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**NCGUB: News on Migrants & Refugees- 28 May, 2009 (English & Burmese)**

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**NEWS ON MIGRANTS**

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**Cabinet endorses new round of alien worker registration  
BANGKOK, 27 May 2009 (NNT)**

Labor Minister Paitoon Kaewthong revealed the Cabinet has endorsed a new round of migrant workers registration for 6 job categories.

The 6 categories comprise fishery, fishery-related, agriculture, construction, house work, and other tasks required by the employer. Illegal migrant workers and those with expired permits would be able to re-register during June 1-30 under the condition that the employer must notify the Department of Employment or its offices of the position intended.

The position would be publicized and interested Thais could apply within 7 days. If the position remain unfulfilled by a Thai national after 7 days then migrant workers could apply for it.

Mr. Paitoon said this would be the final round of such registration. Aliens registered in this round would be able to work until February 28 next year. Registered migrant workers would receive a work permit and be paid in accordance with the minimum wage regulation for Thai workers in each area.

If employers wished to continue hiring migrant workers after February 28 next year they would have to prove the nationality of the alien and then have the country of

origin issue a visa or passport so the alien could work legally. However this would also depend on quota restriction.

[http://thainews.prd.go.th/newsenglish/previewnews.php?news\\_id=255205280001&tb=N255205&news\\_headline=Cabinet%20endorses%20new%20round%20of%20alien%20worker%20registration](http://thainews.prd.go.th/newsenglish/previewnews.php?news_id=255205280001&tb=N255205&news_headline=Cabinet%20endorses%20new%20round%20of%20alien%20worker%20registration)

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## **Immigration Nabs 'Phuket-Trail People Smuggler**

**By Chutima Sidasathian and Alan Morison**

**Wednesday, May 27, 2009**

IMMIGRATION officers in the Thai border town of Ranong swooped today to arrest a man they said was about to traffick 34 illegal Burmese to Phuket this afternoon.

In the man's possession, officers say they found a notebook containing the names of police checkpoint officers who must now answer allegations they are involved in the human trafficking trade

The Burmese, men and women, were about to to be squeezed into two pickups, with camouflage loads on top. The accused has been named as Kongsak Aduldechakul.

Ranong Immigration's Chief Inspector, Police Lieutenant Colonel Nattarit Pinpak, told *Phuketwan*: "This man is a major people-trafficker and he was caught in the act this afternoon.

"Inside the house at the address raided by officers, we found 10 bank account books and a notebook listing the names of police who were likely to be at checkpoints on the road to Phuket."

He said the notebook would be passed on to the Department of Special Investigations.

The DSI has been ordered to track down the people-traffickers involved in trading Rohingya boat people and other migrants who come south to Thailand seeking a better life.

Greater attention has been focussed on people-smuggling since 54 illegals suffocated in a refrigerated truck on the road to Phuket in April last year.

Another deadly twist was added in January with the revelation by *Phuketwan* reporters that the Thai military was gathering up and holding illegal boat people in secret on a remote island.

The South China Morning Post newspaper exposed the practice of boat people being pushed back out to sea with little food or water, resulting in the deaths of hundreds.

In an interview with *Phuketwan* yesterday, Police Lieutenant Colonel Nattarit said the numbers of Burmese seeking to work in Thailand was continuing to rise.

A total of 78 Rohingya men have been held in the detention centre at Ranong since January, the first group to be arrested after the army was ordered to cease its

disturbing push-back process.

Lieutenant Colonel Nattarit said the men were "happy" and being well looked after, and preferred to be in detention rather than back in Burma.

But he added that several of them spoke Thai, indicating that this was not their first attempt to start a new life in Malaysia or Thailand.

"Ranong province is like a door for Burmese as they move in and out, looking for work," Lieutenant Colonel Nattarit said.

Many of the Burmese and Rohingya, who are denied citizenship, prefer to try and try again rather than live in hopelessness in northern Burma or Bangladesh, non-government organisations report.

"There is demand for Burmese labor, especially in the fishing trade and processing factories in Ranong," he said.

Workers generally find their feet first in the border town, then having gained a smattering of Thai, pay to be smuggled south.

The so-called Ranong Model for accepting limited numbers of illegal Burmese and giving them ID cards is now under consideration for Phuket and Phang Nga.

Large numbers of illegal Burmese already provide essential labor for Phuket's economy.

