, the NDF has reaffirmed its policy decisions which are as follows :

- (a) To fight against imperialism, feudalism and chauvinism which are personified by the present regime and which have oppressed the indigenous peoples through out the ages and down to the present time, and to march on in conformity with the doctrines of National Democracy.

- (b) To recognize the various oppressed nationalities, people of all classes and strata, democratic forces and forces for peace as revolutionary forces and establish unity with them.
- (c) To maintain armed struggle as the main form of struggle and to continue the fight by combining it with various forms of political offensive.
- (d) To utilize the unity of various nationalities and the practice of agrarian system conducive to the benefit of the peasants and farmers as a motive force for the revolution.

Though some of the armed organizations fighting against the common enemy, the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) regime, have political programs and lines dissimilar to those of the NDF, the NDF will endeavour to establish understanding with them on the condition that they do not oppose the NDF's programs and NDF member organizations, and the NDF will endeavour to improve relations with those that have already established contact with it. A decision has been made to settle any dispute among the armed revolutionary organizations, through peaceful negotiation, without recourse to force.

In addition to suppressing the freedom, equality and progress of the indigenous nationalities, the (BSPP) regime has suppressed their peaceful demands by force. It is now plunging Burma deeper, day by day, into the mire of economic disorder by frenziedly escalating the civil war to a higher level of ferocity. Due to the civil war and the (BSPP) regime's irrational economic policies, the country has been plagued by unbridled corruption, booming black-market trade and spiralling commodity prices. Inflation in the country has become rampant and the number of unemployed is rising unchecked.

The economic situation of the country has deteriorated so much that the (BSPP) regime has to apply for the Least Developed Country status in order to get some relief from the burden of foreign debt which has amounted to US \$ 4,000 million.

The country has to face problems on all sides, mainly, as a consequence of the civil war. The civil war has its roots in political problems. The economic and social ills have dragged on as it is because the (BSPP) regime refuses to solve the political problems by political means.

It is the firm conviction of the NDF that true unity of all the nationalities and genuine peace can be gained only by solving political problems by political means and giving democratic freedom to the people.

We urge the peoples of all nationalities to join forces with the NDF, which has been growing in strength in its struggle for freedom, equality and social progress, and fight against the (BSPP) regime by all available means.

- BSPP dictatorship regime shall definitely fall.
- National Democratic Revolution shall definitely triumph.
- Genuine Federal Union shall definitely emerge.

Waxing Moon of Wazo 13, 1349  
July 8, 1987

The Second Congress  
The National Democratic Front (NDF)  
(Burma)

National Democratic Front (NDF)  
(Burma)

Position - Statement on the Suppression of Narcotic Drugs.

The (BSPP) regime has been spreading false propaganda, blaming the Ethnic Nationality Revolutionary Organizations for the failure of narcotics suppression programme in Burma, inspite of massive aid.

This statement is issued to lay bare for all the people, inside and outside of the country, to see the fallacy of the propaganda.

Of all the opium growing countries, Burma is the leading producer of the narcotic. Opium had been grown in Burma since last a couple of centuries for medicinal purposes. It was once advertised as the cure of drug by the well known buyer company and sold openly. As the consumption increased, opium became a commercial commodity.

After entered Burma, the Koumintang (KMT) troops started growing and trading in opium on a fairly large scale in the 50s. To suppress the (KMT) troops the Rangoon government recruited many members of the hill tribes into militia forces known as KA-KWE-YE (KKY). Since the government could not pay the (KKY) troops for their service, it allowed them to trade in opium. This in a short time, boosted the opium production and trade to a higher level. As a consequence, export of the opium greatly increased.

We have learnt that the 1986-87 harvest is estimated to bring in 1,100 metric tons of opium, and increase by 400 metric tons over the production of the previous year. International trafficking of opium is done entirely by foreigners not the native tribes.

In Burma, opium is grown mainly in the border areas of Shan State and the South-eastern part of Kachin State. The natives in the areas have to grow opium for survival as the climate and soil do not favour the growing of any other staple crops.

The increase in the production of opium is also contributed by the fleeing of a large part of the population on the plains to the hills in the border areas, because the (BSPP) regime forces them to sell their agricultural products at very low prices. Moreover, the Burma Army (BA) troops put them into forced labour and commit atrocities against them. Once in the hills, these people automatically become opium growers.

The NDF has a policy to eliminate all kinds of narcotic drugs, including illicit opium.

It is sad to learn that the US government's attempt of narcotics suppression in Burma does not work in a proper way. It is like curing disease with wrong medicine. For the suppression of opium, the US has increased the aid money, year after year, to the (BSPP) regime. We have learnt that the US intends to give 13 million dollars to the (BSPP) regime for the year of 1988.

What so ever the amount of big money, the production of opium is keep going on increasing as evidenced by the figure quoted above, so long as the approach to the problem is divorced from reality.

The truth, one should know is that the (BSPP) regime is stagemanaging the opium suppression campaign just to delude its donors, while covertly working to reap the greatest benefit from the narcotics business by encouraging its growth.

Instead of using the aid money for narcotics suppression, as intended by the donors, the (BSPP) regime is misusing it mainly for the expansion of its armed forces and raging

genocidal war against the indigenous nationalities while acquiescing the involvement of its district officials militia troops and some of the (BA) combat officers in opium production and trade. . \_

The positive and thoughtful way of opium elimination in Burma is to establish peace by solving the nationality questions correctly by political means, instead of using military might. The civil war of Burma which had been raging for (40) years has to emerge since the basic human rights and democracy are denied to the indigenous nationalities. And there will be no end to it unless the Rangoon regime follows the channel of solving political problem by political means.

