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DAB Chairman General Saw Bo Mya shaking hands with NLD leader Dr. Sein Win after forming the Democratic Front of Burma.



NDF Chairman Saw Maw Reh and the Nationalities representatives attending the ceremony forming the Democratic Front of Burma (DFB).



Guards of honour at the ceremony declaring the formation of the National Coalition Government.



Karen Don Dancers attending the ceremony.

Speech of KNU President Gen. Bo Mya on 40th Anniversary of Martyrs' Day, August 12, 1990

Today is the 40th Anniversary of Martyrs' Day for the Karen people. It is a sad day for the entire Karen people. On this day every year we, the Karen people, remember, honour and mourn for the leaders, the civilians, officers and soldiers of the Karen revolution who have sacrificed their lives in the fight for national freedom. From this place, we, who remain alive, praise and honour the fallen martyrs.

Our fallen leaders, officers and soldiers of the revolution are real heroes and patriots who had resolutely opposed racial chauvinism. We all know that they had valiantly fought for freedom and democracy for the entire Karen people, realizing fully the evilness of oppression and injustices practised by the enemy.

Our revolution has been going on for more than 41 years. During these long years, the revolution has fought against the AFPFL, UP and BSPP regimes. At present, the revolution is fighting against Saw Maung military dictatorship which has been brutally oppressing and killing the people. This is not a fight against the Burmans. The fight is against the racial chauvinists who has held fast to the ideology of Burman chauvinism. As our leader Saw Ba U Gyi had instructed, we must win over the Burmans who bear the same fate as we do. We must give protection to them. We must not commit injustices, oppression and murder, as Saw Maung military clique is perpetrating.

Because of the correctness of the doctrine, Karen revolution led by KNU has been able to exist for more than forty years now. Nowadays, we see that more and more Burman individuals and Burman political organizations have come to understand and support the Karen revolutionary movement.

The military clique, led currently by Saw Maung, had been terrorizing, torturing and brutally killing the Karens and other indigenous nationalities for years before they applied the same tactics to crush prodemocracy movement in towns and cities, shedding the blood of thousands of students, youths, Buddhist monks and civilians. As a result, thousands of students, youths, young Buddhist monks, Muslims, Burman organizations which have come to accept the armed form of struggle, overseas Burmans and the non-Burman indigenous nationalities joined forces and unitedly formed a broad alliance known as the Democratic Alliance of Burma, or DAB for short.

Because of the activities of DAB, the international community has come to understand our movement for freedom and democracy better. In sympathy to our cause, the world community has started to suspend its aid and support to the military clique. As a result, the military clique is facing more and more difficulties in political, social, administrative, and diplomatic areas. On account of this, we could say that now is the best time for us to clinch the final victory.

Accordingly, on this Martyrs' Day, I urge you to reaffirm your conviction and loyalty to the cause and carry on the revolution unwaveringly. Our urgent task today is to stand firmly on the aims and objects of KNU and DAB, and establish a genuine Federal Union after crushing the common enemy of all the indigenous nationalities, the Saw Maung military clique. All of us must fight on with courage and determination until final victory is achieved.

Unity of all the indigenous nationalities means victory.

Racial chauvinists, Saw Maung military clique shall definitely fall!



Vice Chairman Saw Than Aung Reading Chairman General Bo Mya's speech on Martyrs Day.

Aspiration of Karens and Future Federal Union

Most historians agree that Karens are the earliest settlers of the country known presently as Burma. Accordingly, no one can dispute the fact that Karens are one of the true indigenous peoples of the country. However, they have to bear extreme oppression on all sides, unceasingly. To regain their rights as a people, the Karens had engaged in a peaceful movement. The successive government, following the policy of racial chauvinism, have used military force to suppress the movement of the Karen people, instead of settling the question peacefully by political means. In consequence, Karen people have to take up arms and start the revolutionary war of resistance, in defence of their national integrity and existence.

Any portrayal of the Karen people's struggle for freedom and rights as a criminal offence is neither appropriate nor correct. All human beings cherish freedom. This is natural as well as legitimate, for without freedom, there can be no progress, no happiness nor selfrespect. Accordingly, Karen people's desire to enjoy freedom, equality and to possess the right to self determination is just and proper.

The Karen people have been cruelly and severely

oppressed economically. They have been subjected to enslavement, on an extensive scale, and exterminated culturally, as a people.

On account of long years of oppression, most of the Karen people have to eke out a meagre living by working the land laboriously. However, the result of their toil can be lost suddenly, because the Burma Army troops destroy their fields and granaries on the flimsiest suspicion, or forceably buy their rice at a very low price. In the Karen State, villagers are arbitrarily arrested, tortured and killed or forced to serve as porters at the frontlines. As a result, the people are always in a state of great fear and distress, leading a very uncertain life.

