

# 1. Extra-Judicial, Summary, and Arbitrary Executions

## 1.1. Background

Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person.  
(*Article 3, Universal Declaration of Human Rights*)

With the brutal, unjustified execution of its people, Burma's military junta has continued to ignore its pledge to honor the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Having eliminated judicially-ordained death sentences, SLORC's extra-judicial killings clearly violate the most fundamental principle of human rights: the right to life itself. The frequent and well-documented reports of arbitrary and summary killings of civilians and ethnic people by members of SLORC's army under a variety of circumstances, point to the military junta's complete disregard for the human rights and humanitarian law treaties it has signed.

This year, SLORC's executions were largely committed against members of ethnic minorities, people suspected of being members or sympathizers of armed ethnic opposition groups, and villagers enduring forced labor and portering duties. Ethnic minorities, living primarily in areas surrounding the Central Burma plain, have been systematically and summarily tortured, executed, and relocated with little or no evidence or explanation.

Although many ethnic armed opposition groups have signed cease-fire agreements with the SLORC since 1989, several groups, including the Karen National Union (KNU) and the Karenni National Progress Party (KNPP), are still fighting for greater autonomy from the military dictatorship. The *Tatmadaw* (the Burmese name for SLORC's armed forces) continue to carry out its counter-insurgency policies in areas of armed opposition, leading to the repression of civilian populations in the Karen, Karenni, Shan, Chin, Arakan, and Mon States. SLORC's repression of these people is characterized by forced relocation of entire regions, forced unpaid labor and portering duties, extra-judicial killings, torture, and other ill-treatment.

SLORC's arbitrary executions take place anywhere and at any time, by military officials as well as rank and file soldiers. Summary killings also take place in the course of capturing villagers for the purpose of forced labor and portering. When porters try to escape or can no longer work due to

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over-exhaustion or illness, they are nearly always beaten and often killed or abandoned without food and medicine. Women are commonly killed by soldiers after being raped, for fear that victims of these double crimes will report or publicize the sexual assaults.

## 1.2 Death in Custody

In 1996, the Human Rights Documentation Unit (HRDU) compiled comprehensive lists of people taken into custody who subsequently died as well as those who are in failing health, as is the case with many political prisoners. The Burmese prisons are notorious for their abominable conditions and insufficient medical assistance.

- On June 22, 1996, Mr. James Leander Nichols, a 65 year-old Burmese national of European and Burmese descent, who once served as honorary consul for Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Switzerland, was found dead in his cell at Insein Prison just over a month after he was sentenced to three years in prison. He was arrested on April 5, 1996 and sentenced under Section 6(1) of the *Burma Wireless Act of 1933* for allegedly maintaining two unauthorized fax machines and a telephone switchboard at his home. Although Mr. Nichols was not an NLD activist, he was a close friend of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. He raised money for a number of charities and is reported to have paid for a number of material items in Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's household.

Mr. Nichols died from an apparent stroke he suffered while in jail. His failing health was well-known. Despite public outcries for his release from countries he once represented, he was jailed in Insein prison, notorious for deplorable conditions. He suffered from hypertension, heart problems, and diabetes. Many people believe that the harsh prison conditions contributed to his death. Mr. Nichols had allegedly been deprived of sleep during long interrogations prior to his death. An autopsy, reportedly performed by government doctors, stated that Mr. Nichols had suffered from a massive left coronary atherosclerosis and died of heart failure. He was cremated at a Christian ceremony near Insein prison on June 23, 1996; the military warned his relatives not to attend his funeral. ( *Source: Inside sources* )

- In June 1996, a Muslim student detained in Theyet jail, Magwe Division, was beaten by military intelligence agents. His body was given to the Muslims from Thayet town, who reported that the body was bruised

from head to foot and had a crushed skull. (*Source: ABSDF*)

- U Hla Than, an NLD MP from the Coco Islands, died in Rangoon General Hospital on August 2, 1996 while he was serving a 32-year prison sentence. Tuberculosis was the reported cause of his death; U Hla Than had also previously been diagnosed with HIV. According to reports, he had asked to be permitted to die at home; military authorities would only honor his request if he agreed to resign from the NLD. U Hla Than refused to resign.

