

"A SWAMP FULL OF LILIES"

Human Rights Violations Committed by
Units/Personnel of Burma's Army, 1992-1993

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Project Maje

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Introduction

This report has been designed to facilitate accountability in Burma, now and in the future. It is common knowledge in the world community, and an omnipresent fact in Burma, that the ruling junta's army, the Tatmadaw, constantly commits acts of a cruel and -- according to international standards -- criminal nature, against civilians. Such acts occur with particular frequency and ferocity in contested areas where the Tatmadaw suspects rebel activity or potential support. Those areas are often areas where the population is predominantly ethnic-minority. The pattern of human rights abuse has been well-documented for years, by monitors from Burma and from international organizations. This report will focus on a particular aspect of that documentation, listing incidents of human rights abuse with attribution of the Tatmadaw units and/or personnel reported to have committed them. Perhaps in the future such attribution will lead to retribution, in the form of moral censure or war-crimes tribunals; if so, it will be an important change from the present, when Tatmadaw commanders and troops are getting off scot-free from any punishment for their misdeeds.

The list of Incidents in this report was assembled from index cards, each containing a summary of what happened when a particular Tatmadaw battalion encountered civilians it considered suspicious or inferior or simply in the way. Some cards refer to single victims, others to large groups of entire villages. The stack of hundreds of cards, multi-colored for sorting them by region, stands three inches tall. Looking at it, one might wish the cards to be pinned to a wall, to see them all at once, a democracy wall, a memorial wall. One might wish them to be made into squares of cloth and stitched into a quilt, a memorial quilt, a quilt to symbolically warm and remember those who have suffered so much pain at the hands of the Tatmadaw. Instead, they have been typed into the list of Incidents in this report.

A recent television documentary about the current genocide of the Marsh-Arabs in southern Iraq showed a human rights office with dozens of photo books containing page after page of victim pictures. Such a quantity of documentation exists for Burma, too. But it is not enough to know the names, and even faces, of victims. The identity of those who commit the acts must be known, revealed, and remembered, as well. Sometimes, when a military force has a tight, claw-like grip on a nation, there is talk of their being amnestied, forgiven, if they will only let go. In some Latin American countries which have regained democracy, this has been

the case. In Brazil, where military human rights violators went untried, as the price paid for their stepping away from power, their names were published in a book which was a huge national best-seller. It was one way to hold them accountable, to make sure that their crimes were not forgotten, so people would know who they were dealing with. Even during the criminal period, such information is useful. Foreign businessmen and government representatives who become involved with military figures in a dictatorship should know what units they command, and what those units do in the field; and if they don't care, the public and media may. Those proposing settlements and amnesties should be able to tell a ruling military regime that the crimes and criminals are known, and that the penalty for not ceding power may be an end-game more Romanian than Czechoslovakian, a videotaped firing squad and mob warfare, rather than a "velvet revolution."

The raw material from which this report was extracted, reams of documentation on human rights violations in Burma during 1992 and 1993, was most impressive. This qualitative information, based on first-person interviews with objective questioning techniques, provides a detailed picture of what goes on in remote and isolated areas of Burma. Compiled by groups often lacking in money, communications equipment, and other resources, such documentation gives a voice to those who would otherwise be kept voiceless. Various formats and structures are used to present such research, including newsletter articles, standardized forms, special reports, and first-person narrative accounts. For the most part the presentation is carefully done, although one international organization reported the same incident twice, apparently confused by variations of spelling the victims' names. In recent years, reports have become more and more detailed, making this report possible. Specifying Tatmadaw units/personnel has become much more common in documentation, although it continues to occur only in a small percentage of the overall documentation. In many cases, the victims and witnesses simply may not know the identity of the government soldiers involved; and in other cases it still may be too dangerous for them to reveal it.

Much of the information in this report comes from the Karen Human Rights Group, a relatively new organization which provides a steady flow of reports from the Karen State and other frontier areas (including Mon and Karenni). The KHRG's detailed, clearly presented research is the finest human rights monitoring from Burma, and certainly on a par with that of any international human rights organization. Operating with extremely limited funds, this organization of indigenous

activists and concerned foreign staff has mastered the science of human rights research, and is of vital importance for Burma's people of all ethnic groups.

This report takes mainly qualitative data (people's own stories about what happened to them) and boils it down to quantitative data (a summary of events). Of course, it can be further processed to a list of how many acts of torture, rape, murder, etc. occurred in given areas at particular times, under which battalion or commander. In changing the format of information, sometimes new insights can be gained. For instance, for a somewhat jaded reader of human rights documentation, when a new report is received, it is the "different" types of abuse which catch the attention: a new form of torture, perhaps; or a victim's particularly expressive way of telling a story. But in assembling all the information in a more quantitative format, patterns emerge. One such example is the level of extortion of villagers by Tatmadaw units. The less blood-soaked crimes like confiscation of livestock may go relatively unnoticed in reports; but when looked at in the battalion listings, it becomes rather obvious that much of the Tatmadaw has a commercial interest in plundering rural areas on a regular, constant basis. This in turn, drains the farmers of the food and trade sources they need for their very survival.

Other such patterns include the growth of "free-fire zones" during a period of supposed Tatmadaw "cease-fires"; the severe vulnerability to abuse in areas of "counterinsurgency" where there has actually been little to no rebel activity; the destruction of the political/social/economic basis of rural society through systematic Tatmadaw abuse; and the inevitability of famine conditions due to crop confiscation and forced relocation. The artificial creation of starvation conditions in Burma may soon stand alongside famine created by Stalin in the Ukraine, Pol Pot in Cambodia, Mengistu in Ethiopia, and present conditions in Sudan. It is quite possible that Burma's SLORC junta will soon be requesting international relief aid for the victims of its own deliberate policies -- aid which may end up diverted to Tatmadaw purposes, as has so often been the case in Burma. Like the Irish Potato Famine, Burma's rural disaster may force higher and higher levels of emigration; and in conjunction with the now rampant AIDS epidemic, may send the demographics of Burma (not an overpopulated country) plunging downward as this century ends.

This report is meant to serve as a beginning element of an accountability data-base, so that Tatmadaw units and personnel can be monitored, the abuses committed recorded and cross-referenced constantly. As such crimes have already been documented in 1994, there will have to be a follow-up report to this one, and it is obvious that computer files should be used to keep this information in a form that can be accessed and updated. Naturally, reports and documentation alone cannot declare an officer or other soldier guilty. The SLORC's army must be afforded the fair trials they have denied everyone else (whether it is a war-crimes tribunal for Division 99, held with the accused in absentia by an indigenous peoples' group or UN body, under present conditions; or a post liberation process). This report is only the preliminary dossier of evidence gathered so far. It is most probable that more, rather than less, evidence will be found in further investigations.

The title of this report comes from a November 1993 Karen Human Rights Group report, "Incidents Reported from Karen Villages", in which a witness described events including the rape and torture of members of the Karen Women's Organization. The witness reported that a Sgt. Ba Kyi, of Infantry Regiment 60 was involved; and mentioned another instance of abuse (which was not included in this report as it did not occur in 1992-93): "Everyone in our area knows about this Sgt. Ba Kyi. He has raped so many women that he has become notorious. The worst time was in 1991 in ...Kyauk Kyi town. A 7 year old girl child went around selling vegetables, and in the evening she didn't come home. Her parents went round everywhere asking and looking for her, and eventually they found her where she'd been raped by Ba Kyi, then just thrown into a swamp full of lilies. When they found her she was still alive but couldn't even walk. They took her to the hospital and she survived for a while, but later she died." In Asia the lotus is considered a symbol of spiritual purity, a thing of beauty rising out of fetid mud. The strength and courage of Burma's multi-ethnic people flower too, out of years of oppression by a depraved military. By daring to tell their stories, the victims and witnesses defy Burma's monstrous regime, they transcend the mud, and they triumph.

The Tatmadaw

Burma's army, the Tatmadaw, has become larger and better equipped in recent years. Troop strength has grown from an estimated 180,000 before the 1988 suppression of the democracy uprising, to approximately 350,000. In January 1994, UPI correspondent Denholm Barnetson quoted a diplomatic source in Rangoon about the Tatmadaw: "They hope to have troops in all the 340 townships in Burma to rapidly take control if necessary." Tatmadaw political strategy has long segmented Burma into "white" areas under their control; "black" areas under rebel control; and contested "gray" or "brown" areas. Increasingly, the "black" areas have been shrinking, while the Tatmadaw concentrates its power on the contested areas, relocating rural populations suspected of sympathizing with rebel forces or dissident political protest. While the Tatmadaw fought only sporadically, with no major offensives launched in '92-'93, it kept busy with its brand of "counterinsurgency" directed at civilian, particularly ethnic minority, areas. Formerly an all-volunteer force (offering impoverished Burmese youths a hope of participation in the power structure), the Tatmadaw was reported to be expanding with the aid of some involuntary conscription into its ranks.

The Tatmadaw is organized with a regional command structure [including Western, headquartered in Akyab; Northwestern, hq in Mandalay; Northern, hq in Myitkyina; Northeastern, hq in Lashio; Eastern, hq in Taunggyi; Southeastern, hq in Moulmein; Southwestern, hq in Bassein; and Rangoon]. In 1992-93 there were ten light infantry divisions, each commanding several battalions; a total of 223 infantry battalions, 3 armored battalions, 7 artillery battalions, and one anti-aircraft artillery battalion. The Tatmadaw sometimes creates additional battalions to station in "trouble spots", and divisions are sometimes shifted to new areas. Some commanders are shifted often, while others remain in the same location for long periods of time. Burma's annual direct military expenditures were well over 1,250,000,000 US dollars each year during 1992 and 1993. An official 1990 estimate of the percentage of Burma's annual budget spent on direct military ("defense") purposes was 22.3%, one of the very highest such percentages in the world.

Formerly armed mainly through a joint-venture with the German company, Fritz Werner (a relationship said to persist), the Tatmadaw since 1988 has massively increased its firepower. Arms shipments are reported to have arrived from companies in Yugoslavia, Pakistan, Belgium, Portugal, Poland, and Singapore. The primary arms merchant to the SLORC junta has been mainland China. Bertil Lintner, in the Far Eastern Economic Review (December 16, 1993), wrote that a military analyst stated that "the total value of Chinese arms delivered or on order is believed to be in excess of US\$1.2 billion." This materiel includes fighter jets and ground attack aircraft for Burma's Air Force, as well as "fast attack" patrol boats for its Navy. Chinese trainers and other advisors have been sent to Burma along with the hardware.

Burma is widely reported to possess chemical weapons, and reports of their use by the Air Force or Army, in battle or against civilians, have come from Kachin, Mon, Karen, and other areas. During the 1980s, the herbicide 2,4-D, an Agent Orange ingredient supplied to Burma's government by the US for anti-narcotics purposes, was used to terrorize ethnic minority civilians. There have been unverified allegations of the SLORC's possible use of biological weapons, as well, most recently in connection with an epidemic in a Karen area in 1993.

As well as occupation by regular Tatmadaw battalions, many areas of Burma endure active forces of the Na Sa Ka (a "Border Administrative Body"; in Arakan under supervision of SLORC intelligence strongman Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt) the Military Intelligence Service (pervasive throughout urban and rural Burma; Khin Nyunt's primary surveillance/enforcement apparatus); the Lon Htein ("riot police" also used as a paramilitary force in frontier areas); and local militias operating under Tatmadaw command.

There is a steady flow of deserters from the Tatmadaw to frontier areas, and officers ranking as high as colonel have defected to resistance forces; but in recent years there has been no large-scale mutiny of Tatmadaw units. Still, at least one assassination and/or coup d'etat plot by mid-level officers was reportedly discovered and suppressed during the time period covered in this report. Today, the Tatmadaw appears to maintain its cohesiveness through relentless indoctrination, and a pyramid scheme of fear and corruption emanating from its éminence grise, Gen. Ne Win, and his SLORC junta, ever downward through the ranks.

Method and Scope

The information in this report was compiled in February 1994, from sources documenting instances of human rights abuse in Burma during 1992 and 1993. Sources up to January 1994 were used. Hundreds of individual documents were searched for specific references to units or personnel of the Burmese Army (Tatmadaw) involved in incidents of abuse. Each of those specific references was summarized on an index card, and then the cards were collated according to Tatmadaw unit and/or personnel. The cards were cross-referenced by date and location of incident in order to, as much as possible, avoid duplicate listings.

The documentation to which this report refers comes from a variety of sources, including international human rights groups, Burma monitoring organizations, and political groups (both armed and unarmed). The groups all have conducted their own investigations in Burma. No documentation was used from press sources (radio, television, newspapers, magazines). All the documentation used was in the English language; future data bases or reports could refer to documentation in Burmese, Thai, Japanese, Chinese, and Indo-European languages. The documentation used in this report covered, at least in part, all areas of Burma's frontiers where troops are stationed, as well as some central Burma regions where there are active troops. Another interesting investigation might involve the role of particular Tatmadaw units and personnel in human rights violations in central/urban Burma, including specific units of the Military Intelligence Service.

As this report is limited to specific unit/personnel references, it represents a very small percentage of the body of documentation on human rights abuse in Burma during 1992-93 (which is just a two year period out of decades of such abuse). The types of abuse described are consistent with those reported by reputable international human rights investigators who have done first-hand Burma research. Most of the documentation has been produced with objective interviewing techniques. While many of the sources are utterly unobjective, being involved in Burma's political resistance movement, their human rights documentation has the ring of accuracy rather than propaganda. One group which is associated with a narcotics warlord's army, has actually issued reports documenting human rights violations by that very army, a level of even-handedness rarely seen in localized human rights monitors.

Tatmadaw human rights violations are an ongoing situation; reports on early 1994 incidents are already being received as this report is prepared. Therefore, all the documentation used in this report is public, published information; no informal or covert documentation is cited, as such sources might have inadvertently posed a danger to victims, witnesses, or monitors in Burma. In the documentation used, some names of places and victims have been changed or deleted, for the same security reasons. The basic locations (township, province, state or division of Burma, etc.) are the same as in the original documents. Several variations in the spelling of names of people and places are left as recorded in the original documents (for instance, "Bilin" and "Belin", "Pa-an" and "Pa'an"). "Regiment" and "battalion" are often used interchangeably in translation of Burmese; in this report, the term used in the original documents cited is used, and where only the number was recorded, "battalion" is used. In some cases, the documentation may have mis-identified a division as a battalion, or vice versa. This report aims to stick as closely as possible in a briefly summarized form, to the information contained in the original documents.

A Note on the Format

Each of the Incidents entries uses the same format:

- . The date when the Incident reportedly occurred.
- . The reported ethnicity of the victim(s) [if not reported, the abbreviation "ue" for "unspecified ethnicity" is used]; the reported location of Incident.
- . The source [organization/document] and date of source.
- . In the case of Incidents listed by military unit, if names of personnel, or smaller units such as columns or companies, were reported, they are listed in bold type ("names").
- . Incidents are listed in order of battalion/regiment or division number; other military forces follow; then listings in which only personnel were specified.

Sources Cited

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- . Myanmar: The Climate of Fear Continues, Members of Ethnic Minorities and Political Prisoners Still Targeted, October 1993.

ARIF (Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front); organization representing Rohingyas, has been active militarily. Address: GPO Box 1031, Chittagong, Bangladesh.

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- . Gas Pipeline Updates January 10, 1994.

KHRG (Karen Human Rights Group); Burma-based human rights monitoring/information group. Address: PO Box 22, Mae Sot, Tak 63110, Thailand.

- . Testimony of Porters Escaped from SLORC Forces January 25, 1992.
- . SLORC Activities in Karen Area Villages, June 12, 1992.
- . Karenni State: Forced Relocation, Concentration Camps, and Slavery, Aug. 10 '92.
- . The SLORC's Relocation Camp at Bo Ka Hta, October 31, 1992.
- . Report by an Escaped SLORC Munitions Porter, November 13, 1992.
- . Supplementary Report on Karenni State, November 15, 1992.
- . Porter Testimonies: Kawmoora Region, December 31, 1992.
- . The SLORC's New Forced Relocation Campaign: Translations of Some SLORC Orders Received So Far, January 8, 1993.
- . Forced Relocation in Thaton District: Preliminary Report, January 9, 1993.
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- . SLORC Rape in Thaton District, February 1, 1993.
- . Report from Thaton District, March 10, 1993.
- . Statements by Internally Displaced People, April 28, 1993.
- . Forced Relocation in Kyauk Kyi Township, June 10, 1993.
- . The SLORC's 1993 Offensive Against Karen Civilians, July 10, 1993.
- . Recently Received SLORC Orders to Karen Villages, July 14, 1993.
- . Porters: SLORC's Bu Sah Kee Operation, November 14, 1993.
- . Incidents Reported from Karen Villages, November 15, 1993.
- . Human Rights Violations by Burma Army (BA) Troops in Karen State, Burma (cites information from "the department responsible for the internal refugees at the KNU Headquarters"), December 1993.
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- . Murder, Rape & Extortion in Kyauk Kyi, December 8, 1993.
- . SLORC Murders in Merqui/Tavoy District, December 17, 1993.
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- . Commentary, January 3, 1994.