During the British colonial period, the Karen people were allowed to freely establish their own schools and teach their own language. When the country was freed from the yoke of colonialism, instead of greater freedom, the Karens were subjected to various kinds of restrictions. They were not allowed to establish their own schools or teach their own language as freely as before. After the seizure of state power, the military government eliminated this freedom completely. Because of racial discrimination, all high ranking official posts are beyond the reach of the

Karen.

It would not be incorrect to say that all these inequalities, discrimination and injustices in Burma have been due to the unitary system of state power, because in a unitary system, State power is normally concentrated in the hands of a group of people, the ruling circle, who are usually from the same nationality or class. In a multi-nationality situation, whatever the ideology of the ruling circle, it soon tends to use power arbitrarily and becomes dictatorial. Burma is a case in point. Though Burma has had the official name of the Union (meaning union of states) since independence, all the Burmese regimes starting from the AFPFL government to the present State Law and Order Restoration Council, State power has been concentrated in the hands of a few. Accordingly, the constituent states have been completely at the mercy of the central government. The central government has the power to withdraw all the power given to a state or even abolish the state's existence. At present, the head of a state or the government has to fear even an ordinary soldier of the Burma army. Naturally, the Karen people, as well as the other nationalities of Burma view this system as absorption by force and total elimination of their rights as a people.

The Karens being a separate nationality, have the aspirations to exist as a people

with all the dignity proper to it. For that reason, they have been struggling resolutely for a Karen country or state with self determination. All the states in any kind of union must have equal status, politically. Each and every state must have a basis for maintaining and developing freely its ethnic identities, and social and economic conditions. There must be a fair and just division of sovereignty between the federal and the state organs of power.

In many nations of the world, federalism has been accepted and practised, because of regional differences or multinationality situation. Far from being divisive or dangerous, federalism in its true form is unifying.

There can be argument concerning the degree of firmness of a federal union. Most have the opinion that in the case of Burma, a fairly firm federal structure is desirable. In any case, a federal government that has to be entirely and perpetually dependant on the constituent states is impractical. Accordingly, in the future federal union of Burma, the national government should be entrusted with a large share of power over such important functions as defence, foreign relations, finance, issue of currency, transport and communication, and the constituent states should freely exercise the powers not entrusted to the national government. As is usual in a democracy, the federal constitution should

firmly guarantee freedoms of religion expressions, movement and a large measure of human rights. Only then the various states of Burma, based on ethnic lines and geographical condition, would have a chance to freely develop and prosper. In such a federal union of Burma, there would be mutual respect for one another, better understanding, closer cooperation, interdependence and mutual trust among the various nationalities. Only then will a firm federal union based on unity, prosperity and peace emerge. It is with this conviction that the Karen people have been endeavouring for the establishment of a genuine federal union which will be in consonant with the interest of all the indigenous nationalities of Burma.

The military dictatorship ruling Burma today, because of its policy of racial chauvinism and misrule, have destroyed the unity of the country and pushed it into the abyss of extreme poverty. To cover up the results of their evil policies, the dictatorship has used all its propaganda apparatus to accuse the revolutionary forces such as KNU and the DAB member organizations, of being destroyers of the Union. In point of fact, it is the military dictatorship, not the revolutionary forces, which is totally responsible for the destruction of the Union, while the revolutionary forces are struggling for the emergence of a united, prosperous and peaceful federal union of Burma.

COMPUTER



Guards of Honour at 40th Anniversary of Martyrs' Day.

THE WAR OF ANNIHILATION AGAINST THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF BURMA AND THE RAPING OF THEIR HERITAGE FORESTS

The United Nations Economic and Social Council, Commission on Human Rights, Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Working Group on Indigenous Populations held its eighth session from July 23 - August 3, 1990 in Geneva, Switzerland. Due to the kind assistance from the Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, the Democratic Alliance of Burma was able to send a delegation of four members to the Working Group. The four DAB delegates were:-

1. Saw Em Marta (K.N.U) Head of Delegation
2. Mr James Lomethong (K.I.O) Member
3. Dr. Harry Tun (G.B.A.) Member
4. Dr. Steve Morse (K.I.O.) Advisor

The Working Group is a legal channel through which the oppressed, persecuted and the forgotten are able to make known the injustices they have to bear, and thus counter the one-sided lies of despotic governments of the world.

The Democratic Alliance of Burma was able to make its intervention entitled, "THE WAR OF ANNIHILATION AGAINST THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF BURMA AND THE RAPING OF THEIR HERITAGE FORESTS" on July 31, 1990.

The followings are some excerpts from the intervention.