Accordingly, any effective programme for the total elimination of narcotic drugs should be based on:-

- (1) Cessation of civil war to work out suitable crops substitution systematically in long term plan, with international aids and supervision.
- (2) Cessation of international aids to the (BSPP) regime for the purpose of narcotics suppression.
- (3) Mobilization of international pressure to the bear on the (BSPP) regime in order to persuade it to seek peace with the indigenous nationalities.
- (4) Co-ordination of the organization concerned with the NDF, an organization representing all nationalities in Burma, for narcotics suppression work.

NDF welcomes any organization that will co-operate with it for narcotics suppression and looks forward to the organization of sensible and effective activities for the purpose.

Waxing Moon of Wazo 13, 1349.  
July 8, 1987.

The Second Congress  
The National Democratic Front (NDF)  
(Burma)



Nai Han Tha, old NDF secretary addressing at KNDO 40th anniversary day celebration.

Hon. Javier Perez de Cuellar  
Secretary General  
United Nations Organization

Congress of the National  
Democratic Front, Burma  
June 11, 1987.

Your Excellency,

We, the delegates to the Second Congress of the National Democratic Front (NDF), have learnt that the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has put in an application for the Least Developed Country (LLDC) status, which shall be decided upon by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

After a careful deliberation in congress, we reach an unanimous decision to send this letter of appeal for Your Excellency's kind consideration.

We would like to point out that Burma is one of the richest countries in South East Asia in terms of natural resources and is also one of the countries with a high literacy rate (more than 70%) in Asia.

The present Burmese government spends 40% of its national Budget on war against the indigenous ethnic nationalities of Burma, who form more than half of the population of the country. The war has dragged on for 40 years since 1948 due to the insensible social and economic policies of the successive Burmese governments.

We represent ten indigenous ethnic nationalities who have been suffering the brunt of the economic and social disorder, the human rights violations and senseless atrocities perpetrated by the government in the civil war.

(For details of human rights violations in Burma by the government kindly refer to UNESCO File No. LA/HR/PROC/86/213)

Unless the civil rights violations are stopped and the nationalities question is solved in a peaceful manner, it is our studied opinion that no amount of credit would solve the economic malaise the country is experiencing. The LLDC status for Burma and the consequent better foreign credit terms, at the present, would only enable the government to channel more of its resources for the civil war and, thus, prolong the economic and social turmoil, and the suffering of millions of the people.

Accordingly, we earnestly appeal to Your Excellency to see to it that Burma is granted the LLDC status only on the conditions that she, first of all, improve her human rights record and bring total peace back to the country through political means with the indigenous ethnic nationalities in the country.

We believe that in your hands lies the power to initiate processes that will lead to peace and stability in Burma.

Yours Truly,

**Signatures of Heads of Delegations and Chairman of the  
Second Congress of the National Democratic Front.**

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Sd/ (Khaing Myo Min)     | Khaing Myo Min (Joint General Secretary,<br>Arakan Liberation Party)       |
| 2. Sd/(Brang Seng)          | Brang Seng (Chairman, Kachin<br>Independence Organization)                 |
| 3. Sd/ (Mahn Aung Than Lay) | Mahn Aung Than Lay (Vice Chairman,<br>Karenni National Progressive Party)  |
| 4. Sd/ (UKya Oo)            | U Kya Oo (Chairman, Lahu National<br>Organization)                         |
| 5. Sd/(Saw Than Aung)       | Saw Than Aung (Vice-President,<br>Karen National Union)                    |
| 6. Sd/(Nai Non La)          | Nai Non La (Chairman, New Mon State<br>Party.)                             |
| 7. Sd/(Soe La Kham)         | Major Soe La Kham (Joint General<br>Secretary, Pa O National Organization) |
| 8. Sd/(Mai Sa Kum)          | Mai Sa Kum (Joint General Secretary,<br>Palaung State Liberation Party)    |
| 9. Sd/ (SaiLaik)            | Col. Sai Laik (Secretary General,<br>Shan State Progress Party)            |
| 10. Sd/ (Maha Sang)         | Maha Sang (Chairman, Wa National<br>Organization)                          |

Sd/ ( Bo Mya )  
( Lt. Gen. Bo Mya, )  
Chairman of the Second Congress  
of the National Democratic Front.

**c.c.**

1. The Minister of State, South East Asia Dept,  
The Foreign Office, London SWIA ZAH, England.

**c.c.**

2. Bureau of East Asian & Pacific Affairs  
Dept. of State, Washington DC 20520 USA'

True Copy



Denon Sevan (ECOSOC)  
-2977A  
United Nations  
New York, N.Y. 10017

Congress of the National  
Democratic Front, Burma  
June 11, 1987.

To the members of ECOSOC,

We, the delegates to the Second Congress of the National Democratic Front (NDF), have learnt that the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has put in an application for the Least Developed country (LLDC) status. We understand that your endorsement of application shall be based only on data of a technical economic nature.

After a careful deliberation in Congress, we reach a unanimous decision to send this letter of appeal for your kind consideration.

We would like to point out the facts which should not be divorced from the technical economic data when consideration for the determination of the economic status of Burma is undertaken.

1. Burma is one on the richest countries in South East Asia in terms of natural resources.
2. It is one of the countries that have a high literacy rate (more than 70%) in Asia.

Then, it is only logical to ask why Burma is having insoluble development problem of the proportion it is facing now.

