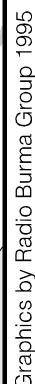


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(I) EXTRA-JUDICIAL, SUMMARY OR ARBITRARY EXECUTIONS

1.1. Background

While military tribunals are no longer handing out death sentences on civilians, the number of executions in Burma has not decreased. Most incidents show a tendency for executions through forced portering which involved human mine-sweeping and acting as human bullet shields in combat zones. Porters also have been severely beaten, not fed enough food and left along the wayside to die. When porters are ill or exhausted because of heavy burden and unable to keep up on march, they were executed or abandoned without any food or medical care. Many villagers are hiding in the jungle in order to avoid SLORC Army's forced relocation scheme and being herded into concentration camps. These hidden villages are regarded by SLORC as rebel villages and there are cases of firing to villagers when they were faced with SLORC Army.

Victims of summary executions are in many cases villagers who are accused of being having communication with insurgency groups despite the lack of proper evidence. Women are commonly killed by soldiers after being raped, for fear that the victims of these double crimes will report or publicise the sexual assaults.

Arbitrary executions could be taken place anywhere and at any time, by military leaders as well as rank and file. People who run away from the military even in cities in fear of being forced into portering, are often shot at without regard for their lives.

Recent arbitrary executions also include prisoners being tortured to death while in custody, beatings, denial of adequate food and medical care, and subhuman conditions in prisons. Executions of all kinds have focused particularly on ethnic peoples, in most cases only because of their ethnic backgrounds.

1.2. Death in Custody

1.2.1. U Dhamma Wara Seit-Dhi, a 51 years old monk from Mandalay, reportedly died from malnutrition and malaria on 18 November 1994. He had been arrested for his participation in the 1988-89 pro-democracy movement and sentenced to five years' hard labour in the Kachin State. Hundreds of monks were arrested for their role in protest demonstrations and scores are believed to be still detained. After working on a road in a malaria area, U Dhamma Wara Seit-Dhi died after reported attacks of malaria. *[Source: AI]*

1.2.2. U Kin Sein, in his 50's, died in Insein Prison in early 1995 of an unknown disease. He was reportedly arrested in December 1990 and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment under Section 5 (j) of the Emergency Provisions Act. A member of

the Prome Township People's Progressive Party, he was also a businessman. [Source: A/]

1.3. SLORC Pressures Parents and Kills Students

Since the beginning of 1995, SLORC troops under the command of South-eastern Command, have been putting pressure on the parents and relatives of the students who are involved in the democratic movement, to meet and "return" their children to the legal fold. In a recent example, Maung Paw Oo, age 25, and Maung Aung Swan, age 21, were arrested by SLORC troops on 16 May 1995 near Kyauk Thinbaw fishing village, Palaw Township, Tenasserim Division. The students were on their way to meet with their parents and relatives after receiving the families' invitations.

The two victims were then brought into a nearby fishing vessel and interrogated by SLORC soldiers. There they were subjected to various forms of torture, including repeated knife incisions. Eventually they lost consciousness because of the continuous cutting. On the following day, it was reported that both of the students were buried alive in the boat's freezing room. [Source: ABSDF]

[See also under "Personal Accounts", interview 1, 4-5, 15, 22-26, 28, 31-34, 39, 41, 51-52, 57-59, 64, 69, 72, 75-76, 80, 99-100, 109-111, 116-127, 135, 148, 153, 165, 171, 185, 187, 192, 204, 210-211, 223-224, 231-232, 239, 249, 253, 255, 258, 264-265, 285-286, 288, 290, 293, 298-299, 304-305, 307, 312-313]

1.4. List of Incidents

1.4.1. At 11:00 p.m. on 4 October 1994, Pvt Khin Maung Myint who was responsible for sentry-duty of LIB 408, was found asleep and kicked and punched by Lt Than Zaw, officer-on-duty. Unable to endure further beatings, Khin Maung Myint shot dead Lt Than Zaw with his gun, causing Than Zaw to die on the spot. Pvt Khin Maung Myint was sentenced to death by officers from LIB 408 and gunned to death over night. [Source: KNU]

1.4.2. Twelve villagers from different villages in Paletwa and Kyauktaw townships in the northern part of Arakan State, located in the triangle area of Indo-Burmese-Bangladeshi border, were arrested and later inhumanly executed by Coy 2 of SLORC IB 376 commanded by Capt Tun Wei and Lt Tun Myint after being accused of having contact with the Arakanese rebels. Their eyes were gouged and hands were cut. Of them 8 victims were identified as:

Table 1.. Physical Mutilations and Murders in Paletwa and Kyauktaw Townships

Name	Age	Name of Village	Date of killing
Mr. Rammado (village headman)	48	Loungadu	31/12/94
U Nga Mae Che (village headman)	46	Taung-roa	11/04/95
U Oung Zan Oo (Secretary of village council)	54	Taung-roa	11/04/95
Maung Shwe Doot	25	Taung-roa	11/04/95
Mejir	33	Taung-roa	
U Tha Maung (village headman)	55	Setpaik-pron	15/04/95
Hla Han	28	Setpaik-pron	16/04/95
U Maung Fru	46	Trawan-ai	

[Source: ASC]

1.4.3. At 1:00 p.m. on 10 February 1995, a villager was back at Klaw Hta village, Papun District in Karen State, to retrieve some belongings. SLORC troops arrived at the village, saw him and shot him in the belly. The bullet went through his body, but the villager did not die on the spot. The SLORC troops went up to him, tortured and then stabbed him to death with a knife. The SLORC officer responsible was Bo Chit Aung, a Coy Comdr from IB 19. [Source: KHRG]

1.4.4. In February 1995, the SLORC troops entered Tar Meh Der, Tar Paw Der, Tee Thoo Der and Thay Ko Mu Der villages in Papun District and killed several villagers and destroyed all those villages, leaving 19 families with 98 people with no food at all. [Source: KNU]

1.4.5. On 1 March 1995, a group of 32 armed men from DKBA ransacked Ka Law Hta village, Kwee Lay village-tract in Bilin Township, Mon State, and shot dead 5 innocent villagers. Among the victims were wife of U Maung Ni and Naw Mya Shay from Kyet Taung Seik village near Naw Ta, Hlaingbwe Township, Karen State. Moreover, the soldiers plundered valuable possessions from the villagers. [Source: NLD-LA]