After serving in the navy in 1977, U Hla Than received a law degree from the University of Rangoon. He later became the chairman of the NLD of Kyimyindain township, Rangoon. He was arrested and sentenced to 25 years in prison in October 1990 for attending a secret meeting to form a provisional government; the meeting was held at U Ba Bwa's residence, an NLD office of South-West township, Mandalay. In November 1995, U Hla Than and a group of 28 other political prisoners in Insein prison were placed in military dog cells and deprived of family visits for allegedly informing the United Nations of the deplorable prison conditions. On March 28, 1996, he and the other 22 prisoners were given additional prison terms of seven years each. (*Source: ABSDF and Inside sources*)

### 1.3. Death of Monks in Custody

The following Burmese monks died in custody, most in the concentration camps where they were sentenced to hard labor since 1988.

- Ven. U Sandawara, Weyanbonthar Monastery, Mandalay, Secretary of the Sangha Samaggi, died in Swunpayabom concentration camp. (*Source: SAIN*)
- Ven. U Vimala, Masoeyein Monastery, Northern Mandalay, Member of the Sangha Samaggi, died in Sunpayabo concentration camp. (*Source: SAIN*)
- Ven. U Weyawdana, Hti Lin Monastery, Mandalay, died near Myitkyina in Kachin State. (*Source: SAIN*)
- Ven. U Okktama, Mandalay, Vice President of the Sangha Samaggi, died in Swunpayabom concentration camp. (*Source: SAIN*)

- Ven. U Teza from Saku Monastery, died in Mo Kounng jail, Kachin State. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ven. U Arthapa from Payagyi, Maha Myatmuni Monastery, Mandalay, died in Mandalay jail. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ven. U Pyin Nyaingda from Payagyi, Maha Myatmuni Monastery, Mandalay, died in Mandalay jail. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ven. U Tiloka from Masoeyein Monastery, Northern Mandalay, died in Par Kant Camp, Mokoung, Kachin State. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ven. U Zawana from Eindawya monastery, Mandalay died in Myitkyina jail, Kachin State. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ven. U Pyinya Thiri, Myadaung Monastery, died in Katha jail, Mokaung, Kachin State. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ven. U Zawtika from Anauk Htilin Monastery died in Katha jail, Mokaung, Kachin State. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ven. U Dhamma Wara Thiri from unknown monastery, died in Par Kant, Mokoung, Kachin State. (*Source: IA*)
  - Sayadaw U Tiloka (Abbot) from Shwephonepwint Monastery, Rangoon died in Insein prison. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ashin Pyinnya Nanda from Maha Nandi The Na Monastery, Payagyi, Maha Myatmuni died in Myitkyina labor camp. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ashin Zawana from Nanda from Maha Nandi The Na Monastery, Payagyi, Maha Myatmuni died in Myitkyina labor camp. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ashin Teza from Eindawya Monastery, Mandalay died in Mokaung jail, Kachin State. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ashin Teza from Pagan Monastery died in Myitkyina jail, Kachin State. (*Source: IA*)
  - Ashin Rewata from Pagan Monastery died in Myitkyina jail, Kachin State. (*Source: IA*)
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- Ashin Kaw Wida from Pagan Monastery died in Myitkyina jail, Kachin State. (*Source: IA*)

The following monks have received life sentences:

- Ven. U Kawiya, Phayagyi Monastery, Mandalay, is a member of Galonni. Galonni was originally an active Buddhist association opposed to British imperialism; it was reestablished in 1988 in Mandalay as an organization of monks and laypersons. Ven. U Kawiya is an extremely effective speaker; during the “Democracy Summer” of 1988 he spoke almost every day at Maha Muni Pagoda. (*Source: SAIN*)
- Ven. U Kalyana, Mandalay, member of Aung San Kyeh Ni (Aung San Red Star) Association.