There is:

1. Corruption and inefficiency at all levels of the government.
2. Mismanagement of the economic forces;
3. Uncontrollable inflation; and
4. A relentless civil war.

These are only the consequences brought about by the insensible policies of the government that have plunged the country into a deep mire of economic and social disorder.

We represent ten groups of the indigenous ethnic nationalities, or to put it another way, more than half the population of Burma. It is mainly these indigenous ethnic nationalities who have been bearing the brunt of economic and social oppression, and a barbaric war waged by the successive Burmese government since 1948.

Unless the civil rights violations perpetrated by the present government are stopped and the nationality question is solved in a peaceful manner, it is our studied opinion that no amount of credit would solve the economic malaise the country is experiencing.

Should you recommend the LLDC status for Burma, the consequent better foreign credit terms would only enable the government to channel more of its resources for the civil war and, thus, prolong the economic and social turmoil, and the suffering of the millions of people in the country.

If only technical economic data divorced from the fundamental causes are taken into your consideration, there is bound to be more violations of human rights and more violent military campaigns against the indigenous ethnic nationalities in the country.

Accordingly, we earnestly appeal to you to recommend Burma for LLDC status only on the conditions that she, first of all, improve her human rights record and bring total peace back to the country through political means with the indigenous ethnic nationalities in the country.

\*

Yours truly,

**Signatures of Heads of Delegations and Chairman of the Second Congress  
of the National Democratic Front.**

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Sd/ (khaing Myo Min)     | Khaing Myo Min (Joint General Secretary,<br>Arakan Liberation Party)      |
| 2. Sd/(Brang Seng)          | Brang Seng (Chairman, Kachin Independence<br>Organization)                |
| 3. Sd/ (Mahn Aung Than Lay) | Mahn Aung Than Lay (Vice Chairman,<br>Karenni National Progressive Party) |
| 4. Sd/(UKyaOo)              | U Kya Oo (Chairman, Lahu National<br>Organization)                        |
| 5. Sd/(Saw Than Aung)       | Saw Than Aung (Vice President,<br>Karen National Union)                   |
| 6. Sd/ (Nai Non La)         | Nai Non La (Chairman, New Mon State<br>Party)                             |
| 7. Sd/(Soe La Kam)          | Major Soe La Kam (Joint General Secretary,<br>Pa-O National Organization) |
| 8. Sd/(Mai Sa Kum)          | Mai Sa Kum (Joint General Secretary,<br>Palaung State Liberation Party)   |
| 9. Sd/(SaiLaik)             | Col. Sai Laik (Secretary General,<br>Shan State Progress Party)           |
| 10. Sd/(Maha Sang)          | Maha Sang (Chairman, wa National<br>Organization.)                        |

Sd/ (Bo Mya)  
(Lt. Gen' Bo Mya)  
Chairman of the Second Congress  
of the National Democratic Front.

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**Position-statement of the National Democratic Front (NDF) in reply to the Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma (CRDB) with Regard to the 12-Point Proposal**

July, 9, 1987

Due to the explanation made, in person, by the leaders concerned, the NDF has gained a clearer understanding of the 12-point proposal of the CRDB.

- (1) Although not agreeing to the whole proposal, the NDF agrees to some of the points contained in it.
- (2) The NDF also agrees to the CRDB's struggle for its principal objectives which are;
  - (a) Internal Peace and Harmony of the Nationalities.
  - (b) Institution of the Democratic Rights for the People.
  - (c) Establishment of a Federal Union.
- (3) In accordance with its firm belief that a political problem can be resolved only by correctly finding a solution through political means, the NDF has promulgated to the world, the statement of 1985 central Presidium Meeting, which is the necessary move that will realise the three objectives mentioned above.
- (4) Since the basic problem of true internal peace, democratic freedom and the establishment of a federal union is a political problem, the second Congress of NDF has reaffirmed its resolution to find an answer to it through political means. The NDF would like to inform the CRDB that it will also carry on the necessary organised activities.

sd/ ( Saw Maw Reh)  
 President  
 The National Democratic Front (NDF)



Saw Than Aung, KNU Vice-President discussing at NDF congress.

### **The Most Odious Nature of BSPP Leadership and Military Regime**

At the time of coup d'etat in 1962, Ne win-San Yu military clique condemned the AFPFL government for not only failing to solve problems of the country during the ten years period it had been in power, but also for leading the country to the verge of disintegration. To safe-guard the "Independence" and save the country from disintegration, said the clique, it had to take over the state power.

Then Ne Win-San Yu military clique went on to declare that it would establish an everlasting national independence and unity, peace and security and make the country to be free from all kinds of want and misery. Through a revolution in the Burmese way, it vaunted, it would turn Burma into a modern and developed state that would shine with glory among nations of the world.

In 1963, Ne Win-San Yu military clique founded the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) and abolished all the other political organizations. Since then, Burma has become a state of one-party military dictatorship. All the democratic rights and activities of the peoples in the country have been ruthlessly suppressed.

In conformity with their insurgency eradication plan, the BSPP military regime has been escalating the civil war by greatly expanding its army. After nationalizing all private enterprises, the regime has introduced what is known as Burmese socialist economic system. Short-term and long-term economic plans have been drawn up and implemented by coercion. The regime borrows more and more money from foreign sources to finance its war effort against the democratic and national liberation movements.

Now, after 25 years of rule by the BSPP military regime, the military and ex-military men are in charge of all state organs and activities. Democracy and freedom have long been replaced by prisons and detention camps. The ever increasing expenditures on war and the reactionary policy of state monopoly on all economic activities have plunged the country into a state of unprecedented social and economic disorder. The intensification of the civil war has totally destroyed national unity and social cohesion.