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- . Crimes and Human Rights Violations Perpetrated by Burma Army Troops, September 18, 1993.

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- . Report Received from Kler Lu Htoo (Nyaunglebin) Province, September 17, 1992.

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Mon National Relief Committee; refugee relief organizing committee, associated with New Mon State Party.

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- . Update on Human Rights Violation in Kachin State, April 1, 1993.

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- . The Newsletter, November 1, 1993.
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- . The Newsletter, December 15, 1993.
- . The Newsletter, January 1, 1994.

Shan Human Rights Foundation; Shan State human rights information office, associated with the Muang Tai Army of Khun Sa. Address: PO Box 41, Mae Hong Son 58000, Thailand.

- . Report, April 16, 1992.
- . Report, October, 1992.
- . Report, October 21, 1992.
- . Report, November 7, 1992.

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Karen Human Rights Group reports (including back issues) can be obtained from: Burma Forum, suite 383, 2210 Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica CA 90403.

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Other abbreviations used in report:

KNLA: Karen National Liberation Army (military force of KNU).

KNPLF: Karenni Nationalities People's Liberation Front (as cited in KHRG report, November 15, 1992)

KNPP: Karenni National Progressive Party (Karenni political organization, active militarily).

KWO: Karen Women's Organization (indigenous women's development group).

NLD: National League for Democracy (political party of Nobel Peace Prize laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; won huge majority in 1990 national election, but not allowed to take office, some elected members are in "liberated areas" of frontiers.)

lines from "In Times of War" a sonnet sequence by W.H. Auden

But suddenly the earth was full: he was not wanted.
And he became the shabby and demented,
And took to drink to screw his nerves to murder;
Or sat in offices and stole,
And spoke approvingly of Law and Order,
And hated life with all his soul.

Here war is simple like a monument:
A telephone is speaking to a man;
Flags on a map assert that troops were sent;
A boy brings milk in bowls. There is a plan

For living men in terror of their lives,
Who thirst at nine who were to thirst at noon,
And can be lost and are, and miss their wives,
And, unlike an idea, can die too soon.

But ideas can be true although men die,
And we can watch a thousand faces
Made active by one lie:

And maps can really point to places
Where life is evil now:
Nanking; Dachau.

They are and suffer; that is all they do:
A bandage hides the place where each is living,
His knowledge of the world restricted to
The treatment that the instruments are giving.

And lie apart like epochs from each other
--Truth in their sense is how much they can bear;
It is not talk like ours, but groans they smother--
And are remote as plants; we stand elsewhere.

They carry terror with them like a purse,
And flinch from the horizon like a gun;
And all the rivers and the railways run
Away from Neighborhood as from a curse.

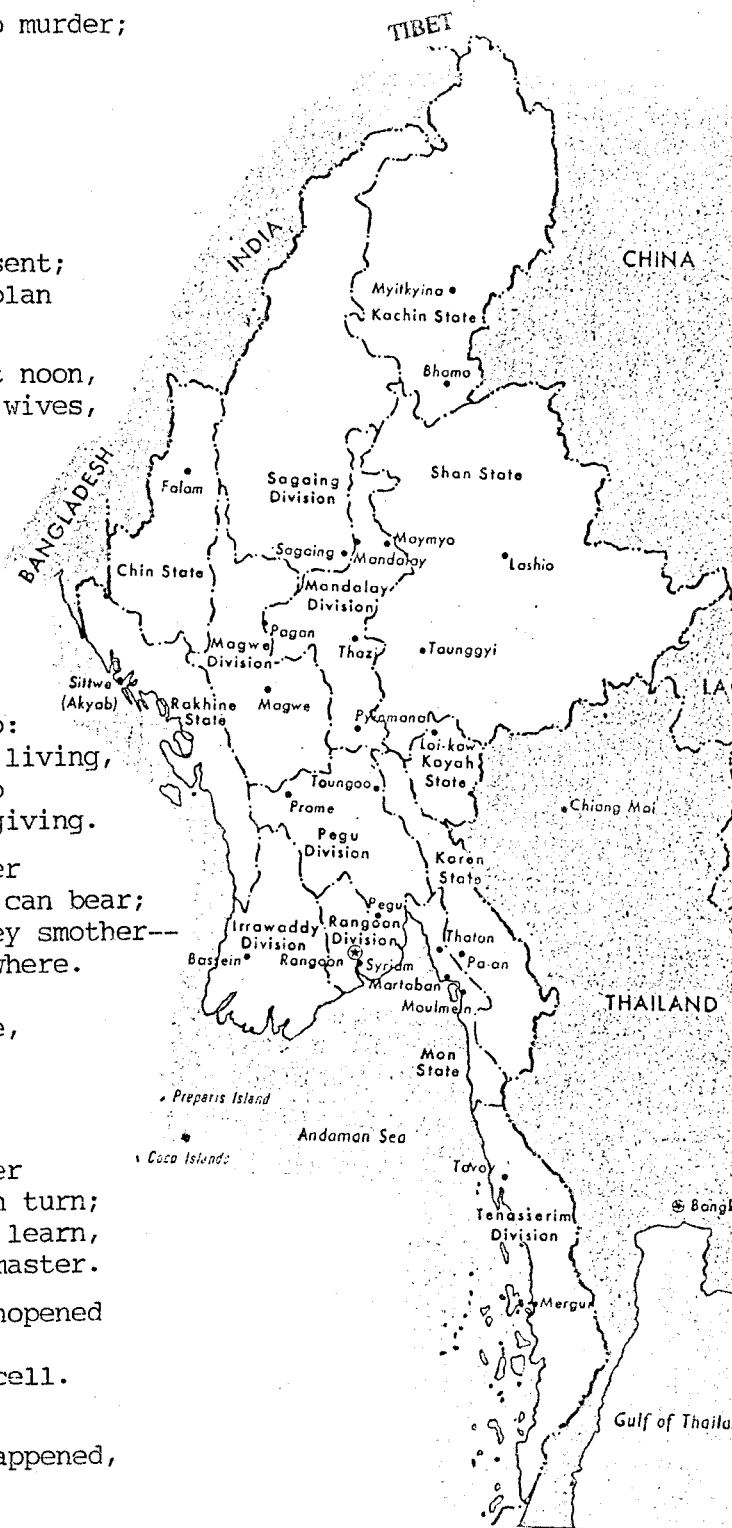
They cling and huddle in the new disaster
Like children sent to school, and cry in turn;
For Space has rules they cannot hope to learn,
Time speaks a language they will never master.

We live here. We lie in the Present's unopened
Sorrow; its limits are what we are.
The prisoner ought never to pardon his cell.

Can future ages ever escape so far,
Yet feel derived from everything that happened,
Even from us, that even this was well?

And only
The brass bands throbbing in the parks foretell
Some future reign of happiness and peace.

We learn to pity and rebel.



(China, 1938)

INCIDENTS, 1992-1993

Light Infantry Battalion 1.

Dec '91 - mid Jan '92; Arakanese (Rakhine) and others; Kyaikto area

KHRG: "Testimony of Porters" Jan 25 '92.

Khin Khine Soe, 20 year old woman, captured with pregnant sister, as porters. Female porters, including sister, repeatedly gang-raped. Minimal rations, heavy ammunition loads. Sister disappeared. Khin Khine Soe forced to walk ahead of troops.

Late Dec '91 - mid Jan '92; Karen; Kyaikto area

KHRG: "Testimony of Porters" Jan 25 '92.

Naw Wah Wah, 17 year old girl, taken as ammunition porter with large group. Minimal rations. Porters cold, ill, threatened at gunpoint. Female porters gang-raped repeatedly. "Bo Gyi" (commander) raped her and a young Indian girl frequently during captivity.

Late Dec '91 - mid Jan '92; Burmese; Kyaikto area?

KHRG: "Testimony of Porters" Jan 25 '92.

32 year old woman, Daw Aye Hle, used as ammunition porter on frontline. Minimal rations. Gang-raped frequently, as were other female porters.

3rd Chin Rifles (see one listing under multiple citations)

Light Infantry Battalion 9 (of Division 44)

July 11, 12, 13 '93; ue; Pa-an Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations by Burma Army" Dec '93, p 4.

July 11, "killed and ate 2 cattles"; July 12, burned down 3 houses in a village;

July 13, message telling of forced labor, starvation, difficulty surviving.

Light Infantry Battalion 10 (also cited as Regiment 10)

(see one listing under multiple citations)

March 9, '92; Karenni +?; Gkay Gkaw and Yo Li Ku villages, Karenni State

Order reproduced/translated by KNU and KHRG, June 12 '92 .

(specifies **military column 2**)

Gkay Gkaw village ordered to move to Pruso town by March 25 (as of March 9), those remaining "will be considered as insurgents (bandits) and will be eliminated." Same order to Yo Li Ku village. Orders posted in villages.

Light Infantry Battalion 11 (of Division 44)

Feb 6 '92 - ongoing; various; Karen State

Amnesty International: Human Rights Violations/Military Rule, Oct '92 .

Prisoner taken from Pyinmana Prison in Mandalay Division on Feb 6 '92, 200 miles to Shanywathit army camp outside Hlaingbwe town, Karen State; carried equipment; beatings, saw 8 porters die en route (5 in a stream, 3 shot by soldiers.)

14th Regiment (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 15 (also cited as Regiment 15)
(see one listing in multiple citations)

Feb 5 '92; Kachin; Mohnyin

KIO: "A Record" Jan '93.

"A platoon strength of soldiers" entered town of Mohnyin and burned down 25 Kachin homes. Occupants not allowed to retrieve any belongings. Troops shot and killed Ying Ting, age 37.

May '92; Kachin and others; Gang Dau Yang area

KIO: "A Record" Jan '93.

names **Major Myo Nyunt**

Maj. Myo Nyunt arrested several hundred civilians for use as munitions porters; On May 15, Asi, age 55, beaten to death; porters used as mine-sweepers (4 killed by mines: Htu Htoi, 26 year old woman; Shi Htu, 22 year old woman; Hkawn Ra, 25 year old woman; Galau Yaw, 28 year old man).

Light Infantry Battalion 18 (also cited as Regiment 18)
(see two listings in multiple citations)

Nov 18 '92; Kachin +?; temporary settlement of displaced people near Mayan village, in Mogoung District

ROKA: "Update on Human Rights Violations in Kachin State" April 1 '93. Troops surrounded area and opened fire; one man killed by gunfire; two woman and one man tortured to death.

May 19 '93; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 10.

Troops executed two villagers.

Light Infantry Battalion 19 (of Division 99)

Nov 22 '92; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.

Troops robbed a villager of 2,000 kyat and two silver coins.

Battalion 20:

(see one listing in multiple citations)

April 20 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 6.

Troops burned a village's crops.

Battalion 21

After May '92; Kachin, others; Gang Dau Yang area

KIO: "A Record" Jan '93.

names **Maj. Than Aung (in command)** and **Sgt. Yae Maung Set**

Forced portering. "Sgt. Yae Maung Set and several soldiers" gang-raped Ah Na, age 30, and Nu Mah Sah, age 27.

Division 22

March '92; Karen +?; Dta Greh Township, Pa'an Province
 KNU/KHRG "Reports from Karen Provinces", Sept 11 '93, p 3.
 22 villages (total of 1,520 families) told they would be forced to relocate;
 villagers delayed it with bribes.

Battalion 23

May 10 '93; Karens +?; Karen State
 KNU HQ: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '93, p 2.
 names **Maj. Han Tin**
 Maj. Han Tin and troops looted from villagers, shot one dead, wounded four.

Infantry Battalion 24 (also cited as Regiment 24) (of Division 88)
 (see one listing in multiple citations)

1992; Karens; three villages of Thaton Township
 "Burma's Will" 1992, p 33. (cites KNU report, Sept. 11 '93)
 names **Capt. Kyee Myint**
 Three villages torn down, moved, no compensation paid; each family had to pay
 500 kyat for small new plot of land.

Nov 1 '92; Karen; Bilin Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.
 Villager Saw Hla Way stabbed to death by troops.

Nov 4 '92; Karen?; Thaton Township
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations by Burma Army" Dec '93, p 1.
 names **Lt. San Thein (in command)**
 Naw Myint (female), Maung Tha Kawt (male), killed while used as mine-detectors.

'92 - July? '93; Karens; Pa'an Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Statements/Displaced" April 28 '93, p 3.
 Naw Bo Wah, age 26, said her husband Tha Htoo, killed by troops; were caught on
 way to farm outside village. Naw Bo Wah was interrogated, hit with a gun; troops
 shot at a group of people running; Tha Htoo tortured for a week; soldiers
 demanded villagers give them a gun to free him (he was falsely accused of being
 a Karen rebel); after 2-3 days, they killed him. Soldiers looted livestock, rice.

Between Oct '92 and Sept '93; ue; Thaton District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations By Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.
 names **Lt. Thein San (in command)**
 Hsan Win was tortured and executed by troops.

Early '93; Karens, others?; Thaton and Bilin Townships
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations by Burma Army" Dec '93, p 3.
 Villages totaling approx. 5,000 population forced to relocate. Thaton Township:
 Nor Bo Hbaw, Shwe Yaung Pia, Ma Yan Gon, Naung Ga Doke, Ga Li Hker, No Poe Ta,
 Par Por, Tee Poe Ta Too, Par Por Par Hdo. Bilin Township: Keat Port Taw (Har Lay),
 Tee Hsi Hbaw Kee, Keawt Hday Ta, Wa Hbeh Ta, Meht Nor Hgaw.

Battalion 25 (see one listing in multiple citation)

Infantry Battalion 26

May 15 '93, ongoing; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 6.

names **Maj. Nya Lein Na (column commander, leading)**

Villagers from four villages forced to build outpost camp for Battalion 26.

Battalion 28

Early '92 through Sept. '92; Karens +?; Hlaing Bwe Township, Pa'an Province
KNU and KHRG: "Reports from Karen Provinces" Sept 11 '92, p 4.

names **Lt. Win Nai (battalion officer in charge)**

Villages remaining in area after anti-KNU offensive, portering, slavery, must provide food for troops of the Battalion 28 camp (5-6 kg. of meat from each village every four days).

29th Regiment

Jan 7 '92; Kachin; Phakant area

KIO: "A Record" Jan '93. names **Sergeant Major Maung Pu (in command)**

Kareng La Tawng, male civilian, age 34, beaten to death.

Nov '91 - Feb '92; Kachin +?; Phakant area

ROKA: "Report on Human Rights" March 15 '92

50 civilians murdered

Infantry Battalion 31

(see four listings in multiple citations)

March 5 '93; Mon; Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State

CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 7.

A 17 year old Mon boy arrested on March 5 as NMSP supporter; parents paid 5,000 kyat to troops on March 10 for his release; he was used as a porter on March 15, then released March 16.

March '93; Mon; Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State

CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 5.

Seven villages (Waeng Patoke, Beh Dung, Halauk Ang, Phar Badaw, Joke Hanih, We Tor, Payaw Heh), total population approx. 3,000, ordered to vacate; anyone remaining would be punished as rebel sympathizers.

April 18-19, '93; Mon; Waeng Patoke village, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State
CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 4.

Nai Sein Aung Kyi arrested as supporter of NMSP, "severely tortured by the troops". His wife, Mi Le, went to plead for him the next day and was raped in front of him. Then they were released but warned to get out of the village (they were punished for staying behind in an officially vacated village).

July 4 '93; Mon; Thanbyuzayat Township

NMSP: "Remmonya" newsletter, Dec '92, p 15.

names **Saw Maung Maung and Moe Nyo**

Drunken soldiers, Saw Maung Maung and Moe Nyo raped Mi Aye Wan, a 13 year old schoolgirl, while her father was tied up in a plantation hut.

(IB31)

June 5 & 6 '93; Mon; Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State
CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 10.

In two villages: troops looted cattle and "precious ornaments"; Nai Pa Root
"was severely beaten" and three cows and gold ornaments taken; Nai Aung Hlaing
was beaten and two cows taken.

