

JANUARY 1991

BURMA

UNDERGROUND

RIGHTS

MOVEMENT FOR

ACTION

Documentation of violations of human rights concerning killing and arresting of monks, arrest and detention of NLD members, villagers forced to serve as porters, and rape and killing of villagers.

BURMA

The following reports were compiled by the Burma Underground Rights Movement for Action (B.U.R.M.A.). They represent hard work by colleagues who are willing to risk their own safety in order to get this information out.

We are sharing this information with you because we believe that you are willing to help us take action in order to bring about positive changes in Burma so that this kind of suffering does not have to continue.

These cases do not represent the worst of what is happening in Burma today. Thousands of people barely exist in prison, isolated from the rest of the world. We can not get information about these people, nor organize international pressure which might help ease their suffering. They are the hidden political prisoners of Burma.

At the same time, villages in some areas of Burma suffer terribly under the military, and there is no one there to document the suffering or help organize pressure to force the military to observe at least some respect for human rights.

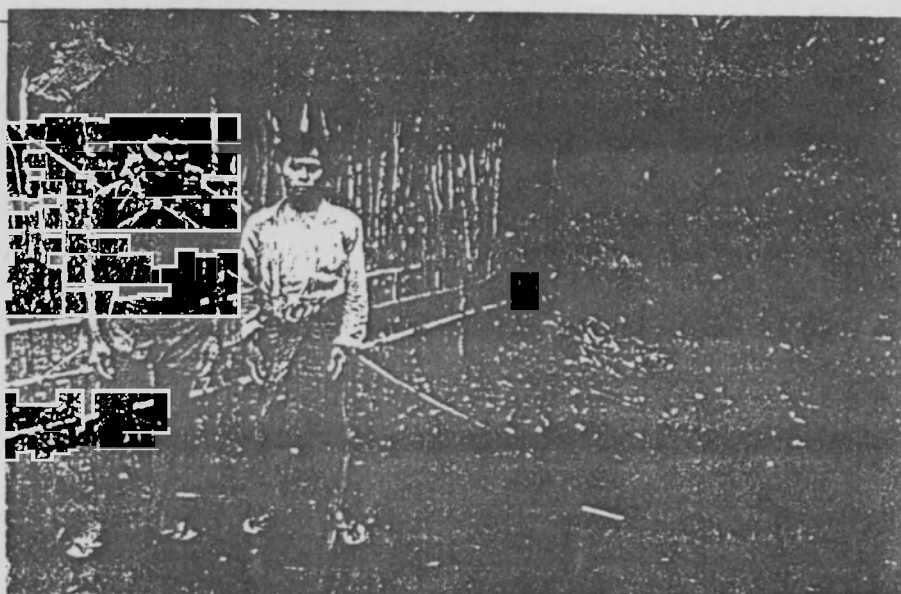
We call on you to continue your efforts to help the suffering people of Burma. Every effort is appreciated.

We hope that this short document can help you in your efforts to struggle for peace and human rights in Burma.

Burma Underground Rights Movement for Action
January, 1991

PORTERS

These two young men were forced by the Burmese military to serve as porters. They managed to escape after facing many dangers. Every year thousands of young men and women are forced to carry the heavy loads of the Burmese military into battle fields where they must also serve as human mine sweepers.



October 17, 1990

Name.....Maung Pan Myint
Age.....38 years
Father Name.....U Shwe Thaung
Mother Name.....Daw Shwe
Address.....Pa-an city, Karen State, Burma#.
Occupation.....wood cutter

Story-- Maung Pan Myint has six children; four boys and two girls. He was forced to serve as a porter by Regiment No.1 under control of battalion No.44 in June, 1990. He was forced by the military to carry heavy rice bags for military rations at the Mya Wa Di port, opposite Mae Sod, Thailand. Last month he fled from this place.

