

DAWN

NEWS BULLETIN



Old Lady'92



Border Crises along the Thai- Burma and Bangladesh: Lead to instability of peace and security in the region

As the international community knows, tens of thousands of refugees got away their homeland in carrying whatever belongings they could along with them and escaped towards neighboring countries - Thailand: in eastern and Bangladesh and India, in the western part. Why that cause? What is the real platform upon that situation and who are responsible for such problems? It is the time for everybody to take into account deeply for solution to the problem.

Since 1962, in Burma, the military clique rule with iron-fist policy and attempt in whatever means and ways - creation of the racial and religious conflicts among the people that can lead misunderstanding is one of them - to prolong their power. In 1967, when the rice price skyrocketed, the military elite diverted the people by creating of the Sino - Burmese racial conflict. In 1988, as the economic crises through the whole country, the military regime created the racial and religious conflicts to turning the people away from demonstrations against them. Due to those conflicts occurred fleshly in Taunggyi, Mandalay and Mye Hte, many ethnic Muslims lost their many possessions also suffered human rights violations.

At the beginning of 1992, the Slorc started their dry season offensive attacks mainly to crush the democratic forces who settle along the Thai - Burma border area following the popular 1988 uprising. Many civilians crossed the border and fled into Thai soil to seek for their safety as they were faced press-ganging porters and accused rebel agents and forced to evacuate to a limited area. Sometimes, the Slorc troops invaded into Thai territory and take a base to attack the democratic forces from the rare. At the same time, the Slorc oppressed the Muslims living along the

western border with Bangladesh in systematically pushing into the extreme patriotic and creation of racial conflict by instigating, especially the Arakanese - the hatred of different races and religions, to consider them the saviors as they did before - to regain the people's support and to save theirs lost self-respect in the world community. There has been high tensions with the Bangladesh government following the result of many ethnic Muslims were oppressed and forced eviction.

According to the US Information Service, the refugees in Bangladesh will be assisted as the refugees seeking shelter in the Thai soil are aided by some social NGOs. But, without healing the real existence, such kind of solution - consider them only as the refugee of natural disaster is no longer good. No one should take into consider that only armed conflicts can create instability in the region.

Thus, the ousting of the military dictatorship and the establishment of democratic country only can free the troubles of people suffered in Burma and the responsibilities depend on every human being that obey the United Nations Charter and observe peace and stability in the region.

Especially, according to the section (1) of the United Nations Charter - "The purpose of the United Nations are: (1) To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and..." - the United Nations should consider effectively and solve the problems where tens of thousands of human beings are facing various kinds of torture, death and homeless.

MESSAGE

On the instruction from H. E. Lech Walesa, president of the Republic of Poland, I have the honor and privilege to convey the following telegraphic message:

Mrs. Aung San Suu Kyi,
Rangoon, Burma

Madam!

I received with great satisfaction the news on awarding to You the Nobel Peace Prize. The decision of the Norwegian Committee reflects the recognition of the international opinion for Your struggle for democracy and human rights.

The Poles, by peaceful and self-limited revolution secured and independence for the motherland and freedom for the nation. They know how many efforts and sacrifices it requires. In this solemn moment I am with You, Madam, with all my heart. I admire Your courage and perseverance. The world needs peace and skill to settle politically of all conflicts. You, Madam, are one of these who show the way how to achieve these objectives.

The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize on the leader of "Solidarity" in 1981 was the success of my motherland _ Poland. This distinction meant recognition for our persistent struggle for freedom of the state and the nation.

I wish You, Madam, the same perseverance and similar recognition to that I was accorded by the Polish nation which elected me its president.

Please accept, Madam, my congratulations and the most sincere wishes.

The Nobel Peace Prize Winner
and the President of the
Republic of Poland
Lech Walesa

Warsaw, October 14, 1991

BURMA TODAY

**Yesterday is gone.
Tomorrow has not come
We only have today.**

**Good will overcome evil
Right will overcome wrong
Human dignity will triumph
over tyranny**

Burma has been crippled by thirty years of wasteful spending under an incompetent and corrupt government which has only brought chaos.

The prices for basic commodities are soaring. It is the saddest and most horrible thing to have happened to this nation. Many senior military officers have unusual wealth for their position. Nothing seems to be getting better. Burma is sinking into a turbulent financial period. Most people do not even talk about politics in public for fear of being overheard. Workers must rely on the news propagated by the state-run television, radio and newspapers. Torture and mistreatment of political prisoners by the military are still rife. The much-feared Defense Service Intelligence is run by the ruthless Major General Khin Nyunt, who is regarded as the real power after Ne Win in Burma today.

Indiscriminate detention of people, and severe restriction of the press and political activities still continues. The Burmese people need the world to know about the real situations in their country. The military leaders are playing a shrewd game for their personal survival. Their brutality on the people is unceasing. The military's supposed economic and political reforms are the problems instead of the solutions. They still hold ultimate power in Rangoon. As long as the power remains in their hands, everything is bound to get worse in Burma. We must act today because the recognition of human rights extends beyond the borders.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SHAN STATE

On 17 July 1991, 13 Slorc soldiers from LIR 224 based in Keng Tung visited an orchard of an Akha race family in Wan Pawn block of Keng Tung. During their visit, a 12 years old Akha girl who looking after the orchard was barbarously raped by them. The girl died of that case 3 days after taken to the hospital.

Duration From earl September to the end of November 1991.

The Slorc scheduled to construct a new hydroelectric power station, estimated expense is 400 million Kyats, in Mong Kown area in Keng Tung Township of eastern Shan State. But 20 million Kyats, half of the total estimation is to be collected forcibly from the owners of the electric meter box _ 50,000 Kyats per a new one and 3,000 Kyats for the old one that had taxed for a long time. As the rate is so high from the normal, no one can afford it and decide to live without any electricity instead of attempting to own the highly charged meter box.

Three hundred households living for many years in Naung Kawng ward, situated on the way to the airfield in Keng Tung, were forced to move by the Slorc and that caused 9,000 acres of farm and rice cultivation area to be deserted.

The Slorc Light Infantry Regiments No. 224 and 225 in Keng Tung and LIR 226 in Loi Mwe forced and exploited the villagers and the skillful carpenters in building their military compounds and barracks by giving without any daily wages for several months till the constructions were completed.

Each township in eastern Shan State

was forced to donate 100,000 Kyats in constructing 'Sathuratha Tumingala' pagoda in Loi Mwe township. Nine townships in the eastern Salween were forced to offer 900, 000 Kyats whether it was contrary to their will and generosity. Moreover, they also order the villagers that a person from each household must attend the foundation laying ceremony or 50 Kyats was fined. On the ceremonial day, the truck over turned and caused 2 persons died on the spot and 32 others got injured and 2 out of them were in serious condition as their limbs were broken. Beside, there was no adequate date when the construction must finish and the Slorc contrived to get some more money by demanding 50,000 Kyats for each unit of telephone set to be installed in the private building. But as the price was so high, no one can afford to pay it.

On 10 September 1991 at 9:00 p.m., a young man Sai Mart (22) years old, son of Sein Htun and Pa Nang Moan from Wan Mainkh Ho Waing of ward 3, tried to pass a small car with his motorcycle along the road. As the road is too narrow to pass through, he fell down beside the road because of off balance. Although he did not make any effort to block the car from proceeding, the Slorc officers and soldiers from LIRs 224 and 225 in the small car got off: punched, and kicked him while asking why he ignored the Army officer's car. That torture faced him death at Keng Tung Hospital.