Ranong has an integrated population of Thais and Burmese, with signs in supermarkets in three languages and a covert system of 12 schools where Burmese children are educated to a surprisingly high standard.

The fate of the Rohingya boat people, the lieutenant colonel said, now rests with senior government officials in Bangkok.

He added that two traffickers had been jailed over the suffocation of the Burmese last year, with four more awaiting trial. The hunt was continuing for two others, he said.

<http://phuketwan.com/tourism/immigration-nabs-phuket-trail-people-smuggler-11157/>

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**Church leaders, politicians request Chin people not to migrate  
28 May, 2009**

Church leaders and politicians in Chin state, western Burma, has requested the Chin people to stop migrating to third countries as refugees.

According to a local person from Falam Township, a campaign was conducted regarding this matter among the Chin community, earlier this month by Church leaders, politicians and elderly people of Chin State.

"Chin people are leaving their home-town on a daily basis, so the population is decreasing year by year. The bad thing is that teenagers cannot attend formal school as they have to work in other countries for their livelihood. That is why I tell people not to leave their own towns," a pastor of Falam town said.

In fact, the population of Chin State has been decreasing annually, especially after 1989. A record shows that there are two lakh Chin people residing in foreign countries during the past 20 years.

"Currently, our church members are very few compared with last year. If one of our members die, there are no workers for burial activities. Some are very lazy as they are getting financial support from their relatives in foreign countries. They do not want to work anymore. It will certainly have bad consequences for our future. Indeed Chin people have no desire to settle in their home towns," he told Khonumthung News.

Nowadays, most Chin people leave for Malaysia, India and other countries like USA, Canada, Norway, Denmark and Australia.

"There are about 4000 Chin people in Malaysia. The average of Chin people, who are entering Malaysia are 10 persons per day," a Chin lady in Malaysia said.

There are 3000 Chin people in Zokhawthar village on the Indo-Myanmar border area; they are from Chin State, Burma.

"Currently, there are about 700 houses in Zokhawthar village. Of these 500 houses are owned by Chin people. Their population may be around 3000 and some are still coming from Chin state and other parts of Burma. After two years, the number of houses will easily reach one thousand," one of the immigrants from the border area said.

The main reason for leaving their home town and migrating to foreign countries is in order to escape and survive from hardships, oppression and economic crisis in Burma.  
– *Khonumthung News*

<http://www.khonumthung.com/kng-news/09-news/church-leaders-politicians-request-chin-people-not-to-migrate/>

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## **NEWS ON REFUGEES**

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### **Joint SPDC/DKBA attacks, recruitment and the impact on villagers in Dooplaya and Pa'an districts**

*Following a joint SPDC/DKBA attack on the camp of KNLA Battalion #201 at Ghaw Lay Kee in Dooplaya District on April 19th 2009, around 200 villagers living in the area fled to Thailand. This and other recent attacks against KNLA targets - and the forced recruitment used to support them - have negatively impacted villagers in both Dooplaya and Pa'an districts. Recent DKBA attacks on KNLA targets have also crossed over into Thailand. Meanwhile, new DKBA recruits from Pa'an District will reportedly be sent for training at an SPDC training centre in Magwe Division in*

*central Burma. This bulletin looks at the impact of the attacks and forced recruitment in these areas during April and May 2009.*

Since late 2008, joint State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) and Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) troops have stepped up attacks against Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA) positions located in contested areas of north-eastern Kawkaeik Township of Dooplaya District, Karen State, opposite Phobpra and Umphang districts of Thailand's Tak Province. Fighting has spilled over into Thailand on numerous occasions and villagers living in the area have repeatedly fled due to attacks.

On April 19th 2009, combined SPDC #IB 231 and DKBA Brigade #907 forces began attacks on the KNLA Battalion #201 camp at Ghaw Lay Kee, Kawkaeik Township, Dooplaya District. According to the Karen-language news agency *Kwekalu*, there were over 200 SPDC and DKBA soldiers involved in the attacks, of whom around 50 were injured and more than 10 were killed. Of the KNLA troops involved in the fighting there were reportedly two soldiers injured and two killed.

According to the Thailand-based newspaper *The Nation*, as the attacks continued, 81-mm mortar shells which SPDC troops fired at KNLA targets, overshot their mark and landed in Baan Padee village of Thailand's Pobpra District, on April 27th 2009, injuring two Thai Army soldiers. Thai Army forces evacuated the local villagers as the fighting continued on the Burma side of the border over the following days. After the incident, Thai Army officials in Tak Province submitted a letter to the Thailand-Myanmar Joint Border Committee in protest of the Burma Army mortar fire into Thailand.