June 7 '93; Mon +?; Beh Dung village, Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State
CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 8.

Troops seized eight people from fields, demanded 1,000 kyat fine from each;
troops burned down all houses (village had been ordered to vacate).

Battalion 32

(see three listings in multiple citations)

March 22 '93; Mon/Tavoyan?; Bo Ka Daw village, Kya In Township
Mon National Relief Committee, March '93, p 3.
names **Capt. Soe Win (in command)**

A column of Battalion 32 bombarded Bo Ka Daw village "with heavy arms";
one village man killed and three wounded; over 200,000 kyat worth of property
looted.

Light Infantry Battalion 33

1992; Shan +?; Wan Loi village, northern Shan State
B.U.R.M.A.: "Burma's Will" 1992, p 36. (cites Shan Human Rights Foundation
Committee Report, Feb 17 '92)

70 households (totaling over 300 people) from Wan Loi village forcibly relocated.
Seng Nong, 25 years old, beaten and drowned.

Battalion 34 (see two listings in multiple citations)

Infantry Battalion 35 (also cited as 35th Regiment)

April 21 '92 and three other occasions; Karens; Bilin Township area
KHRG: "SLORC Activities" June 12 '92
Karen soldier reports that his unit "saw a column from SLORC's 35th Regiment
marching behind a human shield of Karen village women on at least four
occasions"; April 21st, saw 35th Regiment marching behind four women from
Baw Kee village.

Jan 8 '93; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District
KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.
Robbed villagers of their poultry.

36th Regiment

1992; Karens; Kyon Pyaw Township, Irrawaddy Division
B.U.R.M.A.: "Burma's Will" 1992, p 34. (cites KNU report, Aug 13 '92)
names **Sgt. Aye Ko**
Sgt. Aye Ko seized all fishing nets/traps of villagers, banned fishing,
sold the nets.

(36 Reg.)

1992; Karen +?; Kyone Pyaw Township, Irrawaddy Division
B.U.R.M.A.: "Burma's Will" 1992, p 34 (cites KNU report Aug 13 '92)
Troops seized 20 villagers, all disappeared.

37th Regiment

Sept. 11 '92; Kachin; ul
KIO: "A Record" Jan '93
names **Commander Than Lain**
Troops led by Than Lain killed N'dau Gumja, a 45 year old man who did errands and odd jobs in a town, "because he was speaking Jinghpaw [a Kachin dialect] after the curfew at night."

Infantry Battalion 38

(see two listings in multiple citations)

Feb 12 '93, Feb 24 '93; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District
KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 9. names **Lt. Hla Kin**
Feb 12, troops robbed a villager of money and chickens; Feb 24, troops robbed two villagers of money, rice, chickens.

Battalion 39 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Infantry Battalion 43

(see one listing in multiple citations)

October 13 '92; ue; Papun area
Burma Issues: "Operation Dragon King" Sept '93, p 12.
Maung Aye Naing, 14-year old boy (vendor at a railway station) was arrested with two other children and handed over to Battalion 43, which used him as a porter. He was one of a thousand porters for a column, tied to four other porters; he carried a 20 lb. bag of soybeans; "saw about five women raped, and several porters shot through the mouth by a young army officer."

Division 44

(see three listings in multiple citations -- one as 44 Strategic Command HQ)

December 1993; Karens; Thaton District
KHRG: "Ongoing SLORC Looting" Dec 28 '93, p 1-4.
Entire village systematically looted of domestic animals, poultry, clothing, rice, other food, household goods. Villagers threatened with burning of houses, some beaten. About 450 soldiers involved. Noh Ghay, a man from a neighboring village, killed; four or five women taken away to serve as guides. Estimated 300,000 to 400,000 kyat worth of items taken (103 households gave testimony to KHRG about items looted).

Battalion 46 (see one listing in multiple citations)

47th Regiment

(see two listings in multiple citations)

Feb 6 '93; Kachin +?; Bam Ra Yang village

ROKA: "Human Rights Violations in Kachin State" April 1 '93

Troops "stole cattle, money and other personal property"; tortured and killed two men, La Mai Manan and Sau Naw; a man, Hpaga Shong was taken away and disappeared.

Infantry Battalion 48

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Jan 14, 17, 18, '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 6.

names **Ba Kyi (in command)**

"Troops tried to round up villagers working in fields", "opened fire for about ten minutes with small arms and heavy weapons" as they fled. Same troops demanded harvested rice from villages. Same troops seized four women from one village, four men from another, demanded 3,000 kyat ransom for each.

April 8 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.

names **battalion commander Toe Aung (in command)**

Seized four people, accused them of helping the rebels, demanded 10,000 kyat ransom.

June-July 1993; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 8.

names **Lt. Col. Toe Aung (in command)**

Troops demanded chickens from a village on June 19 '93; looted pigs and chickens from another village on July 19 '93.

Aug 24 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 8.

names **commander Tin Myint (leading column 2 troops)**

Troops entered several villages and seized porters.

Infantry Battalion 54 (also cited as 54th Regiment)

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Ongoing, through August '92 at least; Karenni +?; Loikaw town

KHRG: "Supplementary/Karenni State" Nov 15 '92

Troops coming to houses two or three times a week to demand "porter fees", 50 to 100 kyat each time. Many porters taken, some die, most disappear. Witness sees porters die of disease, starvation, killed by soldiers. Porter fees demanded even while husband actually is serving as porter. Also, railway fees every month: 40 to 50 kyat for machinery to build railroad to Aung Ban. Also forced to work on railroad construction, one or two weeks each month, one person from each house.

(IB 54)

June 29 '92; Karenni +?; Minsu quarter, Loikaw town

ABSDF: Huay Sadi, 1992, p 2.

Army took porters, invaded homes, people had to pay 2,000 kyat bribes to avoid portering.

55 Division Burma Regiment

First week of Feb '92; Karenni +?: Demawso Township

ABSDF: Huay Sadi, 1992, p 1.

Troops "seized a villager while cooking rice", accused him of being a rebel agent and interrogated him, tied him to a tree, called villagers to watch as he was disembowelled/killed. The same day, soldiers abducted five girls from the village and raped them.

March 12 '92; Karenni +?; Loikaw town

ABSDF: Huay Sadi, 1992, p 2.

Troops seized fifty porters in Loikaw. One, Maung Maung, "ran away from labor compound", was recaptured, kicked and beaten. The same day, troops invaded a house and took porters, one of them, Phoe Paing, age 20, disappeared.

Infantry Battalion 55

Jan 25 - May 20 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army, Dec '92, p 6.

names **Maj. Khin Maung Win (in command of column 1)**

Troops of column 1 entered four areas "and plundered or destroyed properties of the villagers hidden in bushes." Same column led by **Maj. Khin Maung Win** shot two villagers on April 1 '93.

Feb 25 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army", Dec '93, p 5.

names **commander Thein Aung (in command of column 2)**

Forced relocation of villages: Pla Hsa Lert, Yoe Lert, Plaw Hgaw Hdoe, Lay Oh Lert, Paw Pa, to Tee Lert and Kazer Doh.

Spring '93?; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 6.

names **Maj. Khin Maung Win (in command of column 1)**

Troops burned 70 baskets of harvested rice in a village.

May 16 '93; Karen +?; Kler Law area, Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93; p 6.

names **tactical commander Si Thu and Maj. Khin Maung Win (in command of column 1)**

Si Thu sent for five village head-persons of Kler Lar area; they were "beaten severely and placed in a hole in the ground without food and water. Their fate is still unknown." Three villagers working in their fields were beaten, put in a hole, fate unknown.

Infantry Battalion 57 (also cited as 57th Burma Regiment)
(see one listing in multiple citations)

Approx. June '92; Karens +?; Bo Ka Hta relocation camp, Ler Doh Township, Kler Lu Htoo (Nyaunglebin) Province

KHRG: "SLORC's Relocation Camp" Oct 31 '92

Troops relocated five villages of Ler Doh (Ma Pi Po, Ma Pi Doh, Hin Tha Weh, Kyone Gyi, Shwe Di) with over 1,000 total population, to Bo Ka Hta camp. Food supplies confiscated and rationed. Frequent beatings with bamboo sticks. Villagers made to dig bunkers, build fences, other construction for army; many used as porters, more than 20 of whom died, as well as 20 - 30 people dead from disease; some women raped repeatedly. Thra Ler Mo, the pastor from Ma Pi Po, arrested at the camp and taken to Toungoo Prison.

April 25 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.

Three villages were commanded to keep half of their harvested rice at Baw Ka Ta military camp, and troops charged them 3,000 to 6,400 kyat per village for being allowed to keep the other half.

Infantry Regiment 60

(see two listings in multiple citations)

Feb 12 '92; Karen; Kyauk Kyi Township, Paw Daw Moo camp

KNU and KHRG: "Statement by Naw Htoo Paw" April 21 '92. names **Sgt. Ba Kyi** Villagers held for forced labor building Paw Daw Moo camp; minimal rations. **Sgt. Ba Kyi** in charge; night of Feb 12th, **Sgt. Ba Kyi** was drunk, threatened camp workers with knives; ordered soldiers to fire guns and mortars over camp; interrogated villagers one by one and claimed to have killed two; raped a 33 year old Karen woman, Naw Htoo Paw, at knife-point, repeatedly, dislocated her elbows. Reportedly **Sgt. Ba Kyi** had raped other women as well.

March 13 '92; Karens; Kyauk Kyi Township, Nyaunglebin District

KHRG: "Incidents/Karen Villages" Nov 15 '93, p 1-2.

names **column commander Lt. Myo Tin (in command)** and **Sgt. Ba Kyi**

Soldiers accused two men in their thirties of helping Karen rebels, they were severely beaten and kicked. "**Sgt. Ba Kyi** and his men captured nine women and accused them of supporting the Karen Women's Organization": Naw Heh Say, age 28; Naw Say Win, 26; Naw Dah Dah, 27; Naw Nay Blut, 24; Naw Wah, 29; Naw Kyu Kyu, 23; Naw Hla Ngwe, 20; Naw Tin Kyi, 15; Naw San Myint Htay, 17. Naw Heh Say was village chairwoman of KWO, Naw San Win was secretary, others were involved in the organization. All were beaten severely. Naw Heh Say's hair (head and pubic) was burnt off, she was raped by **Sgt. Ba Kyi**, kicked and hit with army boots in her face. Naw San Win was raped by **Sgt. Ba Kyi**, hit in her face with army boot, stabbed in both thighs with a bayonet. The other seven were lashed with a cane, hit in the face with boots, beaten. They were then put in Toungoo Jail, 60 miles away. 10,000 kyat ransom for each was demanded. Villagers raised the money and gave it to **Lt. Myo Tin**, but the women were not released. They were kept in jail without a trial; and **Sgt. Ba Kyi** (who was notorious in the area for rape, including raping a child) asked for another 10,000 kyat each.

(IR 60)

Sept - Oct '93; Karens and others; Kyauk Kyi Township, Nyaunglebin District
KHRG: "Incidents/Karen Villages" Nov 15 '93, p 3-4.
Three soldiers from IR60, **3rd Company** defected because they were ill-treated
"and because they couldn't bear to see the way the troops treated porters."
They said they had seen many die, and had seen soldiers put sand in the
porters' rice rations, give old people heavy loads, and "kicked them down the
slope" when they couldn't carry anymore. Some were stabbed to death with
bayonets, or trampled. One of the deserters, Maung Aung Htay, 23 years old,
from Rangoon, was captured and killed by Burma Army troops when trying to
make his way home.

Infantry Battalion 61

March 25 '93; Mon; Ye (city)

CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 8.

Two drunken soldiers shot at two men on a motorbike in Ye; the soldiers had
demanded 1,000 kyat from them, which they had paid, but then shot at the riders
from behind. Nai Thein was killed, the other man was seriously wounded.

June 6 '93; Mon; Ye Township, Mon State

CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 8.

Troops took Nai Nyunt Maung, age 27, and another man out of their village and
shot them. Nai Nyunt Maung was killed, the other man severely wounded. They
had been accused of guiding NMSP troops.

July/August '92; Mon +?; southern part of Ye Township, Mon State

NMSP: "Rehmonnya" newsletter, Dec. 92, p 13.

61 Battalion seized hundreds of civilians for use as porters in military
operations. 1,000 kyat bribe for a person to be released from porter duty.

Infantry Battalion 62

(see two listings in multiple citations)

May 10 '93, May 20 '93; Karens +?; Karen State

KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '93, p 2.

names **Capt. Kin Maung Soe (in command)**.

May 10, **Capt. Kin Maung Soe** and troops looted from villagers; May 10, **Capt.**
Kin Maung Soe and troops looted from villagers.

Battalion 66

July 16 '92; Shan; Hsai Leng, Kong Hsu ruby mines, southern Shan State

Shan Human Rights Foundation, Nov 7 '92

names **Major Khin Maung Than (in command)**

Women went to find work at ruby mine, but were ordered by soldiers to leave.
Those who left late "were noticed by the soldiers", brought to an office and
interrogated, then "dragged into a hut where officers stay" and raped, then
dragged to a soldiers' barrack shed and raped by "**Major Khin Maung Than** and
his soldiers". The laborers' camp was then looted by the soldiers; other camps
experienced looting, beatings.

(B 66)

Oct 16 '93; Shan; Hi Hpark, Loilem District, Mong Nai, Shan State
Shan Human Rights Foundation, Oct 21 '92

A video show was put on by the military and all villagers were ordered to attend; two soldiers threw a bomb in the crowd and then fired "with automatic guns". 17 men, women and children were killed; the villagers were not allowed to bury the dead, the corpses were sent to Moug Nai hospital instead.

Battalion 68 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 69 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Light Infantry Battalion 72 (also cited as Burma Infantry Regiment)

March '92; Karenni (Kayah); Ku Pra village, Deemawso Township, Karenni State
KHRG: "Supplementary/Karenni State" Nov 15 '92

Troops arrived to relocate village; Saw Samuel, 36 year old man, refused to relocate to Deemawso Camp, so he was killed, shot in the head by an officer with a pistol; according to KNPLF intelligence, **column 3** of Battalion 72 was in the village and the column commander shot Saw Samuel. His family and the other villagers were relocated to Deemawso Camp; minimal rations, illness, no medicine, frequent beatings with rifle butts, in the camp.

May 27 '92; Karenni +?; Loikaw Township, Karenni (Kayah) State
ABSDF: Huay Sadi, 1992, p 2.

names **2nd Lt. Htun Shwe**.

A 27 year old woman and a female friend, went to another village (14 miles from Loikaw) to sell liquor and other goods. **2nd Lt. Htun Shwe** held the women prisoner for one night, raped them, and threatened to kill them if they reported it.

Battalion 73 (also cited as 73rd Regiment)
(see four listings in multiple citations)

Last week of April '92; Karens +?; Htan Ta Bin Township, Toungoo Province
KNU and KHRG: "Reports from Karen Provinces" Sept 11 '92, p 6.
Eight villages forced to relocate: Yay Shan, Shan Zee Boh, Zee Byin Gone, Taw Gu, to Htaw Ma Aye; Lun Bu, Htone Bo, Thay Kee Klah, Tar Lay Hoh to Pya Sa Kan.
The villages relocated to Htaw Ma Aye were forced to give up their rice crop to be stored elsewhere.

June 24 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 8.

Villagers ordered to construct buildings for 73 Battalion headquarters, and to contribute money for the headquarters' primary school; those nearby "had to work on the rice fields of the Battalion Commander."

Aug 4 '93; Karens; Mone Township, Nyaunglebin District

KHRG: "Incidents/Karen Villages" Nov 15 '93, p 4.

names **Zaw Win Nai (commander of 5th Company of Battalion 73)**

The battalion ordered village headman (who had been appointed by them) to name everyone in his village involved with KNU, KWO; beat him severely. Also went to a village elder's house, captured his wife and two daughters (the youngest 8 years old) and beat/kicked them severely.

Infantry Battalion 75, of Division 66 (also cited as 75th Burma Regiment)

Oct. 16 '92 - Dec '92; Karen; Kawmoora area

KHRG: "Porter Testimonies, Kawmoora" Dec 31 '92

Karen men captured and used as porters. Carried rice, ammunition. Minimal rations, cold, sick, no medicine. Observed two young teenaged porters die. Beatings with army boots, bamboo sticks were common. Some porters were wounded during battles. Many porters have been taken from villages, mass looting common. Three escaped porters shot at while running away.

July 17 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 8.

Commander of Battalion 75 told village headpersons to provide eight army recruits from each village tract. A headman reported having had to pay 20,000 kyat to the commander because he couldn't find any recruits.