Name.....Maung Myint Than
Age.....21 years
Father Name.....U Tin Oo
Mother Name.....Daw Mya
Address.....Mataban city, Tennassar Division, Burma. Occupation.....Fisherman

Story-- Maung Myint Than was forced to be a porter by Light Infantry No.1 in Mataban city. He carried heavy rice bags, onions and salted fish bags for military rations. The BSPP troops treated the porters very badly. Sometimes the BSPP troops brutally beat the porters. Even when the porters were seriously sick, the troops did not give them any medicines. When Maung Than ask

for medicines from the troops, they threatened to beat him. Now, he has been able to flee from that military area.

Name.....Maung Myint Hlaing (Pho Taw)
Age.....24 years
Father Name.....U Chit Hlaing
Mother Name.....Daw Chaw Sein
Address.....Se Sone Ward of Moulmein city, Tennassary Division, Burma#. Occupation..unknown

Story-- On 25th September, 1990, two privates from Regiment No.97, drank a lot of alcohol and came into the Moe Goke Set Wine Monastery where the privates swore at all the people. Then, they shot their guns and robbed some of the people on the main road in Moulmein city. The people ran to escape from this place. At that time, Maung Myint Hlaing was going to his shop and saw this incident. So, he also ran along the main road to Thaung Yin stream. The two privates chased him. Finally, he dove into the stream but he does not know how to swim. The two privates also dove into the stream to arrest Maung Myint Hlaing but the privates could not swim because they drank a lot of alcohol. At that time, other privates also arrived at the side of the stream and aimed their guns at a boat driver to force him to go save their two soldier friends. The army men, however, neglected Maung Myint Hlaing. For this reason, Maung Myint Hlaing drown in the stream.

PORTER NEWS

January 9, 1991

Porters

Name - Maung Maung alias Ai Suit
Age - 24 years
Father Name - Ai Suit
Address - Kya Inn Sake Kyi township in Karen State

Contents - He was arrested on a ship which went from Kya Inn Sake Kyi to Moulmein on 16 of February 1990 by Government troops who used him as a porter for more than seven months. After that he could flee from the soldiers' atrocities.

Name - Ah Di
Age - 22 years
Father Name - U San Mya
Address - Unknown

Contents - He was arrested in Naung Ka Lar village in Belin area of Mon State by government troops who used him as a porter for about five months. While he was a porter, only the two sponge size of soybean is for his one meal. After that he could flee from the soldiers' atrocities.

Atrocities of Rangoon Troops

Soldiers from Regiment No.5 came into Paung Da Ba Ya Village in Karen State and shot whatever they saw in the village. Some of the people were killed and some were wounded.

Dead people:

Name - U Ru Bi
Age - 45 years
Father Name - U Saw Phu
Address - Kya Khat Chaung Village in Belin township in Karen State. (He has three children and wife.)

Name - Maung Kyant Khaing
Age - 15 years
Father Name - U Saw Pe
Address - Kya Khat Chaung Village in Belin township in Karen State. Wounded people:

Name - Maung Cho
Age - 36 years
Father Name - U Saw Pe
Address - Kya Khat Chang Village in Belin township in Karen State.

Name - Maung Soe
Age - 17 years
Father Name - U Ta Po
Address - Ye Kyi Village in Belin township of Mon State.

The soldiers from No.4 led by Captain Sein Thaung of Light Regiment No.24 came a second time into Paung Da Ba Ya village in Belin Township of Mon State on 7 of September in 1990 and shot whatever they saw in the village. Two people were wounded seriously.

Wounded people:

Name - U kaw Htoo
Age - 75 years
Address - Paung Da Ba Ya Village in Belin Township of Mon State.

Name - U Maung Aye
Age - Unknown
Address - Kya Khat Chaung Village in Belin State of Mon State.

Commander Maj. Soe Min and the soldiers from Regiment No.19 came into Ka Naing Village in Pa Pon District of Karen State around mid night and arrested about 20 villagers include four women to be used as porters.