By spreading false propaganda, internally and externally, the BSPP military regime had tried to cover up the true political, social and economic situations of the country. Its propaganda machine had always churned out data and reports to mislead the country and the world by presenting a rosy picture. It had claimed that the economy was making gains by leaps and bound with a yearly average of 6% progress. Literacy of the whole country was at hand and etc. Now, however, circumstances have forced the regime to reveal the true conditions. Even then, instead of making a clean breast of it, the regime is trying to put the blame on the adverse world economic situation for the bad state of economy of the country.

Bearing the most odious nature of the BSPP leadership and its regime is their recent application at the United Nations for Least Developing Country (LDDC) status, after years of patent lies and deceptions. To say the least, it is a great shame and insult to all the peoples of Burma who have maintained a high standard of revolutionary tradition and conscience.

By applying for LDDC status, the BSPP military regime is hoping to get a relief from a foreign debt of more than US \$ 4,000 million. In addition, it is hoping to get better foreign credit terms for the continuation and further intensification of its war against the democratic and national liberation movements.

This time, the BSPP military regime will be deceiving more than itself, for the continuation and intensification of the civil war will only plunge the country deeper into the quagmire of social, political and economic disaster. Whatever is the amount of foreign aid the BSPP military regime gets, it can never hope to crush the democratic and national liberation forces which have become stronger and more united.



Saw Maw Reh (R) new NDF President with editor of KNU bulletin



KWO President presenting souvenir to NMSP President Nai Non La at dinner.

**NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT (NDF)  
SECOND CONGRESS**

Congress Chairman  
Chairman Gen. Bomya (R)  
Vice-Chairman Col. Zaw Seng (L)



ALP. (Arakan)



KNU. (Karen)



SSPP. (Shan)



WNO (Wa)



Congress Secretary  
Nai Han Tha (standing in front)



KNPP. (Karenni)



LNO. (Lahu)



PNO. (Pao)



PSLP. (Palaung)



Observers  
KNU



Observers  
SSPP

### **BSPP's Racist Policy of Enslavement And Elimination**

It is common knowledge that, in front line areas, the army troops of the BSPP military regime loot and destroy properties, torture and kill the innocent civilians at will, but few know how they are robbing and enslaving the civilians under their control quite freely in the lands of non Burmese indigenous nationalities. The following case is typical and illustrative.

The road linking Bawgali, a Karen village in Thandaung township of Karen land, and Toungoo town, measures only 37 miles, but there are 15 check-points on it, set up by the BSPP army troops.

Every car travelling on this road has to stop at these check-points where the car, the passengers and their belongings are searched. To get clearance, the car owner has to pay from a bottle of whiskey to 100 kyats in cash, depending on the importance and size of the check-point. Generally, at one check-point or another, the passengers have to part with commodities such as rice, onion, chili, cooking oil, salt and etc, which they are carrying for sale or home use, when demanded by the troops, without any compensation. For some reason, if the troops manning these check-points are not satisfied, they detain the car for unlimited period. Thus it can take 3 or 4 days for a car to complete the 37-mile journey.

According to the BSPP leaders and propaganda, the BSPP army, officially known as Burma Army, is a patriotic army, born of the people and serving the interest of all people in the country. However, the BSPP army troops stationed on the Toungoo. Bawgali road and manning the check-points are completely different from what they are supposed to be.

These troops summon the people from nearby villages and make them clear the ground regularly around the check-points and their camps, erect many tiers of fences around the check-points and camps, dig trenches, build barracks and bunkers, and plant pungee sticks. Every day, the villagers have to go in turn to cook rice, carry water, gather fire-wood, find vegetables and do other odd jobs for these BSPP army troops, without any payment.

Once a year the villagers have to clear the ground of bushes and trees on both sides of the whole length of the road, as far as a distance of 50 yards. When there are military operations, the villagers are forced to serve as porters and made to carry very heavy loads. If they are slow on the march, they are abused and beaten up. The porters are put on half ration in order to dissuade them from attempt at escape. They receive no medical treatment if they are sick or injured. The sick and wounded porters are invariably left to fend for themselves and sometimes, shot, if they can no longer walk.

One other form of enslavement is the organization of the villagers, by the BSPP army troops, into what are known as people's militia troops armed with a few old rifles. These villagers are made to stand sentinel, go on patrols, clear land mines and go in front of the troops in military operations. Thus they are hardly left with any time to earn a living and work for the welfare of their own families. Refusal means beating, incarceration or death.

Villagers in Bawgaligyi, Sabagyi, Pyaungtho, Yethogyi and neighboring villages along the Toungoo-Bawgali road are in great distress and despair due to these illtreatments and oppressions which they have to bear just because, by accident of birth, they happen to be born as Karens; just because they want to be different and survive as a different nationality.

The BSPP leadership, though fully aware of these criminal activities of its army troops, is doing nothing to stop them, because they are just part of its racist policy of enslavement and eventual elimination of all non-Burmese nationalities in the country.



## Correct Decision of Comrade Ne Lin

On information from Col. Ralph, Chief of Intelligence of the Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), our correspondent went to Palu Camp on July 15, 1987 to interview Burmese soldier who had surrendered on July 5, 1987. The excerpt of the interview is as follows:-

Correspondent: Can you give me your particulars?