1.4.6. On 3 March 1995, a villager (name not provided), who was heading home at Bu Lo Klo in Papun District, Karen State, was seen by SLORC troops between Bwa Ghaw and his village and shot dead by the soldiers. [Source: KHRG]

1.4.7. On 5 March 1995, a villager went to Ka Nah Der village, Papun District, Karen State, to find out news about the position of SLORC troops in the area so that he could inform the other villagers who were hiding in the forest. SLORC saw him there and shot him in the thigh. His thigh was broken. When they knew that he was still alive, they stabbed him to death with a knife. The officer responsible was a

platoon commander from IB 19. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.8. On 10 March 1995, a villager (name not provided) returned to Toe Muh Der village, Bwa Der area in Papun District, Karen State, to thresh some paddy. While he was threshing, SLORC troops from LID 99 arrived and shot him to death. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.9. On 15 March 1995, during a Christian religious festival at Pu Wut village, Palaw Township, Tenasserim Division, an intoxicated sergeant from IB 101 insulted a driver, leading a nearby lance corporal to outrage and he killed the sergeant. The intelligence unit in Palaw arrested the lance corporal and immediately executed him on the way. *[Source: KNU]*

1.4.10. On 18 March 1995, 80 SLORC troops from LIB 525 and IB 71 from Kengtong stopped and took rest at Mui Taw village, Kengtong village-tract, Mong Nai Township. At 8:30 p.m., Sai Kan Na (36, son of headman Ing Ta and Pa Ku) and Sai Kham Mun (alias) Su Zar La came back from their farms on a bullock cart. As they did not know that SLORC troops were there, the villagers entered the village. Then they were surrounded and forced to get off the cart by the soldiers. Sai Kham Mun, pretending to lift the front of the cart, ran away and managed to escape. When the soldiers searched the cart, they found an old World War II rifle that did not work properly. The soldiers then accused Sai Kan Na of being a Shan soldier, and struck his head with a stick so violently, causing him to die on the spot.

That night the SLORC soldiers took the corpse of Sai Kan Na out of the village secretly and buried near a footpath to a farm on the eastern side of the village, covering it with dry leaves. They then left the village. They took Sai Kan Na's bullock cart away to carry their things, together with 15 viss of fish and a pig, which were already on it.

At 3 p.m. on 21 March, the villagers searched for and dug up the corpse. They then re-buried it at a proper place. *[Source: S.H.A.N]*

1.4.11. On 20 March 1995, combined troops of DKBA and SLORC entered Da Oo Kee village in Bilin Township, Mon State, and shot dead Saw Mya Po, 20 years old. Pa Mer Ler and Saw Po Kee were among the DKBA soldiers who came along with the SLORC troops. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.12. On 21 March 1995, SLORC troops arrived at Tee Klu Hat village in Papun District, Karen State, captured a village man (name not provided), tortured him and stabbed him to death with a knife. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.13. In March 1995, DKBA troops penetrated Tee Lay Kaw village in Bilin Township, Mon State, and shot dead two women. One of them was from Yo Klah village and her child was still being breast-fed. Pa Mer Ler, a DKBA soldier, also penetrated Tee Si Baw village in Bilin Township and when he saw some villagers he called them. They didn't hear him and he shot at them. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.14. In April 1995, SLORC troops from IB 67 raided Wam Nam Lin village, Mong Heng village-tract, Mong Yang Township in northern Shan State and shot dead Loong Or (55, son of Loong Ti and Nai Loi Tsing), Loong Hkam Sorn (56, son of Loong Tun and Naii Loo), Nang Sar (30, daughter of Loong Hkam Sorn) and Sarng Parn (32, son of Loong Moan and Naii Lig). [Source: S.H.A.N]

1.4.15. On 9 April 1995, a joint military column of DKBA and SLORC troops led by Capt Tin Maung Win from 1st MSC of South Eastern Command entered Zegon village in Bilin Township, Mon State, and shot Maung Yit (aka) Phar Toe Kae (23, son of U New War) and Ma Win Htay (23, daughter of U Kyaw Din) to death. The victims died on the spot. [Source: ABSDF]

1.4.16. On 10 April 1995, a joint military column of DKBA and SLORC troops led by Capt Tin Maung Win from 1st MSC of South Eastern Command [see 1.4.15. above] entered Mae Pa Li village, Bilin Township, and repeatedly shot at the villagers. As a consequence, Saw Bu Ghay (23, son of Pyu Wah), Saw Win Thein (23, son of Oe Kyi Dee) and Maung Myint Oo (20, son of Phar Noe) were killed, leaving the people there living in a state of fear. The first two were from Zee Gone village and Maung Myint Yi, a mahout in Mae Pa Li village, both in Bilin Township. [Source: ABSDF/KHRG]

1.4.17. On 16 April 1995, a group of 10 soldiers from SLORC LIB 433 led by Cpl Hla Win together with People's Militia from Za Yat village, Mergui District, Tenasserim Division, opened fire on Tin-Aung-Moe passenger boat in which 400 passengers were on board. U Kyaw Win and Ma Aye Kyaing who were on the boat were killed. Local people and passengers on the boat notified the nearest police station about the incident. But when the police learned the shooting was done by the SLORC army, they took no action. [Source: KHRG]

1.4.18. Around midnight on 18 April 1995, about 30 SLORC troops led by Maj Lha Kyoo of LIB 248 from Mong Nai arrived at Nar Lin village, arrested Sai Ti Ya, a villager, and tortured him. The soldiers cut his thighs and back with a knife and then applied salt in the wounds. They accused the victim of being an MTA soldier and interrogated him about MTA. Then the soldiers kicked and beat him to death. [Source: S.H.A.N]

1.4.19. In the last week of May 1995, SLORC troops from IB 67 of Mong Yai arrived at Koon Morng village, Mong Tom village-tract in Tanyan Township. On arrival at Na-tur-leng near Korn Morng, they captured Sai Aung Pa, (35, husband of Nang Lee, 30, and son of Loong Pang Tsoom and Naii Purng), tied him up and dragged him to Loi Yurung Loi Lao, near a Palaung village named Wein Kwaii.