#### 1.4. Death in Prison Labor Camps

The SLORC has publicly acknowledged that convicted criminals often participate in labor projects; SLORC maintains that the work is “voluntary.” However, thousands of common criminals have been forced to work under extremely harsh conditions. Hundreds of prisoners have reportedly died as a result of disease and ill-treatment. Such labor camps for prisoners exist in Kabaw Valley (Western Burma), Ywangan-Hanmyinmo Road (Sagaing Division), Taungzun/Moke-pa-lin Quarry (Mon State), Pinlaung-Pyinmana Road (Shan State), Aungban-Loikaw Road (Shan-Karenni State), Shwenyaung-Namsan Road (Shan State), Myitkyina-Sumprabom Road (Kachin State), Myitkyina-Shibwe Lawkhaung Road (Kachin State), Rangoon-Mandalay Highway construction, Yezin-Htonbo Quarry (South of Mandalay), Mergui-Kawthaung Road (Tenasserim Division), Kawthaung Airport Extension (Tenasserim Division), 30-Miles camp, Ye-Tavoy railway construction (Yebyu township, Tenasserim Division), Zimba camp, Ye-Tavoy railway construction (Yebyu township, Tenasserim Division), Bokeyyin camp (Tenasserim Division), Tuntay camp (near Rangoon), Tuntay Piggery (near Rangoon) and Phaunggyi Piggery (near Rangoon).

- At the labor camp at Ywangan-Hanmyinmo Road alone, 400 prisoners reportedly died within a month during 1996. (*Source: AI*)
- In Taungzun, Moke-pa-lin Quarry, Mon State, 30 per cent of the prisoners have reportedly died. (*Source: AI*)

- At the Bokepyin prison camp, 108 out of 530 prisoners died from starvation, sickness and hard work during one month in 1996. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- About 40 prisoners died in 1996 working on the Ye-Tavoy railway project. (*Source: ABSDF*)