"The killings, atrocities, and human rights violations against the indigenous people continue with greater intensity as Rangoon has mobilised its 200,000 strong army to suppress the peoples of Burma. During the past year, hundred of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes and villages and moved into concentration camps. Many were accused of collaborating and sympathizing with the democratic forces and were arrested, tortured and summarily executed."

"In May of 1989, the Burma Army launched an offensive against the Indigenous Kachin in the Loiye area. Porters were rounded up from Myitkyina, Wainmaw, Namti, Mogaung, Mohnyein, Katha, Hopin, Shwegu and Bahmo districts totalling 5,300 persons. Ages ranged from 14-70 years. The old and feeble were told that they would be used to clear the minefields. Over 350 of them were women. One of the women was pregnant and gave birth to a baby girl in the deep jungle. During the labor pain, a sergeant prophesied that if the baby was a boy they would be victorious, but if it was a girl they would be defeated.

He became enraged when the baby turned out to be a girl. He told the woman she was good for nothing and loaded her with munitions and forced her to move immediately. The child was stillborn. The sergeant yanked the dead child from where it was lying, still attached to the mother by the umbilical cord. He smashed it and flung it away into the jungle. The woman died a few hours later."

"1989 and 1990 have witnessed the unprecedented rape of our natural resources by the military regime of Rangoon. In an effort to raise fund to buy weapons and support the army, the SLORC sold out the heritage forest reserve logs in the Karen, Mon, Karenni and Shan territories to Thai timber companies at rock bottom prices._____The military regime sold logging concessions to raise the much needed foreign exchange for buying arms and ammunitions to escalate its war of annihilation against the local indigenous peoples. General Khin Nyunt, Secretary of SLORC on November 7, 1987 told foreign military attaches and journalists that SLORC would never seek a peaceful solution with the indigenous democratic forces but would wipe them out within two years."

"We are encouraged to see that the international community has finally become aware of the atrocities and human rights violations that are taking place in the cities of Burma, but we are

at times also dismayed that scant attention is paid to atrocities committed in areas of the indigenous peoples.

In his statement, U Win Mra, Deputy Permanent Representative of SLORC stated, "In the Union of Myanmar, we do not have any serious problems" of indigenous population in its true sense of the word..... all the national races found today in the Union of Myanmar have lived together in weal and woe throughout our history from time immemorial." The statement raised the eyebrows of those who had monitored the situation of Burma closely. They understood at once that the statement was nothing but a blatant lie. These people know that non-Burman indigenous peoples have been oppressed and persecuted since the country was granted independence in 1948 and that a civil war has been raging since then. They also know that all the major indigenous peoples are in rebellion against successive Rangoon regimes because of unfair treatment. At last, even the Burman people themselves together with the students and monks are in rebellion against the military dictatorship. The resource rich and once developing country is today one of the six poorest in the world. There are serious social problems, economic problems, inter-racial problems, and yet, SLORC representative had the gall to say that "we do not have any serious problems."

Again in another part of the statement, U Win Mra said, "To our amazement, an individual who represents no one but armed insurgent terrorist groups had found his way into this hall yesterday and made most irresponsible and random allegations." The allegation, was made by U Win Mra at a time when he should take into deep consideration of the legitimacy of his presence there. SLORC, the group he represented, has never been the legal authority of the people of Burma. They came to power killing thousands of innocent students, monks and others. The junta has jailed many democracy loving people,

torturing and persecuting them. SLORC is nothing but an insurgent terrorist regime. General elections were held on May 27, 1990 and the opposition parties won a landslide victory, while the military party won only 2% of the seats. Yet, 2 months after elections, (at the time that U Win Mra presented his statement and even today, 5 months after) the military junta refuses to transfer state power to the people's representatives. In all seriousness, we may ask, "Who does U Win Mra represent?" Not the people, but the group which is worse than a terrorist gang, the SLORC.



DR. Em Marta (KNU) and DR. Stephen Morse (KIO) at the UN Working
Group on Indigenous Population at Geneva

KNU Statement on Present Situation of Burma

Believing that the National League for Democracy (NLD) led by U Tin Oo and Daw Aung San Su Kyi would be able to fulfill the aspiration of the people courageously, the indigenous rationalities and the entire people had actively supported it. As a result, the military dictatorship put U Tin Oo and Daw Aung San Su Kyi in detention. However, the indomitable people displayed its will explicitly by giving an overwhelming vote to the NLD.