Comrade Ne Lin: I'm Comrade Ne Lin. I was a private, Sr 652192 Burma

a Army: Unit: Light Infantry Division 44, Bn 3, Coy 5, 1st Platoon. My age is 17. My native town is Mahlaing of Mandalay Division. I'm a Burmese Buddhist.

Cor : What was your intention of Joining the army?

C N L : To earn a living. When I reached 6th standard in school, my parents had to stop supporting me for further education. Employment in other fields were irregular and hard to get. I became a drifter doing odd jobs for a year after leaving school. Soldiering was the only decent job available.

Con : What do you think was the reason that led your parents to stop supporting you for further education?

C N L : My father was a middle school teacher getting about 350 kyats as a monthly salary. For a family of 6, that was just not enough to make ends meet.

Cor : Where was your last duty station before you come over?

C N L : Point 1078, west of Palu Camp.

Cor : Why did you decide to surrender to the KNLA?

C N L : The main reason was, I could no longer bear to see the barbarities of the Burma Army (BA) troops against the innocent civilians. And then, there's the domineering and arrogant ways in which BA officers treat the common soldiers. They are interested only in making personal gains without any care for the welfare of ordinary soldiers like us. We're treated no better than animals.

Cor : Can you cite any incident to show mis-treatment of the civilians by BA troops?

C N L : I've seen, personally, a Karen village at the foot of Dawna Range being burnt down by BA troops just because the villagers were suspected of having contact with the rebels. In another incident, the village headman was beaten to death, because BA troops suffered heavy casualty in a battle near the village. When entering villages in front-line areas, it's the usual practice of BA troops to take, by force, all the live-stock of the villagers, within reach, for fresh meat. In one village, we had to seize villagers, celebrating some religious event, for porters, at gun point. Beating of porters and suspects is a common fare.

Cor : Did you have any qualm of doubt when you're on your way to KNLA camp?

C N L : No, To frighten us, they told us that rebels tortured and chopped off the heads of all Burmese soldiers. After witnessing the barbarities perpetrated by BA troops, I decided that any body fighting against them couldn't be bad. I had also arrived at the conclusion that, for anybody with a conscience, life anywhere couldn't worse than life in the BA.

Cor : What weapons did you bring with you?  
C N L : One G 3 rifle with 20 rounds. I was sneaking away while on duty to draw water and could not bring anything more than that.  
Cor : Did you receive any reward for that :  
C N L : Yes. I was much surprised to receive 5000 kyats reward for it.  
Cor : What do you intend to do in the future?  
C N L : I intend to return to civilian life and make a living by working in the liberated area under the control of KNLA.  
Cor : Do you have something special to say?  
C N L : I want to say that my decision to desert the BA and surrender to the KNLA is one of the most sensible and correct decisions I've made in life. Now I feel a great relief and have complete peace of mind, and can make a reconciliation with myself. I want to urge my comrades who are left in the BA to consider their future seriously and leave BA by any possible means and start a new life before it's too late.



Thramu Lah Po, President of KWO, presenting souvenir to KIO President BRANG SENG, at dinner.

**SUMMARY OF KNLA MILITARY ACTIVITIES FROM JUNE 11, 87 TO 16 TH JULY, 87.**  
(Incomplete list as not all military Zones have sent in all their reports yet)

Military Zone	KNLA Attacks	KNLA mine Bombs	Enr. Casualties					Enr. A/A Losses (Captured by KNLA)							REMARKS
			Killed	Wounded	Leg. Severed	Surrendered	Total	Small arms.	Magazines	Ammos Rds.	Heavy Weapons	Shells Rds.	Bombs	Hand Grenades	
No. 1	5	2	11	18	—	—	29	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enemy 90 Inf. Bn. brutally shot and killed one woman, Naw Than Kyat Nae Ta Kwaw on 23-6-87.
No. 2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	One villager at Shwe-Nyaung-bin looted (1) enemy G-2 Rifle and handed it to the KNLA.
No. 3	5	1	12	10	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4	4	—	12	9	—	—	21	1	9	160	—	—	—	—	—
No. 5	6	2	26	25	2	2	55	4	25	939	—	—	—	1	(1) Sgt. killed. (2) enemies Private Ne Lin (652192) and Private Htay Win (582296) surrendered with (2) small arms.
No. 6	5	8	12	35	1	—	48	—	14	1030	—	—	—	—	(1) Sgt. killed.
101 Bn.	5	1	16	25	1	—	42	10	45	5530	—	—	—	2	(1) officers (1) N.C.O. kid. (1) Bn 2 1/c Lt. Col. Tun Kyi wounded.
20 Bn.	13	5	68	56	—	—	124	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6) officers kid.
GHD	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	35000	1	174	12	—	(1) W/T set. captid.
Total	45	19	157	178	4	2	341	33	93	42657	1	174	12	3	(8) officers and (3) N.C.O.s. killed (1) Lt. Col. wounded.

Some important Military Achievements of KNLA  
from 1-6-87 to 15-7-87.

**No. 1. Military Zone. (Thaton District)**

On 4-6-87, one KNLA column attacked enemy at Noe-Ka-Ne resulting in (1) enemy killed and (9) wounded.

On 24-6-87 one KNLA force attacked the enemy at Po village. Enemy suffered (4) killed and (4) wounded.

**No. 2. Military Zone (Toungoo District)**

On 19-6-87, one villager at Shwe-Nyaung-bin looted (1) enemy G-2 Rifle and handed over it to KNLA.

**No. 3. Military Zone. ( Nyaung-le-bin District)**

On 16-6-87, one KNLA force attacked the enemy at Kaw-Kwi Camp inflicting (5) enemies killed and (6) wounded.