The men's ages were from 13 to 65 years and the women's ages were from 17 to 20 years.

Then, the men were transfer to Light Regiment No.5 under control of Battalion No.44 but the four women disappeared. Although the parents whose daughters disappeared informed local authorities, they have not yet received any information about their daughters.

The four disappeared women are:

1. Name - Nan Hla Sein
Age - 17 years

Father Name - U Ka Lar Gyi
Mother Name - Daw Ohn May

2.Name - Nan Mya May
Age - 20 years
Father Name - U Saw Aung Yin
Mother Name - Daw Nan Than Kyi

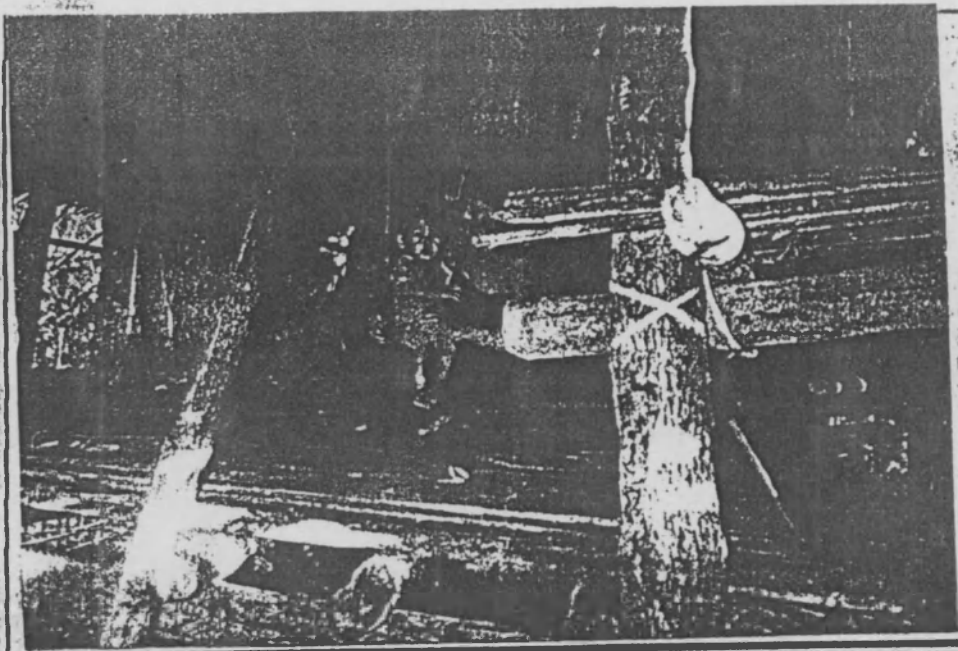
3.Name - Nan Win Kyi
Age - 17 years
Father Name - U Saw Aung Yin
Mother Name - Daw Nan Than Kyi

4.Name - Nan Than Mya
Age - 19 years
Father Name - U Saw Ohn Maung
Mother Name - Daw Nan Yin May

The soldiers from Regiment No. 1 Light Regiment No. 44 arrested the people from Ka Dai Ti, Ye Pu, Kyo Wine and Myit Kyo villages which are on Papon-Belin highway, and Kwi Lay, Kya Thung Sake, Lay Kaw, Me Lan and Mae Nan Than villages in Tha Thon District of Mon State.

The men in these villages abandoned their homes. When the soldiers could not find the men in these villages, they arrested some women whose ages were from 14 to 60 years old. Some women were about 4 months pregnant.

The soldiers forced these women to carry heavy weapons and to march in front of the columns to be human shields in the front lines.



A village woman and her three children sit in their house covering from the fear of a recent attack by Burmese troops. The troops fired their guns into the village randomly causing damage and injuries. Many of the men and women of the village were also taken away as porters.