In accordance with the will of the people, the elected representatives from the NLD convened a meeting in Chandi Hall of Rangoon on July 28-29 and, by unanimous decision, issued the "Ghandi Hall Declaration,". Paragraph 6 of the Declaration affirms, "The parliament composed of the representatives who have been elected with trust by the people should take a lead in resolving the political, economic and social crisis the people have to face, in accordance with the will of the people." Paragraph 9 of the Declaration warns, "Only a parliament participated by us has the responsibility to draft and enact a Constitution meant for the new Democratic Federal Union. In discharging that responsibility we will ensure the participation of a broad spectrum of opinion. However, without the mandate, authority, grandeur or approval of the parliament, a constitution can not be written or enacted outside of the parliament at any time or place. If it is done, due to lack of the mandate of the parliament, the Law would not have any legal force. We believe that an undertaking in this manner would not have even a semblance of dignity."

The KNU firmly believes that Ghandi Hall Declaration is absolutely appropriate, just and correct.

By the use of subtlety, threats and outright force, the military regime is attempting to break up the NLD which has won a landslide victory in the elections. It has stipulated that there must be:-

- (a) No reformation of the armed forces and prosecution of its officers;
- (b) No abrogation of agreements that have been made by the armed forces with foreign companies; and
- (c) No negotiation with the underground armed organizations.

Lately, the regime tried to expel NLD leader Daw Aung San Su Kyi and arrested acting leaders U Kyi Maung, U Chit Khaing and 6 others from the NLD.

It is our conviction that in these circumstances the NLD should urgently perform the tasks of:-

- (a) Holding fast to the basic principles of NLD and standing up boldly against the military regime;
- (b) Carrying out the decisions contained in the Ghandi Hall Declaration; and
- (c) Struggling on until the assignments entrusted by the People is achieved, with the sympathy and support of the democratic countries and democratic forces at home and abroad.

However, according to the information from reliable sources and foreign media, some NLD leaders have yielded to the pressure by the military regime and agreed to power transfer only after drafting a constitution. If it is true, then the NLD would be:-

- (a) Violating the trust of the people;
- (b) Towing the line of the military regime and in consequence would lose the support from democratic countries; and
- (c) Losing credibility with the democratic forces at home and abroad.

Whatever may the situation be the KNU solemnly pledges to resolutely struggle on, in solid unity with students, youths, Buddhist monks and the people, against the military regime and to continue giving firm support, as it has done before, to the movement for democracy, anti-military dictatorship movement and the elected representatives of NLD, who remained loyal to the basic principle of NLD.

October 1, 1990

Central Standing Committee
Karen National Union

We are very grateful to the readers who have responded with contribution, advice and encouragement we look forward to enjoying the same support and good-will of our readers in the future as well.

We accept a voluntary contribution of US \$ 1 or an equivalent amount in any currency for a copy of KNU Bulletin. Readers living farther away than Thailand usually double that amount.

Once again, readers of the KNU Bulletin who want to make contribution towards the cost of publication and cost of mailing, are requested to kindly send their money orders or cheques to the Editor, KNU Bulletin, PO BOX 22, Maesod, Tak Province, Thailand.

**EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES OF REVOLUTIONARY
LEADERS ON THE ANNIVERSARY DAY OF
QUADRUPLE 8
DAB CHAIRMAN GEN. BO MYA**

".....Currently Burma is in a deplorable state. The entire people is drowned in a sea of misery and hardship. Why, because those who are in power are evil. The country has had no government in the true sense of the word. The BSPP and presently the SLORC rulers cannot be regarded as governments because they have used state power only for the good of the members of their groups. They have not done anything good in the interest of the country. On the other hand, they have used tyranny and oppression to stay in power and enslave the people. As a result, the country has been reduced to the present state of deterioration. Now, the people are longing for a true government. Who has the duty to bring about a good government? To this I would say that everyone of us living in the country has the duty."

".....In Burma, most of the non-Burman nationalities have been waging a revolutionary war of resistance, because they have been denied their rights, the Karens started their freedom movement in a peaceful manner. Instead of handling the matter correctly, the AFPFL government resorted to armed suppress-

ion. Hence, the Karens took up arms in self-defence. For this, the Karens were accused of as separatists and blind nationalists. The truth is, we, the Karens are neither separatists nor blind nationalists. What we are fighting for is the rights proper to a people, human rights and democratic freedom, so that we may be able to live as a people with dignity, within the framework of a federation. I hope that all the indigenous



nationalities, including our Burman brothers, would understand this."

" One regrettable incident in the history of Burma was the early death of Gen. Aung San, the father of Burma independence. He was an exceptional Burman leader who won over the trust of non-Burman indigenous nationalities with his honesty, sincerity and magnanimity. With good will, he had endeavoured to secure equality and justice for all the indigenous nationalities of Burma. I believe that he was assassinated in a plot hatched by the Burman racial chauvinists who mistrusted him for his goodwill toward the non-Burman indigenous nationalities. His death under rather mysterious circumstances caused a great disturbance in the minds of Karens leaders who soon started organizing a more vigorous movement for freedom and equality, the slogans of the peaceful movement of Karen people for equality and freedom were:-

Give Karen State immediately

Show Equality to Karen immediately

We Don't Want Communal Strife, and

We Don't want Civil War.