Place Kham Hti Paing Luang, Keng Taong area in Mong Nai Township, Southern Shan state

At 9:30 p.m. on 22 September 1991,

more than 40 Slorc soldiers led by Capt. Than Aung under the command of LIR 247 arrived Naung Hee ward of Mwe Taw village in Mong Nai village and looted the eatable things, a pair of shoes and a torch light at Lung Cee Na and Pa La's house caused the couple lost 400 Kyats in currency. The woman asked the looters to give money for her loss. The soldiers replied, "We have nothing and do this to fill our stomachs. So, you need to ask no more."

On 24 September 1991, company No. 1 of LIR 247 led by Maj. Ye Myint and Capt. Than Myint arrested 60 years old male named Lung Kiye Nar Lai from Wan Naung Circle of Kong Tee village in Mong Nai Township. They accused him of support the resistance forces and on the following day they tortured him to death.

At about 7 p.m. on 5-10-91, eighty personnel strong Slorc patrol company No. 2, under the command of LIR 247, led by Maj. Ye Myint and Capt. Than Aung arrived Kham Hti Paing Luang village and surprisingly and suddenly opened fire on a house, caused 3 people killed _ Paw Sarg (30 years, male), Ike Hsi (25 years, male) and Paw Sarg Hsarm (30 years, male) _ and one other, Paw Sarg Htarm, 27 years old male was seriously injured.

Duration 4-12 -91 to 17- 12-91
Place Mong Nai Township, Southern Shan State

On 4 December 1991, the company No. 4 of the LIR 247 led by second commanding officer Capt. Tun Than patrolled Pa Sar Ti Sauc village and forced all the villagers to evacuate Toan Hoong village without any advanced notification. They also warned that anyone found in the village would be regarded as

insurgents and shot to death. The villagers, therefore, had to move urgently with about 60 carts including 30 carts borrowed from the nearest village, for transportation their possessions to the new village in Nam San township. At that event, as they had to take for speedy transportation, at least half of their belongings were lost or stolen.

On the following day, the same company reached that village again and opened fire into the village as a threats to the villagers dare not live and a cow was shot dead. Following these threats, brutality and gross human rights violations, 134 villagers from 27 households crossed the Salween river and fled Mong Toan Township, 76 villagers from 14 households fled Mong Pan Township in Southern Shan State, 34 villagers from 4 households fled Nam San and 9 people from 2 households fled Nar Paw village in Kung Hein Township. All 253 villagers left almost everything exception of some possessions that they could carry on their backs. The remaining 380 villagers from 62 households were forced to move Toan Hoong village. The victims had to leave their homes, ripen paddy, farms and orchards.

On 6 December 1991, the same company came to Tong Hoong village and then forced another 15 households along with 15 bullock-carts who were temporarily staying there to the relocation site in Mong Nai Township.

Between 5 to 17 December 1991, during the days when the villagers were fleeing from that dangerous threat, one year old Lung May Hta's son, 7 months old Pe Leian's son and 6 months old Lung Kung Tala's daughters were died of fever due to extreme cold and rough journey in deep jungle.

Thirty Buddhist monks and novices living in the monastery of that village and depend on the villagers' offertories of food, robe, shelter and medicine could no longer concentrate on meditation as there are no villagers there. Although the 95 per cent of the Slorc troops are Buddhist they ignored entirely the purpose of this serious concern. Therefore, the monks went to Mong Nai and requested the officers from LIS 248 to find a solution to that religious problem. As the Slorc could not effort to turn down the monks' request and allowed only 15 households from Mong Nain to resettle in Pa Sar Ti Sauc village. But as they

did not take into account of the remaining of the driven-out, no one dare resettle in their village.

On 17 December 1991, 62 villagers from Pa Sar Ti Sauc left Toan Hoong, passed through the remote jungle and mountainous area and reached Nam Cart village near the Thai -Burma border 2 days after crossing the Salween river.

The losses and damages suffered by the innocent villagers are:

The household materials, commodities and groceries for trade including a small amount of gold and jewelry are worth 329,420 Kyats; fruits and vegetable farms with the ripe paddy to be harvested are worth 289,000 Kyats; the agricultural products such as seasonal crops, rice, paddy, beans and sesamum seeds in the store for consumption, trade, and next cultivation are worth 605,160 Kyats; the loss of cattle, pigs and fowls are worth 23,000 Kyats and the total losses and damages excluding 4 invaluable ancient statues of the Lord Buddha which have been stolen or lost are worth 1, 246,580 Kyats. The great and unfathomable loss is their lifelong possessed rice fields and farms handed down by their ancestors.

LET US BE HONEST AND ADMIT THAT, IT WAS NOT ONLY THE RULING CLIQUE THAT WAS GUILTY, BUT THE PEOPLE AS WELL, WHO ALLOWED THE CLIQUE TO DO WHATEVER IT WANTED. PERMITTING CRIMES IS ALSO A FORM OF PARTICIPATING IN THEM, AND HISTORICALLY, WE ARE USED TO PERMITTING THEM."

YEVGENY YEVTUSHENKO

A TRIP TO AUNG HUM RAI

Mae Hong Son, a beautiful city of least air pollution in Northern Thailand, is about 40 Kilometers far away from the Thai - Burma border where Burmese students are staying in. To reach that camp, one can afford by renting a car or to take daily passengers' truck and has to pass 5 Thai villages in the North West of the city where mountain tribes live named Pan Mu, Mockjanpeh, Hwaykhan, Nampapet and MaKhaysom _ about one and a half hour from the camp.

The nearest village to the camp is Pan Yum, on the Thai side set up by the villagers 2 years ago after fleeing the offensive attacks of the Slorc army. At the beginning, they took refuge on the Thai soil and later, were forced to move by the Thai authorities. They, therefore, appealed them to let them staying on the border line where they set up the village to get safety from the attack of the Slorc troops. To reach that point they had to bribe the Thai authorities for many times. Even though they are working very hard seven days a week for their living, are hardly to survive and have to depend on the humanitarian aids of individual and NGOs. Shortages of food, lack of medicines and medical assistance and any kind of treatment, bare of cloths and malnutrition are very familiar to them. Students from Aung Hum Rai camp provide their health care and the educational system for their children as they can.

Aung Hum Rai is one of the ABSDF camp situated on the mountain range 15 minutes walk from the village. The huts are constructed orderly with bamboo and thatch roof made by themselves. There is also a ground for roll call and a flag of fighting peacock is hoisted. Everyday, at 6:00 p.m., all the students in the camp have to assemble, salute and vow to keep marching until victory. Their voice reflect their belief, objectives Firm determination towards the way to democracy in their motherland. Their voices still echo in my ears and their manners are occupied until fallen asleep.

As the night is very cold, the students have to make fire in each hut or they cannot sleep under such kind of weather. All the students exceptions of the sick and who are on duty for cooking have to get up at 5:30 a.m. to take physical exercises at the top of the mountain range and the echo of their voice can be heard from a distant place.

Daily time table for the students in the camp is:

- Get up at 5:30 a. m
- Salute the flag at 7:00 a.m.
- Have breakfast at 9:30 a.m.
- After breakfast, some are on duty, according to their rotation, in the farms (planning the various kinds of vegetables, growing the paddy and feeding the breeding animals), some are for collecting fire woods, some for teaching and health care in the camp and also in the village s and some for security
- Political study is from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p. m
- 4.00 p.m. to 5:55 p. m is for dinner and private hour
- Salute the flag at 6:00 p.m.
- And 10:30 is bed time

This is a regular time table when there is in stability and no more offensive attack of the Slorc troops.