On April 28th 2009, after a week and a half of fighting, the Ghaw Lay Kee camp of KNLA Battalion #201 fell to the joint DKBA and SPDC troops. Since that time, local villagers who fled the initial fighting have been unwilling to return to reclaim their farm lands. Most villagers from Ghaw Lay Kee had been cultivating corn and peanut crops. While some have since tried to return to check on their fields there is a continued risk of stepping on landmines deployed in the area. Two of the displaced villagers from Ghaw Lay Kee village were reportedly injured by landmines on April 30th 2009 while they were travelling back to access their farm fields.

The refugees from Ghaw Lay Kee now remain displaced at a Thai-Karen village on the Thailand side of the border. One of the displaced villagers confirmed with KHRG that around 200 civilians had fled to Thailand from the April 19th - April 28th attacks on Ghaw Lay Kee and that the community has since built over 30 huts at the Thai-Karen village where they are taking temporary refuge.

### **Cross-border fighting**

The April 27th 2009 incident in which SPDC mortar fire landed in Thailand's Baan Padee village of Pobpra District is not the first occasion that fighting in Kawkaeik Township has crossed onto Thai soil this year. KHRG earlier reported on an incident from January 3rd 2009, when combined soldiers from DKBA Brigades #999 and #907, based at Th'waw Thaw, Kawkaeik Township, entered Thailand in search of a

back route to the camp of KNLA Battalion #103, which was also located in Kawkareik Township. At the time, DKBA soldiers detained villagers from the Thai-Karen village of Gklaw Htaw, Umphang District, Tak Province, and ordered them to guide the way back across the Thai-Burma border to the camp of KNLA Battalion #103. After an ambush by KNLA troops, the DKBA soldiers withdrew back into Thailand, burned down field huts at Gklaw Htaw and looted the property of local Thai-Karen villagers.

More recently, on May 8th 2009, a patrol of more than 10 DKBA Brigade #907 soldiers from Th'waw Thaw, Kawkareik Township, led by Battalion Commander Bpo Show, arrived at Gklaw Htaw and Noh Pa Htaw Wah villages - both in Thailand's Umphang District - and looted five ducks belonging to a local villager. During the incursion, the DKBA troops encountered Thai Army soldiers stationed in the area. There were reportedly tensions between the two sides, but due to the intervention of local villagers there was no fighting amongst the soldiers.

### **Forced recruitment**

The increased DKBA attacks against KNLA positions in eastern Karen State have been backed by an aggressive recruitment drive amongst local villagers. In late August 2008, Special Battalion of DKBA Brigade #999, based at Shwe Gko Gkoh in T'Nay Hsah Township, southeastern Pa'an District, began a new round of forced recruitment. At the time, one villager reported to KHRG that, "Their [the DKBA's] aim is [to send the] new soldiers to Dooplaya District. I heard [this] from a village head. The DKBA has signed an agreement with the SPDC that this year they will attack Dooplaya District until they win."

The DKBA subsequently initiated renewed forced recruitment in T'Nay Hsah Township during January and February 2009. Then, on May 15th 2009, according to KHRG field researchers, DKBA Brigade #999 leaders called a meeting for subordinate company commanders at Shwe Gko Gkoh, T'Nay Hsah Township. At the meeting, company commanders were told that the SPDC had ordered them to increase recruitment and that SPDC authorities would provide salaries and guns for the new recruits. Subsequently, on May 16th 2009, Maung Chit Thoo, Operation Commander of Brigade #999 (formerly commander of Special Battalion of Brigade #999), issued an order that village heads and village tract heads in T'Nay Hsah Township were to recruit new soldiers.

Following the recruitment order from Maung Chit Thoo, one male villager from Htee Wah Blaw village tract, T'Nay Hsah Township, who was selected for recruitment, fled to Thailand on May 19th in order to avoid serving as a DKBA soldier. DKBA authorities then reportedly detained his wife and demanded that she pay 50,000 Thai Baht. The next day, on May 20th, six more male villagers from Htee Wah Blaw village tract fled to Thailand in order to evade forced recruitment into the DKBA. Then, on May 21st 2009, after the villagers from Htee Wah Blaw village tract had fled from the DKBA's recruitment efforts, Gkyaw Bloh, Deputy Battalion Commander of DKBA Brigade #999's 'Loyalty' Battalion ordered one person per household in Htee Wah Blaw village tract to attend a meeting. At the meeting Gkyaw Bloh informed those in attendance that 35 people from Htee Wah Blaw village tract were to be sent to serve as soldiers with the DKBA for three years. If villagers were

unable or unwilling to serve as soldiers, they would have to collect 50,000 Thai Baht amongst themselves to pay to the DKBA to cover the cost of hiring each soldier for a period of three years.