## 1.5. List of Incidents

- 1.5.1.** On October 18, 1995, about 80 miles north of Akayb (Sittway), in Arakan State, a section of Military Intelligence 18, Buthidaung township, arrested five Rohingya youths from different villages in the township for allegedly having links with insurgents. During interrogation, the youths were reportedly severely tortured. Later, all five youths were executed behind a hill west of the MI office. (*Source: UN Report*)
- 1.5.2.** From December 25, 1995 through January 5, 1996, troops from LIB 391 and LIB 105 (both are under #77 Light Infantry Division) led by Lieutenant-Colonel Tin Yu entered the Maw Lo Kloh valley. They went to K'Bler village and shot dead villager Pa Kay Waw, a sixty-five-year-old man from Ler Wah Ko Der village in Papun district. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.3.** On January 1, 1996, IB 24 and DKBA began burning villagers' rice barns in hill areas in Thaton district. They began by burning a total of 4,950 baskets of paddy belonging to 38 villagers in two villages and then killed villager Maung Aye Moe. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.4.** On January 14, 1996, combined columns 1 and 2 of IB 55 led by Captain Thein Tint reached Wah Kay Der village in Taungoo district. The military columns shot and killed Naw Day Ghay (a 36 year-old woman with a 7-month-old child). They arrested one woman and another man and beat them both severely before releasing them. The military columns also ransacked and destroyed some of the villagers' belongings. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.5.** In January 1996, troops from IB 63 shot and killed villager Saw Pah Ka, a fifty-year-old man from Noh Bo Lah village in Papun district. (*Source: KHRG*)
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- 1.5.6.** On January 15, 1996, LIB 440 Battalion Commander Major Aung Kyi Shein took a column to Kaw Thay Der village in Taungoo district; the battalion opened fire with small arms and rockets. Villager Naw Paw Aye, a sixty-year-old woman, was killed and Saw X was seriously wounded. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.7.** On January 22, 1996, Company #9 Commander Than Oo Min and Soe Yin of LIB 38, shot and killed villager Saw Toe Yin, a thirty-year-old man from Taw Po Hta village in Thaton district. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.8.** On February 11, 1996, Column 2 of LIB 534 marched into Baw Naw Kee village and stayed there for 2 nights, looting the villagers' food, livestock, money, gold, and other belongings. The military column shot and killed villager Saw Mya Bu, a twenty-three-year-old man, and stole 1,000 kyats from his family. The battalion beat Naw X, a young woman, and stole 4,000 kyats in cash and other belongings worth 2,500 kyats from her. They also robbed 18 other villagers, stealing a total of 82,500 kyats in cash and belongings. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.9.** On February 21, 1996, a column of LIB 20 (under #77 Light Infantry Division), led by Company Commander Kyaw Hlaing, shot and killed Saw Po Aye, a twenty-three year-old man from Lay Bu village in Thaton district.
- 1.5.10.** On February 27, 1996, IB 51 Battalion Commander Soe Oo, shot and killed villagers Naw Beh a twenty-year-old woman (father's name Tee Shein Aye) of Kaw Tee Hta village in Thaton district and Ma Than Yin, a twenty-eight-year-old woman. The Commander also shot villager Pa Thein Oo in the thigh while interrogating him. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.11.** On March 1, 1996, soldiers from Column 2 of LIB 20 (part of 77 Light Infantry Division) led by Major Han Tin shot and killed two villagers: Aung Khin Maung, a twenty-three-year-old (father's name Tee Khin Kyu) from K'Law Hta village, and Saw Kyaw Myint, a twenty-year-old man (father's name Kywe K'Lay) from Lay Pya village, Thaton district. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.12.** On March 6, 1996, Company #2 Commander Moe Kyaw Shein of IB 96, shot and killed villager Pa Nyunt, a twenty-five-year-old man (father's name Pa P'Deh) of Naw Ghaw Hta village in Thaton district. (*Source: KHRG*)
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- 1.5.13.** On March 8, 1996, two villagers from Kyaw Sah village in Thaton district were performing one of their forced-labor requirements, delivering a message from one SLORC unit to another unit in Yaw Oo Bu. Along the way, SLORC troops shot and killed one of the messengers, Shein K'Lah, a twenty-seven year-old man. The troops fired shots at the other messenger, his father, U Po Kya, but the soldiers missed him and he managed to escape. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.14.** Ko Han Shein, a 30-year-old villager from Kyauk Leik village in Palaw township, was killed by warrant officer Aung Gyi (IB 103 stationed in Palaw Gone village) on March 20, 1996. In a nearby village, Ko Han Kyi and Ma Aik from Kan Hmaw Nge were beaten for allegedly having contacts with ABSDF members; both were later expelled from their village. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- 1.5.15.** On March 21, 1996, more than 50 villagers were arrested in Bawdi Gon village, Thantaung township. The village headman was accused of cooperating with the KNU and the ABSDF, and later killed. (*Source: UN Report*)
- 1.5.16.** On March 25, 1996 in the Swa Lo area in Taungoo district, Captain Nyi Nyi of IB 234, killed villager Maung Kah Doh, a fifty-five-year-old man from Saw Mu Day village. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.17.** SLORC troops led by Company Commander Aung Naing from IB 103, attacked Pyi Char village, Palaw township, Tenasserim from the 26<sup>th</sup> through the 28<sup>th</sup> of March. The village is situated inside a KNU administrative-area Division. The SLORC soldiers entered the village while the villagers were celebrating the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the village at a Christian church. The village authorities had gotten advance permission to celebrate the festival, but the SLORC troops came without warning and destroyed the festival. Ko Han Shein, a thirty-year-old villager from Kyauk Leik village, was killed by Warrant Officer Aung Gyi (IB 103 stationed in Palaw Gone village). (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.18.** On April 7, 1996, IB 234 troops under Western Command's Strategic Command #3, led by Colonel Aung Naing Htun, killed villager Saw Tha Keh, a forty-year-old man from Mi Ee Lay village in Taungoo district. (*Source: KHRG*)
- 1.5.19.** On April 18, 1996, IB 234 troops shot villager Mya Oo, a twenty-year-old man (father's name U Chit Hlaing), from Bahar village in Taungoo
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district. (*Source: KHRG*)