A Burmese soldier who ran from his unit to take shelter in this village, shows the leg wound he received during recent fighting. He claimed that the Burmese military did not provide treatment for him, and that the troops were often badly mistreated.



SUPPRESSION OF THE NLD

20. Dec., 1990.

Following is the list of members of the National League for Democracy Party who were detained and questioned by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC).

- 1.U Kyi Maung Swe...Central Executive Committee
- 2.U kyaw Min.....Central Executive Committee
- 3.U Phone Thein.....Central Executive Committee
- 4.U Tin Htut.....Central Committee
- 6.U Zan Hla Oo...News and Periodical Department
- 7.U Kyaw Oo.....News and Periodical Department
- 8.U Tin maung Win..Organizer (Rangoon Division)
- 9.U Ba Han.....Organizer (Rangoon Division)

Remark; the above members were release on 30-10-90-

10.Dr Aung Khin Sint.....Elected Hluttaw Representative Min Ga La Taung Nyunt Township in Rangoon.

11.U Hla Than.Elected Hluttaw Representative Koe Koe Island Township in Rangoon Division.

12.U Kyaw Than.....Township Organizer (Kyinmyindyne township in Rangoon)

13.U Myint Soe...Central Executive Committee (Youth)

14.U Than Htaik.....Central Committee (Youth)

15.U Ko Ko Gyi.....Central Committee (Youth)

16.U Moe Zaw Oo.....Central Committee (Youth)

17.U Yan Aung.....Youth (Rangoon Division)

18.U Win Hlaing.....Central Committee (Youth), Elected Hluttaw Representative Tat Kong Township in Rangoon.

19.U Yu Gan.....Rangoon Division Organizer

Remark; the above members were released on 30-10-90.

20.U Saw Naing Naing.....Elected Hluttaw Representative Puzontaung Township in Rangoon.

21.U Maung Ko.....Central Committee (Worker)

22.U Maw Victor Kalatt.....Elected Hluttaw Representative Santaung Township.

23.U Kyi Min.....Elected Hluttaw Representative Mingalardon Township in Rangoon.

Remarks: the above members were released on 30-10-90.

24.U Myo Aung....Elected Hluttaw Representative Central Committee 25.U Soe Nyunt.....Rangoon Division Organizer

Remark; the above members were released on 30-10-90.

26.U Tin Win.....Member of the Central Administrative Committee 27.U Sein Win...Elected Hluttaw Representative Dala Township in Rangoon. 28.U Win Naing.....Rangoon Division Organizer

29.U Thein Tin.Rangoon Division Organizer South Okalapa Township. 30.U Maung Maung.....Central Committee

31.U Soe Myint.....Rangoon Division Organizer

32.U Tin Ko ko.....Rangoon Division Organizer

33.U Chit Maung...Elected Hluttaw Representative Htantapin Township. 34.U Ohn Myint.....Elected

Hluttaw Representative Thakata Township in

Rangoon. 35.U Ba Ni.Youth Organizer, Taung-ngu

Township in Pegu Division. 36.U That Tun.Youth

Organizer, Taung-ngu Township in Pegu Division.

37.U Thein Lwin.....Youth Organizer, Taung-ngu

Township in Pegu Division. Administrative

Department National League For Democracy Party

(unofficial translation)

REPORT FROM INSIDE

Name - Myat Ko Ko

Education - Final year (Mathematic Major,
Rangoon University) Age - 23

Address - 16/1 ward, Thin Gan Gyone Township,
Rangoon Division.

In June 1988, Myat Ko Ko was one of the student leaders who agitated the students in Rangoon University to fight against the brutal military regime. When the military intelligences searched for him in his house, he was not there. In August, 1989, he again agitated the people. On 19, September, 1988, when the regime took over state power, he left for the Thai- Burma border line.

He then snuck back inside Burma and organized the people by exposing the regime's brutal oppression, and their killing of thousands of unarmed demonstrators.