At 4:30 p.m., I got a chance to discuss with the students on a bamboo bench.

Ko Naing said, "We were just the students then and our experiences in the classroom and hardship facing in the jungle is quite different but it gradually teach us how to resist well."

Aung Aung said, "When I was sick, I felt homesick and also depressed. But they no longer occupied me for a long time. May firm decision and my friends encourage me to stand firmly and to be in the right position. "

Phyu Nge said, "We are brothers and sisters and we work in collective leadership in practicing democracy. We strongly believe that we must win Ne Win and the Slorc gang and can establish our motherland where there is no dictatorship at all."

Ah Maung said with his eyes were wet, "I'm not a skillful medic yet. I want to learn more about the medicines than I have studied. Minority people not only in Pan Yum village but also inside Burma badly need health care and they are so confident to the students in many ways and means. Inside Burma, I have never got a chance to study the medical and related fields because we are very poor."

Kyaw Oo said, "I was only a 10th standard student in Burma. But now I am a teacher for the children of the ethnic minorities. They are in a hungry and thirsty of education. They are the fundamental generation for future Burma." Staring at the sun set and then continued "I miss my classroom so. I have rare opportunity to appreciate the fallings of the Burmese students who are struggling for their rights. They are very young. They sacrificed all they had in their young lives –classroom, attachment of the families – to keep on their striving. As human being, they love peaceful living and sometimes that cause them to feel homesick. But I'm sure that they will never give up their struggle until they can achieve and reach their goal – Democracy."

On my way back as I saw big pile of logs and seafood in Thailand that made me very sick. They only represent the bullets for the Burmese people.
Support from the International Community is called!

Ma Thet (601)

SUPPORT FROM UNITED STATES OF BURMA RELIEF COMMITTEE

United States of Burma Relief Committee

2201 Chelmsford . Newark, Delaware 19713 . (302) 737 - 7758

All Burma Students' Democratic Front
Central Committee
G. P. O. Box 1352
Bangkok 10500, Thailand

January 5, 1992

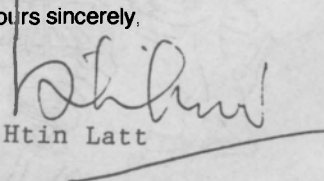
Dear Ko Naing Aung & E. C. Members:

We thank you for your letter of December 26, 1991 and we wish all the best to the new Executive Committee members for your commitment to struggle for democracy in Burma. We on our part will try our best to assist you in achieving your goal.

The purpose of this letter is to confirm that the Macintosh Classic computer and the printer Dr. Khin Maung Kywe brought back with him from the U. S. are our donation to ABSDF for its officeuse.

Regarding funding, I suggest you should see Daw Khin Pyone of USBRC, Bangkok. We have talked to her today the situation relating to it.

Yours sincerely,


Htin Latt

cc: DKP, USBRC, Bangkok

NEW FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN BURMA

The junta's Planning, Trade and Finance Minister Brig - Gen. David Abel and Agriculture and Forestry Minister Lt. - Gen. Chit Swe said that they have received many foreign investment proposals including those calling for 80 to 90 years' implementation. Abel also claimed that foreign investments have totaled 1.5 billions Kyats (about US\$ 245 million). Since the Slorc promulgated the foreign investment law in November 1988 and 800 millions kyats out of this total was invested in the petroleum sectors. (WPD From 11 to 20 December 1991)

On 12 December 1991, a visiting mission of the IMF led by Mr J. R. Dodsworth, met with Brig-Gen. David Abel, Minister for Planning, Trade and Finance. The mission submitted its findings and assessments of the economic and financial situation of Burma. (WPD 13.12.91)

Myanmar Airways will extend its flights to Jakarta with effects from 9 January 1992. The current flight No. UB 243/244 will fly Rangoon

- Singapore - Jakarta - Singapore -Rangoon. (WPD 14.12.91)

China's Huaxia Hainan Development Construction and Business Company loaned US\$ 20 million without any interest to the Burmese military regime and it will be used in purchasing rails, engines, coaches, and linkage rail equipment from "HHDCBC." (WPD 17.12.91)

On 17 December 1991, David Abel revealed that the "Visa Credit Card" that is going to be used now is one of the biggest Credit Card business in the world. The Myanmar World Trade Bank signed a contract for credit card business with American Express Company Ltd, one of the American company investing in Burma, in October 1974. (WPD 18.12.91)

On 18 December 1991, Brig-Gen David Abel received the Executive Director of the Asian Development Bank, Mr Tan Son Chun and discussed bilateral economic cooperation between Burma and ADB. (WPD 18.12.91)



Burma is the country that ratified the International Convention on Forced Labor. But now, Rangoon military regime has been violating the convention by forcing thousands of civilians to serve as porters for their military offensives against the ethnic groups, and democratic forces including students and monks.

Following are the some parts of the suffering of the civilians, who were forced to serve as porters during the Slorc's dry season offensive attack against Manaplaw starting in December, revealed by themselves in an interview with the students' leaders.

Place At the front line in Pa Pun Township, Western bank of the Salween river

| | |
|----------|---|
| 1. Name | Ma San (Has 6 children) |
| Age | 42 |
| Born | 1311 B E. |
| Parents | U Hpo Chit & Daw Kyar Sein |
| Religion | Buddhist |
| Race | Karen |
| Native | Kaw Lon Kyun village, Hlaing Bwe Township |
| Husband | Ko Kyi Htwe (Timber laborer) |
| Address | Kamamaung village |

Ma San earned her household's living by selling some vegetables and basic commodities at Kaw Ka Reik and Mae Seik Pass. As each of them worked as hard as they could, they were listed to the middle class. On Monday night of 17-12-91, the Slorc troops came and rounded up her house by the order of the Tactical Commander of Kamamaung and she was arrested for her husband and children. The operation started at night of the same day and over 1,000 soldiers, mainly from Light Infantry Regiment 4 and Infantry Regiment 1 of LID 66, Light Infantry Regiment 207 of LID 22 and Light Infantry Regiment 8 of LID 44 were involved. Daw San and other 30 females had to accompany the Auxiliary Artillery Company. The total number of the female porters in that operation was over 90 and they are from Kamamaung, Ta Ku Seik, Ohn Daw, Mi Zai, Ta Khwart Hpo, Pay Pin Seik and Mae Seik villages. They were captured while their husbands were at works and the Slorc soldiers said they had to capture them because of their husbands' absence. Out of them 40 were between 40 and 50 years, 30 were under 40 and the rest were under 20. Daw San had to carry 12 - 60 mm mortar shells. They were scolded when they could not carry their loads and when one of them run away on the half way, all

were treated without giving any food and water the whole day. Both males and females were fed up only a plate of rice for a meal while the Slorc soldiers were having tinned fish, tinned bean, some other meat and fried fish paste. They had no idea to share the porters and whenever arrived at any village, they captured and killed some domestic animals - pigs, cows, and goats - without the owners' permission, as foodstuff for the operation. Then, the porters were fed up with only a little salt and watery bean curry. When they had to climb the mountains, only half dishes of watery rice soup were fed up because of shortage of water. Sick porters were lack of treatment. Daw San and other 4 female who escaped were fade, feeble and depression when they met us.

| | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 2. Name | Daw Khin Mya (Has five children) |
| Age | 32 |
| Born | 1960 |
| Parents | U Aung Tin & Daw Than Khin |
| Religion | Buddhist |
| Race | Karen |
| Native | Mee Pone village, Shwe Gun Township |
| Address | Kamamaung |
| Husband | U Maung Aye (carpenter) |

17. 12.91 on Monday, while Daw Khin Mya and Khin Khin Saw were collecting the fire woods in the forest near their village, the soldiers from Slorc Infantry Regiment No. 1 arrived and forced them to serve as porters for two days as they could not search for the males and captured them. Daw Khin Mya had to accompany them because only her eldest daughter, 12 years old, was at home and her husband was away. She had to be a part of the Auxiliary Artillery Company, under the command of LID 66 and forced to carry 12 artillery shells for 22 days till fighting was taken place. Sometimes, soldiers took off their combat boots and inserted in her basket. At 5:00 a.m, they started to climb the mountains till 11.00 a.m. and to reach the summit they had passed 13 mountains. At the top, as there was no water, the male porters had to carry water at the bottom and then they cooked. The porters were fed up only a cover of hankaw (lunch box) rice soup. They suffered terribly cold and faced with many troubles as they did not have any spare clothes. Before she escaped, about 40 female porters and over 50 male porters were decreased to 20 females and 30 males as they were fleeing. Some females were released under the command of the operation commander and some were missing and heard any word about them. The porters were faced with many troubles such as not enough of food, scolded, beaten and sometimes had to carry the loads of the escaped porters and treated without any food or drinking water when other fled. They were even threatened to step

PORTER INTERVIEW



on the mine fields when the fighting took place. She could not bear the trouble any longer and decided to flee on 9 January 1992 and climbed down from the posting mountain. She was in poor health, fear all the time and was tearful while telling the events.

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| 3. Name | Ma Thanda Soe |
| Age | 16 (Virgin) |
| Born | 1337 B. E |
| Education | 3 RD standard |
| Parents | U Shwe & Daw Htay Tin |
| Brothers and sisters | Than Than Soe, Pho Day, Naw Dah, Dwe La Htoo and Chae Chae Phoe |
| Race | Karen |
| Native | Kyauk Kwin village, Shwe Gun Township |
| Religion | Buddhist |
| Address | Kamamaung |

She was arrested with Daw Khin Mya while gathering the fire woods by the soldiers from Slorc Infantry Regiment No. 1 under the command of LID 66. The soldiers said it would last only two days to serve as porter and she decided to be a part of them because her father was over 60 and in poor health and the rest were female and not strong enough to do that exception of her. She was not free until it lasted over 20 days and was suffered various kinds of troubles that she could no longer bear and fled.

Thanda Soe, along with Daw San and Daw Khin Mya, had to serve in the Auxiliary Artillery Company and carried 4-81 mm Mortar shells. A shell weight over 3 viss and the man who are strong enough can carry only 6 shells. But she had to carry 4 shells and that cause her shoulders torn and the bruises still remained. The load was so heavy to carry and when she could not and cried, the soldiers came and scolded, beat and threatened her they would arrest all her family members and put them in the jail if she fled. Sometimes they left her without feeding any food. Her dress was torn because of swear and the weight of the

load.

As she had to walk the whole day and sometimes was not able to sleep, she came to suffer malnutrition and her blood pressure was down to 90/40. She could not walk any longer and suffered more as she was very young. She dared not speak openly to us as she was still afraid of the Slorc soldiers. The Operation Tactical Command posted at the Kamamaung village and they controlled all the villagers' future living. Even though the villagers feared all the time and depressed, they dared not speak openly about their sufferings.

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| 4. Name | Khin Khin Saw |
| Age | 20 |
| Born | 1972 |
| Education | 4th standard |
| Religion | Buddhist |
| Race | Arakanese |
| Parents | U Aung Kyaw Tha (died) & Daw KhinMya |
| Brother & sister | U Saw Maung and Hla Khin Nu |
| Occupation | Sale flowers and fire sticks |
| Native | Lae Ma Taw, Akyab, Arakan State (Migrated to Kamamaung last year) |
| Address | Kamamaung |

On 17 December 1991, she was arrested by the Slorc soldiers from Infantry Regiment No. 1 under the command of LID 66, while she was gathering the fire woods. She was forced to serve as a porter because her elder brother was not at home. She had to carry 4 - 81 mm mortar shells. Her family was very poor and hardly to survive the social problems. Even though she could manage her escape, she was still afraid of the District Slorc and their soldiers.

5. Name Pho Tha Kyi (has 7 children)





Address Mae Thein village, Hlaing Bwe Township
Occupation Farmer

In the last week of December, villagers in Kamamaung were arrested by the militias and his eldest daughter Ma Aye Thein, 15, who stayed with her aunt was also under arrest and he exchanged to serve as a porter for her. He had to sleep at Kamamaung Tactical Command for one night. And the following day, he had to be a part of the Office Group of Light Infantry Slorc Regiment No. 4 under the command of LID 66 and forced to carry 12 - 60 mm mortar shells. He was fed up only a small plate of rice and a little salt for a meal and even a little of watery bean curry was very rare. When they had to climb and pass the mountains, they were fed up only a little rice soup because of not enough water. He was beaten with rifle butt and bamboo sticks at kneel also the whole body when he could not make effort to carry the loads. On the way, a man who was about 60, was too hungry and ate the leaves grown by the road side. After suffering diarrhea, he faced death as he was lack of treatment. He was abandoned there. The officers and even other classes did not mention or call their name each other and they were also very secret about their posts. He had escaped while the battle was broken out and exchanged fire artillery shells and met us on 12 January 1992.

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| 6. Name | Ko Htun Kyaw |
| Age | 30 |
| Occupation | Selling ice sticks |
| Religion | Buddhist |
| Race | Burmese |
| Born | 1962 |
| Parents | U Taw Zin & Daw Pan Kywe |
| Wife | Daw Khin Nyo |
| Address | Martaban, Paung Township, Mon State. |

In the last week of December 1992, he was arrested with others while the Slorc troops blocked the Martaban Railway

Station and arrested the civilians to serve as porters. After that they were sent to No. 9 Slorc Light Infantry Regiment in Kyaik Kaw that was under the command of LID 44 and they were left without feeding anything. The following morning, they were transferred to the military column 2 of No. 108 Light Infantry Regiment under the command of LID. 66. He had to carry 6 -84 mm mortar shells, 1 - 81 mm mortar shell, a hovel and sometimes combat boots of the troops. They had to dig the trenches and bankers everyday where they camped. Water was only for the troops and the porters were given no more. The porters had to suck the core of banana plants instead of water when they felt thirsty. They were treated shin-rolling with bamboo sticks and bayoneted when they walked slowly while climbing the mountains. There were about 100 persons in the Office Group; they cooked only 70 tins (condensed tin) of rice for a meal and the soldiers ate fast. Only a small meal of the rest was fed up to the porters with a little salt and a table-spoon of watery bean curry according to their rations, while the soldiers were eating tinned curry, beans and fried fish paste. He could not bear these troubles any longer and fled and reached the liberated area on 13 January 1992.