Further north in Pa'an District, Brigadier Pah Nwee, commander of DKBA Brigade #999, called a meeting at Meh The, Lu Pleh Township, on May 15th 2009 with village tract heads and village heads from Dta Gre and Lu Pleh townships. At the meeting Pah Nwee informed the village heads that the DKBA would recruit 605 new soldiers from 15 village tracts in the two townships. The village heads were reportedly told that if they did not provide the recruits, the DKBA would have local villagers draw ballots to decide who would serve as soldiers. The recruitment process then began on May 15th and 16th 2009.

Following Pah Nwee's May 15th announcement, 36 people from 7 households in Htee Bper village, Dta Greh Township, including the village head fled to an IDP camp along the Thailand border in order to avoid recruitment. Subsequently, according to *Kwekalu*, as villagers continued to flee, the total number who arrived at the IDP camp having fled forced recruitment in Dta Greh Township reached 119 people from 19 households by May 25th.

Local KHRG field researchers report that on June 15th 2009, the new recruits from Pa'an District are to be sent to DKBA Brigade #999 headquarters at Meh The, Lu Pleh Township. These recruits are then to be sent on to an SPDC training centre at Nan Maw, Magwe Division, in central Burma, where they will undergo military training. The SPDC has reportedly agreed to provide each of the recruits with a weapon and a monthly salary of 25,000 kyat (approx. US \$23.36) per month.

## Conclusion

The DKBA now looks set to secure its long-term status as a border security force following Burma's 2010 elections. Some analysts have suggested that the DKBA's attacks since late 2008 have been an attempt to seize KNLA-controlled territories and thus ensure "*administrative control over lucrative border trades, including mining operations and cross-border agribusiness projects*" under the post-2010-election political arrangements. If this is the case, such attacks and their impact on local villagers can be expected to continue in the lead up to the planned 2010 elections.

Elsewhere in Dooplaya and Pa'an districts, where DKBA and SPDC forces have established firm control over the local population, villagers face forced labour, arbitrary taxation and other forms of extortion regularly demanded by both groups. This exploitative precedent - including the forced recruitment of soldiers - may thus foreshadow the coming situation in areas more recently taken over by the DKBA.

<http://khr.org/khr2009/khr09b3.html>

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ထိုင်းပုလိပ်များက မြန်မာအလုပ်သမားများအား ဖမ်းဆီးပြီးငွေတောင်းရန် ချုပ်နှောင်ထား

ဘန်ကောက်မြို့အနီး စပုတ်စာခွန်၊ကထုန်ဘန်မြို့နယ်၊အုန်းနွဲ့နယ်မြေဖစ်ဖစ်လမ်းအနီးပတ်ဝန်းကျင်တွင် ထိုင်းပုလိပ်များနှင့် လူဝင်မှုကြီးကြပ်ရေးပူးပေါင်းအဖွဲ့တို့ကယမန်နေနက်စောစောက မြန်မာအလုပ်သမားများနံနက်အိပ်ယာထချိန်တွင် အခန်းတံခါးခေါက်ဖွင့်စေလျက်ဒလကြမ်းဖမ်းဆီးလျက်ရှိသည်။ဘတ်ဂေ့၅၀၀၀ ပေး၍လွတ်မြောက်လာသူကိုဖြိုးက"စောစော၆နာဂီလောက်မှာပါ၊ကျနောတို့အိပ်ယာ က