**No. 4. Military Zone (Mergui-Tavoy District)**

On 12-6-87, the KNLA troops attacked enemies at Kyauk Pa Zun-daung inflicting (1) enemy killed and (3) wounded. The KNLA captured (1) G-4 Rifle with (9) Magazines and 160 rounds ammos.

On 23-6-87, the KNLA troop attacked enemy at Hein-da-byin, inflicting (2) enemies killed and (3) wounded.

On 6-7-87, the KNLA attacked the enemy at Le-Nya camp inflicting (5) enemies killed and (3) wounded.

**No. 5. Military Zone. (Dooplaya District).**

On 5-7-87, Private Ne Lin (No. 652192) of enemy 3 LIB No. 5 Coy. surrendered to KNLA with (1) Rifle.

On 4-7-87, the KNLA 16 Bn. No. 5 Coy. attacked the enemy at Kyauk-Ye-dwin inflicting (9) enemies killed and (15) wounded.

On 15-7-87, the KNLA attacked enemy at Ka-tan-goo village, inflicting (4) enemies killed including Sgt, Thein Tun. The KNLA captured (1) G-4 Rifle with (22) magazines and 800 rounds ammos, (3) Carbine magazines with (120) ammos, (1) Hand-Grenade a quantity of military equipments.

At 3 battles in Kya-In Seikkyi area from 14-7-87 to 19-7-87, between the KNLA and the enemies, the enemies suffered a total of (8) killed and (6) wounded.

On 22-7-87, enemy Private Htay-Win (No 582296) surrendered to the KNLA with (1) 79 MM Rifle and (19) rounds.

**No. 6. Military Zone (Pa-an District).**

On 29-5-87, the KNLA attacked enemy at Nya-Pali. The KNLA captured (1) barrel Machine Gun, (700) G-3 rounds, (200) carbine rounds and a quantity of military equipment

On 11-6-87, a column of KNLA ambushed the enemy at De-gon, inflicting (7) enemies killed and (5) wounded.

On 2-7-87, our KNLA troops attacked the enemies at 44 mile camp, inflicting (1) enemy killed and (3) wounded, capturing (12) G-3 magazines with (80) rounds, and (5) carbine magazines with (50) rounds and some military equipments.

**No. 101. Special Bn, Area**

On 10-6-87, KNLA troops with some KNDO attacked enemy at Pa Tat Monastery. (13) enemies were killed including Lt. Win Naing, and (20) wounded including Lt. Col. Tun Kyi of 2nd, Kachin Bn. The KNLA captured (5) G-4 Rifles with (38) magazines and (5000) rounds, (3) carbines with (15) magazines and (500) rounds, (2) Pistols with (30) rounds (2) Hand Grenades and a quantity of military equipments.

**G. H. Q. Area.**

On 13-7-87, our troops attacked the enemy Camp at Kru Village. All enemies fled after little resistance. Our KNLA troop captured. (3) G-3 (1) G-4 (2) Stens, (1) Carbine, (1) 2 inch mortar with (150) Shells, (8) 2<sup>1/2</sup> inch mortar bomb (4) 3 inch mortar bombs (12) bombs, a total of 35000 rounds small arms ammos, and (1) W/T Set.



Comrade Ne Lin (R) formally handing over his personal weapon to Palu camp security officer.



Comrade Ne Lin (R) being given 5,000 kyats reward by Palu camp security officer.



Comrade Ne Lin (L) being given the necessary clothing.



Comrade Ne Lin (Centre) who had seen the light, among KNLA troops.

KACHIN INDEPENDENCE ARMY (KIA)  
FIELD REPORT OF  
BURMA ARMY OPERATION "YAN MYU AUNG"  
JUNE 23, 1987

On May 18th, 1987, the Burma Army launched a major offensive operation simultaneously along for fronts involving a total of 23 Burma Army Regiments. The operation was code-named "Yan Myu Aung". The objective of the operation was to attack and destroy the General Headquarters of the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) based at Nahpaw, and that of the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) based at Pajau.

Two fronts were launched from the north out of Myitkyina and Waimaw respectively, led by a Burmese Army (BA) 33rd Division Tactical Commander (1 of 3 for the 33rd Div.), Col. Myo Myit, who is based in Myitkyina. The front out of Myitkyina followed the Myitkyina-Bhamo Road (MBR) in a southerly direction. The force was made up of the 1st Kachin Rifle Regiment, and the 27th, 47th, and 56th Burma Army Regiments, along with the 117th, 119th, and 3 other regiments all from the 33rd Burma Army Division based out of Sagaing and responsible for occupying Kachinland and enforcing the oppressive policies of the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP).

The second northern front, launched out of Waimaw, consisted of the 15th, 29th, and the 58th Burma Army regiments and proceeded in an easterly direction towards Kagam and Sima. Their objective was to attack and divert the Kachin Independence Army (KIA) whose 3rd Battalion Headquarters is based in the Sadon Area and has the responsibilities (among others) of guarding the northern approach to the KIO General Headquarters at Pajau.

In addition, approximately 400 People's Policemen accompanied the assault from the north, along the Myitkyina-Bhamo Road. For porters the Burma Army forcefully conscripted at gun point a total of 0,000 civilians to carry food, equipment and ammunition for the Burma Army for the two fronts attacking from the north. Information is nbfyet available for the southern fronts due to escalating military activities.