The soldiers interrogated the victim about MTA and beat him violently. The soldiers then hanged him alive in a hut where the hay was stored. When the local Palaung villagers found the victim later, he had been stung to death and eaten by black hornets. [Source: S.H.A.N]

1.4.20. On 23 June 1995, SLORC IB 25 bombarded Thabyu Chaung village, Thayetchaung Township, because there were some KNLA soldiers staying in the village. During the fighting, five SLORC soldiers tried to escape but were later recaptured by their own battalion and reportedly shot dead. According to a porter from Yin village who later escaped, while IB 25 was withdrawing to its base, ten exhausted porters who could not walk anymore were shot near Taung Byauk village, Thayetchaung Township, and their bodies were thrown into Min Tha Stream. [Source: KHRG]

1.4.21. Due to SLORC shelling into Thabyu Chaung village, Thayetchaung Township, Tenasserim Division, on 23 June 1995, two innocent villagers were hit and died on the spot after troops pursued them and opened fire on a crowd of escapees. One of them was Saw Kyar San, age 22, from Kyauk Htu village. [Source: ABSDF]

1.4.22. Since 26 June 1995, when thousands of SLORC troops resumed military offensive against the KNPP designated area, SLORC troops have committed gross human rights violations against the porters who were forced to serve for military purpose. According to Maung Tar (34) and Maung Te (32) of Kong Thar village, Loikaw Township, both escaped from military column, an 18-year-old student who was forced into portering from Taunggyi was shot dead on 27 June and kicked into the ravine on the way from Tatamaw to Maesatae, 20 km from the Thai-Burmese border, with the reason that he was unable to carry the heavy loads. [Source: ABSDF]

1.4.23. On 2 July 1995, Saw Htoo Lay, who was living at No. 297, Daw U Khu Quarter in Loikaw Township of Karenni State, was intimidated at an outpost of SLORC LIB 261 and then arrested. The victim was tortured to death and 5,000 Ks in cash, one gold ring, one calculator and one valuable watch belonging to the victim was taken away by the perpetrators from LIB 261. [Source: NLD-LA]

1.4.24. At night on 11 July 1995, the DKBA troops led by Mya Win entered a hut on the farm in Meh Naw Ther village, Thaton District, and shot Saw Po Keh (49) to death. Aung Than's (20) arm and leg were broken and Saw Mu Kaw Tha (33) was seriously wounded. [Source: KNU]

1.4.25. On 17 July 1995, more than 200 SLORC troops led by Maj Hlaing Tun Aung and Maj Tsai Long from IB 99 brutally slaughtered three porters — Long Torna (45, son of Long Na and Pa Nang), Sunanda (22, son of Long Mooling and Pa Ni) and Sor Nandar (20, son of Long Sawm and Pa Nang) from Tung Tsu village. After failing to provide the troops with 20,000 Ks each, they were executed near Hwe Tsoi village, Mong Pan Township, southern Shan State. [Source: S.H.A.N]

1.4.26. On 23 July 1995, Cpl Aye Khine shot dead a porter with a G-4 rifle and kicked the body into the ravine by the order of his commander from LIB 426 with the reason that the victim was exhausted and could no longer carry his 81mm mortar shells. [Source: ABSDF]

1.4.27. At 8:00 p.m. on 28 July 1995, Panglong-based SLORC LIB 249 arrested Pa-O ethnic nationalities and forced them into portering for their military operation against KNPP. At that night, a porter, Aike Yan (31, Pa-O from Kyauk Ka Cha village in Hsi-hseng Township, southern Shan State) jumped down from the truck at Khoke Nam village, Wan Yin Town, Hsi-hseng Township. When he collapsed and was dying, the soldiers from LIB 249 stepped on his neck and crunched it until he died. *[Source: NLD-LA]*

1.4.28. In the last week of July 1995, one villager from Kyauk Ka Cha village, six villagers from Sike Khoung village and two villagers from Kauk Mae Thin village in His-hseng Township were beaten to death by SLORC troops from LIB 249. *[Source: NLD-LA]*

1.4.29. Between July and August 1995, a group of militia of Mong Pan accompanied 60 troops from SLORC LIB 520 led by Bn second-in-command Maj Nyan Win penetrated into villages such as Tung Tsu, Warn Hwe Tsoi, Warn Torng Kaii, Warn Wo Laii and Warn Pung Khur of Mong Pan Township, southern Shan State. Accusing the villagers of being supporters of MTA, all the headmen and males were arrested. Some were beaten to death. *[Source: S.H.A.N]*

1.4.30. In September 1995, Ai Ne (35, from Kant Kan village), Loong Wun Na (48), Pi Mong (40), Ping Nyar (45, from Nyong Kham village), Pi Zan Dar (from Nyong Kham village), Loong Thoon (50, from Nam Wor Poong village), Pi Sai (from Mai Kom village), Kor Ya (38, from upper Tong Kwai village) and two men from Mong Kung staying at Ping Nyar's house at Nyong Kham village were killed by SLORC troops under the command of Capt Thein Han from Mong Pan-based LIB 332. *[Source: S.H.A.N]*

1.4.31. In September 1995, an informer named Ai Tsai Kyaw led a group of militia from Mong Pan and SLORC troops from LIB 520 to capture people around Mong Pan, whom were accused of being supporters of MTA, in which Tsai Nay from Ward Tein Nur on Circle Road; and an elderly man from Lai Hka who was visiting his relative there, were victims and beaten to death. *[Source: S.H.A.N]*

1.4.32. On 11 September 1995, Lt-Col Soe Win Tin and Column 1 of IB 233 killed two brothers — Saw Ker Doh (male, 42) and Saw Ee See (male, 32) — from Pway Baw Der village, Taungoo District. They also killed Saw Sein Win from Saw Tha Der village. All of them were farmers. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.33. On 13 September 1995, over 100 SLORC troops from Coy 2 of Mong Pan-based LIB 332 led by Maj Ngan Lwin brutally murdered five porters — Korya (a former villager of Worn Tong Kai, who recently lived at the foot of Wor-ma hill), Ai Sai from Worn Mai Kom village and Ai Nay, Wunna and Pu Kyong of Wor Kan Tsarng village — for not paying 20,000 Ks per person. Three of them were executed near Worn Kant Kan and the other two were killed near the old village of Hwe Nor. *[Source: S.H.A.N]*