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| 7. Name | Ko Thaug Han |
| Age | 36 |
| Address | Martaban |

He was arrested at the Martaban Railway Station and was transferred to No. 9 Slorc Infantry Regiment in Kyaik Kaw. He had to carry 12 - 60mm mortar shells and faced with many troubles the same as Ko Htun Kyaw. Starting from 11 January 1992 and the following days, the battles took place seriously and they had to dig the trenches for the whole day without given any water. The soldiers said water was only for them and not concerned with the porters, and beat them. They were fed up only 3 tins of rice per five person for a meal.

| | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| 8. Name | Ko Tin Aye |
| Age | 39 |
| Religion | Hindu -Buddhist |
| Occupation | Goldsmith and reaping paddy |
| Address | Thein Za Yat, Mon State. |

As the district Slorc checked their household register they said the name of his eldest daughter (19), has been never found in it and summoned him to the office to register her name. When he reached the office, the chairman found fault with him and arrested. The following morning, he was sent to the Police Station and lasted there for 2 days, and then transferred to No. 9 Slorc Light Infantry Regiment in Kyaik Kaw. After that, he was again sent to No. 8 Light Infantry Regiment under the command of LID 66 and had to carry 4 - 84 mm mortar shells and a hovel. They had to pass nearly 17 mountains and his sufferings were the same as others.

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| 9. Name | U Ah Htun |
| Age | 43 |
| Occupation | Farmer |

Continued on Page.(13)

PAGODA EXCAVATION

People of the world are enjoying the right to worship a religion in which they have their faith. Since the majority of the people of Burma are Buddhists, Burma is known as a Buddhist country. Pagodas, images and monasteries built in various parts of Burma are depicting the religious and cultural heritage, and archaeological pride of Burma.

Ugly events which could over-shadow such glory has occurred in Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State. There is a historic pagoda in a village in Thanbyuzayat Township which was built during the World War II by the Japanese troops with an intention to pay tribute to tens of thousands of porters perished there on the notorious **Death Railway**.

* In 1982 the government of Ne Win arrested a number of people who tried to repair that Pagoda.

* In 1989 troops of the Slorc (State Law and Order Restoration Council) led by Saw Maung excavated the bottom of the Pagoda to explore the interior.

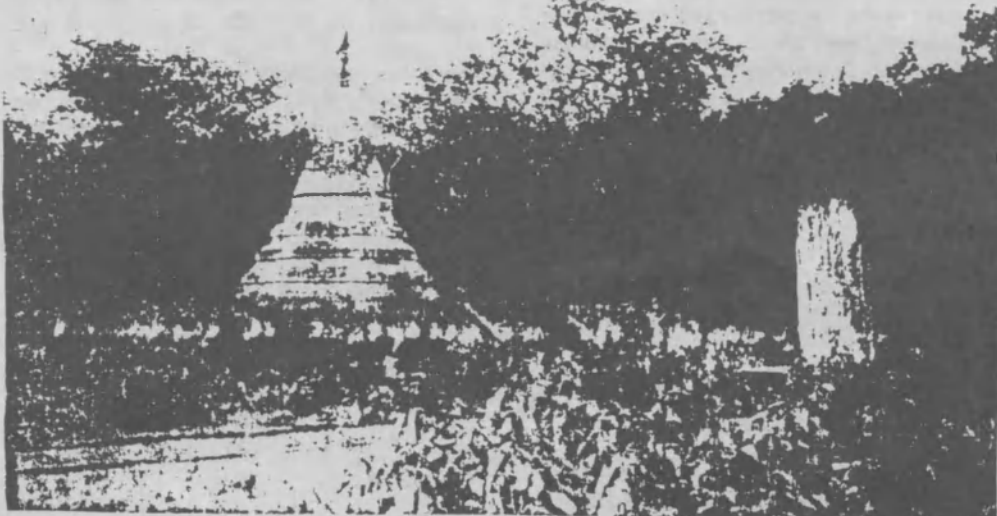
The construction of '**Death Railway**,' a major link between Burma and Thailand, began in January 1942 and ended on October 25, 1943. About 120,000 porters from Burma together with tens of thousands of prisoners of war of the allied armies were forced to work in the construction of 4149 Km long railway. Tens of thousands of succumbed to fatigue, malaria, cholera and bombing attacks by the allied air force. The records of this tragedy can be found in various history books in Burma. It is also described in a book written in Japanese by a prominent Tokyo University Professor Mr. O'tate Sunejo entitled Burma Under The Military Administration During Japanese Occupation. Burmese people as well as the Japanese people will never be able to forget such a distressing tragedy.

Being shaken by such a painful tragedy Commander Yama Bootie, the commanding officer of 5805 regiment, praying for the exoneration of hatred by the Burmese people, constructed this pagoda on February 26, 1943, at the western end of **Death Railway** where it meets the Moulmein -Ye railway, in south-west Burma. To express his good intention he named the pagoda '**YAN PYE CEDI**' ; which means ' pagoda for terminating the enmity' ; to the local people the pagoda is more popularly known as '**LWUN CEDI**' '(pagoda of mourning).

In 1976, a group of Japanese citizens representing the Railways Veterans Association (Japan) visited the pagoda and posted a monumental inscription there. Regarding the completeness of the characteristics of the pagoda and also due to it's purposeful meaning, the Burmese people are worshipping the pagoda with their utmost towering faith. Some Japanese citizens visited the pagoda annually and worshipped, performed sacred offerings, and also accomplished some repair works. The BSPP (Burmese Socialist Programme Party) regime led by Ne Win and the present military junta Slorc committed crimes against Buddhism by harassing against **YAN PYE CEDI**.

In 1982 a group of Japanese citizens visited the pagoda as usual. The group accompanied by some officials of Ne Win's regime approached the venerable monk U Aubhasa, the guardian monk of the village monastery, and seek his advice on Buddhist formalities to repair the pagoda and also requested him to help them.

The venerable monk consulted the matter with the village elders and began to work for the repair project. But the monk and the village elders who were involved in the repair task were arrested by the military regime. The regime then issued an order prohibiting the public from



any kind of repair. From that time on the local Mon people, being decent and intimidated by the junta, dared not attempt to describe to disclose anything about the event.

After the coup in 1988, the Slorc sent a detachment of troops to the pagoda. As soon as they arrived at the pagoda in April 1989, they cordoned off the area constructing barbed wire fence. The area was declared restricted area. A bamboo fence was also added so that no one could see what was going on inside. The soldiers excavated the bottom of the pagoda, explored the interior and took away gems and valuables stuck inside when the pagoda was constructed. The leader of that expedition was a major named Kyaw Swa.

While the troops were busy with their excavation, a high school student named Kyaw Kyaw, who is the organizer of the Basic Education Students' Federation Union (Mon State), Thanbyuzayat Township, pretending to be a goat-herd, tried to approach the cite and observed the proceeding there. The security guard arrested him at the gun point. Fortunately, he was released after intensive interrogation. During that time a company of Mon Liberation Army led by commander Htun was secretly stationed in the near bushes. Although the Mon revolutionaries were in a favorable position to surprise the enemy, they have to ignore that rare opportunity to avoid the danger that would certainly befall on the local people. Also during those days a group of Japanese citizens visited the place as usual. They were diverted to another pagoda nearby. The visitors, noticing the variation, protested referring to the map. But the military authorities stubbornly stuck to their original plan and turned down the protest. The savage crime of the Slorc could be seen in the photographs attached. Maung Kyaw Kyaw who has seen the crime himself is now with us. He is eager to present his own experience to those who would like to interview him.