There was not a word about separation or total independence. The aim was clearly freedom and equality within a frame work of federation. If the intention was breaking away, there

should not be any demand for equality.

Whether the Karen's demands were appropriate or not, the regime in power should hold a meeting with Karen leaders. However, what the Karens received was an arrogant and repugnant answer from the head of government, U Nu, who said, " You Karens have never had a country. If you want one, you'll have to fight for it." Of course, this kind of chauvinistic attitude failed to improve the situation. Tension rose and the AFPFL regime used military force to suppress the Karen's movement. Again it was the ideology of racial chauvinism which led Gen. Ne Win and his military clique to set up a totalitarian and unitary form of state, dragging the country into the quagmire of poverty, misery and oppression."

" The uprisings of the nationalities are legitimate and correct just as much as the uprising of the students, monks, workers and the people in general is legitimate and correct, because we all are fighting to regain our freedom and legitimate rights.

I do not dispute the fact that our country vitally needs unity, but it must be built through good-will and sincerity. Unity can never be achieved without good-will and sincerity.

The leader of the military clique, Gen. Saw Maung, has been loudly preaching about unity of the

indigenous nationalities, public tranquility, and law and order. On the other hand, he has been using military force on a country-wide scale to control the people by fear and he accuses the others as destroyers of peace and unity. His troops have been burning, looting, stealing, murdering and terrorizing the whole population. For Saw Maung, force is just and correct. However, I would like to say that true unity and peace can never be achieved through force of arms, in the case of Burma."

" As I said, we all have the duty to secure peace and unity based on justice, freedom and equality. As I have often said, the non-Burman nationalities are not fighting against the Burmans and they are not fighting on the basis of hatred. They are fighting to regain their legitimate rights and freedom. The revolutions of the nationalities have fought against the AFPFL, BSPP and SLORC regimes, because these regimes practise the ideology of racial chauvinism. None of them truly represent the people of Burma. They just represent their own parties and cliques, and have never worked in the interest of the whole people. They have perpetrated crimes against the non-Burman indigenous nationalities and the common people to shove up their partisan interests and privileges, in the four decades of civil war.

I agree that we must build up unity in the country, but at the same time

we must totally reject racial chauvinism which has created a brutal military machine and turn Burmans against Burmans and Burmans against the non-Burman indigenous nationalities. After the elimination of racial chauvinism, we must establish true democracy. We must fight on with courage and determination, and with a high sense of justice and fairness, until victory is achieved.

A word of advice I would like to give to the revolutionary leaders, whether they be political, military or administrative, is that they should always try to be just and upright so that they may not become wreckers, opportunists or traitors of the revolution, and try to carry on the revolution to completion."



REV. ASHIN U KAY MAR SARA
(ABYMU)

KHAING SOE NAING AUNG
GENERAL SECRETARY OF
NDF

" The brutal suppression of the movement for democracy led by the students has proved beyond all doubt that the military clique cannot be removed from power by unarmed form of struggle. In my opinion, the root of the movement for democracy that crystallized into country-wide demonstrations on August 8, 1988, can be traced to the political arrangement instituted at the time when the British gave independence to Burma in 1948. In other words, the people's uprising has its source in the civil war, which broke out as the indigenous nationalities, other than the Burmans, were denied their rights to national freedom and democracy. We can say that national and democratic freedoms are entities, which are inseparable in the case of our country."

REV. ASHIN U KAY MAR SARA
(ABYMU)

" Before the momentous day of 8-8-88, or Quadruple 8, on which the nation-wide demonstrations were to take place, there had been a few demonstrations that were led by Buddhist monks. However, it was the discussions between the students and the monks, that formed the basis for stepping up the momentum of the movement for democracy. In the discussions with student leaders, we, the Buddhist monks asked them, "How far are you prepared to go? Is it going to be something transient like straw fire? If the army start to shoot at the demonstrators are you going to run away and hide, leaving the dead behind?" We were satisfied when we received the serious answers of the student leaders that they were going to fight at whatever cost it may be or by whatever means possible. So on the day of quadruple 8, the forces of the Buddhist monks and students were joined."



(NDF) General Secretary Khaing Soe Naing Aung.