A third front consisting of the 29th, 30th, and 58th Burma Army regiments was opened from the west, crossing the Irrawaddy in the Hukat vicinity and joining forces with the Burma Army contingent stationed at Talawgyi. These then proceeded on to Gang Dau Yang and Hka La Yang where they engaged the 253rd and 254th Mobile Battalions of the Kachin Independence Army.

A fourth front consisting of the 117th, 118th, and 119th Regiments of the 33rd Division followed the Myitkyina-Bhamo Road in a northerly direction covering on Hka La Yang. From the very first day the KIA forces ambushed and fought the invading BA in the plains just out of Bhamo. The southern front was led by the 33rd Division Tactical Commander Lt. Col. Thein Htoo based in Bhamo.

By May 21st, the 1st Kachin Rgt. along with the 21st, 27th, 47th, 56th, and 93rd BA Rgts. approached and began to attack the outer defensive positions located around the General Headquarters at Nahpaw. Fighting continued on into the 22nd of June, at which time the BA burned down the following Kachin villages: Madi Bum, Maru Kahtawng, Chyingnam Zup, and Hkrum Ja Yang.

On the 23rd of May, four fighter-bombers (T-28, T-33) attacked Nahpaw on two different occasions, strafing and bombing the General Headquarters. One soldier was slightly wounded. Fierce fighting continued to rage along the Myitkyina-Bhamo Road where the BA continued to advance with a numerically superior force.

On May 24th, heavy fighting was reported from the plains along the MBR and defensive positions around the merchant town of Hka La Yang. Throughout the day the defenders of Hka La Yang stood their ground and repulsed the repeated assaults on their positions by the Burma army.

On May 25th, while the 93rd BA Rgt. attempted to pin down the forces of the 254th KIA Mobile Battalion, the 1st Kachin Rgt., along with the 21st, 56th, and the 27th BA Rgt. made a flanking maneuver and headed for Nahpaw. That evening the KIA from the 254th. Battalion left a small unit to keep the 93rd BA Rgt. busy and redeployed to counterattack the BA forces converging on Nahpaw. The following villages were burned down by the Burma Army in the wake of the assault on Nahpaw: Maisak Kawng, Dingbai Yang, Lai Lum, Kum Bau, Lapai Yang, and Htingnu Kawng.

On May 26th, the Burma Army attacking Nahpaw pillaged and burned down the Kachin villages of Woi Jai, Bungli Kahtawng, Lawhkum, and Prang Kawng. They succeeded in occupying a hill looking across a valley at Nahpaw. From the hill the BA fired four barreled 120 mm rockets, 75 mm recoilless rifles, 81 mm mortars, and 12.5 heavy machine guns. The ground forces proceeded to attack the defensive positions immediately around Nahpaw. The assault was composed of the 1st Kachin Rifles Rgt. and the 21st, 56th, and 47th BA Rgts. Unfortunately, the impact of an attack led by the KIA 254th Bn. on the hill occupied by the BA artillery was countered by a flanking maneuver by a regiment of the BA following the China-Kachinland border southeast of Nahpaw. Due to the proximity to the border and the danger to the civilian population, the decision was made by the General Headquarters Security Company to abandon the defense of the General Headquarters at Nahpaw on the eve of May 26th.

On the 22nd of May, the northern front advancing out of Waimaw was ambushed and attacked resulting in heavy fighting with the KIA 253rd Bn. around the villages of N'baw, Nawgu, and Ja Pu. The fighting continued on into the 23rd of May around the Kazu and Japu areas.

On May 24th, a company from the 58th BA Rgt. was surrounded by the KIA 253rd Bn. at Japu, and 2 G-3 rifles, some equipment, and an amount of ammunition were captured. On the 25th of May, the 29th Rgt. made an attempt to rescue the surrounded company. At the same time the rest of the 58th BA Rgt. broke away and made a push for the Sima area. That evening the 253rd KIA Bn. was ordered to disengage from the beleaguered BA and block the advance of the 58th BA Rgt. moving on Sima. On the 26th of May, the KIA pulled off a successful ambush effectively blocking the 58th BA Rgt. which then proceeded to retreat that evening. Another regiment attacking Nahpaw in the south then broke off its attack and in a flanking maneuver following a stream succeeded in entering the Sima village area.

On the 27th of May, the KIA engaged the 21st and 47th BA Rgt. between Pajau and Nahpaw. There was heavy fighting with the BA contingent of the 56th Rgt. coming south through Na Ru from the Sima area. Despite repeated attacks, the BA was repulsed and kept

at bay from the 27th through the 29th of May.

On the eve of the 29th of May, the decision was made to abandon the defensive positions and withdraw the defending resistance fighters from Pajau. Soon afterwards the BA of the 21st and 58th Rgts. entered Pajau and occupied it. Pajau is still occupied by the 21st BA Rgt, and Nahpaw has been turned into the Tactical Headquarters and Operation Command Post of the 1st Kachin Rifles Regiment.

The approximately 100-mile stretch of the Myitkyina-Bhamo Road formerly held by the KIA has been taken and is being held by the following BA Rgts.: 15th, 27th, 29th, 47th, 56th, 58th, 93rd, and 117th, 118th, and 119th of the 33rd Division of the Burma Army.

As a direct result of the BA campaign against the KIA/KIO Headquarters many villages have been destroyed and burned to the ground. The villagers have had to flee to the jungles and mountains to hide from the marauding Burma Army. So far over 5000 Kachin civilians have made it safely across the border. They are mostly women and children who have sought refuge in China after their homes and villages were burned and pillaged by the BA. They are facing increased pressure from local Chinese authorities to return to Kachinland. The refugees are already facing shortages of supplies and basic necessities.