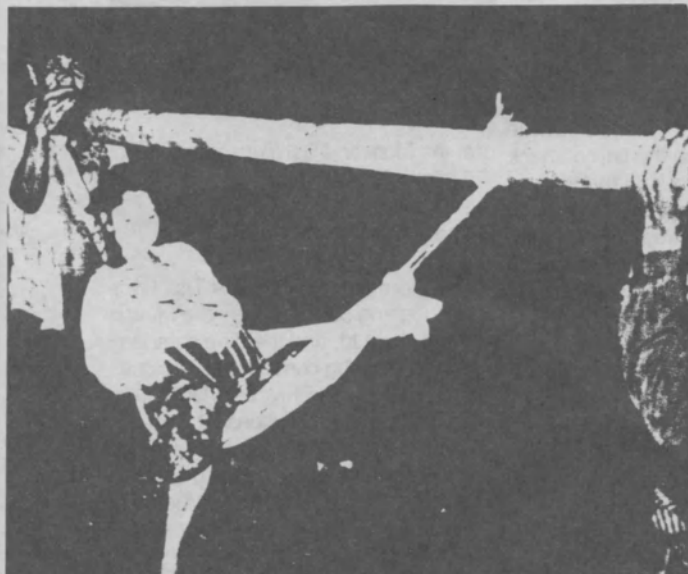


We would like to request the International Buddhist Associations to condemn this act of barbarism of the military regime and support the oppressed Burmese people whose freedom of worship is drastically violated by the savage military dictators who are pretending to be humble Buddhists.

Since the construction of this pagoda was initiated by a Japanese with an intention of peace, we would like to request the Japanese government and the Japanese people to take actions against the devilish military dictators of Burma, who spoiled that splendid intention.

We would like to appeal to the United Nations and the international organizations to take drastic actions against the torturous military regime.

Continued from Page .(11)



Address Mae Thein village

He was arrested, in the first week of December, by the Slorc troops from No. 28 Infantry Regiment on his way to Htan Ta Bin village to buy some cooking oil. He had to stay at that regiment for two days and then was transferred to LID 44 along with other 111 porters and finally sent to LID 88. LID 88 was combination of 1,000 soldiers from Light Infantry Regiment No. 14, Infantry Regiment No. 8 and a tactical command. When he escaped, about 70 porters remained there. He saw with his own eyes that the dead body of Ko Tha Aye from Hlaing Bwe, was left without buried. As the porters were fleeing, the slorc troops fed up the remaining porters only a small meal with a little salt and watery beans curry as a punishment.

There were many porters who could not meet us and died in the jungle. Many were recaptured and then faced with various methods of tortures.

combined strength of Slorc soldiers from 3 battalions of the LIDs 33 and 44 deployed in those offensives entered the village. The Slorc troops burnt down the Azin's monastery and only stone steps remained, the tin roofing is now scattering on the ground and many other buildings including the hospital exception of only the church were reduced to the ashes. The nearby **Cedi** stands shot with the bullet holes.



THE NEW INFLUX OF REFUGEES

It was reportedly known that following the attacks - fired more than 100 artillery shells - started on 1 January 1992, at least 600 people crossed the border to Thai villages: Ban Poeng Khlong, Ban Le Tong Khu and Ban Mae Chan after the Slorc forces shelled. About 200 Karens have fled from a village near Azin Camp, a few kilometers from the Thai - Burma border opposite Tambon Mae Chan of Umphang District, after about 1,000



Meanwhile, another 400 Karen villagers fled Ye Kyaw camp opposite Bang Wang Pha of Mae Ramat District to refugee camps at Ban Huay Kraloke in Mae Sot District and at Ban Dong Pa Khiao in Mae Ramat District. In the early third week of January, More than 200 Karen villagers fled into Tha Sae District and about 300 Thai villagers in the border village near the battle site also left their houses for safe areas away from the battle following the fierce attack started during the second week by an estimated 700 soldiers from LIR 224 and 17 of the Slorc army at Yuaheaylu, about 30 kilometers from the Tha Sae District border.

About 1,500 Karen villagers were also forced to flee into Thai soil because of the attack by the soldiers from 4 Slorc battalions near the junction



of the Moei and Salween rivers, about 5 kilometers north of Manerplaw.

Thai loggers flee fighting

The Slorc authorities order Thai firms with logging concessions - the Muang Pana Co., Ltd, and the Zina company that had logging concessions - in areas opposite Phop Phra and Umphang districts to stop operations temporarily. Over the past few days the Slorc forces ordered Thai logging firms to allow them to use their trucks to transport supplies.

Bush to push for Burmese sanctions

(Bangkok Post - 2 January 1992)

Singapore (AFP) - US president George Bush is likely to push for hard-line action against Burma's military regime in his talks in Singapore this week, US embassy officials said yesterday.

Bush flies in from Australia on Friday for a three-day visit featuring a major speech and discussions with Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and his still-powerful predecessor, Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

US officials said if promotion of US exports was the main trust of Bush's visit, another goal was to stress Washington's commitment to Southeast Asia.

They said the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) disagreed on how to deal with the Rangoon regime which ignored the results of 1990 elections.

"Whereas the ASEAN

in Burma is very strong sanctions against them," he told the reporters.

'No rights progress in Burma'

(Bangkok Post - 26 January 1992)

Singapore AP

Philippines Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said yesterday he saw no serious progress toward improved human and civil rights during a recent mission to Burma. Manglapus said he reported his findings Thursday to an informal meeting of the six Association of Southeast Asian Nations foreign ministries, here to prepare for the ASEAN summit tomorrow. "I told them I did not see any serious movement in Myanmar (Burma) towards democracy," he told reporters.

Speech of Thailand Prime Minister on Burma

"Excerpt from his speech at the Foreign Correspondents Association (FCA)" (Bangkok Post - 26 January 1992)

change either. "Burma is not ready to listen to anybody, or vulnerable to any threat or sanctions."

EC to withdraw defence attaches in Burma

(Bangkok Post - 1 January 1992)

The Hague (Reuter)

The European Community said yesterday that member states would withdraw their defence attaches from embassies in Rangoon in protest at the political situation in Burma.

"The Community and its member states agreed that in view of the present political climate in Burma, there is no justification for maintaining accreditation of defence attaches to the Burmese authorities in Rangoon," the EC's Dutch presidency said in a statement. Britain is the only EC member state with a resident defence attache at its embassy in Rangoon, a Dutch foreign ministry spokesman said.

France and Germany have

barbed wire earlier this month, have failed to heed international opinion.

UK defence attache to leave Burma soon

(Bangkok Post - 21 January 1992)

BRITAIN plans to withdraw its defence attache from Burma soon in a protest against the military government. According to an AP report, the British attache, Col Bill Clements, confirmed yesterday he would leave Rangoon soon but would not specify the date. He has served in Rangoon for almost two years. Last month, the European Community said in a statement "that in view of the political climate in Burma, there is no justification for maintaining the accreditation of defence attaches to the Burmese authorities in Rangoon". EC embassies are to notify the Rangoon government of the withdrawals, it said.

Britain is the sole EC member with a defence attache based in Rangoon, said Clements, who was

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countries seem to believe that constructive engagement is the best way to bring about change in the Burmese regime, I think the US Government is more inclined to believe that the Burmese regime is impossible to reform," said one official.

"The best way of bringing about constructive change

The Prime Minister stressed that he does not like what is happening in Burma, nor does he believe that the policy of "constructive engagement" - as practised by Thailand other ASEAN states - will "sway Burma to change its course." At the same time, he maintained that boycotts and trade sanctions will not bring

defence attaches based in Bangkok who are also accredited to Rangoon. The spokesman said accreditations for all three would be withdrawn as soon as possible.