KIO CHAIRMAN BRANG SENG

"The massive demonstrations that took place in towns and cities all over the country on the day of Quadruple 8 were auspicious and uplifting, because they gave a great impetus to the movement for freedom and democracy, which eventually united the people in the whole country. In a way, the unity was similar to the unity of the peoples on the plains and in the hills in 1946 - 1947, achieved by Gen. Aung San. The difference was that at that time the unity was based on mutual trust implanted by Gen. Aung San among leaders of the various indigenous nationalities. On the other hand, the event on the Day of Quadruple 8 was initiated by students and youths which at first united the younger generation. Before long the spirit of unity spread to the older generation and united the old as well as the young for the common purpose of opposing the military dictatorship. The outburst for unity was spontaneous and extensive. In my opinion, the great event on the Day of Quadruple 8 has laid a foundation for the unity of the country, rung a death knell for the militarism in Burma and inexorably changed the course of the country toward democracy. The event can also be regarded as creating a condition for ending the long civil war and bringing in lasting peace which has been yearned for by all of us. When peace comes, I do not doubt that the unity

we have searched for will materialize. I do not mean the kind of unity the military clique (SLORC) has been talking about. The unity SLORC wants to impose upon the people, as far as my experience has confirmed, is the one that is in accordance with the Burmese name it has assumed, which means, subjugation ". A phrase the SLORC uses very often is "within the pale law ". The correction needed here is to add the word " dictatorial" to qualify the word " law " . The peace I am talking about is not the kind of peace SLORC has imposed upon the people where everybody lives in fear of the secret police. And the democracy I am talking is not the kind in which rights and freedom exist only on paper."

" In conclusion, I would like to ask the leaders of various organizations, those who came to attend this Quadruple 8 Anniversary Day meeting and the entire people to make a firm resolution to struggle on with perseverance and courage for the wiping out of the military dictatorship and for the achievement of true democracy, the equality of all the indigenous nationalities, the establishment of a stable and prosperous federal union, and the everlasting unity of all the indigenous nationalities of Burma. In the realization of these aims and objects, we must fight on with a firm faith in victory, a strong unity and without a moment of wavering, so that we may reach the finishing line in

the not very distant future. Otherwise, our struggle will be prolonged unnecessarily. For this reason, let us march on to victory with a strong unity, with a single-minded purpose, with firm resolve and with unceasing effort."



(K.I.O) Chairman Brang Seng .

ABSDF DR. NAING AUNG

" It is my clear-cut view that we the students here and our brother organizations should continue to lead the revolutionary movement with greater unity in the form of the alliance we have formed. We need to do more organizing work so as to make more and more people to come to embrace our revolutionary program. We must make the effort to create a country-wide revolutionary movement that will totally

annihilate our enemy. I would like to urge our Alliance to continue the effort of coordinating the activities of all those who are involved in this revolutionary movement that will bring us total victory."

" To my fellow comrades, the students, I would like to exhort to have greater unity and discipline. For many times, we have talked about the need for unity and discipline. It is time we replace unity and discipline that exist only on paper with real solidarity, comradeship and discipline based on our revolutionary spirit. All of us should realize that there are more difficulties in future, that we must contend, in our revolutionary march. It is vital that we, the students, cooperate closely with our allies in respective revolutionary areas in which we are in. We must be in battles together with them."



ABSDF DR. Naing Aung.

Some Important Successes of KNLA troops from

1. 9. 90 to 31.10. 90.

No. (1) Military Zone (Thaton District)

During the month of August, 1990, there were (4) armed clashes between KNLA and enemy troops resulting (6) enemy soldiers wounded. On 1.9.90, our combined troops of K.N.D.O coy. No. 4 and village guards attacked enemy on the road going to Ka ma Maung, enemy suffered (5) killed and (4) wounded including (1) coy. commander.

On 2/9/90, our troops attacked enemy near Kar Mah village, (5) enemy killed and (14) wounded. Our troops captured one carbine, one G2. rifle, (5) magazines and some ammunitions. On 3/9, our K.N.D.O. coy. No. 4 attacked Kay Baw and Ta Keh Kao enemy camps, (4) enemy killed and (2) wounded. All the enemy retreated in disorder and both of the camps were set on fire by our troops. On 8/9, one of the enemy soldiers surrendered to our K.N.L.A, bringing with him one Carbine and one M.16 rifle. On 21/9 there were (2) armed clashes between enemy and our troops at Pler pu and Katepu, resulting (3) enemy soldiers killed and (5) wounded. On 25/9, our troop intercepted enemy between Ti Nya Paw and Ma yangane village, enemy suffered (4) killed and (3) wounded. On 26/9, our troops ambushed the enemy near Ta Wae Ba village, one enemy killed and one wounded. On 10/10/90 our troops attacked enemy's Mo Kawn camp and all the enemy disorderly retreated, enemy suffered (2) killed and (4) wounded including an officer. Our troops captured (4000) rounds of G3. bullets and other ammos. and equipments. On 29/10, our K.N.L.A troop attacked the enemy at Kler Ta, enemy suffered (7) killed and (4) wounded, our troop captured one carbine and one G4. rifle.