တောင်မထသေးဘူး၊တံခါးကိုခေါက်တယ်၊ဘတ်ဂီလားလို့မေးတယ်။အခန်းတိုင်းတံခါးလိုက်ခေါက်ပြီးဖမ်းတယ်၊ကားလေးစီးနဲ့ ပုလိပ်နဲ့တောမော ၂၀ လောက်ရှိတယ်ရဲစခန်းထဲမှာကျနော်တို့အလုပ်သမားတွေ ၇၀လောက်ရှိတယ်၊ငွေပေးနိုင်မှပြန်လွတ်ပါတယ်။မိန်းကလေးတွေတွေ့ရောအများကြီးပဲကျနော်တို့အဆောင်က ၇ယောက်ပါသွားတယ်သူဌေးကိုပုလိပ်ကြေးပေးပြီးလုပ်နေပေမယ့်မရဘူး။သူဌေးရွေးပေးတယ်"ဟုပြောသည်။အလုပ်သမားများဖမ်းဆီးခံရလျှင် ရဲစခန်းများသို့လိုက်လံဘာသာပြန်ကူညီပေးသူကိုဝမ်ချိုင့်က"သူတို့ဖမ်းနေတာကိုထိုင်းအခေါ်" ဖိုးခေါင် မယောင် "လို့ခေါ်တယ်၊ကြောင်ကုတ်ကုတ်တယ်။ဟိုနေရာတစ်ကွက် ဒီနေရာတစ်ကွက် လိုက်ဖမ်းတာပေါ့နော်။ကျနော်ကထုန်ဘန်ရဲစခန်းကစခန်းမျိုးကိုမေးတယ်။အလုပ်သမားတွေကိုဖမ်းလို့ရှိရင် နီးစပ်ရာရဲစခန်းကိုပို့ရမယ်လို့ပြောတယ်။ခုဟာကအဲလိုမဟုတ်ပဲပြီးတော့အဝေးကစခန်းမှာလူတွေကိုလှောင်ထားငွေတောင်းနေတယ်။ စာရွက်စာတမ်းတွေလုပ်ပြီးနယ်စပ်ကိုပြန်ပို့ရမယ်လို့ဆိုပါတယ်။ဒီလိုမျိုးလုပ်စားနေတာတစ်လလောက်ရှိပြီလေ၊ကျနော်သိသလောက်ဆိုရင်အလုပ်သမား၃၀၀ ကျော်လောက်ရှိပြီ ငွေတောင်းပြီးစီးပွားရှာနေပြီ။ငွေပေးနိုင်တဲ့အထိဘယ်လောက်ကြာကြာစောင့်နေတယ်"ဟုပြောသည်။အဆိုပါကထုန်ဘန်ရဲစခန်းတွင် ပုလိပ်ကဒ်နှင့် ပုလိပ်ဖုန်းကိုကိုင်ဆောင်လျက် လမ်းသွားလမ်းလာမြန်မာများကို မြန်မာများဖြစ်ကြောင်း ထိုင်းပုလိပ်များကိုလက်ညှိုးထိုးဖမ်းခိုင်းစေနေသောမွန်လူငယ်တစ်ယောက်လည်းရှိကြောင်းဆက်လက်ပြောသည်။လမ်းတွင်မြန်မာများအားမဖမ်းမိပါက မြန်မာအလုပ်သမားများနေထိုင်ရာရပ်ကွက်တွင်းသို့ ပုလိပ်ကားနှင့်လှည့်လည်မောင်နှင်းပြီးလိုက်လံဖမ်းဆီးနေကြောင်းလည်းပြောသည်။အုန်းနွဲ့ ဖက်ကဆင်တွင်စက်ချုပ်အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်နေသောကိုတင့် က "ကျနော်တို့အုန်းနွဲ့ တံတားကြီးအောက်မှာ ပုလိပ်ဆိုင်ကယ်ကိုစီးပြီးပုလိပ်ဖုန်းကိုင်ပြီးလမ်းထောင့်ကစခန်းထဲကနေကားအတက်အဆင်းမြန်မာတွေကိုဘယ်ဘက်ကလာတယ်၊ဘယ်ဘက်ကိုသွားတယ်လို့ညွှန်ပြပြီးလုပ်စားနေတဲ့ အယောင်ဆိုတဲ့မွန်တစ်ကောင်ရှိတယ်။အသက် သုံးဆယ်ကျော်လောက်ရှိမယ်ထင်တယ်။ခုအလုပ်သမားတွေကိုဖမ်းဆီးချုပ်နှောင်ထားတဲ့ရဲစခန်းနာမည်က စထန်နီဒန် ပိုတက် မဟာချိုင့်မူမိုင် မြို့ဘက်ပေါ့ အဲဒီမှာ"ဟုပြောသည်။အလားတူယမန်နေက မဟာချိုင့်ထိုင်ယူနစ်ပုလိပ်ဖုန်းခွင်အနီး တွင်ထိုင်းပုလိပ်များအရပ်ဝတ်နှင့် လာသည်ကို မြင့်သဖြင့် ဘတ်မရှိသောမြန်မာအလုပ်သမားများက