- 1.5.20.** Maung Myint Aung, from Bahan village, Shan Lelpyin Gyi village group, Thantung township, Karen State, was killed by a military column on April 18, 1996. The military column, led by Captain Myint Aung, LIB 234, is under eastern Division military command. On his way to nurse his ailing grandmother, Maung Myint Aung was killed between Bahan village and Shwe Boe village. No explanation for the killing was given, but the next day, Captain Myint Aung gave 200 kyats in compensation to the villagers, while threatening them not to report the killing to his superior officers. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- 1.5.21.** On April 19, 1996, two army deserters, Private Khine Aung (B.C.852634), aged 24, and Private Shine Aung (B.C.ta.25735), aged 22, from SLORC IB 104 based in Nat Ein Daung ran away from their base to Thailand. On the following day, SLORC troops from IB 104 entered Kyauk Pon village, near the Thai border in the Nat Ein Daung area, and arrested 20 villagers. One of them, U Maung Nyunt, aged 61, was severely beaten up and killed the following day for allegedly aiding in the escape of the army deserters. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- 1.5.22.** On April 23, 1996, Ho Kay village in Papun township, Karen State, was shelled with three heavy rocket launchers and then looted by SLORC troops led by Lieutenant Maung Maung from LIB 340. After the village was raided, residents fled; about twenty villagers reached the Thai border. These refugees reported that SLORC had stolen 7,000 Thai baht, one baby elephant, and other domestic animals from the village. During the looting, SLORC soldiers shot and killed Saw Thay Htoo, a local villager, son of Saw Khaw Nyo Par, at his house. Troops also took hostages, including about twenty women and children, and two prominent villagers, Saw Pawlaw and Saw Chel Htoo Palaw, who had their hands tied behind their backs. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- 1.5.23.** In early May 1996, villagers in Chiang Tong area were told to relocate or they would be shot by SLORC soldiers. After they relocated to Kung Sar, five villagers returned to their previous homes with a bullock cart to fetch some rice; they were shot and killed by SLORC Battalion 99 while loading their carts. (*Source: UN Report*)
- 1.5.24.** On May 25, 1996, Major Nyi Nyi's column from IB 234, arrived near Ta Ker Kee village (between Si Daw Ko and K'Mu Loh in Taungoo district), and opened fire at some villagers. Villager Saw Waw Taw, a

twenty-two-year-old man from Si Daw Ko village was shot and wounded; Maw Ni Paw from Kheh Po Daw village was shot dead. (*Source: KHRG*)

- 1.5.25.** On June 5, 1996, six villagers were arrested for their alleged support of ABSDF in Set Pu-Taung Kant Lant village, Southeast of Mergui, Tenasserim Division; four of the villagers were killed by LIB 265, led by Lieutenant Ohn Wai. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- 1.5.26.** In July, 1996, two women from Nga Meloso village in Karenni State, were burned to death by troops from LIB 530; the women, Pay Mo and Ko Mal, were older than 50 years-of-age. Also during July, another woman, in her 60s, was bayoneted to death by a Corporal from LIB 530. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- 1.5.27.** On July 20, 1996, SLORC brutally massacred 26 people in one incident and 80 people in another. A military column from LIB 358 arrived on the Yengangyi, Ywathit, and Shwechaung islands, Tenasserim Division, accused the 26 timber mill workers there of being insurgent, and shot, and killed all of them. The military column then went on to Kawye island and killed another 80 people, including women and children; the people were rounded-up from their houses and shot dead without any explanation. These brutalities took place during a mass relocation in the surrounding region. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- 1.5.28.** In the first week of August 1996, in Daw Maw Klu village, Shadaw township, Karenni State, SLORC soldiers shot two villagers. Bu Meh suffered a stomach wound; her daughter, Klaw Meh, was shot in the head and killed. The soldiers shot the mother and daughter because they thought that Karenni soldiers had been in their house. (*Source: KNPP*)
- 1.5.29.** In August 1996, SLORC soldiers killed a disabled woman from Daw Meh Khu village, Karenni State. As she was unable to obey their order to exit her house, one of the soldiers stabbed the woman with a knife while she was sitting on her bed. (*Source: KNPP*)
- 1.5.30.** The LIB 97, led by Major Myint Aye, fired randomly at a group of youths on September 24, 1996. The youths were shot while they were tending to the cows in Paepale Wakhee village, 10 miles north of Kawkareik township. Four youths, Saw Ye Hka, Saw Nyo Aye, Saw Thaw Kha, and Saw Kyar Lu were killed on the spot and the two oth-
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ers, Saw Phar Kyaw Hlaing and Saw Phar Lu, were seriously wounded. The 42 cows were stolen by the troops after the shootings. (*Source: ABSDF*)

**1.5.31.** On September 24, 1996, U Se Rehko, a 60-year-old blind Karenni man was bayoneted to death by a soldier from LIB 307. On October 2, 1996, four other villagers from Daw Kalaw Du village in Shadaw township, were also killed after they were found hiding in a deserted village by troops from the military column LIB 307. The four were killed for failing to obey the forced relocation order to evacuate the village. (*Source: ABSDF*)