The following casualties have been reported and confirmed but again must be considered incomplete since not all the information is in from the different fronts at this time.

From May 18th through June 5th.

- KIA - 10 Freedom Fighters died in battle against the Burma Army.
- 35 Freedom Fighters wounded in battle against the Burma Army.
- BA - 62 Killed
- 88 wounded

Casualty figures from June 5th through June 17th, 1987:

- BA - over 100 killed.

The Burma Army was able to uncover an arms cache after capturing a KIA lance-corporal who had been assigned to the Quarter-master. He was forced to lead the BA to the cache. Some jade belonging to local merchants was confiscated along with an unspecified quantity of raw opium belonging to some Chinese villagers in the area.

From May 22nd-25th, the KIA 5th Bn. surrounded a company from the 40th BA Rgt. at Hu Sai village. When they finally broke through they left 17 soldiers dead and were seen to be carrying 10 severely wounded. During mop-up operations 1 G-3 and over 3000 rounds of ammunition and various pieces of equipment were recovered.

On May 31st, the KIA 3rd Bn. attacked and occupied the BA outpost town of Shwe Nyaung Bin and the outpost was burned and destroyed. At the same time the KIA 251st Bn. fought the BA in Kunglaw, Tali, capturing 2 guns in the ensuing battles. On June 1st-3rd, the KIA 5th Bn. attacked BA positions along the railroad tracks between Hopin and Dawhpu, including those two towns. On June 2nd, the KIA 14th Bn. engaged the enemy BA of the 118th Rgt. in fierce fighting in Lung Ja Kawng near Bhamo. At the same time the KIA 12th Bn. took action against BA outposts near Bhamo as well.

On June 13th, the 21st BA Rgt. occupying Pajau was attacked by the KIA Freedom Fighters resulting in 2 enemy soldiers killed and 8 enemy soldiers wounded. The BA flag that



was flying over their positions-was captured and appropriately destroyed.

The following report was intercepted from the Kachin State Police Department of the BSPP to the Central Police Department in Rangoon.

#### JUNE 12TH REPORT ON BOMBING INCIDENTS IN MYITKYINA

Between 2-3 a.m. bombs exploded 4 times in the Aeya Block of Myitkyina. One bomb went off at the State Highschool No. 1 (where all the government officials send their children and heavily guarded) in the hall near the door leading to the stairway. The explosion destroyed the entrance and stairway and some offices. Damages have not been estimated yet.

A second bomb exploded at the local Immigration Office (across from the State Highschool No. 1) at 2.45 a.m. resulting in burning down the whole building. It is thought that a time bomb may have been used.

At 2 55 a.m. a third bomb went off at the State Highschool No. 1, at the front gate. The bomb went off when the gate was opened by guards, destroying the gate (and injuring some soldiers who had come to inspect the first explosion). The bomb probably was rigged with a pull-trigger device that set it off.

At 3:22 a.m. a mine planted in the road leading to the Immigration Office was stepped on and set off, injuring the Kachin State Council Chairman Col. M. Zau Yaw and the Myitkyina Township Council Chairman Col. Ung Myaing who were both injured in the left thigh. All together there were twelve casualties consisting of soldiers and policemen.

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The counteroffensive by the KIA is determined to take the action to the very doorsteps of the enemy, by taking the offensive in urban as well as rural areas occupied by the enemy.

(To be continued in the next issue)

## Immune to Victimisation

SIR : The second Congress of the NDF held at the Karen National Union Headquarters ended with many foreign friendly observers believing there was some kind of sinister development going on.

"Burma's rebel alliance..." (Bangkok Post, July 11) is a gathering of 10 ethnic groups who are in active resistance against the Burmese Government. They have their own shortcomings, namely, the dissimilarities in traditional culture, national language, ethnical customs and social relationship, not to mention the broadly diversified attitude and outlook for the future. But they recognise this and understand that only by unity can they stand against the enemy.

At every congress there is an open option for a new nomination of leadership and rotation by the presidium system. To avoid the inconvenience of choosing new leaders, KNU President Saw Bo Mya and KIO President Brang Seng: met to express their personal opinion and to work out a more comfortable method in choosing the leadership.

They agreed that their two biggest organisations would not stand for the presidential nomination of the National Democratic Front (NDF) and that the new president would divorce himself from the mother organisation and conform to the progress of the NDF.

Saw Maw Reh of the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) was voted on majority count against three abstainees. By virtue of his past active service to the cause, his participation in the inter-relationship in Burmese insurgency and his past military record, Saw Maw Reh, next to Lt-Gen Saw Bo Mya, is fully qualified to be the new president of the NDF.

The NDF does not despair even though the return of peace may be a long and painful process. It is dedicated to a noble cause that will bring back peace to the country, restore democracy to the people and establish genuine national unity in Burma where everyone may live and work and prosper.

To this end, the leaders of the NDF cannot afford to allow divisions, however trifling, to hinder the approach to the noble objectives. They will not be victimised and become sources of disinformation for a few Western journalists to be used as a means to serve their ends.

Samuel Banee  
General Secretary, KNPP



*Youth leaders attending youth meeting.*



*KNU President Saw Bo Mya giving speech.*



*New NDF President Saw Maw Reh giving speech.*



*NDF Delegates attending a meeting.*



*Dinner after the NDF meeting.*



*KWO leaders with NDF delegates posing after the dinner.*



*Thramu Lah Po (R) and Naw Myaing Po (L), President and Secretary of KWO.*



*President Brang Seng (K.I.O.) thanking the KWO for the dinner.*