1.4.34. On 15 September 1995, SLORC IB 35 penetrated Ka Baw Lu, Ka Par Lu, War Kalay Lu and Htee Law Thi Htar villages in Pa-an District, Karen State. SLORC razed two villages to the ground and opened fire on the villagers. Naw Ngwe Htoo (45, female) was killed and other four were wounded. Moreover, the troops killed livestock on the farm for their rations, looted gold, silver and valuable items and burned paddy, rice and other goods which they were not able to carry. [Source: NCUB]

1.4.35. On 15 September 1995, Saw Parhar (42) and Saw Sein Win (30) from Wade Kho village in Taungoo District were arrested and beheaded by a SLORC column from IB 223 led by Maj Soe Win Tin. On the same day, the troops penetrated Say Daw Ko village and shot dead another villager, Saw Ka Doh Swe (male, 25) while he was working in his field. [Source: KNU/KHRG]

1.4.36. On 17 September 1995, a SLORC column from IB 35 was ambushed by the KNLA near Htee Law Thae village in Papun District of Karen State. After that, the SLORC troops accused the villagers of informing the KNLA about their movement and bombarded Htee Law Thae village. Naw Ngwe Htu (45, female) was killed, and four others were seriously wounded. [Source: KNU/KHRG]

1.4.37. On 21 September 1995, 2nd-in-command Win Myint and L/Cpl Kyi Shwe of SLORC LIB 20 killed three male villagers — Saw Nyunt Win (20), Saw Kyaw Min (25) and Saw Kyaw Htoo (18) — on the Baw Naw Kloh river near Tee Pa Doh Kloh Hta in Thaton District. The three young men, all log workers from Kyo Weh village, were up tied at hands and foot, and then thrown into the Baw Naw Kloh River. [Source: KHRG]

1.4.38. On 23 September 1995, in Papun Township, SLORC soldiers from IB 35 led by Lt-Col Min Toe arrested three female villagers — Naw Kywe Htoo (43), Naw K'Lih Htoo (57) and Naw Nat Gay Meh (63) — from Paleh Wah village. They then cut their throats and stabbed each of them in the chest. [Source: KHRG]

1.4.39. On 24 September 1995, Saw Gadon Shwe from Sidaw Kho village in Taungoo District was beheaded by a SLORC column from IB 223 led by Maj Soe Win Tin. [Source: KNU]

1.4.40. On 25 September 1995, three female villagers — Naw Kalu Htu (60), Naw Thawl Htu (40) and Naw Yi Mae (68) — were beheaded outside Bale Gaw village, Kyaukkyi Township, Pegu Division, by a SLORC column from IB 60. [Source: KNU]

1.4.41. From June to October 95, 40 out of 500 convict labourers working at 30-Mile (Mine Thone Se) Labour Camp died and other 30 attempted to escape because they could no longer bear the hardships. They were chased by SLORC troops from LIB 406 and more than 5 labourers were shot to death. [Source: KNU]

1.4.42. At about 5:00 p.m. on 6 October 1995, 25 armed-men from SLORC and DKBA entered No. 1 Quarter of Sho Kloh refugee camp and shot death Kar Ta Paw (58), in charge of the quarter, and Ka Lar (25). *[Source: KNU]*

1.4.43. On 11 October 1995, an old Karen woman, aged 65 years old, from Baydaw kho village in Taungoo District was killed and beheaded by IB 26 commanded by Maj Aye Kaw. On the same day, Saw Saw, the headman of Khaw Bu Hto village in the same District was also killed by IB 26. *[Source: KNU]*

1.4.44. On 14 October 1995, Lt-Col Aung Naing Htun arrested village elder Saw Tha Ba Per (50) in Bawgali, Taungoo District, on suspicion of having contact with the KNU. They found gunpowder in his house and executed him secretly. On 25 October 1995 the villagers came across Saw Tha Ba Per's decayed corpse, apparently murdered by Lt-Col Aung Naing Htun. He then gave orders to Saw Tha Ba Per's family to leave the village and had his soldiers destroy Saw Tha Ba Per's house. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.45. On 16 October 1995, SLORC troops from LIB 354 led by Bn 2nd-in-command Khin Soe and IB 34 led by Bn 2nd-in-command Kyaw Shwe raided Kaw Hoh Der village, Taungoo District, and bombarded with mortars and other heavy artillery as well as small arms. There were no Karen soldiers in the village. Saw Po Htoo (male, 40), Naw Muh (female, 12), and Saw Klo Doh (male, 10) were killed and many other villagers were wounded. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.46. On 16 October 1995, SLORC troops from Column 1 of IB 26 led by Bn Comdr Lt-Col Myint Aung caught and executed a villager, Saw Kee Lu (male, 26), without any interrogation while he was working in his orchard near Saw Wah Der village, Taungoo District. Villagers there had been forced to move to Thit Kyat Seit earlier, but SLORC gave them permission to go back by day to look after their orchards and fields; despite this permission, IB 26 continues to kill them on sight. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.47. On 18 October 1995, Bn Comdr Lt-Col Myint Aung of IB 26 led his troops into Saw Wah Der village, Taungoo District, and started shooting at the villagers while they were harvesting in their rice fields. One girl and seven men were killed and five others wounded. *[Source: KNU/KHRG]*

1.4.48. On 18 October 1995, SLORC troops from Column 1 of IB 26 led by Lt-Col Myint Aung encountered Naw Mu Mu (female, age 35) and her 12-year-old daughter from Saw Wah Der village, Taungoo District, while they were working in their field. They tried to run from them, but the soldiers fired and hit them with an M79 grenade near the top of a hill. Naw Mu Mu was hit in the bladder by fragments. Her daughter tried to carry her to help but she died on the way. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.49. On 19 October 1995, SLORC troops from Column 2 of IB 26 led by Bn 2nd-in-command Maj Aye Kyaw arrested Saw Sah Lu (male, 43) and his son Saw Jo-

seph (15) near their home at Maw Tha Der village, Taungoo District. They executed Saw Joseph, then ordered his father to lead them to the Karen soldiers. When he couldn't do so, the soldiers executed him as well. [Source: KHRG]

1.4.50. At night on 21 October 1995, four prisoners, who were forced to work for the railroad construction, escaped from 30-Mile camp because of oppressive measures imposed by the camp authorities. All of them were chased and shot at by the soldiers, causing one prisoner's untimely death. [Source: KNU]