Au 2,5 '93; Karen +?; Kyauk Kyi Township, Nyaunglebin District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 8.

names **Maj. Myo Win** of **company 5**.

August 2, **Maj. Myo Win** executed villager Saw Dee Hgay; August 5, a soldier from the unit "beat up" a villager.

Infantry Battalion 77 of Division 88

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Dec 10 '92; Karens; Thaton Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.

names **Lt. Mya Thaung** (in command)

Two women, Naw Pu Peht, and Naw Pa Nee Neht, were taken to Wee Yaw Camp, disappeared.

Dec 30 '92; Karens; Thaton Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army, Dec '93, p 2.

A man, Saw Tin Aye, was "tortured and excuted on charges of being a rebel."

Early February 1993; Karens +?; Thaton District

KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '93, p 4.

names **Lt. Col. Thet Nyunt** (in command)

A village (approx. 300 population) forced to relocate to Mee Bon village "on accusation that we were rebel sympathizers". They initially refused, to their headperson (a 55 year old woman) and another woman were taken and tied up until the villagers promised to move. In the new village, two miles away, the relocated villagers all had to pay army officers 2,000 to 3,000 kyat, and were used as slave labor for an army camp.

Infantry Battalion 78

Jan 13 '93; Karens; Papun Township

KHRG: "Recently Received SLORC Orders" (orders reproduced/translated by KHRG, July 14 '93)

Battalion 78, **5th company**, orders one man from each family to be sent to the army camp.

Infantry Battalion 79

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Feb 12, 16 '93; ue; Bilin Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 3.

Feb 12, Po Hku shot and killed by troops; Feb 16, Maung Kyaw, age 33, shot and killed by troops.

March 19 '93; ue; Bilin Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army, Dec '93, p 3.

Maung Ye, age 30, wounded while escaping troops about to execute him;

Par Hdar, age 16, "shot to death."

"82nd Company based in Thentarang Camp"

February 1992; Rohingyas; Hangdaung village, Buthidaung

Asia Watch: "Burma: Rape/Arakan" May 7 '92, p 10.

Villagers taken to army camp, all night march, beatings en route. On arrival, the women were gang-raped. Starvation rations.

Battalion 83

(see one listing in multiple citations)

March 31 '93; Karens; Baw Kyaw Lay army area of operation

KHRG: "Recently Received SLORC Orders" (order reproduced/translated by KHRG, July 14 '93)

3rd company of Battalion 83 ordered village to send a cart to Baw Kyaw Lay camp.

Ongoing through July '93; Karens; Papun District

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive", July 10 '93, p 23-24.

Battalion takes villages' rice, chickens. In one place they took all the food in the village. In December '92, they took five men and five women to labor at their camp. Forced construction labor, constant labor, interrogations, beatings. Caught a man planting rice, put him in jail, stabbed, kicked, interrogated him; demanded 5,000 kyat to release him.

Infantry Battalion 84 of Division 99

1992 through July '93; Karens; Thaton District

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93, p 21-22.

Battalion 84 killed many people; soldiers raped a girl; killed a man and his son and son-in-law on the road. They demand meat from the villages. Anyone caught on the road or path is beaten, raped. Constant forced labor, cutting bamboo, providing roofing and firewood to the army. Some people can't grow their own rice anymore. The soldiers demand villagers to use as messengers. They steal pigs and chickens.

Nov 11 '92; ue; Pa-an Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.

names Maj. Kyaw Shin (in command)

Pah Say, age 26; Ba Toon, age 27; and Mya San, age 29; tortured and executed by troops.

(IB84 of Div99)

Approx. early November 1992; Karens +?; Ta Thu Kee village, Thaton District
 KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '93, p 4.
 names **Maj. Tin Hla (in command)**

Ta Thu Kee village (200 population) was told to relocate to Palan Taung Tee
 Poe Wah, 3-4 miles away, within ten days; troops threatened to shoot people
 and all livestock. The village was looted during the ten day moving period.
 "Within three months, four children and two adults died in the [new] village
 because of the lack of amenities."

December '92; ue; Pa-an Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.

names **Maj. Tin Hla (in command)**

Villagers accused of being rebels or rebel sympathizers, tortured, and then
 shot dead: Dec 14 '92, Par Ba Yaw, age 35; Dec 15 '92, Tin Win, age 20, and
 Ko Tun, age 22; Dec 18 '92, Par Ku, age 30, and Kaung Lay Poe, age 30;
 Dec 20 '92, Ngwe Thane Moe, age 40; Dec 24 '93, Par Paw Law, age 32; Dec 26 '92,
 Par Taw Thu, age 29.

December '92; ue; Pa-an District

KNU: "Crimes Committed", Summer 1993

(incidents cited in above KHRG report ("Human Rights Violations/Burma Army"
 Dec '93, p 2) and also: Dec. 17 '92, a man tortured; Dec 21 '92, a man tortured.

Nov. '92 - Feb '93; Karens; Thaton District

KHRG: "Report from Thaton District" March 10 '93

22 villagers from the area killed by troops, between Nov '92 and Feb '93.
 A man, Maw Kyaw, killed in January. In February, Po Saw Geh falsely accused of
 being a Karen rebel, and killed. A 16 year old boy arrested, taken to Pyone,
 and killed. In November, three men falsely accused, tortured, and killed with
 a knife. In December, a village looted; a man, Maung Hla Thein falsely
 accused of rebel involvement, tortured, and killed with bayonets. In February,
 a drunken soldier raped a 24 year old woman at gunpoint, put a hand over her
 baby's mouth; other people in the woman's village were arrested by troops.
 Feb 20, troops shelled a village with mortars and opened fire on fleeing
 villagers, wounding one; killed livestock. On Feb 21, troops shot and wounded
 a 26 year old male villager; also shot a 50 year old woman in her sleep.
 A male villager in his 40s was killed by troops in November.

Ongoing through March '92; Karens +?; Thaton District

KHRG: "Report from Thaton" March 10 '93

names (officers in charge of Battalion, 5 companies) **Captain Aung Nai,**

Major Kyaw Shin, Captain Myint Myint Oo

Soldiers looting livestock and poultry; demanded 70,000 kyat payment when a
 mine destroyed army trucks, soldiers fired three mortar shells into the village
 when the villagers couldn't pay the fine, killed one 35 year old man, Maung
 Hla Shwe, wounded a 75 year old woman and a 10 year old girl. Then the
 villagers gave the troops 20,000 kyat. Patrolling soldiers loot food and
 property once or twice a week. Villagers are forced to mine-sweep with sticks,
 walk in front of troops, cover roads with bamboo branches against mines.
 Carts and rice confiscated. Villagers forced to guide troops. Fifteen small
 villages forced to relocate. A villager, Pa Taw, escaped portering, was accused
 of being a Karen rebel, tortured with bayonets and ropes, used again as a
 porter, and then killed.

(IB 84 of Div99)

Feb 21 '93; Karen +?; Thaton District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 3.

names **Maj. Kyaw Shin (in command of column 2)**

Five villagers, walking back from fishing, were fired at with rifles and mortars in a field, one wounded slightly.

Jan 22 '93; ue; Karen State

KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '93, p 4.

names **Maj. Tin Hla (in command)**

A soldier of Battalion 84 forced a 27 year old woman out of her village at night and raped her at gunpoint.

Jan 25 '93; ue; Pa-an Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.

names **Maj. Tin Hla (in command)**

Par Lu, age 39, tortured and killed by troops.

Jan 28 '93; ue; Pa-an District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.

names **Maj. Tin Hla (in command)**

Po Saw Keh, age 40, and Hdoo Poe, age 25, tortured and executed by troops.

Jan 31 '93; Karens +?; Karen State

KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '93, p 4.

names **Maj. Tin Hla (in command)**

Troops "opened fire with automatic rifles and mortars as if in a battle" on villagers working in a sugar cane field who had fled back towards their village when they saw the troops. Soldiers killed domestic animals, searched/looted houses.

Feb 16 ,17 '93; ue; Pa-an District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army, Dec '93, p 2.

Feb 16 '93, Maung San Aye, a 16 year old boy, executed. Feb 17 '93, Naw Yaw Moe, 60 year old woman, "killed by indiscriminate shooting."

Feb 17 '93; Karen +?; Pa-an Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.

names **Maj. Tin Hla (in command)**

Hla Shwe, 36 year old man, and Naw Kaw Soe, 12 year old girl, "killed by indiscriminate shooting."

Nov 26 '93; ue; Pa-an Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.

names **Maj. Kyaw Shin (in command)**

Hla Tway, age 25, beaten to death by troops.

Dec 18 '93; ue; Pa-an Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.

names **Maj. Tin Hla (in command)**

Pawt Law Waw, age 35, shot dead by troops.

(IB84 of Div99)

Dec 18 '93; Karen; Pa-an Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.

names **Maj. Tin Hla (in command)**

Saw Po, a 16 year old boy, "tortured and executed on charges of being a rebel."

Dec 21 '93; ue; Pa-an Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.

names **Maj. Tin Hla (in command)**

Hla Thane, age 32, tortured and killed by troops.

87th Light Infantry Regiment

1993; Chin +?; Tamu and Kalemyo [Sagaing Division, India border]

BSL: "Fist" May/June '93

Every family ordered to send one family member to "voluntary workers' centres" under 87th Reg. 500 people working involuntarily on "strategic road", some taken and sent to work on Thai/Burma border.

Division 88 (see one listing as "88 Strategic Command HQ" in multiple citations) refer to Infantry Battalion 77, Infantry Battalion 24.

89th Regiment

August '93 - ongoing; Chins +?; Kabaw Valley, Sagaing Division (near India)

ABSU: "Fighting Peacock" newsletter, Jan '94, p 13.

names **Col. Thura Sein Win (in command)**

Aug 11, "scores of innocent villagers belonging to Chin ethnic minorities" arrested and used as porters/guides in hunt for army deserters. After a bus robbery and the shooting of a sub-Inspector, villagers from surrounding area were taken to army compound, interrogated and tortured; army officers threatened that all the villages would be relocated if the case was not solved. New villages, "Bandoola" and "Aung Zeya" were established for relocation of "hundreds of pro-democracy villages" from Chaung-U (Mandalay Division), Monywa (Sagaing Division) and Pakkauku (Magwe Division). Four million kyat was to be used for construction of new villages, but 2/3 of that was "misused by army officers of Regiment 89"; carpenters and laborers from area forced to work without pay.

1993; ue; Kale Township, Kabaw Valley, Sagaing Division

ABSU: "Fighting Peacock" newsletter, Jan '94, p 13.

names **Col. Thura Sein Win (in command)**

Col. Thura Sein Win "arbitrarily shot-dead U Yan Kho Lin, a religious leader of _____ village, with service pistol." Three other villagers, U Maung Pu, U Haung Pu, and U Kun Let, were accused of helping army deserters and were shot dead by **Col. Thura Sein Win**. U Pu's wife was detained, raped, and tortured, to coerce her into implicating her husband in helping a soldier to desert.

Infantry Battalion 94

Jan 23 '92; Karenni +?; Maw Chee area, Karenni State
 KNU and KHRG: document reproduced and translated by KNU and KHRG, June 12 '92
 Order from "Frontline #94 Infantry Battalion, **Military Column 1**, Strategic Headquarters" announces that villages are suspected of helping rebels, so although the army will never "wage genocide" against the Karen people, these villages must relocate: Kaw Thi Do, Lo Kah Lo, Lo Law Tee, Ko Do Lay Ko, to Bu Ku and Kwa Che areas; Bo Lo Ba, Ywa The Do, Mo Hsa Kee, Baw Bwe, to Karet Kee area.

Infantry Battalion 96 (also cited as 96th Burma Regiment)

August 1992; Karen +?; Mi Kyaw Aye village, Thaton Township
 KNU and KHRG: "Reports from Karen Provinces" Sept 11 '92, p 4.
 names **Maj. Zaw Win (column commander)**
 Troops entered Mi Kyaw Aye village, burned a house, ordered village to relocate to Mi Yan Gone, near highway.

A date between Oct '92 and Sept '93; Karen +?; Thaton Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.
 A woman, Naw Yo, and a man, Tee Kyi Ngeh, "killed by indiscriminate shooting" by Battalion 96 troops.

Nov 11 '92; Karen; Bilin Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.
 names **Capt. Khin Aung**
Capt. Khin Aung robbed a villager of money and ducks.

March 9 '93; ue; Thaton Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 2.
 A man, Maung Sein, "tortured and killed by troops."

March 20 '93; Karen; Bilin Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" p 7.
 Troops of IB 96, **company 5** raped and killed Naw Win Kyi, of K_____ village.

May 19, '93; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 10.
 names **Pen Tha Hla**
 A **company 5** soldier, **Pen Tha Hla**, raped a woman of K_____ R_____ B_____ village.

(IB 96)

May 20, '93; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District
KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 10.
names **Sgt. Myint Aye**
Sgt. Myint Aye raped a woman from S_____ village.

May 20 '93; Karens; Bilin Township, Thaton District
KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.
names **Pyu Tha Hla** [probably same as Pen Tha Hla, above] and **Aw Neh**.
Pyu Tha Hla of company 5 raped a woman from K___Yw___ village; **Aw Neh**,
leader of Anti-Insurgent Militia, raped another woman from the same village.

Infantry Battalion 97

Oct 29 '92; ue; Dooplaya District, Karen State
KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '93, p 1.
names **Maj. Zaw Win** and **Maj. Soe Myint**
Maj. Zaw Win and **Maj. Soe Myint** arrested a villager "on charges of being a
rebel", released him on bail of two rice fields, three oxen, 32 gm. of gold.
Two other villagers had to be ransomed with 6,000 kyat.

Nov 1/2/15 '92; ue; Dooplaya District, Karen State
KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '93, p 1.
Names **Capt. Myint Aye (in command)**
Nov 1: company of troops "looted properties including livestock from 21
households" of a village; chickens and a goat confiscated from a villager in
another village. Nov 2: Troops looted chickens; Nov 15: Troops looted
chickens and a pig.

Nov 18 '92; ue; Dooplaya District, Karen State
KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '93, p 1.
names **Maj. Soe Myint ("camp in-charge")**, **Capt. Myint Aye**, **Capt. Kan Tun Thein**
At 2:00 am, troops seized nine villagers, including children, and brought
them back to their camp; villagers had to pay 2,100 kyat ransom for each.

Nov 24 '93; ue; Dooplaya District, Karen State
KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Sept 18 '93, p 1.
names **column commander Maj. Aung Win Tun**
Troops seized: ten men, including one Buddhist monk; seven women; and seven
children, from a village. The monk, women, and children were ransomed on
payment of 1,000 kyat each; "five men were buried in ground up to the neck."

99th Regiment (may actually refer to Division 99)

Jan '93; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District
 Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Climate of Fear" Oct '93, p 18.
 Four farmers were caught outside the village by troops, who "dressed them up as insurgents, photographed and then killed them." They had been beaten with bamboo sticks and rifle butts before they were shot dead. The farmers: Naing Ga No, age 22; No Nein, age 20; Mi Aung, age 18; Maw Da, age 17. "After the shootings troops burned seven houses, and ordered the entire village to relocate to another area." Livestock taken, porters/laborers taken.

Feb '93; Karen; Thaton Township
 Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Climate of Fear" Oct '93, p 17.
 A farmer was interrogated while working in field; accused of being an insurgent; beaten "with butt of a gun on the chest, back and head"; was beaten more because he didn't speak Burmese.

March '93; Karen; Bilin Township
 Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Climate of Fear" Oct '93, p 18.
 A 30 year old man, Gyaw Than, was "shot dead as he tried to flee from troops who were attempting to seize him for porter duty."

March '93; ue; Pa'an Township
 Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Climate of Fear" Oct '93, p 18.
 Soldiers entered village houses and shot at random. Killed: Win Htay, a 24 year old man; Sein Aung, a 23 year old man; Ma Min, a 14 year old girl; Moe Loe, and 18 year old girl; Ma Chau, a 16 year old girl. Other wounded.

Division 99

(see two listings in multiple citations; also one listing under "99 Strategic Command HQ" in multiple citations)
 (see also listings for Infantry Battalion 19 and Infantry Battalion 84)

1992-1993; Karens; Pa'an Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Statements/Internally Displaced" April 28 '93, p 5-6.
 Troops forced village to move to relocation camp. Other villages emptied. Troops shot people in forest. Villager killed on farm. If left in village, people are beaten severely. Those in relocation camps are not allowed outside. Livestock and rice confiscated, no payment. A woman raped in K___H___ village.