On 14 July, 1989, he was arrested by the military intelligence in Mague, Tennansary Division. A military tribunal sentenced him to 8 years imprisonment. We believe that he also is being tortured by inhuman ways like other political prisoners of the regime in the prison.

Name - Myint Sann

Age - 30

Father Name - U Htay Maung

Occupation - author in Mya Wa Di Magazine

After the regime took over state power, Myint Sann left for the students' camp in India, near the India-Burma border line. When the military announced the amnesty to students, he came back to his house in Rangoon in February, 1990. In June of 1990, the military intelligence arrested him in his house and he was interrogated by the military intelligences (MI7) who badly tortured him in Insein Prison in Rangoon. He was then released after 21 days of interrogation by the military intelligence. He is one of the supporters of the All Burma Students' Federation Union (ABSFU) and also the best friend of Student leaders Min Ko Naing and Thu Yin of ABSFU.

He was arrested again and interrogated by MI7 agents who forced him to write about the students

in the camp. The military intelligence said that if he refused to write, he would be imprisoned longer. They asked that if they released him, would he stand against the regime or not? He answered that if the regime still abused human rights and freedom of the people, he would still struggle against the regime. The regime then tortured him badly and he was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment by a military tribunal

Atrocities of Rangoon Troops

In September 1989, at 9:00, soldiers from Regiment No.31 came into Ai Tine village, Kyone Doe Township of Karen state and looted the belongings of the villagers, U Saw Shwe and U Aung Mying.

The troops tortured the villagers and took three women who were raped by the soldiers.

OPPRESSION OF MONKS

MONKS WHO WERE WOUNDED ON 8-8-90 IN MANDALAY

20th, September of 1990.

Monks and students took to the streets in anti-regime demonstrations in Mandalay on 8, September of 1990. This was the second year anniversary of the nation-wide demonstrations which took place on 8, September 1988.

Security forces opened fire on the demonstrators. According to the students and The Nation newspaper the security forces beat and bayoneted the demonstrators who were mostly monks and students as well as some working people. Two students and two monks were killed by the security forces, The Nation said. According to a students' report, 10 monks were wounded, 14 monks were beaten and 5 monks were arrested. Actually, the number could be much higher than the following list suggests:

Those Wounded:

1. Shin Ah Sein Na

Age-17 years

Mingy Building Moe Gaung Monastery

Wounded on left shoulder with punctured lung and shattered shoulder.

2. U San Di Mar

Phayagyi Monastery.

Wounded on right knee

3. Shin

Phayagyi Monastery

Wounded on right shoulder.

4. U Tay Za Ni Ya

Age-26 years.

Pitakat Building Taung Ta Man Monastery

Gunshot wound on head, and beaten on shin.

Three stitches required.

5. Shin Kay Tha Wa

Age-18

Father's Name U Lun Kyi

Mother's Name Daw Hla May

Kyan Ginn Building, Taung Ta Man Monastery.

Superficial gunshot wound below knee requiring three stitches

6. U Thuria

Kyaung thit building, Pagan Monastery.

Superficial gunshot wounded on shin.

7. No Name Given

Nyaung Kan Monastery.

8. Shin Thuria

Pagan Monastery

Gunshot wound on arm.

9. No Name Given

Phayagyi Monastery

Alms Bowl broken by bullet

10. Shin Thondara

South Hulin Monastery.

Gunshot wound on arm, arrested but later released.

Those Beaten

1. Shin Wizaya

Naradi Thaynar Rama monastery

Beaten on shins and calves

2. U Kawithara

Phayagyi Monastery

Beaten on arms and head.

3. U Pyin Nya Wara

Phayagyi Monastery

Hit on right cheek by gas cannister, beaten and arrested.

4. Shin Sarara

Phayagyi Monastery

Serious injuries on arms and head. He has still not recovered from head wound.

5. Shin Theik Kha

Phayagyi Monastery.

Beaten while on the ground after being hit by tear gas cannister. He was seriously injured.