1.4.51. On 21 October 1995, SLORC troops from IB 26 led by Bn 2nd-in-command Maj Aye Kyaw arrived at May Daw Ko village, Taungoo District, and found Pi Heh Lay (female, 62) harvesting paddy. They killed her, put her body on a pile of paddy and burned it. They continued burning all the paddy they found in this area. [Source: KHRG]

1.4.52. On 22 October, SLORC troops from IB 26 led by Bn 2nd-in-command Maj Aye Kyaw entered Haw Ta Toe village and shot dead the village elder, Zaw Zaw (male, 60) on a farm. Then they captured two girls from the village and destroyed fields and huts there, and looted property. [Source: KHRG]

1.4.53. On 22 October 1995, SLORC troops from Column 1 of IB 233 led by Lt-Col Soe Win Tint, under the direct command of Lt-Col Aung Naing Htun, commander of 2nd MSC (Western Command), opened fire on Karen villagers in the paddy fields called Ka Mu Kee near Saw Mu Der village, Taungoo District of Pegu Division. Saw Bar Balu (male, 27), was shot dead and all the paddy fields were burnt down by SLORC troops. Saw Bar Balu leaves a wife and 2-year-old daughter. [Source: KNU/KHRG]

1.4.54. On 25 October 1995, Lt-Col Aung Naing Htun, commander of 2nd MSC, summoned village headman Khaw Thaba Phawt (50) and an elderly woman from Baw Gali Gyi village in Thandaung Township, Karen State, to serve as his personal servants and later the village head man was killed. His dead body was found in the jungle by the villagers. [Source: KNU]

1.4.55. On 27 October 1995, Columns 1 and 2 of SLORC IB 26 led by Lt-Col Myint Aung and Maj Aye Kyaw fired three bullets on Saw Heh Tha Blay (male, 30) from Ta Aye Kee village, Taungoo District, while he was working in his field, killing him. [Source: KHRG]

1.4.56. In October 1995, SLORC LIB 2, under the command of LID 77, led by Bn Comdr Nay Win Myint entered Kyoe Wine and Baw Naw Mi villages in Thaton District and killed three innocent villagers — Saw Nyo Win (20, son of Saw Tir Kyi), Saw Kyaw Min (25, son of Saw Saw Lain) and Saw Kyaw Htoo (18, Saw Ke Lay Dta) -- under the false allegations of being supporters of the rebels. [Source: KNU]

1.4.57. On 2 November 1995, Saw Shee Lay, a villager from Than Nar Cho village in Taungoo District, was shot dead by SLORC IB 34. *[Source: KNU]*

1.4.58. On 2 November 1995, SLORC troops from IB 34 entered Leik Tho area and shot dead a male villager, Saw Ye Lwin, from Upper Nan Cho village, Taungoo District. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.59. On 11 November 1995, Lt-Col Aung Naing Htun arrested and detained Saw Tun San (male, 42), village head and traditional healer of Bawgali village, Taungoo District. The following day Saw Tun San was secretly executed. On 12 November, the villagers found the victim's corpse in an orchard. No explanation was given. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.60. At 6:00 p.m. on 21 November 1995, about 100 strong SLORC troops from IB 230 commanded by Bn Comdr Thet Oo penetrated into Win Kat village, Kyon Doe Township. The following morning, KNLA forces attacked the column at 9:10 a.m. After the fighting, the SLORC troops looted everything from six houses, shot two bulls and one buffalo, and razed two houses to the ground. Then, they arrested one man from Mayin Gone village, tied him up, and stabbed him eight times to kill him. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.61. On 30 November 1995, Aung Kyi Sein, Comdr of SLORC LIB 440 under 1st MSC of the Western Command, shot dead Saw Tha Kale (30, father of four), from Kaw Thay De village in Taungoo District. *[Source: KNU]*

1.4.62. On 14 December 1995, LIB 440 stationed in Ta Kwee Soe village, Taungoo District, shot dead a male villager, Saw Ler Mu (male, married with 3 children) from the same village while he was coming home back from his field, then cut off both his ears. *[Source: KHRG]*

1.4.63. At 8:45 a.m. on 21 December 1995, while the official Karen New Year ceremony was going on at Wah Raw village in Ye Township, about 240 troops from SLORC IB 106 led by San Lwin and LIB 343 led by Maj Nyunt Tin opened fire on the civilians. They beat Saw Plaw Doh from Wekame village to death. They also shot and wounded Saw Oo Yeh from Wah Baw village and Saw Pah Way from Klo Law village. The troops later entered the village, looted and destroyed the villagers' property. They also took all the money they found and snatched watches and necklaces off the villagers. *[Source: KNU]*

1.4.64. On 23 December 1995, SLORC troops from LIB 439 shelled Yeh Mu Plaw village from Ray Pay Kyo ridge, Papun District, killing 2 village women: Naw Blut, age 42 (married), and Naw Law Plih, age 18 (unmarried). *[Source: KNU/KHRG]*

1.4.65. On 25 December 1995, a military column from IB 1 of LID 66 shot dead a villager from Kyaw Par Htee Nee village. *[Source: KNU]*

1.4.66. On 28 December 1995, a joint military column of SLORC troops from LIBs 391 and 105 (both are under LID 77) led by Lt-Col Tin Yu arrived at Khae Par Htar area of northern Papun District and shot dead Saw Pah Kyay Waw (65), an innocent villager from Ler Wah Kee village. [Source: KNU/KHRG]

1.4.67. At 1:00 p.m. on 28 December 1995, about 30 armed men from DKBA crossed into Thailand and committed a robbery at Butukaloe Thai village. Saw Phaw Thay, a Thai nationality was wounded and his daughter Su Dah, 8 years, died because of shooting during the robbery. Another Thai schoolteacher, Nantana, was also wounded. [Source: KNU]

1.4.68. On 29 December 1995, about 150 SLORC troops from IB 63 led by Maj Than Win arrived at Mae Wine Parish in Papun Township and shot dead a villager, Saw Pah Der (50), from Khaw Pa Kee village. [Source: KNU/KHRG]

(II) ARBITRARY DETENTION AND ENFORCED OR INVOLUNTARY DISAPPEARANCES

2.1. Background

Some 2,000 prisoners detained under SLORC's emergency regulations have reportedly been released since April 1992, but it was not clear that the majority had been detained on political charges nor could most of the releases be verified. As their names have not been published, precise estimates are impossible.