The Community says it is concerned that Burma's military rulers, who suppressed student protests with bayonets and

reached in Rangoon by telephone from Bangkok. French embassy officials in Bangkok said last week the former French defence attache to Burma withdrew from his Burmese duties after the 1988 military takeover and was never formally replaced. They said the former German attache also was not replaced.

PORTERS ESCAPED FROM COLDBLOODED AGONY

Out of the press – ganged porters who could manage to escape the liberated areas are:

- | | | | |
|------------|---|------------|---|
| 1. Name | Ko Than Tin (Has 3 children) | Age | 45 |
| Age | 35 | Religion | Buddhist |
| Religion | Buddhist | Race | Burmese |
| Race | Burmese | Occupation | Farmer |
| Occupation | Goldsmith | Parents | U Mya Sein & Daw Su |
| Parents | U Thaug Pe & Daw Tin Nyunt | Address | Tha Yet Pin Kwin village, ShweTaung Township, Pegu Division |
| Address | Thein Za Yat, Mon State | | |
| 2. Name | Ko Tin Thein (Has a child) | 7. Name | Ko Wan Maung |
| Age | 26 | Age | 41 |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist |
| Race | Burmese ⁴ | Race | Burmese |
| Occupation | Tricycle driver | Occupation | Farmer |
| Parents | U Tin Ohn & Daw Khin Swe | Parents | U Maung Aye & Daw Thein Nyunt |
| Address | Thiri Myaing, Moulmein. | Address | Tha Yet Pin Kwin village, Shwe Taung |
| 3. Name | U Sa Kit | 8. Name | Maung Zaw (a) Soe Win (His wife was in pregnancy) |
| Age | 56 | Age | 35 |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist |
| Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese |
| Occupation | Cowboy | Occupation | Laborer |
| Parents | U Kyi & Daw Cho | Parents | U Kel Nyunt & Daw Shwe Tin |
| Address | Muplin, Kyaik Hto Township | Address | Station Road, Tha Ton |
| 4. Name | Ko Tin Aye | 9. Name | Ko Moe Kwaw (Has 2 children) |
| Age | 39 | Age | 38 |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist |
| Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese |
| Occupation | Farmer | Occupation | Farmer |
| Parents | U Htun Shin & Daw Htwe | Parents | U Myint Thein & Daw Nan Kyi |
| Address | San village, Shwe Taung Town ship, Pegu Division. | Address | Nyaung Pin Bo village, Zegon |
| 5. Name | U Ne Win (Has a child) | 10. Name | U Hla Aung |
| Age | 40 | Age | 39 |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist |
| Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese |
| Occupation | Farmer | Occupation | Laborer |
| Address | Tha Thay Sein village, Zegon Township, Pegu Division | Parents | U Bo & Daw Hlaing |
| | | Address | Aung Chan Tha Ward, Eastern Wao Township, Pegu Division |
| 6. Name | U Nyunt Maung | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------|--|------------|---------------------------------------|------------|---|
| Address | Insein Town ship, Rangoon | Address | Pabedan Township, Rangoon | Parents | Laborer U Chit Htun & Daw Khin Nu |
| 27. Name | Maung Myat Kyaw (Bachelor) | 32. Name | Ko Nyunt Wai (Has 2 children) | Address | Kaw Sa Mai village, Kyaik Hto |
| Age | 20 | Age | 26 | 37. Name | U Khin Oo (Has 4 children) |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist | Age | 45 |
| Race | Gorkha | Race | Farmer | Religion | Buddhist |
| Occupation | Goldsmith | Occupation | Farmer | Race | Burmese |
| Parents | U Chun Hin & Daw Mar Yar | Parents | U Lu Kya & Daw Mya Kyi | Occupation | Laborer |
| Address | Thein Za Yat, Kyaik Hto | Address | Htan Shin Pin village, Zegon | Parents | U Mya Maung/ Daw Saw Nyunt |
| 28. Name | Maung Kyi Aung (Bachelor) | 33. Name | Ko Aung Myint (Has 3 children) | Address | Tel Pin Kan, Zegon |
| Age | 20 | Age | 32 | 38. Name | U Myint Thein 37 |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist | Age | Buddhist |
| Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese | Religion | Burmese |
| Occupation | Farmer | Occupation | Shopkeeper | Race | Farmer |
| Parents | U Maung Myint & Daw Tin Kyi | Parents | U Htun Maung & Daw Tin Ngwe | Occupation | U Hpu Yit & Daw Mae Kon |
| Address | Nat Kyun Ward, Tha Ton | Address | Zay Yar Mon Ward, Kyaik Hto | Parents | Tel Pin Kan, Zegon |
| 29. Name | U Kyi Swe (Has a child, widow- er) | 34. Name | Ko Maung Phone (Has a child) | 39. Name | U Win (Has 3 children) |
| Age | 48 | Age | 27 | Age | 45 |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist |
| Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese |
| Occupation | Laborer | Occupation | Farmer | Occupation | Rice mill |
| Parents | U Maung Pain & Daw Bwa Chit | Parents | U Hpo Seik & Daw Khin Kyi | Laborer | U Aye Maung & Daw Aye Khin |
| Addre | Bike Kar village, Kyaik Hto | Address | Taw In village, Zegon | Parents | Tit Na Yar Leh, Zegon |
| 30. Name | U Kyi Win (Has 2 children) | 35. Name | Maung Win Naing (Bachelor) | 40. Name | Zaw Win Khaing (Bachelor) |
| Age | 48 | Age | 20 | Age | 16 |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist |
| Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese |
| Occupation | Farmer | Occupation | Farmer | Occupation | Breeding Farm |
| Parents | U Mya Than & Daw Than Yee | Parents | U Soe Htun & Daw Tin Shwe | Parents | U Win & Daw Ni Ni Khin |
| Address | Thein Ngan, Wao Township | Address | Ze Pauk Pin village, Zegon | Address | Tit Na Yar Leh, Zegon |
| 31. Name | Ko Moe Kyoe (Bachelor) | 36. Name | Aung Myint Khaing (Has a child) | 41. Name | U Ka La (Has 3 children) |
| Age | 32 | Age | 43 | Age | 25 |
| Religion | Islam | Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Burmese |
| Race | Muslim | Race | Burmese | Occupation | Laborer |
| Occupation | Milkman | Occupation | Irrigation | Parents | U Nge & Daw |
| Parents | U Soe Myint & Daw Ma Ni | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Pegu Division | Age | 40 | Address | Kyaik Pi, Kyaik Hto |
| 11. Name | Ko Pauk Sa (Bachelor) | Religion | Buddhist | | |
| Age | 27 | Race | Burmese | 22. Name | Ko Myo Min (Bachelor) |
| Religion | Buddhist | Occupation | Farmer | Age | 19 |
| Race | Burmese | Parents | U Phyu & Daw Tin Shwe | Religion | Buddhist |
| Occupation | Tricycle Driver | Address | Padauk Pin village, Zegon | Race | Karen |
| Parents | U Tin Nyunt & Daw Than Yin | | | Occupation | Laborer |
| Address | Kwe Chan village, Zegon | 17. Name | Ko Cho Win (Married) | Parents | U Than Sein & Daw Aung Mya Kyi |
| | | Age | 20 | | |
| 12. Name | Maung Myint Kyaw (Bachelor) | Religion | Buddhist | Address | Tun Te Town— |
| Age | 19 | Race | Burmese | | ship, Rangoon |
| Religion | Buddhist | Occupation | Farmer | | |
| Race | Burmese | Parents | U Shwe Leh & Daw Ma Cho | | |
| Occupation | Tricycle Driver | Address | Aye Theinni, Zegon | 23. Name | Ko Myint Swe |
| Parents | U Chit Swe & Daw Hla Yee | | | Age | 20 |
| Address | Wet Kaw village, Zegon | 18. Name | Ko Thet Lwin (Has a child) | Religion | Buddhist |
| | | Age | 24 | Race | Burmese |
| 13. Name | Ko Than Win (Has 3 children) | Religion | Buddhist | Occupation | Farmer |
| Age | 35 | Race | Burmese | Parents | U Maung Nyunt & Daw Ma Pyone |
| Religion | Buddhist | Occupation | Laborer | Address | Ah Lu, Belin, Mon State |
| Race | Burmese | Address | Kan Gyi village, Zegon | | |
| Occupation | Farmer | | | 24. Name | Ko Myint Thein (Bachelor) |
| Parents | U San Kur. & Daw Pu Tin | 19. Name | Maung Khaing (Has a child) | Age | 26 |
| Address | Wet Kaw village, Zegon | Age | 21 | Religion | Buddhist |
| | | Religion | Buddhist | Race | Buddhist |
| 14. Name | Maung Win (Has 2 children) | Race | Burmese | Occupation | Fishery |
| Age | 27 | Occupation | Shopkeeper | Parents | U Hla Maung & Daw San Nyunt |
| Religion | Buddhist | Parents | U Htun Yee & Daw Myint | Address | Kaw Htin vil—lage, Kyaik Hto |
| Race | Burmese | Address | Martaban, Paun Township | | |
| Occupation | Laborer | | | 25. Name | U Maung Pu (Has a child, widower) |
| Parents | U Po Thit & Daw Kywe | 20. Name | Ko San Oo (Has 3 children) | Age | 55 |
| Address | Tha Yet Ta Pin District, Zegon | Age | 30 | Religion | Buddhist |
| | | Religion | Buddhist | Race | Burmese |
| 15. Name | Ko Zaw (Has a child) | Race | Burmese | Occupation | Farmer |
| Age | 20 | Occupation | Laborer | Parents | U Po Thet & Daw Tint |
| Religion | Buddhist | Parents | U Than Hlaing & Daw SanMay | Address | Kan Gyi village, Zegon |
| Race | Burmese | Address | Thein Za Yat, Kyaik Hto | | |
| Occupation | Laborer | | | 26. Name | Maung Myo Lwin (Bachelor) |
| Parents | U San & Daw Hla Kyi | 21. Name | Ko Thein Htwe (Has 3 children) | Age | 20 |
| Address | Lay Myat Hnar village, Zegon | Age | 24 | Religion | Buddhist |
| | | Religion | Buddhist | Race | Burmese |
| 16. Name | Ko Than Tin (Has 4 children) | Race | Burmese | Occupation | Irrigation |
| | | Occupation | Farmer | Laborer | |
| | | Parents | U Thaung Nyunt & Daw Saw Yin | Parents | U Win Maung & Daw Nyunt Yee |