6. U Zanaka

Tayoke Tan Building, Gway Cho Monastery.

Beaten.

7. Shin Egga
Yatana Thiri Building, Nyaung Kan Monastery
Beaten.

8. U Kay Thaya
New Ma Soe Yein Monastery
Beaten.

9. U Nan Taw Batha
New Ma Soe Yein Monastery.
Beaten twice on cheek.

10. Shin Pyin Nya Thiri
Beaten on head just behind the ears

11. U Kokkhana
New Ma Soe Yein Monastery
Beaten on left arm.

12. U Thiri Kinzaya
Mya Taung Building, Padetha Monastery
Beaten on head - five stitches

13. No Name Given
Myin Wun Monastery
Beaten on arms

14. U Kuthala
New Ma Soe Yein Monastery
Kneaded on chest and stomped with boots.

Those arrested

1. Shin Wiseiktha
Pali Nayu Padetha Building, Old Ma Soe Yein Monastery

2. Shin Yarzeinda
Same Address as above

3. U Kokkhana
Dhamma Waytagu building, New Ma Soe Yein Monastery.

4. U Pyin Nya Wuntha
U Zauka Building, West Hulin Monastery

5. Shin Thondara
South Hulin Monastery

WHAT INVESTMENTS DO TO BURMA

Following the military coup in September of 1988, it has been reported that the military regime had only US\$8 to US\$10 million in reserve. With this small amount of money, they could not pay their soldiers, or keep the infrastructure of the country running.

In December of that same year, the Supreme Commander of the Thai military, General Chawalit, visited Burma and his old friend General Saw Maung, who was then in charge of the ruling council called the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). The result of that meeting was the opening up of Burma to Thai and other foreign investments in logging, fishing and oil exploration.

Much needed cash started flowing into the hands of the military, making it possible for them to raise the salaries of their soldiers (and thus increasing their loyalty), and also making it possible for them to upgrade their military in order to more effectively oppress the people.

Since then, millions of dollars have flowed into Burma, benefiting the few wealthy and powerful, and leaving the masses struggling under a reported 27.2% inflation rate. Actually the inflation rate is much higher since the majority of the people have received no increase in income while prices of necessities have sky-rocketed at an uncontrolled rate.

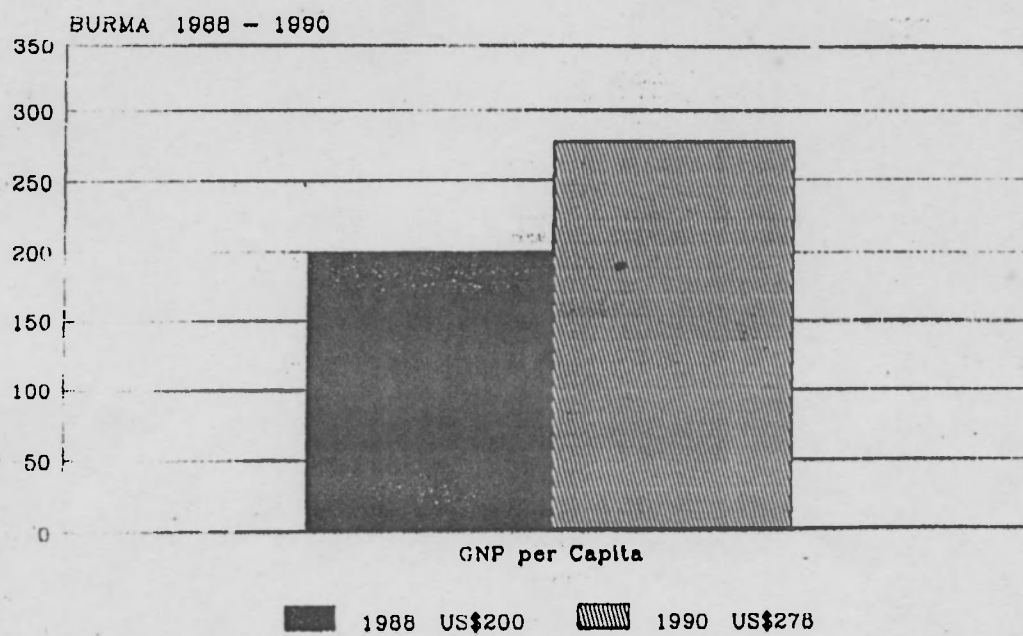
The suppression and murder of monks in Mandalay and elsewhere throughout the country is possible only because the military regime now has money, made through foreign investments, to keep its military machine alive. While they have this income, they will never sit down to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