At least 1,000 political prisoners remain in detention, including students, monks, National League for Democracy (NLD) members and 16 members of the parliament elected in May 1990. Diplomats estimate there are between 1,000-3,000 dissidents still in jail. Though the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has reached agreement to organise training programmes for the Burmese military, ICRC has no access to prisoners and is unable to provide their usual range of humanitarian services. According to the first hand interviews with the ex-prisoners, various forms of physical and psychological torture are routinely practised in the Burmese prisons. ICRC announced on 16 June 1995 that it would close its office in Rangoon the following month due to the failure of negotiations with SLORC on allowing the ICRC regular and confidential access to prisoners.

Severe restrictions on freedom of the press, assembly and association and harsh sentences to political dissidents have created an overall climate of fear and intimidation.

2.2. SLORC's Latest Political Detainees

2.2.1. On 20 February 1995, several students were immediately arrested during the funeral procession of former prime minister U Nu when they began singing a pro-democracy anthem, Kaba Ma Kye Bu ("The World Won't Forgive"). On 28 April, nine of those arrested, including three female students, were sentenced to seven years in prison under Section 5 (j) of the 1950 Emergency Provisions Act. They were Maung Maung Oo, Moe Myat Thu, Moe Maung Maung, Aung Zeya, Maung Nyunt, Tin Than Oo, Ma Aye Aye Moe, Ma Moe Kalayar and Ma Cho Nwe Oo. All of them were jailed in Insein Prison. Two other students were sentenced in absentia to 20 years imprisonment by that special tribunal. [Source: *AI, Inside source*]

2.2.2. On 24 March 1995, six more students were arrested in Rangoon for allegedly obstructing soldiers preparing a route to the Shwedagon Pagoda three days before Armed Forces Day. [Source: *Inside source*]

2.2.3. On 2 June 1995, SLORC again detained NLD Chairman U Kyi Maung, who was released in March 1995, along with U Thu Wai (former Chairman of now-defunct Democracy Party), U Tun Shwe, Dr Tha Hla and U Aye Maung, who were in their late sixties, at Dr Tha Hla's residence. The detention took place shortly after U Kyi Maung held talks with the British Ambassador to Burma, who was to return to London. U Kyi Maung's meeting with others dissidents were also critical of the regime, leading him subject to detention and interrogation. U Kyi Maung was released on condition that he would not become involved in any political activity. The sources in Rangoon reported that they met every week at Dr Tha Hla's house and talked then proceeded to Shwedagon Pagoda to pray. Moreover, the sources added that they did regularly, but no political motivation.

Later on U Thu Wai, U Tun Shwe and Htwe Myint were sentenced to seven years' term after a summary trial. They were sent to Insein prison in Rangoon, where political prisoners are generally not given access to proper medical treatment and are sometimes held in solitary confinement. [Source: *AI, Inside source*]

2.2.4. On 27 September 1995, a student, Ye Htut, was arrested for having sent information to Burmese abroad. In January 1996, he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. All of these people were tried under Section 5 (j) of the 1950 Emergency Provisions Act for "spreading false news about the government." [Source: *AI, HRW/A, Inside source*]

2.2.5. On 6 November 1995, Ko Khin Tun who was in charge of the youth wing of the Pegu Division NLD was arrested. On going to visit a friend serving a sentence in Insein jail he had taken a photograph of the said friend whom he saw labouring at a vegetable plot outside the jail compound. Ko Khin Tun was charged under Section 5 (d) and Section 42 (prison regulations act.) He was not allowed any contact with

his family. Although he asked for the services of a lawyer from the time he was first tried, his request was not granted. Only 70 days later, on 17 January 1996, the last day of his trial, he was permitted the services of a lawyer. On that day, the crucial evidence, the film concerned, could not be produced. Nor was the member of the prison staff who was the principal witness for the prosecution present for cross examination. Further, Ko Khin Tun was not given adequate opportunity to defend himself. He was sentenced to four years and three months imprisonment. [Source: NLD]

2.2.6. On 18 November, three NLD members (U Thein Nyunt, Ko Toe Aung and Ko Myo Zaw), among the crowd which gathered to listen to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's speech, were arrested under accusation of trying to remove barbed wire barricades placed to regulate traffic in front of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's house and charged under Section 353, obstructing a public servant in the performance of his duties. Although the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution made it clear that the said section of the law was not applicable in this case they were each given two days later the maximum penalty of two year's imprisonment. [Source: NLD]

2.2.7. On 16 December 1995, U Sein Hla Aung, 45 years, an NLD member from Mandalay was arrested for distributing the video tapes of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's speeches, delivered on every weekends. A few days later Zaw Zaw Myaing, 30 years, a video tape renter from Mandalay, was also arrested under the same allegation of violating the Video Act. U Sein Hla Aung was sent to the court on 29 December. Both of their next hearing was scheduled on 11 January 1996. On 15 March, U Sein Hla Aung was sentenced to three years' imprisonment while Zaw Zaw Myaing was to serve two years with labour. [Source: NLD]

2.2.8. Following the visit of Prof Yozo Yokota to Burma in October 1995, 28 political prisoners, including U Win Tin, Secretary of the NLD, who has been suffering from severe spondylitis; Monywa Tin Shwe, a lawyer and member to the NLD central committee; Myo Myint Nyein; Dr Myint Naing (elected representative from Kantbalu Constituency-2 in Sagaing Division); and Saw Naing Naing (elected representative from Pazundaung Township in Rangoon Division); Dr Zaw Myint Maung (elected representative from Amarapura Constituency-2 in Mandalay Division); Dr Khin Zaw Win (dental surgeon who was arrested on 2 June 1994 at Mingaladon Airport as he was about to board a plane to Singapore); and Moe Zaw Oo who are currently serving long prison sentences in Insein jail have been charged with committing additional offences while in prison and trials have been conducted within the jail precincts since November. During the second week of November 1995, they were put incommunicado in "police dog cells" as a form of punishment under accusation of providing information on prison conditions to the UN Special Rapporteur. Attempts to provide legal assistance for them has not been permitted. Moreover, there has been reports of another seven years sentence to them, of which it is identified that Saw Naing Naing, Dr Zaw Myint Maung and Myo Myint Nyein. Since then, their situation has been deteriorating. [Source: Inside Sources; AI, H

2.3. Situation of Dr Ma Thida

The health situation of imprisoned Dr Ma Thida, a medical doctor and short story writer, who has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in Burma's jail since August 1993 for her non-violent expression of beliefs and association with an opposition political party, is declining. It is reported that Dr Ma Thida has been suffering from tuberculosis and a series of small ovarian tumours.