1992-1993; Karens; Pa'an Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Statements/Internally Displaced" April 28 '93, p 6-7.
 Drunken soldiers demand alcohol, sex, and steal food. Soldiers beat village children. Troops arrested a woman and falsely accused her of being a Karen rebel commander's wife; she made up a name and they then caught and tortured a woman who happened to have that name. Troops confiscated household possessions and sold or discarded them. Troops shot an old village lady. Constantly taking porters. Shot and wounded a man in the village when he ran; shot and killed a woman for talking back to them. Repeated arrests.

(Div 99)

November '92; Karen; Pa'an Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "SLORC Rape, Thaton" Feb 1 '93

Frequent porter raids. Drunken soldier entered house, falsely accused a 38 year old woman of being the wife of a Karen rebel, raped her at gunpoint. Other houses looted. Same unit killed three farmers (one of the farmers was named Pa Khay.) The soldiers were from Division 99 camp in Bilin Township.

Nov 22 '92; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.

names **Poe Peon Cho (also spelled Pyo Cho)** and **Sgt. Min Tha**

Poe Peon Cho robbed 100 kyat from one villager, 200 kyat from another.

Sgt. Min Tha robbed a villager of 400 kyat; another of 100 kyat; another of 3,000 kyat and a pig; and another of 200 kyat, a cow, and chickens.

Ongoing; Karens; Leh Bleh Township, Pa'an District

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93, p 10-11.

names **Captain Myint Thein (in command)**

A 39 year old man, Maung Keh Deh, captured on farm and beaten to death, May '93. Two boys starved to death on their way back from porter duty: Maung Shwe Oo, age 19, and Pa De Ko, age 15; in June or July. A 26 year old woman was taken for porter duty, with her baby; porters had minimal rations, men were hit with knives. Troops forced villagers to get vegetables for them, mend roads, serve as porters 3 to 4 times a month, or more. Many villages are deserted.

1993, ongoing; Karens; Pa'an District

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93, p 15 -16.

A man taken as porter, tortured with cuts on thigh, penis; and beaten.

A woman raped by troops near her house. Villager killed in retaliation for Karen rebel activity in area. Troops looted and destroyed "a big house."

A man found hiding in a bunker beaten to death. 28 buffalos shot as retaliation. Troops shooting at people and animals. Livestock confiscated. A villager beaten to death. Beatings, interrogation, shooting at running people, are common.

1993, ongoing; Karens; Pa'an Township

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93, p 13 -15.

Troops demanded ten porters from a village of just 15 houses; also demanded labor, and cut bamboo. Villages must send a "go-between" to interpret, report on rebel activity, do errands, clean the compound at army camp. A village's "go-between" was sexually harassed by army camp commander, who then forced the village to relocate. The villagers couldn't grow rice in the new place, so they moved back; Division 99 made them move again, after one month, and they only had five days in which to move; troops threatened to shoot everyone. Some villagers were arrested. A man was falsely accused of being a Karen rebel, and beaten. The village was looted. Soldiers shoot at people running. A woman was shot in the arm. In retaliation for Karen rebels wounding a soldier, troops shot one villager and beat another to death (Pleh Way and Bo Po approx. names of the two villagers). A 17 year old girl was captured by troops, slapped, harassed; her stepfather came to help her and troops put him in a uniform, accused him of being a Karen rebel, beat and killed him.

(Div 99)

1993 - ongoing; Karens; Papun District

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93; p 8-9.

Porters captured. Headman tortured. Rape by troops. Villagers killed by troops. Torture common, including ears cut off, slices made with knives and salt put in the wounds, water forcibly poured in mouths. Porters used to walk in front because of landmines. Porters have minimal rations, and are left behind or "kicked off the mountainside" if they can't carry loads. Villagers taken for slave labor, making trenches, barricades, doing construction and gathering firewood for the army; their possessions taken by soldiers. A one-day pass to leave the village costs 1 kyat. People are shot if found hiding in forest. Three people from a village killed for working in their fields. Carts used by the army, livestock taken, troops make threats to kill villagers.

1993, ongoing; Karens; Papun District

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93, p 2-3.

People confined to village without 1 kyat day pass. Common torture includes skin slashed and salt/chili put in (witness saw it done "to seven men one time"); also starvation as torture, and an eye gouged out. Village headmen beaten. Porters taken -- minimal rations, women forced to march in front, porters with heavy loads in front as human minesweepers. Soldiers rape village women, including two women who are witness's friends. Troops extort money; once fired mortar shell at killed and killed two cows, when headman didn't go to camp to report on rebels and bring money. Constant looting of livestock, coconut trees (chopped down), household goods. Forced labor, cutting bamboo fences, dig bunkers; meat demanded in lieu of labor.

1993, ongoing; Karens; Papun District

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93, p 6-7.

A 18 year old boy was falsely accused of being a Karen rebel, beaten, ran away. Troops caught his father, beat him severely; took domestic animals, threatened to burn the village, threatened to kill everyone in village. Boy was shot at trying to return to the village. Caught again, in another area, tortured with a knife, ransomed by a relative with a cow. Interrogated and beaten another time.

Jan - April '93; Karens; Papun District

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93, p 7-8.

Troops came to village, took 30 baskets of rice, no payment; returned and took porters and cows. On Jan 25, rebels shot at army trucks, so they made the villagers sweep for mines and demanded 25,000 kyat within three days. In March, troops collected the men of the village and demanded guns; tortured one man with fire and beat him until he falsely confessed to being a Karen rebel soldier, then killed him. Troops mistreated old people. Troops tortured Pa K____, village leader, accusing him of possessing a gun and a radio; threatened to burn houses if gun and radio not found; took Pa K____ and other villagers with them; 5,000 kyat paid for the others, who were released along with the body of Pa K____ who had been beaten to death. Naw G____, who had been taken as a porter, was sick, and died in April. Porters taken constantly, goats demanded as a fine for runaway porters.

(Div 99)

April 4 '93; Karens; Ka Daing Dtee army camp, Papun Township
 KHRG: "Recently Received SLORC Orders" (order reproduced/translated, July 14 '93)
 Order demanding 400 sheets of roofing (made from leaves) from a village
 for Division 99, "send it without fail."

101st Regiment

(see one listing in multiple citations)

May 30 '92; ue; Nam Ma village tract, Mohnyin Township
 KIO: "A Record" Jan '93
 5,000 kyat extorted from a novice-ordination ceremony at a Buddhist temple.

102nd Burma Infantry Regiment (also cited as Battalion 102)

Jan '92; ue; Demawso Township, Karenni (Kayah) State
 ABSDF: Huay Sadi, 1992, p 1.
 A soldier killed Maung Htet, who had been falsely accused of rebel association,
 mistaken for a man with a similar name. Also killed U Tino, a village
 chairman, and U Solmon, from another village, after interrogating them
 about rebels.

March '92 - ongoing; Karenni +?; Deemawso camp, Karenni State
 KHRG: "Supplementary/Karenni" Nov 15 '92
 Villagers forced to move to Deemawso Camp. Villagers shot dead for leaving
 camp to work: on April 20 '92, Saw Kyaw Kaw, a 28 year old man; and on
 May 27 '92, Koo Bu Su, an 18 year old boy; soldiers were ordered to shoot
 them by an officer. Frequent severe beatings at the camp, with rifle butts,
 fists, sticks.

March - April '92; Karenni +?; Deemawso camp, Karenni State
 KHRG: "Karenni State/Forced Relocation" Aug 10 '92, p 3.
 102nd Regiment soldiers guarded camp; 50 people died there in one month due
 to unsanitary conditions, no medicine. Starvation, people taken away as
 porters and disappeared, also people used as slaves to build railroad line.

April '92; Karenni +?; Deemawso camp, Karenni State
 KHRG: "Karenni State/Forced Relocation" Aug 10 '92, p 6.
 102nd Regiment soldiers "fired their 60 mm. mortar deliberately at" civilian
 workers' camp instead of at Karenni (KNPP) rebels.

May 26 '92; Karenni +?; Demawso Township
 ABSDF: Huay Sadi, 1992, p 3.
 names **Capt. Maung Toe (in command)**
 A villager went to sell honey in another village, when he saw troops collecting
 porters, he tried to ride his bicycle away from them; **Capt. Maung Toe**
 "opened fire with his pistol and killed the villager."

(102 Reg)

June 2 '92; ue; Namphel, Bawlake Township, Karenni State

ABSDF: Huay Sadi, 1992

names **Capt. Win Oo (in command)**

A civil servant was detained for two days, "interrogated drunkenly", punched, serious head and boy injuries. "**Capt. Win Oo** was famous in who punch to civilian in Mae Set Township."

June 2 '92; ue; Demawso Township, Karenni State

ABSDF: Huay Sadi, 1992, p 3.

Troops opened fire at home of U Phe Tu and Daw Su Mya because of military intelligence suspicion that they "accede rebel in their house"; U Phe Tu, Daw Su Mya, and their daughter, Ma Me Mya (4th form student) shot dead. Troops told villagers that it was an example, and next time they would burn/destroy the whole village. The troops arrested ten villagers and took them to military intelligence headquarters.

Battalion 103 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Infantry Battalion 104

(see two listings in multiple citations)

Jan/Feb '93; Mon; Yebyu Township

CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 1.

Five Mon villages (Barine, Yebu, Kywethalin, Kyauk Gadin, Ale Sakhan) given orders to relocated; anyone remaining to be punished as "rebel supporters."

Jan/Feb '93; Mon; Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division

CPPSM Newsletter, March '93, p 3.

Villagers taken to work for Battalion 104. On Feb 9, 80 soldiers entered Yebu village, seized people, shot at those who fled; three villagers killed, nine wounded. Looted motorbikes, clothing, livestock. Women beaten, held hostage in sun, raped. Children beaten and held hostage in sun. Men beaten and forced to do military construction work. Most people fled their villages.

Infantry Battalion 106

(see two listings in multiple citations)

1992; Karen; Wa Raw Township, Dooطلا District

KHRG: "Incidents/Karen Villages" Nov 15 '93, p 9.

names **Bo Ngeh Lay Tin (possibly of 106 Battalion)**

A teenaged girl was raped by **Bo Ngeh Lay Tin**, a soldier, who then forced her to marry him.

April 18 '93; Mon; Thanbyuzayat Township, Mon State

CPPSM Newsletter; Aug '93, p 3.

Seven soldiers (including a lance corporal) in plainclothes, drunk, grabbed girls at a water-festival ceremony; and village men fought them. The next day, on commander's orders, troops arrived to arrest village men, who had fled; instead they took four of the girls, who were kept at barracks as "prisoners of sex" for two weeks; raped repeatedly by soldiers every day. The girls' families were kept out of their own houses until Battalion 106 was replaced by Battalion 343 in July '93.

(IB 106)

July 24 '93; Mon; Kyar Inn Township, Moulmein District

CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 2.

names **Capt. Than Tun Aung (in command of company 3)** and **Win Myint**

Many villagers raped, seized for portering. Widespread looting. At the time of fighting with NMSP, only women, old persons, children in village when troops entered. Ten women gang-raped in a cave, one of the soldiers involved was called "**Win Myint**" by others; an old man and some children were kept in the cave as well. Troops looted money, jewelry, clothing, livestock, food, amount totalling approximately 100,000 kyat. Three men taken away for portering.

Battalion 107 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 114 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 115 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 117 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 221 (see one listing in multiple citations)

222 Infantry Unit

April 15 '92; ue; Lum Ban Yang village, Kachin State

KIO: "A Record" Jan '93

names **Major Htay Aung (in command)**

A man, Ko Kyaw Than, tortured and killed by troops (stripped body found and photographed for documentation).

Battalion 227 (see one listing in multiple citations)

229th Light Infantry Regiment

Jan '92; Naga; Ponyu village, Naga Hills (northwest Burma)

BSL: "Fist" Oct '92, p 4.

Women raped repeatedly. Domestic animals looted. "A leader of Ponyu village militia was shot dead by the commander of a patrolling coy. of 229 LIR, when he complained about the inhuman behaviour of those soldiers"; villagers threatened by commander.

Infantry Battalion 231

Last week of August, 1993; ue; Kawkareik Township, Dooplaya District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.

names **Maj. Zaw Win Myint (in command)**

Troops burned down 93 houses in a village; destroyed/looted property, rice crop, domestic animals, Buddhist monastery, building materials for a church.

Battalion 232 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 233 (see one listing in multiple citations)

236th Regiment

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Sept '92 and Feb '93; ue; Bhamo District, Kachin State
 ROKA: "Update on Human Rights Violations" April 1 '93
 Sept '92, troops stole a cow from a villager; Feb '93, troops killed and ate a buffalo without compensating the villager who owned it.

Battalion 240 (see one listing in multiple citations)

241st Regiment

Between 11 - 16 March '93; ue; Nongji Township, Kachin State
 ROKA: "Update on Human Rights Violations" April 1 '93
 names Maj. Maung Oo (in command)
 Maj. Maung Oo led troops to force villagers to surrender 16 kg. of opium from each village in Nonji township; one of the bigger villages in the area was forced to give the troops 64 kg. of opium. "Maj. Maung Oo threatened all the villagers in the area with death if his demands were not met."

Battalion 242 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 244 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 245

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Oct - Nov '92; Shan +?; Saw Hta area, southern border of Karenni State
 KHRG: "Porter Testimony, Saw Hta" Jan 10 '93, p 8-9.
 A 32 year old Shan farmer taken as a porter; heavy loads, minimal rations. His cargo cut open his shoulder; officer in charge poked him back with a bayonet; "all the soldiers hit me." "A Captain with three bars on his shoulder poked me in the forehead with the barrel of his rifle"; beaten on leg with rifle butt. Pushed, bitten by a soldier; poked/hit with bayonets often; slapped repeatedly in face. No medicine available for porters.

246th Light Brigade

Ongoing, Feb '92 through April '92; Shan; villages near Kun Heing, on road to Taunggyi, Shan State
 Shan Human Rights Foundation, April 16 '92
 Villages have to contribute labor, clearing battalion construction site on land that was confiscated. 50 kyat + packet of cooked rice and curry is the fine for each day not worked; otherwise arrest, torture, fine, plus two months or more of hard labor imprisonment. In early March, 1,000+ acres of village lands confiscated without payment. 1,200+ acres of land belonging to a village confiscated without payment. Mandatory labor without pay, earnings from it go to a "battalion fund."

Battalion 247

Oct-Nov '92; Pa-Oh, Shan +?; Saw Hta area, southern border of Karenni State
 KHRG: "Porter Testimony, Saw Hta" Jan 10 '93, p 3-4.

Battalion 247 used porters rounded up in towns, for offensive against Karen rebels. Minimal rations, no shelter, frequent beatings, malaria/starvation victims left behind. No medicine for porters.

Battalion 249

March '92 - Aug '92; Karenni, others; western Deemawso Township

KHRG: "Supplementary/Karenni State" Nov 15 '92

Soldiers took villagers (women, old people, children, as men had fled from porter duty) to Deemawso Camp in March. Some people hid out around their village, then troops burned it in August.

March '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 6.

Villages (Gaw Thay Hdoe, Ler Mu Hdoe, Hdoe Doh, Ku Plaw Hdoe, Peh Gaw, Gaw Soe Ko) ordered to relocated "to villages close to the motor road" between March 15-30. Each village extorted for monthly protection fees of 5,000 to 20,000 kyat, and porter fees of 3,000 kyat per person.

"21 villages in the Tha Hbar Pler - Hbar Weh areas were ordered to move to Thandaung town."

253rd Regiment

Sept. 13 '92; ue; Kachin State

KIO: "A Record" Jan '93

names **Capt. Tin Win of company 3**

Soldiers killed/butchered a villager's ox, with no compensation.

Regiment 254

March 9 '92; Kachins; Kaprang Tu road at the headwaters of the Yaw Nan stream east of Bhamo, Kachin State

KIO: "A Record" Jan '93

Troops robbed and killed eight women, two boys; the eight women were raped, then beaten to death, the boys were beaten to death with clubs. 581,600 kyat in cash was taken (the people were on their way to buy food for forcibly relocated villagers). Women killed: Tong Du Kai, age 42; Lamung Htu, age 45; Marau Htu, age 45; Jinghpaw Lu, age 25; Mi Htoi Roi, age 35; Hpau Roi, age 35; Shi Hpau La Hkawn, age 16; Shi Hpau Rim Roi, age 23. Boys killed: Mpau Dut Brang, age 18; Shadang Di, age 16.