No. 3. Military Zone (Nyaung Le Bin District)

On 15.8.90 there was an armed clashes between enemy and our troops, resulting (5) enemy killed. On 31.8.90, our K.N.L.A attacked enemy troop at Gwa ang village, enemy suffered (4) killed and (4) wounded, our troop captured one G4. rifle, (3) G3. rifles, one Carbine and some ammos. and military equipments.

On 15.9.90, our troop attacked enemy's Light Infantry Bn. No.(30) at Gaw Kwi village, (4) enemy killed and (2) wounded. On 30.9.90, our K.N.L.A attacked enemy's Light Infantry Bn. No.(30) camp at Haw Ko Gaw village, resulting (6) enemy killed and (3) wounded, our troop captured (3)

G3. rifles, one M.79 grenade launcher, one 2-inches mortar, (500) rounds of G3. bullets, (23) magazines, and some other ammos, and military equipments.

On 21/9/90, our troop attacked enemy's Kyaut Sa Rit camp, and in this engagement, one enemy killed and our troops captured one G4. rifle, and some other ammunitions.

No. 4 Military Zone. (Mergui/Tavoy District)

During the month of August there were (4) armed clashes between enemy and our troops and in these clashes, enemy suffered (2) killed and (9) wounded. On 3/9/90 our coy. No. 6 attacked enemy near Kaliaung village. In this engagement enemy suffered (3) killed and (2) wounded. On 4/9/90, our K.N.L.A attacked enemy at Tang Ma Kham village, (9) enemy killed and (2) wounded and a truck was destroyed. On 5/9/90, there was an armed clashes between enemy and our troop at Kyank Lane Gyi village, enemy suffered one killed and one wounded. On 20/9/90, one enemy corporal, Maung Hla Aye, register No. (444409) surrendered to our K.N.L.A. On the same day our troop attacked the enemy at Mae Kyang Thaik village and set fire to the whole camp after capturing it. In this engagement (3) enemy killed and one wounded. On 3/10/90, two enemy's soldiers Maung Tin Mg. Myint register No. (703326) and Maung Kyaw Oo registered No. (727823), were captured by our troop at Eh Eh village. On 7/10/90, our troop attacked enemy at Taung Pu Nge village, (4) enemy soldiers wounded. From 12/10/90 to 17/10/90. there were (6) armed clashes between enemy and our troop, and in these engagement (8) enemy killed and (5) wounded.

No. 6 Military Zone (Pa-an District)

From 4.8.90 to 19.8.90, (6) enemy were wounded by our land mines and on 22.8.90, our troops ambushed enemy resulting, one enemy killed and one wounded. On 28.8.90, our Don Ying Township combined troop, attacked enemy at Kha Leh, (2) enemy soldiers killed. On 25/9, our troops attacked enemy at Kank Paw, enemy suffered (2) killed and (5) wounded.

On 22/9, (2) enemy soldiers were wounded by our land mines at Ka Lat Khi. On 24/9, our troops intercepted enemy between Kyank Ka Bar and Ah Lai Bo Deh, resulting (4) enemy killed and (3) wounded. On 29/9, our No. (1) Column attacked and captured enemy's Kha Tri Camp. In this engagement our troop captured one G4. rifle, one Sten gun, (14) .303 rifle and other military equipments. On 30/9/90, (2) enemy were wounded by our land mines in Mae Lat Camp. On 13/10 to 14/10, (4) enemy were killed and (3) wounded by our land mines at Mae Lat Camp and Kyank Nyat. On 16/10 our combined troops attacked enemy at Naung Bo Tack and in

this engagement, (3) enemy killed and (18) wounded, our troops captured some ammunitions and military equipments.

D.A.B. Column.

On 9.8.90, D.A.B. Column No. (7) clashes with enemy troops at Kaw Wei and Ka Plun, resulting (19) enemy soldiers killed, (10) wounded and own troop captured (3) G3. rifles (2) G2. rifles (2) Carbines (1) 2-inch mortar, (1) 9mm Pistol, some military equipments and some important documents.

On 15.9.90, our troops had an armed clash with the enemy at Kaw Maw village, enemy suffered (9) killed (10) wounded and one killed and one wounded from our side. On 15.10.90 our troop intercepted enemy's Light Infantry Bn. No. (1) Coy. No. (5) near Kyank Sone village, resulting (3) enemy soldiers killed and (2) wounded. On 5/10/ (2) enemy soldiers were killed and (5) severely wounded by our land mines. 11/10/90 our combined troops attacked the enemy at (36) miles, enemy suffered (2) killed and one wounded.

Ta Doh Wah Column.

