

Dr. Ne Oo,  
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October 18, 1993

PROFESSOR Y. YOKOTA,  
THE SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR FOR  
HUMAN RIGHTS IN MYANMAR,  
PALAIS DES NATIONS,  
1211 GENEVA 10,  
SWITZERLAND.

Dear Professor Yokota,

RE: The internally displaced people in Karen State, Burma.

I am a Burmese national who presently residing in Australia. I would like to draw your attention to the Burmese military's human rights abuses against the internally displaced people in the Karen State, eastern part of Burma. I would like The Special Rapporteur to raise concern about these human rights abuses in the 1993 United Nations General Assembly. I enclosed a report concerning Burmese refugees in Thailand and internally displaced people in Burma. As it is explained in that report, the human rights abuses occurs as a consequence of the Military Government's counter insurgency campaign.

Enclosed also is a list of villages in the Karen State which were relocated recently . The list contains only a fraction of total number of villages. The total number of villages relocated would be in hundreds as the *four-cuts* operation was carried out in all the Districts of Pa-an, Thaton and Papun within Karen State. According to the sources, this area extends 200km north to south and forms a large crescent behind SLORC line west of Manerplaw.

As it is stated in the enclosed report, the villagers had to give up their possessions, including food stock, in the relocation and SLORC give no compensation to the villagers. The Article 17 (2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states "*No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property*". In the case of relocation of villages for the SLORC's counter insurgency purpose, the villagers were forced to give up their properties as they were ordered to leave villages in the name of the State. Therefore, please urge the authorities concerned in Myanmar to rectify this Human Rights abuses and give compensation to the villagers.

SLORC method of confining villagers in the concentration camps is also unacceptable - especially without providing adequate humanitarian needs. The resulting food shortages in these camps has forced the Karen to take refuge in Thailand.

There is also possibility of the food shortages occur again next year. The villages within these Districts are inhibited predominantly by the Karen ethnics nationalities and villagers are simple farmers. Because of the *four-cuts* operation, the farmer's normal farming activities in this year are restricted and may not produce enough crops for their basic nutrition. There is no Government Assistant Scheme exists for those who lost crops in Myanmar. I therefore urge the Special Rapporteur recommends the International Committee for the Red Cross to assess the extent of humanitarian needs of these villagers.

Regarding with the *four-cuts* strategy, the Military Government may have the rights to use such method at its disposal to suppress any armed insurgency. However, the Military Government must ensure that the unarmed civilian population is not suffer as a consequence of the military operation. Furthermore, the SLORC's insensitivity of the food shortages of villagers is also unacceptable. Please urge the authorities in Myanmar to change such behaviour.

I also enclosed a list of villagers who were executed without trial in military operation. I request The Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Myanmar, *Professor Y. Yokota*, and The Special Rapporteur on Arbitrary Executions, *Mr. Bacre Waly Ndiaye*, to carry out an inquiry, visit these villages and urge Myanmar Authorities to compensate the families of the victims.

On behalf of all Burmese under oppression, I thank you for your kindness and due considerations to us. Please take a note of our assurance that your contribution is most essential to our struggle for democracy.

Your faithfully and sincerely,

20/10/93  
( Ne Oo )

copy to:

- (1) Mr Bacre Waly Ndiaye, Special Rapporteur on Arbitrary Execution, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, SWITZERLAND.
- (2) Ms Sadako Ogata, UNHCR, CASE POSTALE 2500, CH-1211 GENEVA-2 DEPOT, SWITZERLAND.
- (3) Senator the Hon. Gareth Evans, The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trades, The Parliament House, Canberra 2601, AUSTRALIA.

### INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE INSIDE BURMA.

Following is a list of villages in Pa-an District, Karen State, which were relocated. One reliable source states that, "The campaign is spread through Papun District in the north, through central Thaton District, to Pa-an District in the south. It is a large region about 200km north to south, forming a large crescent behind SLORC line west of Manerplaw." Some reckon that SLORC is preparing the final launch of its offensive on Manerplaw, the last stronghold of the Karen National Union and home of NCGUB - the government in exile.

This list contains only a fraction of the hundreds of villages in Karen State that were relocated. People from these villages were forcefully relocated by No. 84 Light Infantry Division. The villagers have to leave their farms, livestock, food and possessions. The villages then are relocated near military outpost, as have been reported. These relocations occurred in February 1993 and SLORC give no compensation to the villagers.

"Every morning, the scene is the same: the villagers holding brooms, sweeping the road, followed by a pack of villagers walk in front of military trucks ( to clear the land mines for the army convoy)", as stated in the report.

No.	Village	No.of Houses	Population
1.	Naw-tha-ray	36	289
2.	Kyaw-kei-hkee	22	120
3.	Ka-mot-ka-sai	15	75
4.	Tar-thu-kee	30	160
5.	Htee-khu	28	158
6.	No-hka-day	21	114
7.	Htee-pha-do-hkee	25	131
8.	Mai-the-hkee	20	100
9.	Htee-kyaw-hkee	29	151
10.	Mai-tha-na	45	233
11.	Mai-tha-no-ywa-lei	32	168
12.	Kyone-sein-ywa-lei	30	150
13.	Hut-ta-light	20	100
14.	Kaw-ta-ya	15	75
15.	Ka-yi-kyai	28	140
16.	No-ta-lei	50	201
17.	Ka-lar-gon	15	65

*Source: The New Era Journal, No. 9, 16 May 1993.*

EXTRA-JUDICIAL KILLINGS IN KAREN STATE

Following is a list of villagers who were executed without trials in the SLORC *four-cuts* operation in the Karen State, eastern part of Burma.

No.	Name	Age	Father's Name	Village
1.	Saw Pa Raw	30	U Ki Kie	Kyone-sein
2.	Ko Hla Thein	34	U Toe To	Phalan-taung
3.	Mg Tin Win	20	U Ko Kin	Phalan-taung
4.	Saw Ko Htun	22	U Aung Dwe	Phalan-taung
5.	Mg San Aye	17	U Pu Pu	Kyaw-kei-khee
6.	Du Boe	26	Bo Da Kee	Baw-tha-byu
7.	Hpa Kay	26	U Than Pe	Baw-tha-byu
8.	Ba Htun	27	U Htoe Lon	Baw-tha-byu
9.	Ko Myat San	29	U Shwe Khaing	Baw-tha-byu
10.	Pha Ko	23	U Htun Aye	No-hkaw-tei
11.	Cha kei Ta Lo	18	U Kaw Lar	No-au-la
12.	Mg Kyaw	31	U Ohn Shwe	Ka-Mei
13.	Po Saw Kei	41	U Hmei Kei	Htee-bo-net
14.	Po Hpu Pwa	N/A	N/A	Yay-aye
15.	Ngwe Thein	N/A	N/A	Yay-aye
16.	U Pha Lu	N/A	N/A	Yay-aye
17.	Mg Hla Htwe	22	U Chit Tin	Htee-kyu

Table 0.1: The villagers killed by No. 84 Light Infantry Division ~~of the~~ <sup>x</sup> 99th ~~Regade~~ within the dates 19/11/92 to 19/2/93.

*Source: New Era Journal, No. 10, June 1, 1993*