Infantry Battalion 264 (see two listings in multiple citations)

Battalion 301 (also cited as 301 Burma Regiment)

1992-1993; Karens; Papun District

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93, p 3-6.

names **Min La Aung (in command)**

Porters captured, given minimal rations. Villagers, Maung Bu and his wife, killed near village. A shopkeeper's goods and possessions completely looted. The shopkeeper captured, falsely accused of association with rebels, severely beaten, starved; escaped. Caught again in porter raid on Buddhist fair, in captivity, near-starvation and beatings. Other civilians killed. Porters kept 5, 6 months at a time. Animals looted, the monks' servant at local monastery robbed. Sugar cane, rice crops intentionally destroyed.

Dec 24 '93; ue; Thaton District

KHRG: "Commentary" Jan 3 '94

Officers ordered headmen of two villages "to sign papers guaranteeing that if a single bomb explodes or a shot is fired in the entire village tract, they will pay compensation of 5,000 kyat to SLORC, and if one [army] truck is damaged by a land mine they will pay 100,000 kyat."

Light Infantry Battalion 306

Feb 18 '93, May 5 '93, May 19 '93; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 9-10.

names **Bo Pe Thein (in command)**

Feb 18, troops demanded 25,000 kyat from K_____ village "for truck damage."

May 5, troops killed and ate two cattle belonging to villagers, no payment.

May 19, troops executed a villager.

Infantry Battalion 307

Feb-May '93; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 9-10.

names **Bo Let Ya Aung (in command), Bo Myo Myint Aung (in command),**

Bo Than Maung (in command), Lt. Than Zaw (in command), Lt. Tin Nyunt (in command of company 2)

Under **Bo Let Ya Aung**: March 1, 2, 5, robbed four villagers of money, rice, palm sugar, animals. Feb 22, tortured two men, one woman. March 29, 30, robbed two villagers of rice and a goat. May 5, robbed villagers of money.

Under **Bo Myo Myint Aung**: Feb 25, robbed villagers of rice and palm sugar.

March 4, 6, robbed two villagers of rice, cattle. March 5, robbed a villager of money, rice, palm sugar, chickens. March 6, 7, 8, robbed five villagers of rice, money, animals, palm sugar. March 22, 26, robbed three villagers of money, pigs, rice, palm sugar; robbed a villager of money and a goat. March, robbed a cow from a villager.

Under **Bo Than Maung**: March 6, 19, 21, robbed a villager, and another entire village, of money, rice and animals. March 12, 13, 14, 16, killed a villager, robbed villagers of cattle. March 28, robbed villagers of rice and poultry.

Under **Lt. Than Zaw**: Feb 17, executed two villagers.

Under **Lt. Tin Nyunt, company 2**, Feb 18, demanded 25,000 kyat from T_____ village "for truck damage."

Infantry Battalion 308

June 24 '93; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 10.
 Troops looted planks from village houses, then burned down the entire village of Meh Nor Hgaw Ta.

309th Regiment

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Sept 13 '93; ue; Sinbu Township, Mogaung River, Kachin State
 KIO: "A Record" Jan '93.
 names **Major Kyau Khin (in command)**
 Soldiers arrested three men who were fishing in the river, fined them each 10,000 kyat for fishing, and 5,000 kyat each "for possessing the boat."

312th Regiment

March 15 '92; Kachin +?; Bang Nang, northern Shan State
 ROKA: "Kachin State Civilian Situation Report" April 12 '92.
 names **Major Ong Win (in command)**
 Villagers, including women, aged people, children, rounded up, stripped, and "beaten severely."

313 Infantry Unit

Sept 15 '92; Kachins; Brang Nang village, Tai Zee hill, northern Shan State
 KIO: "A Record" Jan '93.
 names **Major Aung Win (in command)**
 80 troops entered village, gathered villagers and beat them, marched them to Tai Zee hill, where they were forced to burn and clear fields to prepare for opium planting.

Battalion 314 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Light Infantry Battalion 315

Nov 21 '92; Karens +?; Thaton District
 KHRG: "SLORC's New Forced Relocation" (orders translated by KHRG, Jan 8 '93) p 8.
 Order from Battalion 315, **column 2**, notifying headman of a village that villagers must not run away from troops: "Next time they meet the military column, if they run to escape they will be shot, arrested, and questioned. After this, if they have been wounded or killed, our military column will not be responsible for that."

Battalion 316 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Infantry Battalion 317

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Nov 1 '92; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.
 names **Capt. Kyaw Toon (in command)**
 Troops robbed a villager of money, rice and a cow.

January 1993; Karens; Papun Township
 KHRG: "Recently Received SLORC Orders" (order reproduced/translated by KHRG,
 July 14 '93)
Company 4 of the 317 Infantry, under a **2nd Lieutenant**, orders two villages
 to supply ten porters each "for one day."

Jan 16 '93; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 3.
 Troops executed a person named Maw Lway.

"317 or 318 Infantry, of 99 Division" (see one listing in multiple citations)

318 Battalion of 88 Light Infantry Division

July 16 '92; Karens +?; Na Ga Na Kee village, Pa'an Township
 KNU and KHRG: "Reports from Karen Provinces" Sept 11 '92, p 4.
 names **Lt. Col. Min La Aung (in command)**
 Na Ga Na Kee village forced to relocate to Pa Ghaw village within three days.

Battalion 320 (see one listing in multiple citations)

321st Regiment

Ongoing from Feb '93; Kachin +?; village on Irrawaddy River between Bhamo
 and Myitkyina, Kachin State
 ROKA: "Update on Human Rights Violations in Kachin State" April 1 '93
 Troops force villagers to pay 250 kyat per day tax on their boats; villagers
 with boats must give their boats to troops for use, a minimum of five days
 each month, or be fined 500 kyat. Villagers must supply drinking and bathing
 water for troops.

Battalion 324 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 338

June 19 '92; ue; Pa'an Province
 KNU and KHRG: "Reports from Karen Provinces" Sept 11 '92, p 2.
 names **Captain Khin Maung Tint**
Captain Khin Maung Tint of company 3, 338 Battalion, robbed 15,000 kyat
 from a villager.

Battalion 340 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Light Infantry Battalion 343

(see one listing in multiple citations)

March 2 '93; Mon; Ye Township, Mon State
CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 7.

An 11 year old Mon boy, Mehm Aung Soe, was sleeping at a monastery after going to see a stage show, when troops shot and killed him.

March 11 '93; Mon; Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division
CPPSM News Report, March 26 '93

Two Mon men returning home after working in Thailand, encountered 40 troops of Battalion 343. They were shot at when they ran from the troops, one of the men was killed.

Light Infantry Battalion 349

Aug 10 '92; ue; unspecified location, probably Karen State

B.U.R.M.A.: "Burma's Will" 1992 (cites KNU report, Sept 17 '92) p 34.

An elderly man, U Maung Saw, was beaten and buried alive by troops, but survived.

Light Infantry Regiment 350

Feb. '93; Karens +?; Kyaukgyi Township, Pegu Division

B.U.R.M.A. Newsletter, April '93, p 3.

Orders issued for four Karen villages, total population approx. 2,000 (Inn Tain Gone, Thaung Pu, Kywe Ta Lin Ywa Ma, Kywe Ta Lin Ywa Thit) to relocate two miles north to a place at end of motor road; Feb 3.

On Feb 4, approx. 200 troops from LIR 350 ordered relocation within four days, stating that anyone remaining in the villages would be considered guerrillas and would be shot. The villagers' unharvested rice crop had to be abandoned.

Infantry Battalion 351 (also cited as Light Infantry Regiment 351)

(see four listings in multiple citations)

July '92; ue; Mone Township, Kler Lu Htoo (Nyaunglebin) Province

KNU and KHRG: "Report/Kler Le Htoo" Sept 17 '92

names **Capt. Hla Myint** (camp commander of **Aung Law Hsi Camp**, 351 LIR)

Capt. Hla Myint "forced villagers to buy him a gold ring costing 8,000 kyat."

April 9, 10 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo Division

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.

April 9, troops seized 20 villagers, demanded 2,000 kyat each, ransom.

April 10, same troops entered village, looted jewelry.

Aug '93; ue; Kyauk Kyi Township, Nyaunglebin Township

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 8.

names **Capt. Khin Maung Aye**, **Zaw Lin Naing**, **Capt. Khin Maung Oo** (in command)

Troops looted rice and property. **Capt. Khin Maung Oo** told village headpersons to send all orphans to him, to be put in school and then the army.

(IB 351)

Oct 6, 15 '93; Karens; Mone Township, Nyaunglebin District

KHRG: "Incidents/Karen Village" Nov 15 '93, p 4-5.

names **Bo Khin Maung Oo, Major Sin Kla (in command)**

Oct 6, troops under **Bo Khin Maung Oo** captured a villager, looted his and neighbors' houses, beat him severely, and kept him in jail. Oct 15, troops under **Maj. Sin Kla** searched houses and found a cassette tape of 1988 student activists. They took villager Nya Ko, who had hidden the tape, to their camp, extorted rice and money from his wife, beat him severely, then killed him.

Battalion 360 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Infantry Battalion 403

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Nov 10 '92; Mon, Tavoyan +?; Tavoy Township, Tenasserim Division

CPPSM Newsletter, March '93, p 6.

Two villages, Taung Zin and Badet Chaung (total of 175 households, population 850) forced to relocate overnight to a camp in SLORC military secured area.

Battalion 404 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Battalion 405 (see one listing in multiple citations)

Light Infantry Battalion 407

June 19 '93; Mon +?; Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division

CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 8.

names **Major Tin Shwe (in command)**

Troops burned houses of three village leaders, who had fled them. The leaders' wives and children were beaten during interrogation.

Battalion 408

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Mar 10 '93; Mon +?; Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division

Mon National Relief Committee: Report, March '93, p 3.

50 troops attacked a bullock cart stand (where Thai goods are loaded for transport), "shot at random at the makeshift grocery stall", killed the stall owner (Min Yin, a 32 year old woman), wounded a tradesman, whose wife was later raped by the troops. Troops looted "two carts, four bullocks, a video set, a portable engine, 15 ticals of gold and some goods from the stall."

March-May '93; Mon +?; Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division

Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Climate of Fear" Oct '93, p 21.

A house burned down to intimidate civilians, followed by attack on bullock cart stand [see above account, Mon National Relief Committee report of March '93] on March 10. On May 28, nearby villagers were "told to relocate to another area."

409 Light Infantry Brigade

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Sept '93 - ongoing; Mons and others; Kaleinaung/Kanbaut/Paung Daw, Tavoy, Tenasserim Division

Green November 32: "Gas Pipeline Updates" Jan 10 '94

Six truckloads of prisoners brought from Moulmein in Sept '93, forced to clear track for surveying teams from Kaleinaung through Kanbaut to Paung Daw on the seacoast; kept in 409 LIB compound at Kaleinaung.

883 Strategic Command

Dec 9 '92; Karens +?; Papun Township

KHRG: "SLORC's New Forced Relocation" (orders translated by KHRG, Jan 8 '93) Order that villages must relocate between Dec 12 and 31 '92, "after this date anyone found hiding in the villages by the military columns will be shot" and possessions confiscated. Meh Gala, Kee Lu Bra, They Nan Lan to relocate to Yay Bu. Taun Kyay Yin, Wah Du, Hat Gyi, Ha Bong, Kyaun Daw to relocate to Ta Dah Oo. Kwin De Lah, Lay Pi Wah, Tee Naw Thay Hta to relocate to Wah Tho Ko. Shwe Yay, Po Pah Heh, Htee Thay Leh, Sah Li Kah, Pi Law Thay Ta to relocate to Thauung Thone Lone. Order by village SLORC chairman cites letter from 883 Strategic Command.

Infantry Battalion 932

Feb 29 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 6.

names **Toe Myint (column commander)**

Troops burned down houses in two villages.

Infantry Battalion 934

Dec 20 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 5.

names **Maj. Kaung Mya (in command)**

Troops looted Hu Mu Hdo village, "burned down all houses and tortured two villagers to death."

Infantry Battalion 937

Feb 29 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 9.

names **Maj. Toe Myint (in command)**

Troops burned down six houses, mistreated three villagers.

Infantry Battalion 946

(see one listing in multiple citations)

Dec 8 '92; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 5.

names **Maj. Aung Win (in command)**

Troops entered two villages, looted animals, household possessions, rice. Two villagers severely beaten, and two female schoolteachers raped.

(IB 946)

March 28 '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District
KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 9.
names **Maj. Aung Khin (in command)**
Troops burned 15 houses and a middle school building, "burnt two cardamom fields worth about 300,000 kyat, and killed and ate an ox worth about 17,000 kyat."

Military Intelligence (cell/unit unspecified)

Nov 22 '93; Rohingya; Buthidaung Township, Arakan State
RSO Newsletter, Dec 15 '93
Abul Hossain, ex-Member of Parliament, arrested "for unknown reason and he was detained for one or two days where he had reportedly been passing through severe torture. Then reported escaped (but feared dead.)"

Military Intelligence 17

Aug 25 '92; Ghurka; Tamu town, Sagaing Division
Burma Democratic Student Front, North-West: "The Event of U Pan Shwe", 1992
names **warrant officer II Hla Nyo and lance-corporal Aung Kaine**
U Pan Shwe, 44 year old businessman (Burmese nationality, Ghurka ethnicity) had been harassed for his political opinions, fled Rangoon to India and posed as an Indian. Crossed the border back to Burma for trade at Tamu, was arrested there Aug 25 and handed over to MI 17. Reported escaped, but his corpse was found the same day, with bruises, lacerations, rope-marks, and a broken arm and leg.

Military Intelligence 18

Early 1992; Rohingya; Buthidaung Township, Arakan State
Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Human Rights Violations/Muslims" May '92, p 23.
Abdul Rahman, a 30 year old farmer, was falsely accused of being an insurgent, shot dead in front of his house by MI 18.

Early 1992; Rohingya; Buthidaung Township, Arakan State
Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Human Rights Violations/Muslims" May '92, p 16.
MI 18 personnel falsely accused a farmer of insurgent contacts, took him out of his house and beat him "with a stick stuck through with two nails."

Nov '93 - ongoing; Rohingyas; Buthidaung Township, Arakan State
RSO Newsletter, Dec 15 '93
MI 18 personnel "arrested several persons" accusing them of having links with insurgents, and mentioned names of religious leaders in connection with them.

Military Intelligence 19 Special Group (see one listing in multiple citations)

Southern Command

Dec '91 through Nov '92; ue; regions west of Manerplaw, Karen State
Burma Issues: "Operation Dragon King" Sept '93, p 4.
names **Maj. General Maung Hla (in command)**
According to notebook of Maj. Hla Myint (killed in action), Burma Army, **Maj. Gen. Maung Hla** was in charge of Operation Dragon King strategy including: "1) applying a scorched earth policy to the region, and 2) getting rid of any suspicious persons found on the area."

Anti-Insurgent Militia

Nov 2 '92; ue; Bilin Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.

Villagers Pa Ta Ber and Par Kway Neh shot dead by Anti-Insurgent Militia troops.

Na Sa Ka (frontier security forces)

June 23, 27 '93; Rohingyas; Maungdaw Township, Arakan State

ARIF: Arakan newsletter, June 30 '93, p 1.

Na Sa Ka troops of Frangfru (Pinpru) camp north of Maungdaw, on June 23, "line up against an embankment" and "killed by automatic gunfire" these villagers: Fayaz Ahmed, age 32; Mohammed, age 32; Kala Matiya, age 20; Abdul Rahim, age 22; Nagu, age 26. On June 27, "Na Sa Ka of same camp killed another batch of five persons by automatic gunfire"; they had been detained with the first group; their intestines were displayed in the bazaar by the troops. Second group killed: Zahir Ahmed, age 26; Abdul Hashim, age 27; Showkat, age 25; Nur Ali, age 35; Nuru, age 30. Those killed, plus ten others, including three women, had been arrested, tortured, held without trial. Two women, aged 21 and 22 (one of whom was the widow of one of the men executed), plus five in the camp, were raped, sexually molested.

Oct 20 '93; Rohingya; Maungdaw Township, Arakan State

RSO Newsletter, Nov 1 '93.

Na Sa Ka of Kumirakhali ordered women to attend a meeting; one young woman refused, so she was tied to a tree and troops shaved her head "with a fish cutting knife."

Nov '93 - ongoing; Rohingyas; Arakan State

RSO Newsletter, Dec 15 '93

names **Maj. Zaw Htun (commander of Alaythangyaw area)** and **Kyaw Ze (deputy commander of Kawarbil command area)**

Na Sa Ka commanders told Moslem clerics that religious schools would be held responsible for making villagers "comply the orders of the state without reservation"; behaved disrespectfully to clerics.