On 7.9.90. enemy soldier was killed and one wounded by our land mines. On 7.y.90 and 9.9.90 our KNLA troops attacked the enemy at Peh Ta and Ta Kant Ta, enemy casualty was (8) killed and (11) wounded. On 14.9.90, our troop and the enemy had an armed clash at Thay Pa Tee, enemy suffered (2) killed and (4) wounded including one platoon commander.

On 16/9/90 & 10/10/90 there were (3) armed clashes between the enemy and our troops at Peh Lo river and Pwa Gaw, enemy suffered (3) killed and (3) wounded. On 19/10 & 21/10 an enemy soldier was killed and one wounded by our land mines at Ti Moo Khi.

No. 101. Special Battalion.

On 31.8.90 our troop attacked the enemy at Tee Kley Village, (2) enemy killed and (5) wounded including one lieutenant. On 4/9 our combined troops of No.101 Bn. and (19) Bn. launched an attack on enemy Light Infantry Bn. 97 near Taw Pya, enemy suffered one killed and (4) wounded. A car was destroyed, and our troops captured some ammunition and military equipments. On 15/9 and 16/9 our troops engaged with the enemy twice at Noh Ta Pwe, enemy suffered (3) killed and (4) wounded. On 16/9 our troop attacked the enemy Light Infantry Bn. No, 80 coy No. 1/4/5 at Doo Wah, enemy suffered (3) killed and our troop captured one G4 rifle, and (200) rounds of bullets. On 17/9 our troop and the enemy had an armed clash at Kaw Bo riverside, resulting (3) enemy wounded.

No (5) Military Zone (Dooطلا District)

During the month of August, there were (9) armed clashes between enemy and our troops, resulting (6) enemy killed and (3) wounded. On 1.9.90 our troops attacked enemy at Oakka River bank, (2) enemy killed and (8) wounded and on the same day an enemy lost one of his leg by our land mines. On 3.9.90 our troops attacked the enemy at U Po Hta Hill, enemy suffered (3) killed. On 8/9 our troops clashed with enemy light infantry Bn (62) at Ker Lee village, an enemy killed and (2) wounded. On 12/9 and 14/9 there were two armed clashes at Mae Tali and U Po Hla Hill between the enemy and our troops, resulting (5) enemy killed and (3) wounded. On 17/9 and 19/9 our troops attacked enemy at Ta Kauk Be Hill, (2) enemy killed and one wounded. On 20/9 our troop attacked the enemy's Baw Te Khi Camp, enemy suffered (5) killed and (2) wounded. On 25/9 evening our troop attacked U Po Hla enemy camp, (3) enemy killed and (7) wounded. On 26/9 our troop ambushed enemy at Muslim hill, (2) enemy killed. From 21/9 to 29/9 there were (7) armed clashes between the enemy and our troop and at Pu Pra Village and other places, enemy suffered (6) killed and (9) wounded.

On 5/10 and 6/10 our troop ambushed the enemy at U Po Hla Hill and Ywa Dan Shey, (4) enemy killed and (5) wounded. On 19/10 to 24/10 there were (4) armed clashes between enemy and our troop, (17) enemy killed and (23) wounded. Two coy commanders and one lieutenant were among the wounded. Our troop captured (1) AK rifle. On 28/10 our troop attacked enemy's Chaung Zone camp near Kaukareik and captured the whole camp. The enemy left their (4) dead bodies and retreated in disorder. Our troop captured (3) AK rifles, (1) M 47, some ammunition and some military equipments.

G.H.Q Troops

On 14.10.90 our troop intercepted enemy between Pya Kaw and Kyone Waing, enemy suffered (7) killed and (8) wounded. Our troop captured one G3 rifle (7) magazines, (325) rounds of 7.62mm ammos and some other military equipment. On 3.10.90 our troop attacked enemy's No. 80 Regiment near Ta Kauk Kho Village, (3) enemy killed and (7) wounded including (2) coy commanders. Our troop captured one G3 rifle (17) magazines and (170) rounds of 7.62 mm ammos. On 24/10 our combined troop attacked enemy near Wai Yo Village, (6) enemy killed and our troop captured one A.K assault rifle, one G4 rifle, one M79 grenade launcher, (1000) rounds of 7.62mm ammos. (30) shells of 2-inch mortar, some other ammos and military equipment. From 15/10 to 21/10 there were (3) armed clashes between enemy and our troop, enemy suffered (2) killed and (7) wounded including (1) Major. On 28/10 our troop ambushed enemy at Tat Po Chaung, an enemy killed and one wounded.



Some of KNU and KNLA Leaders at 40th Anniversary of Martyrs' Day,



Winner of Karen Youth Beauties in the contest at
Tavoy / Mergui District



Enemy's Soldiers Khin Zaw (coporal)
and Zaw Lwin Oo (Private) defected to KNLA.



Karen Women Organization E.C. Members of Mergui/Tavoy District.