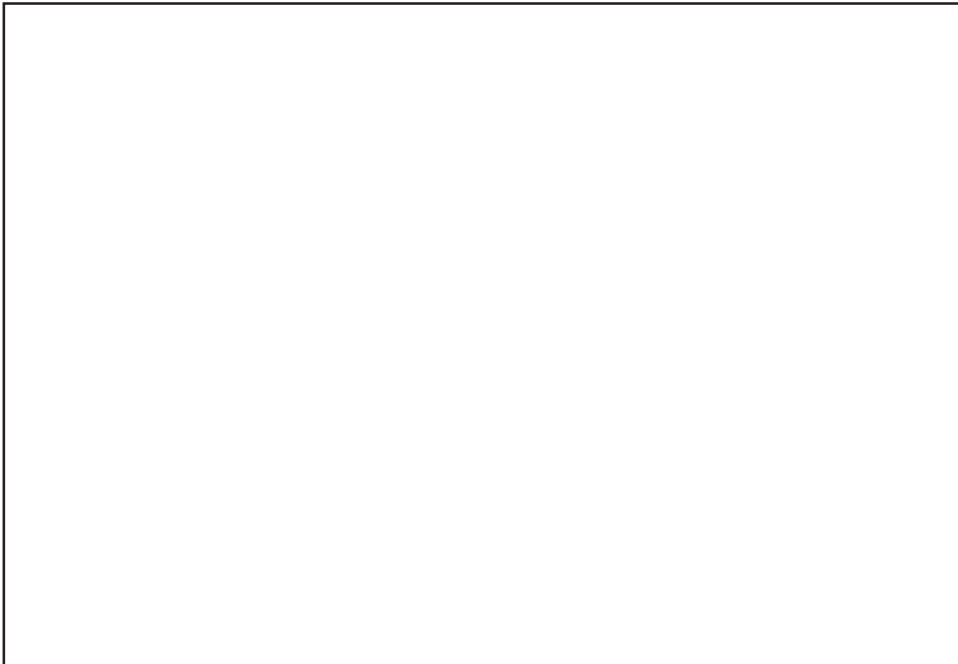
**1.5.32.** On September 26, 1996, the Commander of Column 2, LIB 540, Soe Myint, shot and killed two villagers who were panning gold at Htee Nga Peh Loh. The soldiers are said to have wanted the gold for themselves. (*Source: UN Report*)

**1.5.33.** On October 9, 1996, Bawi Kung from Hakka, Chin State, was killed by gunfire from LIB No. 266 while approaching Ngalang village in Than Tlang township where he planned to stay the night on his way back from Mizoram State in India. The two friends accompanying him attempted to flee, but one of them, Pa Lian, was arrested. After the killing, the army imposed a curfew in the village until the next afternoon; they tortured village elders who could not provide them with the names of Chin National Front leaders. Villagers were forced to watch as the torture proceeded. (*Source: CHRO*)

On the day of the killing, Win Than, Commander of Hriphi post, Than Tlang township, under No. 266 LIB based in Hakka, had arrived in Ngalang village, Than Tlang township, accompanied by 20 soldiers who surrounded the village. At about 5 p.m. on the same day, Mr. Bawi Kung and his two friends, Pa Sui and Dawt Hlei Thang, were entering the village in order to spend the night there. As they were proceeding, the SLORC soldiers fired many shots at them. Not knowing why the SLORC soldiers were shooting, Bawi Kung and his friends tried to flee. Unfortunately, Bawi Kung was badly wounded. One friend, Dawt Hlei Thang, was arrested, but Pa Sui managed to escape and was later able to provide information about the incident. According to villagers, the body of Mr Bawi Kung was rolled in a blanket; no one was allowed to provide him with medical care or talk to him. Dawt Hlei Thang was taken away with some SLORC soldiers; no further information is received about him. Before Mr Bawi Kung died, all the

village men were interrogated and tortured by soldiers; SLORC wanted information on the CNF. Mr Pa Maung was badly beaten with the butt of a gun and he is now in serious condition at the hospital. When Bawi Kung died, the soldiers ordered the villagers to bury him immediately. (Source: CHRO)