Nov 1 '93; Rohingyas; Maungdaw Township, Arakan State

RSO Newsletter, Dec 1 '93

The chief of Na Sa Ka of Maungdaw south, gave orders that a village's Moslem graveyard would be used as a football field for troops.

Nov 12 '93; Rohingyas; Kawarbil area, Arakan State

RSO Newsletter, Dec 15 '93

Na Sa Ka of the Kawarbil unit ordered villagers to dismantle a religious school so that UN officials on tour would not see its "dilapidated condition."

(Na Sa Ka)

Dec 17 '93 - ongoing; Rohingyas; Maungdaw Township, Arakan State

RSO Newsletter, Jan 1 '93

names **Capt. De One** (deputy commander "under orders from his superior") and

Maj. Myo Shwe (camp commander)

Orders issued for villagers to send daughters to Na Sa Ka camp for training in nursing/tailoring. Villagers refused; Moulvis (Moslem religious leaders) went instead. Camp commander **Maj. Myo Shwe** ordered soldiers to give each Moulvi 15 lashes, and shave their beards and hair. A 47 year old mother of a girl walked 10 km. to the camp to protest, was chained to a pillar for days, and died. Seven Moulvis were punished (one 92 years old), all refused to admit guilt and continued to be held, except one who escaped from the camp.

Dec 17-18 '93; Rohingyas; Pranpru area north of Maungdaw Township, Arakan State

RSO Newsletter, Jan 1 '94

Na Sa Ka of Pranpru "rounded up 12 villages" at night, taking "1,200 persons for engaging them in construction of roads and army barracks." No food or wages for laborers.

Dec 22 '93; Rohingyas; Roingadaung village, Arakan State

RSO Newsletter, Jan 1 '93

Na Sa Ka camp in-charge of Roingadaung village (a **captain**) gave orders that the government was taking over the village, and the villagers must relocate.

Lone Htein (paramilitary security force)

Mid-January 1992; Rohingyas; Punna River, near Maungdaw, Arakan State

Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Human Rights Violations/Muslims" May '92, p 16.

Lone Htein troops shot at refugees trying to cross river to Bangladesh; beat a boatman with sticks for trying to help a boy (approx. 5 years old) injured in the shooting incident).

Feb '92; Rohingyas; Maungdaw Township, Arakan State

Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Human Rights Violations/Muslims" May '92, p 23.

Lone Htein and other soldiers tried to force a man to collect goods for the military at night; when he refused he was killed with a knife and his house was looted.

Early 1992; Rohingyas; Pyuma canal where it meets Naaf River, Arakan State

Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Human Rights Violations/Muslims" May '92, p 21.

Lone Htein and Rakhine ethnic civilians attacked Rohingya ethnic refugees in boats, after extortion attempts and harassment; 40-45 people estimated killed; 100-150 refugee men and refugee "pretty young girls" taken away by the troops.

Early 1992; Rohingya; Maungdaw Township, Arakan State

Amnesty International: "Myanmar/Human Rights Violations/Muslims" May '92, p 17.

Lone Htein beat a young man severely for having a National League for Democracy membership card; witness doubted that he survived.

Security for the Keng Tung Airdrome (formerly the 4th Chin Rifles)

(see one listing in multiple citations)

[Multiple Citations]

Units from the 68th and 240th Brigades

Early 1992; Shan +?; villages in Shan State

B.U.R.M.A.: "Burma's Will" 1992, p 37 (cites Shan Human Rights Foundation report, Feb 17 '92)

names **Capt. Tin Win (in command)**

Burned five houses in one village, 27 in another, and "seized 31,800 kyat worth of belongings" from villages of M_____ circle, "during a systematic relocation of the whole area."

Brigade commanders of Light Infantry Battalion 43 and Light Infantry Battalion 360

Jan 1 '92 - ongoing through April '92; Shans +?; Mounng Pyin area, Shan State
Shan Human Rights Foundation report, April 16 '92

names **Bohmu Htin Gyaw (Brigade commander of LIB 43)**

A teak forested hill behind Mounng Pyin town was selected for newly arrived LIB 360. People from Mounng Pyin and surrounding villages were ordered to clear it, and the felled logs were sold in Keng Tung town, with the money shared by **Brigade commander Bohmu Htin Gyaw of LIB 43** and **Brigade commander of LIB 360**. The labor was unpaid, and there was a fine of 50 kyat and a packet of cooked rice and curry for not working, or else punishment, a fine and jail. Those who complained got punishment and torture. Nearby forests were cleared for firewood and charcoal for the army; unpaid labor, no rations. Construction materials for barracks, buildings, were supplied by local people without compensation.

Light Infantry Battalion 314; Security for the Keng Tung Airdrome (formerly the 4th Chin Rifles); Light Infantry Battalions 244 and 245

January '92 through April '92, ongoing; Shan +?; Keng Tung area, Shan State
Shan Human Rights Foundation report, April 16 '92

names **Lt. Col. Tin Maung Galay (commander of LIB 314)**

Land confiscated by army, villagers driven out. Land of Nawng Noom and Wan Pwamt villages confiscated, villagers moved out with short notice, other villages brought in to demolish them and then used as forced labor to rebuild on the sites. Surrounding forests thinning out due to mandatory firewood and charcoal collection for the army.

Light Infantry Battalions 69 and 242, "all ranks"

Jan 17-21 '92; Shans +?; Muse Township, North Hsenwi, Shan State
Shan Human Rights Foundation report, Oct '92

56 villages forcibly relocated. "1,477 homes plundered and destroyed"; livestock, poultry, valuables looted. Villagers beaten, kicked, raped, killed. Villages accused of helping "resistance." Villagers not allowed to care for wounded or sick people. Forced at bayonet-point to relocate, could not bring possessions. In five days, they were "herded" away, with little food, without warm clothing. "People died on the way." Villages relocated totalled in population 8,333 (13,000 population if counting those who escaped and fled as refugees). They were made to build shelters in their new location.

Division 99 and 236th Regiment

Feb 15 - March 20 '92; Kachins +?; northwest Shan State

ROKA: "Kachin State Civilian Situation Report" April 12 '92

Villages forced to relocate: Kong Hka Pa, Wa Hkra Pra Yang, Ga Shawp, Pang Shop, Nam Hku relocated to Mung Hkawng Pa; Kawng Ja, Mahkaw Yang, relocated to Ja Chyai Pa and Nam Lim Pa; Lung Hkap, Man Gau, Da H pang, Hka San, Nam Ngawn, Ya Ma, Hka Ga Kawng, Loi Lak, Kawng Yang, relocated to Nam Lim pa and Ja Cyai Pa. Ten villagers died, illness widespread.

Light Infantry Battalions 221, 227, 316 and 3rd Chin Rifles

Ongoing through April 1992; Shans +?; Shan State

B.U.R.M.A.: "Burma's Will" 1992 (cites Shan Human Rights Foundation report, April 16 '92)

Forced labor "dawn to dusk" without pay or rations; killings, torture.

Infantry Battalions 25, 101, 106 and 104

April 1992; Mons, Tavoyans, +?; Thayet Chaung Township, Ye-Tavoy motor road, and other locations, Tenasserim Division

NMSP: "Remmonya" newsletter, Dec '92, p 17.

LIBs 25, 101, 106 and 104, while attacking NMSP and other rebel forces in Tenasserim Division, forcibly relocated more than 30 villages. In Thayet Chaung Township alone, approx. 20 villages were forced into camps along the Ye-Tavoy motor road.

38th Regiment and 309 Infantry Unit

April 5 '92; Kachin +?; Bhamo District, Kachin State

ROKA: "Kachin Civilian Situation Report" April 12 '92

Troops shot artillery into a Catholic church during a church service; one nun and eight children were killed, others wounded.

April 5 '92; Kachin +?; Bhamo District, Kachin State

KIO: "A Record" Jan '93

names **Major Soe Hla (in command)**

[incident cited above, ROKA report, April 12 '92] Nine civilians wounded in artillery attack on church.

47th and 38th Regiments

April 5, 6, 9, '92; Kachins +?; Kachin State

ROKA: "Kachin Civilian Situation Report" April 12 '92

Villages burned down: April 5, Man Dau; April 6, Bum Ring and Mru Yin Sung; April 9, Nhkong Gat Pa. More than 400 families made homeless by troops.

57th and 60th Regiments

April and May '92; Karens +?; Nyaunglebin Province

B.U.R.M.A.: "Burma's Will" 1992, p 34. (cites KNU report, April-May '92)

"22 villages of 1,565+ families and 8,325+ people" relocated. Villagers had paid repeated extortion fees to the army to prevent relocation, ended up broke, and were relocated. Three villages had paid 30,000 kyat to the army "to no avail." Villagers forced to store their rice at army camp, and travel there to receive "meager rations." Possessions and animals left behind, villagers returning to old homes "will be shot."

Infantry Battalion 264 and Light Infantry Regiment 351

May 8 '92; Karens; Kyauk Kyi Township, Kler Lu Htoo (Nyaunglebin) Province
 KNU and KHRG: "Report/Kler Lu Htoo" Sept 17 '92
 names Capt. Htun Aye (in command of IB 264) and Lt. Aung Kyi (in command
 of company 4, LIR 351)

Troops captured four village elders, and four other villagers. The
 village elders were beaten severely. Sums of money from 1,000 to 14,000
 kyat were demanded as ransom for each captive.

Regiments 10, 317, and 14

1992, through September; Karens +?; Karen State
 B.U.R.M.A.: "Burma's Will" 1992, p 35 (cites KNU report, Sept 11 '92)
 Farmers' fields destroyed by military convoy road to Sleeping Dog Mountain.
 Army confiscated rice from villagers, demanded 500,000 kyat from villages
 for each of 30 army trucks destroyed in KNLA ambush.

Regiments 73 and 79

1992, through September; Karens +?; Karen State
 B.U.R.M.A.: "Burma's Will" 1992, p 34 (cites KNU report, Sept 23 '92)
 A sawmill owner "forced to 'contribute' two tons of teakwood for free
 to Regiments 73 and 93."

Joint Forces of 409, 343 and 31 Battalions

Sept 4, 5, '92; Mons, Tavoyans +?; Yebyu Township, Tavoy District
 Mon National Relief Committee report, Sept '92, p 3.
 Joint forces over-ran villages to conscript porters, and looted them.

Infantry Battalions 31, 32, 62

1992; ue; Win Yaw and Kya-in Townships, Karen State
 KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '92, p 1.
 150 households, totalling 750 people, of Sa Kan Tee, Pa Yaw Heh, Kwi Maw,
 and Wet Daw villages, forcibly relocated.

Battalions 114, 115, 117, 54, and 18th Burma Regiment (artillery)

Sept-Nov '92; Burmese-Muslim, others; Saw Hta, northern Karen area
 KHRG: "Report/Munitions Porter" Nov 13 '92
 "Myin Aung", age 24, arrested for illegal market activity, put in Mandalay
 Prison, taken from there as porter, three days transport in crowded trucks.
 Carried ammunition from Pa Zau, near Papun, to Saw Hta, dug trenches and
 bunkers. Carried for 117, observed others. Minimal rations, no shelter.
 Beaten numerous times, with rifle butts, on back and head. Other porters
 beaten, 30 to 40 beaten unconscious and left behind. Had to carry wounded
 soldiers to 54 Battalion position. Ten porters wounded in a battle.

A force of 300 troops from Infantry Battalions 31, 32, and Battalion 106

Nov-Dec '92; Mons +?; Kya Inn Seik Township area

NMSP: "Remmonya" newsletter, Dec '92, p 15.

names **Capt. Maung Maung Saw (in command)**

Nov 4, troops led by **Capt. Maung Maung Saw** entered Hlaing Gani village and shot Mi Khin Win, a 42 year old woman. Nov 18, troops entered and looted Winyaw Seik Kyi and Let War Seik villages. Nov 19, troops entered Hlaing Gani and looted (5,556,640 kyat in total from Hlaing Gani). Then the other villages (Let War Seik, Winyaw Seik, Kyi, and Wingaba) were forced to relocate to Hlaing Gani village.

Columns of Infantry Battalions 946 and 324

Dec '92; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 5.

names **Maj. Aung Khin (in command)**

Dec 18, shot dead two villagers. Dec 22-23, shot dead two villagers.

Dec 31, looted livestock, poultry, rice, betelnut, "all household properties", villagers' and church money; estimated total value taken/destroyed, 227,000 kyat.

88 Strategic Command HQ (Thaton), 99 Strategic Command HQ (Bilin),
44 Strategic Command HQ (Thaton), 24 Battalion (Don Yin Seik)

December 1992; Karens +?; Thaton District

KHRG: "SLORC's New Forced Relocation" Jan 8 '93, p 6 (orders translated by KHRG)

Order cites 88 and 99, copies to 44 and 24. Villages must be relocated by Dec 31, preparation from Dec 5; must build "a double fence around the site with only two gates" at new locations. Villages: Naung Ka Doke, Inn Ywa, Ta Maan Taw, Saw Eh Po, Kyauk Taung relocate to Htone Bo Gyi; Ma Chat, Hsee Sone, Pah Bein, relocate to Mar Lar Pu field; Yay Way relocate to Ka Ma Saing; Paw Pa relocate to western side of the Moe Gaung car road. Order from Township SLORC, Thaton Township.

19 Battalion of 99 Division, 15 Battalion

1992-1993; Karens +?; Pa'an Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "Statements/Displaced" April 28 '93, p 9-10.

names **Battalion commander Tin Nyunt (19 B of 99 Div) and Win Nay Soe (in command of 15 B)**

Men, women taken as porters, inadequate rations, some beaten. Some kept two months. Women porters used as human shields against rebel gunfire, raped. 19 Battalion soldiers frequently take girls away into forest, take porters, steal poultry. 15 Battalion beats and tortures villagers falsely accused as Karen rebels. Two men (ages 24 and 26) caught and tortured with bamboo rolled on shins, bayonets, nylon bag on head with water poured over it; held seven days before freed. 84 Battalion shot at running villagers and killed two. Smaller villages relocated, including Tee Chee Baw Kee, Ma Klu Taw, Kwa Lah, Ta Meh Kee, Nya Po Kee; over 1,000 people total from those five villages.

Southern Division Front HQ (Kyauk Kyi), 351 Light Infantry Battalion,
Infantry Battalion 60

Feb 3 '93; Karens +?; Kyauk Kyi Township

KHRG: "Forced Relocation in Kyauk Kyi Township" (order reproduced/translated by KHRG, June 10 '93)

Villages ordered to relocate in four days: Kywetalin, New Kywetalin, to Nyaun Gone; In Dain Gone, Thaun Pu, to Nat Than Gwin. [see also Light Infantry Battalion 350 listing, B.U.R.M.A. newsletter, April '93]

Infantry Battalions 46, 39 and 34 in a military column

Feb - March '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 7.

Feb 11, troops killed a porter; looted/destroyed village property, including domestic animals. Feb 23, troops shot dead a village woman, wounded another.

March 27, troops shot dead one villager, wounded three others.

340th and 320th Regiments

Early March '93; Kachins +?; Nam Tu Township, northern Shan State

ROKA: "Update on Human Rights Violations in Kachin State" April 1 '93

Troops forced villagers to pay 430,000 kyat per village (five villages listed.)

Infantry Battalion 73, Column from Infantry Battalion 20

March '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 6.

names **Maj. Soe Lwin** (in command of IB 73), **Capt. Toon Toon** (IB 73), and **Capt. Myint Soe** (IB 73)

Mar 6, IB 73, led by **Maj. Soe Lwin**, demanded rice, poultry, fish, from villagers. Mar 18, IB 73 demanded 50 porters from Tantabin town; officers **Capt. Toon Toon** and **Capt. Myint Soe** took two watches from village elders.

Mar 29, column from IB 20 cut down 63 betelnut trees belonging to a village.

Infantry Battalions 408 and 104

March 19 '93; Mon, Tavoyan?; Kyauk Hta Yan village, on seacoast in Yebyu Township, Tenasserim Division

Mon National Relief Committee report, March '93, p 3 [additional information from CPPSM Newsletter, Aug '93, p 6].

Kyauk Hta Yan village burned down by 160 troops; 200 houses burned, 1,600 people made homeless, estimated 10 million kyat damage; two other villages in area burned down.

Battalion 73; replaced Battalion 48 in April '93

March-April '93; Karens +?; Kyauk Kyi Township

KHRG: "Forced Relocation in Kyauk Kyi Township" June 10 '93

names **Major Toe Aung (in command of Battalion 48)**

Battalion 48 captured three villagers, released them after receiving 10,000 kyat ransom. April 10, Battalion 73 captured more than 20 women, released them after receiving 2,000 kyat ransom each. April 21, Battalion 73 brought all people from two villages to another village; when they returned home they found their villages looted.