| | | | | | |
|------------|--|------------|---------------------------------|------------|---|
| Address | Tin Aye Kwet Thit, Kyun Daw Township | Religion | Buddhist | Race | Burmese |
| | | Race | Burmese | Occupation | Farmer |
| 42. Name | U Kyauk Do (Has 4 children) | Occupation | Farmer | Parents | U Mya Han & Daw Mya Khin |
| Age | 38 | Parents | U Tin Ohn & Daw Tin Hla | Address | Kywe Kwin village, Zegon |
| Religion | Buddhist | Address | Yin Mar Pin, Zegon | | |
| Race | Burmese | 48. Name | Ko Than Htay | 54. Name | U Aye Hlaing |
| Occupation | Rice Mill | Age | 23 | Age | 45 |
| | Laborer | Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist |
| Parents | U Wet Kyi & Daw Hmon Kyi | Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese |
| Address | Aye Mya Shwe Pyi, Zegon | Occupation | Farmer | Occupation | Farmer |
| | | Address | Seik Hpu village, Zegon. | Parents | U Kyaw Yin & Daw Thein Kyi |
| 43. Name | U Hpo Thang (Has 3 children) | | | Address | Pauk Pin Seik village, Zegon |
| Age | 40 | 49. Name | U Htun Shwe (Has 4 children) | 55. Name | Ko Thein Myint (Has 3 children) |
| Religion | Buddhist | Age | 43 | Age | 35 |
| Race | Burmese | Religion | Buddhist | Wife | Ma Than Su |
| Occupation | Farmer | Race | Burmese | Occupation | Laborer |
| Parents | U Kyan Aye & Daw Ohn | Occupation | Sewing Hats | Parents | U Nge & Daw Ohn Myint |
| Address | Kyaing Wei Pa Tan, Zegon | Parents | U Moe Aye & Daw Nyo Tin | Address | Klaw Hnin Hmon village, Chaug Zon Township |
| | | Address | Wet Kaw village, Zegon. | | |
| 44. Name | Ko Kyaw Oo | 50. Name | Ko Win Kyi (Bachelor) | | |
| Age | 30 | Age | 23 | | |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist | | |
| Race | Karen | Race | Burmese | | |
| Occupation | Fisheries | Occupation | Laborer | | |
| Parents | U Kyaw Khin & Daw Mi | Parents | U Maung Aye & Daw Than Kyi | | |
| Address | Hnaung Southern Kyaik Hto | Address | Kyun Daw Ywa Ma, Zegon | | |
| | | | | | |
| 45. Name | Mg Win Thein (Has 2 children) | 51. Name | U Sint | 56. Name | Sar Lay (Has 3 children) |
| Age | 25 | Age | 47 | Age | 35 |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist | Wife | Ma Win Kyi |
| Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese | Occupation | Laborer |
| Occupation | Farmer | Occupation | Farmer | Parents | U Shwe Lar & Daw Ma Nge |
| Parents | U Htun Shein & Daw Tin Aye | Parents | U Kyaw & Daw Ma Yin | Address | Kaw Tu village, Mudon |
| Address | Chaug Ka Ra, Zegon | Address | Zegon | | |
| | | | | | |
| 46. Name | Ko Than Oo | 52. Name | Ko Myint Thein | | |
| Age | 28 | Age | 36 | | |
| Religion | Buddhist | Religion | Buddhist | | |
| Race | Burmese | Race | Burmese | | |
| Occupation | Farmer | Occupation | Farmer | | |
| Parents | U Hla Shwe & Daw Khin Sein | Parents | U Htun Shein & Daw Tin Shwe | | |
| Address | Thit Hmaw Gyi, Zegon | Address | Kywe Kwin village, Zegon | | |
| | | | | | |
| 47. Name | Ko Pyone Cho (Has 3 children) | 53. Name | Ko Sein Htwe | 57. Name | Tin Maung Win |
| Age | 30 | Age | 33 | Age | 18 |
| | | Religion | Buddhist | Occupation | Selling woods |
| | | | | Parents | U Moke Seik & Daw Mya Kyi |
| | | | | Address | Myo Ma Quarter, Mudon |

He was arrested by No. 62 Infantry Slorc Regiment while selling vegetables at Taw Kamar village and then was handed over to the Slorc of Chaung Zon Township. He was badly tortured while serving as a porter, and could not bear it any longer and then fled.

He was arrested by the Slorc troops while watching the football match which Slorc allowed for gambling. He fled because he was ill-treated by the Slorc.



Yamada-Aungsein 92

DAWN

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED



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