These investments must be stopped to save the lives of the people of Burma.

JAPANESE INVESTMENTS IN BURMA

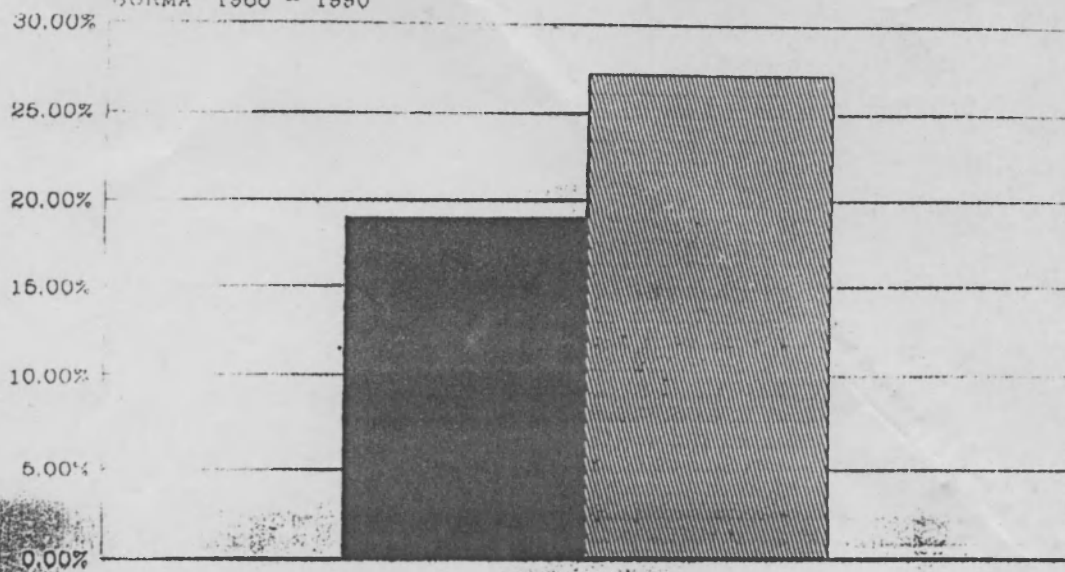
DATE	COMPANY	CONTRACT	AMOUNT
1987	OECD Loan	Paper Mill	---
1987	OECD Loan	3 Rice Mills	---
1987	OECD Loan	Rice Mills	---
1987	OECD Loan	Alcohol Distillery	---
1987	OECD Loan	Yedashe Sugar Mill	---
1989	Government	Myawaddy Bridge study	Bt 2 million
1989	Mitsui Co. Ltd.	Trading	---
1990	Daichi Group	2 International Airports Telecommunication center Electric Power	US\$14 billion
1990	Tokiwa Trading	Agriculture Assistance	---
1990	Government	International Airport	US\$600 million
1990	Unknown	Embassy Property	US\$160 million
1990	Idemitsu	Oil and Gas Exploration	US\$5 million
1990	Japax	Oil and Gas Exploration	US\$5 million

GNP PER CAPITA Comparison of 1988 and 1990



INFLATION CPI

BURMA 1988 -- 1990



INFLATION CPI

1988 19.0% 1990 27.2%