

Military chiefs of a dozen countries, including Australia, condemn use of deadly force against Myanmar protesters

The death toll of 114 in the last 24 hours exceeds the previous high of between 74 and 90 people killed on March 14.

Australia, the United States, Britain, Japan, and South Korea joined together to condemn Myanmar's use of lethal force against unarmed civilians.

"A professional military follows international standards for conduct and is responsible for protecting - not harming - the people it serves," these officials said in a rare joint statement.

"We urge the Myanmar Armed Forces to cease violence and work to restore respect and credibility with the people of Myanmar that it has lost through its actions," the statement said.

As Myanmar's military celebrated the annual Armed Forces Day holiday with a parade Saturday in the country's capital, soldiers and police elsewhere killed scores of people while suppressing protests in the deadliest bloodletting since last month's coup.

The online news site Myanmar Now reported late Saturday that the death toll had reached 114.

A count issued by an independent researcher in Yangon who has been compiling near-real-time death tolls put the total at 107, spread over more than two dozen cities and towns. That's more than the previous high on March 14, which ranged from 74 to 90.

Australia's foreign minister, Marise Payne, said the deaths must stop.

"Australia strongly condemns the continued & horrific use of lethal force against civilians in Myanmar," she said in a statement posted on Twitter.

Marise Payne@MarisePayne

Australia strongly condemns the continued & horrific use of lethal force against civilians in Myanmar. We urgently call on the Myanmar security forces to exercise restraint, uphold the rule of law & allow the Myanmar people to exercise their rights to peaceful protest.

General Angus Campbell@CDF_Aust

Today I join Chiefs of Defence in condemning the use of lethal force against unarmed people in Myanmar. We urge Myanmar's security forces to cease violence. <https://bit.ly/3w4BJNn>

"We urgently call on the Myanmar security forces to exercise restraint, uphold the rule of law & allow the Myanmar people to exercise their rights to peaceful protest."

The European Union's delegation to Myanmar said that the 76th Myanmar Armed Forces Day "will stay engraved as a day of terror and dishonor."

"The killing of unarmed civilians, including children, are indefensible acts," it added.

US Ambassador Thomas Vajda in a statement said "security forces are murdering unarmed civilians."

"These are not the actions of a professional military or police force," he wrote. "Myanmar's people have spoken clearly: they do not want to live under military rule."

The death toll in Myanmar has been steadily rising as authorities grow more forceful in suppressing opposition to the Feb. 1 coup that ousted the elected government of Aung San Suu Kyi. The coup reversed years of progress toward democracy after five decades of military rule.

Figures collected by the Yangon researcher, who asked not to be named for his security, have generally tallied with the counts issued at the end of each day by the Assistance Association of Political Prisoners, which documents deaths and arrests and is widely seen as a definitive source. The Associated Press is unable to independently confirm the death tolls.

Up through Friday, the association had verified 328 deaths in the post-coup crackdown.

Junta chief Senior General Min Aung Hlaing did not directly refer to the protest movement when he gave his nationally televised Armed Forces Day speech before thousands of soldiers in Naypyitaw. He referred only to “terrorism which can be harmful to state tranquility and social security,” and called it unacceptable.



This year's event was seen as a flashpoint for violence, with demonstrators threatening to double down on their public opposition to the coup with more and bigger demonstrations. The protesters refer to the holiday by its original name, Resistance Day, which marks the beginning of a revolt against Japanese occupation in World War II.

State television MRTV on Friday night showed an announcement urging young people – who have been at the forefront of the protests and prominent among the casualties – to learn a lesson from those killed during demonstrations about the danger of being shot in the head or back.

The warning was widely taken as a threat because a great number of the fatalities

among protesters have come from being shot in the head, suggesting they have been targeted for death. The announcement suggested that some young people were taking part in protesting as if it was a game, and urged their parents and friends to talk them out of participating.



Military personnel participates in a parade on Armed Forces Day in Naypyitaw, Myanmar. Source: AAP

In recent days the junta has portrayed the demonstrators as the ones perpetrating violence for their sporadic use of Molotov cocktails. On Saturday, some protesters in Yangon were seen carrying bows and arrows. In contrast, security forces have used live ammunition for weeks against what have still been overwhelmingly unarmed and peaceful crowds.

The US Embassy said shots were fired Saturday at its cultural center in Yangon, though no one was injured.

The military government does not issue regular casualty counts, and when it has released figures, the totals have been a fraction of what independent parties such as the UN have reported. It has said its use of force has been justified to stop what it has called rioting.

In his speech Saturday, Min Aung Hlaing used the occasion to try to justify the overthrow of Suu Kyi's government, accusing it of failing to investigate irregularities in last November's general election, and repeating that his government would hold "a free and fair election" and hand over power afterward.



An injured anti-coup protester is brought in for medical treatment at a hospital in Latha Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Source: AAP

The military has claimed there were irregularities in the voting rolls for the last election, which Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy party won in a landslide.

The junta detained Suu Kyi on the day it took power and continues to hold her on minor criminal charges while investigating allegations of corruption against her that her supporters dismiss as politically motivated.

Phil Robertson, deputy Asia director for New York-based Human Rights Watch, said Saturday's events showed that the military, known in Myanmar as the Tatmadaw, should be prosecuted in international courts of law.

"This is a day of suffering and mourning for the Burmese people, who have paid for the Tatmadaw's arrogance and greed with their lives, time and time again," he said.

SOURCE AFP – SBS

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<https://www.sbs.com.au/news/military-chiefs-of-a-dozen-countries-including-australia-condemn-use-of-deadly-force-against-myanmar-protesters>

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