- 1.5.34.** On October 26, 1996, troops from Longko-based SLORC LIB 99, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Khin Soe, arrested 17 villagers from Wan Pha, Pha Hang, and Na Ee villages. All of the villagers were shot to death later near Hang Lin Nam Pang village, Kunhing township, except for three fortunate villagers who managed to escape. (Source: SURA)
- 1.5.35.** On November 2, 1996, troops from Lanko-based SLORC LIB 525 arrested and killed Banta, a Karen pastor from Kenglom village, as he made his way home. He was shot near Wan Tung village, Kenglom district. In addition to the arbitrary killing, SLORC has ordered the local people from the other villages in Kenglom district to relocate to Kenglom village. Under the order, villagers have been forcibly moved from their village by the SLORC mobile columns. On November 9, 1996, a military column, led by Major Kyaw Thu, forced the villagers to move from Wan Pai village; they later burned down four houses in



Saw Pho Htoo, a 26-year-old Karen villager from Mae Yetha refugee camp was shot dead by troops from the SLORC LIB 341 on November 6, 1996. (Photo by ABSDF)

the village. The SLORC troops also looted the houses in the village and confiscated cattle, chickens, pigs, and household goods. (*Source: SURA*)

- 1.5.36.** On November 6, 1996, two Karen villagers were killed; another ten villagers were arrested and tortured by a joint military column of SLORC LIB 341, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Hla Phone Kyaw, and some DKBA troops in Papun district. The villagers were rounded-up while they were harvesting their paddy fields near Paw Ka Del village. SLORC soldiers burned down all of the paddy fields and huts in the village. Upon leaving the village, the soldiers ordered two male and ten female villagers to leave with them. After an all-night interrogation, the two men, Saw Pho Htoo, a 26-year-old Karen villager from Ma Yehta refugee camp, and Phar Htu Khar, a 20-year-old villager from Paw Ka Del village, were shot dead near the Klo Mu Khee stream. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- 1.5.37.** On November 13, 1996, Zai Nyunt, a thirty-year-old man from Na Mark Khaw village, Nawng Leo tract, Murugherug township, left his village to buy a cow. When he got near Wan Lauy village he met some troops from Laikha-based No. 515; the troops stopped and searched him. Since he was carrying some money, the soldiers accused him of being a rebel who had come to collect tribute money from the villagers. The soldiers tied him up with a rope and beat him repeatedly while interrogating him. When they could not get any satisfactory answers from him, they tightened the rope and dumped Zai Nyunt in the Nam Tacng river. His body was found six days later by some villagers. (*Source: SHRF*)
- 1.5.38.** On November 14, 1996, SLORC LIB 358 burned Nan Ka Prao village in Tenessarim Division and tortured and killed villager Saw Peter, aged 17. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- 1.5.39.** On December 7, 1996, during SLORC's break-up of student demonstrations, the owner of the Sein Babu laundry on Railway Station Street in Rangoon, was reportedly arrested and beaten to death by riot police. (*Source: Inside sources*)
- 1.5.40.** On December 18 and 19, 1996, Sai Soe Nyunt, a member of the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD) and official delegate of the SNLD to the National Convention, was beaten, arrested, and forced to resign from the party by Major Win Thu of SLORC IB 58. (*Source: Inside Burma*) (*Also see 11.4.1. at pg. 281*)
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- 1.5.41.** On December 29, 1996, 70 SLORC troops, led by Major Kyaw Khaung of IB 64, searched the old village of Nawng Kham Mon. The SLORC troops shot and killed villagers who had come back to retrieve their property which had been left behind when they were forced to move. (*Source: SHRF*)
- 1.5.42.** In the first week of February, 1997, six privates from SLORC LIB 273, deserted the army and fled to the Thai border. However, all of them were captured by SLORC soldiers and executed near Einda Yaza village, Tenasserim Division. (*Source: ABSDF*)
- 1.5.43.** On February 21, 1997, SLORC Commander of IB 35, Lieutenant-Colonel Kyaw Zwa, forced Maung Htun Nwe, aged 73, headman of Section 20-Taungoo town, to accompany him to the front line as a guide. On February 23, when Maung Htun Nwe could no longer walk, the SLORC Commander beat him to death at a village called Klaw mee Der. (*Source: KNU*)

( See also under “Personal Accounts,” interviews 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, 21, 24, 25, 41, 44, 46, 54, 57, 65, 70, 72, 79, 83, 84, 88, and 95)

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