Dr Ma Thida was among the many health professionals who treated those injured during the pro-democracy demonstrations in 1988. She was tried under the 1957 Unlawful Associations Act, the 1950 Emergency Provisions Act, and the 1962 Printers' and Publications' Act. She is currently being held in Insein prison.

She has reportedly been diagnosed with tuberculosis and was admitted to the hospital in mid-June 1995. There is great concern for her health, because the medical provisions in Insein prison are poor. In addition, it has been reported that she has been held in solitary confinement throughout her imprisonment. [Source: *Inside Source*]

2.4. Student Put in Solitary Confinement

A Burmese student, Maung Myat San, a member of Three Colour Flag group (former personal bodyguard group of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi) and NLD youth member, who has been serving his 7 years prison term in Insein jail wrote a letter to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi after her release in July 1995.

Unfortunately, that letter was seized by the prison authorities at the gate of the main jail and the warder who took out that letter was dismissed and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment with hard labour. Maung Myat San was put in tiny cell for solitary confinement for 5 months. [Source: *ABSDF*]

2.5. Contribution to Political Prisoners Confiscated

After her release from house arrest, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has organised a Committee to provide assistance to political prisoners in different jails in Burma. She then contributed 1,000 Ks including a towel and necessary medicines for each political prisoner.

The Committee provided assistance for the poor family members of the political prisoners. There are some 2,000 political prisoners still detained in the different prisons in Burma. She also provided the assistance to the poor family members of the political prisoners, particularly, 5,000 Ks each to the family members of the political prisoners who died in the prisons while serving their terms.

Family members of the following three prisoners have been well received the assistance.

NAME	CHARGED BY THE SLORC	DIED
1. U Tin Maung Win 51 years MP of NLD	Action was taken against him on 21.11.90 under section 212(l) and 124 of the penal code for his involvement in attempting to form a parallel government	18.1.91 Insein Prison
2. U Thaw Ka 62 years Former Major in Burma Navy	sentenced to 20 years imprisonment on 5.11.98 under section 5(a) and (b) of the 1950 emergency act provisions Act and for organising and exhorting the Tatmadaw famous author personnel from the Navy to dissociate from the combined armed forces.	11.6.91 Insein Prison
3. U Maung Ko 50 years	A member of the NLD HQs. Detained for his involvement in attempting to form a parallel government.	9.11.90 Insein prison

2.5.1. Others Died in the Prisons

(SLORC presentation to UN special rapporteur Mr. Yozo Yokota in November, 1994)

1. U Zaw Ti Ka 60 years Buddhist Monk	sentenced to three years imprisonment on Feb 8 under section 5(j) of the 1950 emergency act and under section 295 of the penal code for involvement in a strike organised by the monks	18.11.92 Insein Prison hospital
2. Khin Maung Myint 64 years	sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on 6.11.89 under section(5) of the 1950 Emergency Act and section 17 of the 1908 Unlawful Association Act involvement in the under ground movement of the BCP	16.2.93
3. Kyaw Myo Thant (a) Japan Gyi 25 years	A member of DPNS sentenced to one years imprisonment under section 505(b) of the penal Code on 7.11.89 for distributing illegal leaflets	20.5.90 Maubin prison
4. Sow Win 72 years	sentenced to 20 years imprisonment on 6.11.89 under section 5(j) of the 1950 Emergency Act and section 17 of the 1908 unlawful Association Act for involvement in the underground movement of BCP.	3.5.91 Insein Prison hospital

5. Nyo Win 58 years	Charged on 18.7.89 under section 19(a) of the Unlawful Association Act for circulating disinformation and distributing illegal prison leaflets.	8.3.91 Insein
6. Khin Maung (a) Bo Set Yaung	Sentenced on 2.11.89 to five years imprisonment under section 5 (j) of the 1950 Emergency Act and section 17 of the 1908 Unlawful Association Act for involvement in the underground movement of BCP.	7.3.90 Insein Prison hospital
7. Man Dar Weit 55 years	Sentenced to eight years imprisonment on 27.11.89 under section 17(2) of the 1908 Unlawful Association for seeking assistance from KNU insurgents	12.7.92
8. Mohammed Ilyas (a) Maung Nyo	Detained for having laid explosive mines near the Golf club at Maung Daw	23.6.92 Maung Daw jail

2.5.2. Others not Presented by SLORC to the Special Rapporteur

1. U Sein Win 54 years	lived in Thone Khwa township in Rangoon	January, 1991
2. U Thar Htun 82 years	A well-known history expert in Araken and a member of ALD(Arakan League for Democracy) was arrested on 7.5.90 and sentenced to three years Imprisonment under section 5 (j) of the 1950 emergency act	August, 1990
3. Ko Kyaw Win 30 years	arrested in June, 1989 and was detained without trial and sentence	in early, 1990 Mandalay Prison
4. Ko Than Win	a member of NLD at Maubin township was arrested and detained at Tharrawaddy	Unknown
5. U David 58 years	arrested in 1988	2.8.92
6. U Aye Lwin 38 years	sentenced to death penalty under fighting against the Thingangyun police station	December, 92 Insein Prison
7. Maung Aing Ko 31 years	Workers College Union 13.10.93	Tha Yet Prison
9. Ko Soe Htay 19 years	a member of NLD was arrested on 12.4.91	16.4.91
10. Ko Kyaw Soe 22 years	arrested in January, 1989	two day after the arrest
11. Ko Zaw Win Htun 21 years (4th year, Physics)	university student was arrested on 2.10.88	30.12.89

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|--------------------------------|---|--|
| 12. Ko Ne Win Aung
22 years | fled to Thai border and returned Burma in 1988 under SLORC amnesty and arrested a few days later in Rangoon | a few days after the arrest in Insein Prison |
| 13. Ko Hernit
21 years | A Muslim fled to Thai border and returned under the SLORC's amnesty was arrested | Insein Prison |
| 14. Ko Aung Moe | Fled to Thai border and returned under SLORC's amnesty and arrested | after the arrest Insein prison |

All Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's assistance to the political prisoners in August 1995 were confiscated by the prison authorities at the prisons according to the order from the superior. It was first allowed by the Col Kyaw Win, Deputy Director of Defence Service Intelligent of SLORC, who passed the oral message of Gen Than Swe for unconditional release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on 10 July and has frequently visited her residence since then. [Source: ABSDF]