ထွက်ပြေးသွားခဲ့ကြသော်လည်းဘတ်(အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်ခွင့်လက်မှတ်)ရှိသူမြန်မာအလုပ်သမားမောင်အေးရွှေကထွက်မပြေးပဲ စက်ဘီးပေါ်တွင်ရပ်နေသည်။ထိုင်းပုလိပ်ကဘတ်ရှိကြောင်းသိရှိသဖြင့် အလုပ်သမားများကို အသိပေးလိုက်၍ဖမ်းမမိဟုယူဆလျက်ထိုးကြိတ်ရိုက်နှက်ကန်ကျောက်ခံရသည်။အခြားတစ်ယောက်ကလာရောက်၍တောင်းပန်သည်ကိုလည်းမျက်နှာကိုလက်သီးဖြင့်ထိုးနှက်ကန်ကျောက်ပြန်သဖြင့် အဆိုပါအလုပ်သမားနှစ်ယောက်မျက်နှာနှင့်ခန္ဓာကိုယ်တို့တွင်ဖူရောင်ဒဏ်ရာများပြင်ထန်စွာရရှိသွားကြောင်း မျက်မြင်အလုပ်သမား ကိုစောကပြောသည်။မဟာချိုင့်နယ်မြေသည်မြန်မာအလုပ်သမားသိန်းချီရှိပြီး။ထိုင်းပုလိပ်များဖမ်းဆီးငွေညှစ်သောနယ်မြေအဖြစ်အထူးနာမည်ကြီးသည်။လူကုန်ကူးခြင်း၊ရောင်းစားခံရခြင်းများဖြစ်ပွားလေ့ရှိရုံသာမက ထိုင်းဘာသာစကားကိုကျွမ်းကျင်စွာတတ်သော မွန်အမျိုးသားများနှင့်ပူးပေါင်းပြီးနေ့စဉ်နေ့တိုင်းမြန်မာအလုပ်သမားများကိုဖမ်းဆီးငွေညှစ်ခြင်းများရှိသည်။မဟာချိုင့်နယ်မြေအတွင်းရှိ ထိုင်းပုလိပ်တိုင်းတွင်ဘာသာပြန်မွန်တစ်ဦးစီထားရှိပြီးမြင်နေကျမဟုတ်သောမြန်မာအလုပ်သမားများကိုဖမ်းဆီးခြင်း၊ဘတ်မရှိသောမြန်မာအလုပ်သမားများကိုဖမ်းဆီးခြင်းကိုနေ့စဉ်နေ့တိုင်းလုပ်ကိုင်လျက်ရှိသောနယ်မြေဖြစ်ကြောင်းဒေသခံအလုပ်သမားများကပြောသည်။မဟာချိုင့်နယ်မြေတွင်ရှိသောနယ်မြေခံအလုပ်သမားသမားအရေးဆောင်ရွက်သည့်အဖွဲ့များမှာလည်းထိုင်းပုလိပ်များလူပွဲစားများခြေချင်းလိမလုပ်ကိုင်နေကြသည့်မတကားမှုများကို သိရှိသော်လည်းမြန်မာအလုပ်သမားများအတွက် ထိရောက်သည့်ကူညီဆောင်

ရွက်မှုကိုမလုပ်ဆောင်နိုင်လောက်အောင်နာမည်ဆိုးဖြင့်ကျော်ကြား သောနယ်မြေဖြစ်ကြောင်းမြန်မာအလုပ်  
သမားအရေးဆောင်ရွက်သူများကပြောသည်။

<http://jacbaburma.blogspot.com/>

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ဒုက္ခသည်များသတင်း

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မြန်မာဒုက္ခသည်နှင့် လူမှောင်ခိုကူးမှု

အပိုင်း (၁၁) မှာတော့ မလေးရှားက လူမှောင်ခိုကူးမှု ပြဿနာနဲ့ မလေးရှား အာဏာပိုင်တွေရဲ့  
တုံ့ပြန်ဖြေရှင်းမှုတွေ အကြောင်းကို တင်ပြထားပါတယ်။

[http://www.rfa.org/burmese/program\\_2/human\\_trafficking\\_feature.html](http://www.rfa.org/burmese/program_2/human_trafficking_feature.html)

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