Division 77 and Division 99

Ongoing through April '93; Karens +?; Pa'an Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "Statements/Displaced" April 28 '93, p 1-2.

Village looted, damaged, livestock taken. Women raped in isolated houses.

Villagers caught outside village interrogated, tortured. Villagers arrested frequently. "If anyone looks unfamiliar or suspicious, they just take them and kill them on the spot." One man severely beaten. Troops tied up headman for two-three days, beat him severely, put hot metal in his mouth, put his head under water repeatedly. People ordered by troops to relocate their village to roadsides in a new place and work mending the road.

Infantry Battalions 31, 32, and 62

May '93; Karens, Shan, +?; Karen State

KNU: "Crimes and Human Rights Violations" Sept 18 '93, p 2.

May 12, troops looted from villagers. May 15, troops looted from villagers.

May 18, looted from villagers in two villages.

Battalion 83, "317 or 318" Infantry Battalion, Division 99

1993, through July; Karens; Pa'an Township, Thaton District

KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93, p 12-13.

names **Captain Htun Nyunt (B-83), Lt. Bo Lay (B-83), Lt. Soe Oo (B 83)**

Rice, possessions confiscated by troops. Forced portering, female village leader, her husband and oldest daughter (daughter severely beaten). Villagers forced to sleep on road to guard it for army against rebel activity. Villagers blamed for a landmine -- fined and beaten. Village leader tortured with hot water poured in her mouth. Rice, 600 kyat extorted. Constant forced labor: bamboo cutting, mine-sweeping with carts; when a mine explodes villagers are fined, tortured, threatened with death. Livestock taken. A 13 year old schoolgirl taken away by troops. 318 Infantry took village leader's 20 year old daughter. Villagers made to hire elephants for army construction. Money extorted for clinic, school, which were never built. Surrounding villages relocated, threats of relocation.

Battalions 107 and 103

1993, ongoing through July; Karens; Pa'an Township, Thaton District
KHRG: "SLORC's '93 Offensive" July 10 '93, p 16-17

names **"second lieutenant with one star" Myint Thein**

A 30 year old man, ordered to work as a porter and informant, was falsely accused of being a Karen soldier, hit in chest with carbine butt by **2nd Lt. Myint Thein**. Troops of Battalion 107 raped a girl, when villagers complained to the Battalion commander, he said to send him some more girls. Animals killed by troops. Women frequently hit, raped by troops. Villager caught by Battalion 103 for forced labor; minimal rations; worked cutting bamboo and as porter; one porter stepped on a booby trap and eight villagers were wounded. Many porters taken. When Burma Army lost a post to Karen rebels, B. Army summoned headpersons; Pa Lu, a village headman who went, was severely beaten and his throat cut; an old woman who protested was hit.

Light Infantry Battalions 34, 232 and 233

Aug-Sept '93; Karens, Burmese, +?; Toungoo District

KHRG: "Porters/Bu Sah Kee Operation" Nov 14 '93

names Lt. Col. Htin Kyaw Thu (in command of combined force, 6 columns),

Maj. Toe Myint (2nd column commander of 232 LIB), **Capt. Zaw Myint**

(2nd company commander of 34 LIB), **Maj. Mya Han** (in command of 2nd column, 34 LIB)

Combined force of 6 columns from LIBs 34, 232, 233, on operation to capture Karen post at Bu Sah Kee, brought some 300 Burmese porters (ten died of malaria, estimated 15 beaten to death, others killed). When the main force was pinned down by the rebels, **Maj. Toe Myint**, resupplying, took 60 porters from a village on Aug 29. On Aug. 30, 2nd column of 34 LIB, led by **Maj. Mya Han**, opened fire on villagers Saw Du Ro, a 54 year old man, and his daughter, Naw Pu Pu, age 27, killing both, on the bank of Yo Sah Kloh River. On Aug 29, at a village, troops took students (ages 12 to 20) and teachers, as porters (about 100 taken); most were given no rations, and were kept for several days. There were also "reliable reports" that troops took students and teachers from two high schools and a middle school, as porters, some 700 taken.

Infantry Regiments 73 and 351

Sept - Oct '93; Karens and Burmese; Kyauk Kyi Township, Pegu Division

KHRG: "Murder, Rape, Extortion" Dec 8 '93

names (as "officer responsible") IR 73: **Capt. Soe Hlaing**, **Capt. Aung Naing**, **Capt. Nay Myo**; IR 351: **Capt. Hla Myint**, **Capt. Tun Kyi**, **Capt. Tint Lwin**, **Capt. Saw Win Naing**, **Capt. Sein Ka Lar**

A series of murders/disappearances, at a time when there was no fighting in the area, and the victims were not involved in the resistance: victims of IR 73 (under command of **Capt. Soe Hlaing**), U Aw, age 55; IR 73 (under command of **Capt. Aung Naing**) Saw Doh Htoo, age 58; IR 73 (under command of **Capt. Nay Myo**) Ko Tin Win, age 36). victims of IR 351 (under command of **Capt. Hla Myint**) Ko Mar Kyaw, age 30, Ko Aung Min, age 35; IR 351 (under command of **Capt. Tun Kyi**) Ko Kyaw Myint, age 30, Ko Tin Soe, age 30, Ko Tin Aye, age 35, Ko Soe Tint, age 30, U Gaw Yah, age 50; IR 351 (under command of **Capt. Tint Lwin**) Saw Sar Muh, age 26, Dey The Way Pa, age 38; IR 351 (under command of **Capt. Saw Win Naing**) Maung Hla, age 37; IR 351 (under command of **Capt. Sein Ka Lar**) Saw Nyar Ko, age 36, Saw Hla Bwe, age 38, Saw Ta Ru Nuh, age 25, Saw Po Neh, age 30, and Saw Hto Lu. Also, a 38 year old woman raped by soldier(s) of IR 73 (under command of **Capt. Aung Naing**); and seven men held for ransoms of 10,000-21,000 kyat each by IR 351 troops (under command of **Capt. Sein Ka Lar**)

Battalions 404, 403, 405 and Military Intelligence 19 Special Group

Sept-Dec '93 ongoing; Karens, Tavoyans, Mons, Burmese; Tavoy District, Tenasserim Division

KHRG: "SLORC Murders, Tenasserim Division" Dec 17 '93

names **battalion commander Myint Shwe (in command of 404 Battalion)**

Sept '93, over 300 troops of 404 Battalion called whole village to meeting hall; called men's names from a list of "Karen agents" and took them outside; one man was severely beaten during the meeting, others beaten in a school dormitory, then killed in another village; Pati Aung Sein, age 60, had his eyes gouged out, troops stood on his neck, buried him alive; Troops cut off the hands of Saw Da Htoo, age 35, and sliced open his stomach, the others' throats were slit. Three were killed the night of the meeting, one or two a day after that. The other nine killed were Saw Ro Myo, age 28, Saw Pra Kay, age 40, Saw Tway Sein, age 38, Saw Leh Ma, age 22, Pati Saw Ma, age 62, Pati Po Meh, age 52, Sein Lu Shwe, age 43, Saw Shwe Baw, age 45, Saw Bee Bee, age 33. Sein Lu Shwe had been appointed to the village committee by SLORC. Five other villagers were on the list; one escaped, the rest, who were from the SLORC village committee, were taken away and jailed without charges. Battalions 403, 404, 405, and MI19 were building a large new camp. From November on, Battalion 403 demanded 40,000 kyat (200 kyat from each house) and ordered villagers to build the camp, act as guards and porters; it cost 4,000 kyat a month to avoid that duty. **Myint Shwe** threatened that if Battalion 404 must return due to Karen activity in the area, "I'll shoot and kill anybody I see in the village."

Infantry Battalions 264, 351

Dec '93; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District

KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93 p 6.

names **Battalion commander Mo Myint**

IB 351 and 264 troops seized five villagers, demanded 1,000 kyat ransom; same troops seized five from another village, "fate unknown." IB 351 troops under **Mo Myint** "seized one village head and daughter of an elder", ransomed for 8,000 kyat. Same troops demanded that a village provide 200 porters or pay 8,000 kyat.

[name only citations]

Aung Naing (commanding officer)

Aug 20 '92; ue; Thaton

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Extortion directed at village; looting from villager.

Aung Than Oo (commanding officer)

Oct 6, 15 '93; ue; Belin

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '92

Oct 6, tortured a villager; Oct 15, looted a village.

Aung San (commanding officer)

Sept 25 '92; ue; Belin

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Tortured a man.

Ba Khin (commanding officer)

Sept 7, 8, '92; Karen; Belin

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Looted from villagers.

Chit Htoo (commanding officer)

April 10 '93; Karen; Thaton

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Saw Pa Thoo shot dead.

Khin Aung (commanding officer)

Nov 18 '92; ue; Belin

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Looted villages.

Kyaw Hsin (commanding officer)

Oct 23 '92; Karen; Pa-an

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Kyaw Say (commanding officer)

Nov 23, 26, '92; Karens; Pa-an

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Nov 23, raped a woman, tortured a man. Nov 26, Saw Hla Htwin tortured to death, Saw Kyaw Myint shot dead.

Than Win (commanding officer)

Dec 22 '92; ue; Pa-an
 KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
 Looted from a villager.

Than Zaw (commanding officer)

Nov 23 '92; Karen; Pa-an
 KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
 Tortured two men.

Thet Ya Kyi (commanding officer) (also known as Thet Ya Kyaw)

March 3, 17, '93; ue; Belin
 KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
 Tortured a man (March 3); tortured another man (March 17).

Thin Ta (commanding officer)

Sept 23 '92; ue; Belin
 KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
 Looted a village.

Operation Commander Thura Maung Nee

Dec '92; ue; Tantabin Township, Toungoo District
 KHRG: "Human Rights Violations/Burma Army" Dec '93, p 5.
 Demanded from a village: bamboo, logs, 300 men with machetes, without payment.

Capt. Tin Win (commanding officer)

Sept 20 '92; ue; Mogaung River, near Myitkyina, Kachin State
 KIO: "A Record" Jan '93
 Soldiers under command of **Capt. Tin Win** shot and wounded a civilian man who had been fishing.

Zaw Tun (commanding officer)

Nov 10 '92, Dec 1 '92, Dec 31 '92; Karen (Dec 31); ue (Nov 10, Dec 1);
 Pa-an (Dec 31), Belin (Nov 10, Dec 1)
 KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
 Looted from villagers (Dec 1, Dec 31); looted a village (Nov 10).

Sgt. Kyaw Wai Shwe, Intelligence Officer Aung Mya Tay, Capt. U Tin Nywe

Nov '92 - ongoing through Dec '93; Karens; Irrawaddy Delta
 KHRG: "Letters/Irrawaddy Delta" Dec 6 '93, p 3-4.
 A 67 year old villager was arrested several times, tortured, died while being tortured in November '92; his widow and their village continue to be harassed.
 Officers **Sgt. Kyaw Wai Shwe**, **Intelligence officer Aung Mya Tay**, **Capt. U Tin Nywe**, and SLORC township authority U Hla Aung, were involved in the arrest and harassment.

Kyaw Win (commanding officer)

August '92; Karens +?; Belin and Thaton

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Aug 7, in Belin, shot and killed a villager, Htee Po Kyaw. Aug 8, 10, in Thaton, tortured two Karen women. Aug 22, in Belin, looted from a villager.

Capt. Kyin Htay

1991-1992 "for a period of 13 months"; Kachin +?; Kachin State

KIO: "A Record" Jan '93

Capt. Kyin Htay collected 20 porters from each village; kept six from each, and released others when 3,500 kyat paid. Did this two or three times each month.

June 21 '92; Kachins +?; Kachin State

KIO: "A Record" Jan '93

Capt. Kyin Htay accused villagers of "providing food to the KIO" and confiscated all their possessions.

Kyi Shwe (commanding officer)

Feb 2 '93; Karens; Thaton

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Looted from villagers.

Maung Htu (commanding officer)

Nov 2 '92; Karen; Kyet Ton

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Tortured a man.

Mya Hlaing (commanding officer)

Dec 30 '92; Karens +?; Thaton

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Looted large amounts from villagers.

Mya Than (commanding officer)

Nov 22 '92; Karens +?; Belin

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Looted from villagers.

Mya Thaw (commanding officer)

Dec 30 '92; Karens; Thaton

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Looted from villagers.

Myint Aung (commanding officer)

Aug - Oct '92, and July '93; ue; Belin ('92) and Pa'an ('93)

KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93

Extortion from individuals and villages; looting (Aug 9 '92, Sept 8 '92, Sept 20 '92, Sept 22 '92, Oct 15 '92, and July 26 '93)

Myint Htoo (commanding officer)

Aug 2 '92; ue; Thaton
KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
Extorted from villagers.

Myint Thin (commanding officer)

Aug 2 '93; ue; Thaton
KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
Extorted from two villages.

Myint Thu (commanding officer)

Oct 13 '92; ue; Pa-an
KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
Looted from a villager.

Nay Lin Soe (commanding officer) (also known as Nay Soe)

Sept and Dec '92; Karens +?; Belin
KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
Looted from villagers (Sept 7, 11); looted villages (Sept 7, 30, Dec 11);
tortured a villager (Sept 7).

Nyin Ta (commanding officer)

Sept. 22 '92; ue; Belin
KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
Looted a village.

Soe Min Aung (commanding officer)

March 30 '93; Karen +?; Thaton
KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
Two women raped, two other women tortured.

Soe Than (commanding officer)

Oct 6, 15, '92; ue; Pa-an
KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
Looted from villagers.

Saw Toe (commanding officer)

Nov 11 '92; Dec 11 '92; ue; Belin
KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
Looted several villages.

Than Aye (commanding officer)

July 20 '92; ue; Pa-an
KNU: "Crimes Committed" Summer '93
Tee Sen Thin shot dead.

What to Do About it Now:

Send a letter to the SLORC. Tell them that the human rights violations committed by the Tatmadaw are being carefully monitored, so that those who commit abuse will be held strictly accountable for their actions; so officers in charge had better cease the abuse of human rights in Burma immediately. Write to: Lt. General Khin Nyunt, Secretary-1, State Law and Order Restoration Council, Ministry of Defense, Signal Pagoda Road, Yangon, Union of Myanmar.

Foreign companies help keep the SLORC in the business of oppressing Burma. Write to elected officials in your own country and ask them to ban corporations from investments with the SLORC regime.

Multinational oil companies are involved in a gas pipeline scheme which is a current danger to the survival of indigenous people and wildlife in the rainforests of southern Burma. Write to the companies involved and tell them to end their joint-ventures with the SLORC. Texaco Inc. (CEO, Alfred DeCrane Jr.) 2000 Westchester Ave., White Plains NY 10650. Total (CEO, M. Serge Tchuruk) 24 Cours Michelet, 92800 Puteaux, France. Unocal Corp. (CEO, Roger Beach) 1201 West 5th St., PO Box 7600, Los Angeles CA 90051, USA. Nippon Oil (CEO, Yasuoki Takeuchi) 1-3-12 Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan. Premier Consolidated Oilfields (CEO, Charles Jamieson) 23 Lower Belgrave St., London SW1W 0NR, UK.

The company that makes Pepsi-Cola also does business in Burma; for information about the Pepsi boycott, contact: OPIRG, 1125 Colonel By Drive, 326 UniCentre, Ottawa ON, K1S 5B6, Canada

China is the SLORC's main weapons supplier; write and demand that they end the flow of arms to Burma. Mr. Qian Qichen, Foreign Affairs Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 225 Chaoyangmennei Dajie, Beijing, People's Republic of China.

Think globally, act locally. Find creative, dramatic ways to protest foreign investment and defy the SLORC!

Project Maje is an independent human rights project founded in 1986, to encourage awareness of the political situation in Burma, particularly the frontier war and related human rights, narcotics, and environmental issues. This report is solely the responsibility of the Project Director.

The map in this report is from "Burma: A Country Study" (Frederica Bunge, ed., US Govt., 1983). That book was also consulted for the essay on the Tatmadaw, as were: Bertil Lintner's Far Eastern Economic Review articles, Martin Smith's book "Burma: Insurgency and the Politics of Ethnicity"; Denholm Barnetson's UPI report; and a 1993 KCWD/Kaleidoscope country information report by ABC-Clio. The W.H. Auden poem excerpts are from "Journey to a War" (Auden and Isherwood, 1939, reprinted by Paragon House, 1990).

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