[See also under "Personal Accounts", interview 1-10, 16-21, 25, 28, 30, 37-39, 41-48, 51-52, 56, 59-62, 64-70, 86, 89, 104, 107-108, 110, 118, 134, 136-138, 140-141, 143-144, 152, 155, 183-187, 193-194, 196-197, 201, 218, 221, 225, 228, 232, 242-243, 246, 248, 252-253, 255, 264, 289, 291-292, 299, 305-306, 309]

2.6. List of incidents

2.6.1. At night on 2 March 1995, a group of armed people from DKBA entered Maw Lu Khaw Refugee Camp, located near Mae Tha Wah village, Tha Song Yang District of Tak Province, Thailand, and then arrested Maj Jaw Lay (65), who retired in the refugee camp. The victim was beaten and taken to Mae Tha Wah. His family was asked by a SLORC officer to come and meet Maj Jaw Lay at Mae Tha Wah on 4 March. His children and son-in-law who went to meet him on that day were also arrested and taken to Pa-an. [Source: KNU]

2.6.2. The naval officials from Hai Gyi Naval Base detained about 300 skilful carpenters on Hai Gyi Island against their will after seizing their Identity Cards. Originally, they were recruited from the Rangoon area since 18 March 1995 with the incentive offering of 20% more wages than in Rangoon. Actually, on the island the wages changed to 65% less than normal wages plus a small amount of rice. [Source: ABSDF]

2.6.3. At 12:30 p.m. on 24 March 1995, a group of young Burmese swore and fought back a SLORC security unit (Lon Htein) who secured the marching route for the Golden Jubilee of Armed Forces Day Celebration at the southern entry to Shwedagon Pagoda at Pha Ya Gyi Quarter of Dagon Township in Rangoon Division. Six of them — Bo Bo (son of U Win Aung), Thant Zin (son of U Kyi Oo) and

Win Thant, Win Zaw, Aung Naing Oo and Saw Naung (all are sons of U Than Yee) — were arrested after the clash with the police. All of them were charged with attacking the security forces. [Source: Inside source]

2.6.4. In April 1995, SLORC troops from IB 67 raided Warn Nam Lin village, Mong Heng village-tract, Mong Yang Township in Northern Shan State. The abbot of Nai Pu Monastery in Mong Heng was captured by SLORC troops who put him in Mong Yang jail for three days and then transferred him to Lashio prison. They accused him of being a supporter of MTA. [Source: S.H.A.N]

2.6.5. In May 1995, abbot U Wi Mar La (36) from Kyat Chaung village, Kyun Su Township in Tenasserim Division, was arrested at Mergui Airport by No. 19 Military Intelligence Unit while he was going to leave for Rangoon to ask the Higher Monks Body about the case of one of his friends, whose gold and jewellery was seized by the military. U Wi Mar La has been detained in Mergui Township until now without any official charges nor trial. [Source: ABSDF]

2.6.6. On 4 May 1995, Coy 1 from Mong Pan-based SLORC LIB 520 arrested Loong Kan, the village headman of Mai Poke village in Mong Pan Township, and ordered the villagers to pay one cow or 20,000 Ks for his release. The headman was released only after the villagers handed over a cow. [Source: S.H.A.N]

2.6.7. On 7 July 1995, Warrant Officer Aung Bo, camp commander from IB 17, summoned Maung Myint Lwin (20, son of U Ba Aye) from Thein Doh village in Tenasserim Township and detained him without any reason. He did not ask any questions, he just aimed his carbine rifle at Maung Myint Lwin's head and opened fire. But his carbine misfired. Aung Bo was embarrassed and angry because there were soldiers watching. Thus he grabbed a domestic cat and killed it with his foot. On 8 July, the village headman of Thein Doh pleaded Aung Bo for the release of Maung Myint Lwin and he was set free. [Source: KHRG]

2.6.8. On 24 July 1995, SLORC IB 92 arrested Maung Thaug Han (21, son of Ba Chit), from Ta Rweh Kee village, Thaton District, and tortured him severely. He has still not been freed. [Source: KNU]

2.6.9. On 26 July 1995, SLORC troops from Mong Pan-based LIB 520 under the command of Maj Kyi Lin came and arrested Pu Heing Yi Kham (headman of Pung Kur village, Nong Yang village-tract, Mong Pan Township) at a new quarter, east of the town. They abused him and asked him about rebel activities and locked him up without any charge. After a day and a night, he managed to escape and flee to Thailand. [Source: S.H.A.N]

2.6.10. For the Sixth Student Sports Festival (5-15 December 1995), SLORC tightened security measure by reinforcing their troops in Loikaw and arrested some youth. From the first week of September 1995, SLORC deployed five battalions there and arrested about 50 youth and students. Among the victims were, Maung Taw, a high

school student from No. 1 State High School in Loikaw. All of them were detained without any charges till the festival was over. [Source: ABSDF]

2.6.11. On 11 September 1995, 18 people who returned from buying goods in Mae Sai were arrested by No. 3 Sensai ferry, at Maka Ho Kham Quarter, Tachilek Township in Eastern Shan State. They were refused bail, sentenced to one month imprisonment on 13 September and then sent to Kengtung. [Source: S.H.A.N]

2.6.12. On 26 October 1995, SLORC Lt Min Kyan Ta, commander of Lailenpi post, Matupi Township, arrested Pu Mase, chairman of Hloma Village Council, with suspicion of a sympathiser to CNA. He was detained in the Lailenpi jail for three days without being given any food. And later, Lt Minn Kyn Ta charged 10,000 Ks to set him free. Each household in Hloma had to contribute money to pay for this, because Pu Mase was a simple subsistence farmer and he had no way to pay it. [Source: Independent Chin Report]

2.6.13. Farmers arrested

Local SLORC officials in Kyaiklat Township, Irrawaddy Division, ordered the people there to sell their crops to the government. In June 1995, 150 farmers were arrested for failing to sell their quota fixed by the officials. The farmers didn't want to sell their rice to the government because of low prices compared with that of the market. As the detention cell was crowded, some were kept in garages and offices. Since they were not fed, their family members had to send food. Some fled from arrest and hid in the nearby forest. [Source: ABSDF]

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