

1. Extra-judicial Killing, Summary or Arbitrary Execution

1.1 Background

There are frequent and well-documented reports of arbitrary and summary killings of civilians and ethnic people by members of SPDC troops under a variety of circumstances in 1999. SPDC's arbitrary executions take place anywhere and at any time, by military officials as well as rank and file soldiers. The 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. 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 longer work due to over-exhaustion or illnesses, 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 survivors of these double crimes will report or publicize the sexual assaults.

Ethnic minorities, living primarily in areas surrounding the central Burma plains, have been systematically and summarily tortured, executed, and relocated with little or no evidence or explanation. This points to the SPDC's complete disregard for the human rights and humanitarian law treaties it has signed.

The main reason proffered by the SPDC for the killing of a villager is usually affiliation with the ethnic armed opposition forces; however, this claim is rarely substantiated with factual evidence, and most of the time the villagers killed have been randomly targeted and unjustly accused. The villagers fear travelling outside the village for any reason, especially to tend their hill fields in the jungle, because they risk discovery by SPDC troops on patrol and the inevitable accusation of being rebels or rebel supporters. At present, anyone found outside their villages, even if they are clearly tending their fields, is immediately accused of being a 'rebel' or 'rebel supporter', which guarantees detention and torture with no possibility of supplication. Indeed, accusing a villager of being a soldier, a relative of a soldier, or helping soldiers in any way is a blanket accusation punishable by death; the implicit SPDC threat to other villagers is to renounce suspected rebels before innocent villagers pay the price for their subversion.

The families of suspected soldiers of the ethnic armed forces are often held hostage while one family member is sent out to 'bring in the soldier' under threat of death if he or she fails. As most accusations of 'being a soldier' are unfounded, this system can be used to execute almost anyone; for example, every woman found in a village without her husband is accused of being 'married to a soldier'. Villagers can also be executed for simply having carried rice for ethnic armed forces troops or helping them in similar ways, even if they were forced to do so.

Killing of Civilians are also taking place under the forced relocation order by the SPDC. This aims to break civilian ties with or support for armed ethnic groups in the area.

The SPDC sends threatening letters to village leaders that sometimes contain a bullet, chili, and charcoal. These enclosures are interpreted as being symbolic of the future that awaits residents who do not cooperate with the terms of relocation (a bullet represent death, the chili means life will be unpleasant, and the charcoal signifies the burning down of villages). In fact, civilians that have failed to heed the SPDC orders to relocate have been subjected to extrajudicial killings.

After the forced relocation order, while moving through the hills, if SPDC columns see people in the villages, fields or forests they usually shoot at them with no questions asked. Occasionally they will call to the villager first, but when this happens people usually try to run away in fear and are then shot. However, there have also been cases where they have seen villagers working their fields, concealed themselves along the path and then shot the villagers when they try to head home. The worst massacres have occurred in Kun Hing Township, Shan State. On June 16, 1997, two groups of villagers headed back to gather things from their home villages with passes from SPDC officers in Kun Hing relocation site. Along their way, both groups were intercepted by SPDC troops, lined up and mown down with automatic fire. 29 villagers died at Sai Khao, and 27 died at Tard Pa Ho. The massacres were later confirmed by the few who had managed to escape and by video footage of some of the remains. Similar massacres have occurred since and have been documented by the Shan Human Rights Foundation. The most recent cases occurred in late January and early February 2000 in Kun Hing Township. On January 30, a group of villagers were returning to their village in Keng Kham village tract with permission and passes from IB 246 in Kun Hing relocation site when they were stopped by an SPDC patrol from IB 66. 19 of them were executed, including three women. On February 12, a group of 20 male villagers from Kun Pu village tract who had been living in hiding in the forest were spotted by a patrol from IB 246, and all 20 of them were executed; the same patrol later killed five women and children who were hiding in a nearby hut.

1.2 Death Squad in Karen State

Since October 1998 a new type of SPDC battalion has been formed in Nyaunglebin district, Karen State apparently with the specific purpose of carrying out extrajudicial executions: the '*Dam Byan Byaut Kya*' death squads. The name '*Dam Byan Byaut Kya*' means 'Guerrilla Retaliation' unit, and is the name they have told villagers in several places. They are also known as '*Sa Sa Sa Dam Byan Byaut Kya*'; the prefix '*Sa Sa Sa*' (or '*Sa Thon Lon*', for 'Three S's') is the abbreviation for DDSI (Directorate of Defence Services Intelligence), which is Burma's pervasive Military Intelligence headed by SPDC Secretary-1 Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt.

According to the information available, the unit was formed by selecting the 'bravest', in other words the most brutal, five to twelve soldiers from each of the many Infantry and Light Infantry Battalions operating in the region, most or all of them being Corporals and Sergeants. Most available estimates place the total size of the *Sa Thon Lon* Guerrilla Retaliation force at about 200 soldiers. It is organized along the lines of a regular Army Battalion though using smaller numbers, and is apparently divided into four or five main Companies: '*Mone Thon*' ('Monsoon'), '*Mone Daing*' ('Storm'), '*Galone*' ('Garuda'), and '*D'Pyet Hleh*' ('Sweeper'); the fifth is '*Moe Kyo*' ('Lightning') They usually operate

in small patrols of five or six men, scattered in several villages but focussed on the plains east of the Sittaung River and the westernmost reaches of the hills.

The main function of these units to date has been to execute any civilian even remotely suspected of present or past connections with the KNU (Karen National Union) or KNLA (Karen National Liberation Army). This connection can be as minor as a distant relative in the KNU, or having given some rice to a KNLA unit several years ago, or an unsubstantiated accusation by anyone. The main intention is probably to strike fear into all villagers of having anything whatsoever to do with the KNU/KNLA. Estimates on the number of people executed since October vary widely, from 30 to 80 or 100. Victims have included Burmans as well as Karens, because many Burmans are intermixed with the Karen population in the plains and many Burmans in the area sympathize with the KNU/KNLA.

The operational unit of the *Sa Thon Lon* Guerrilla Retaliation force is the section. Each section has 5 to 10 soldiers and moves independently from village to village. Between them they cover the villages of the plains east of the Sittaung River as well as the westernmost reaches of the hills. They do not establish their own camps, but stay in the houses of villagers along their way. Usually they stay in a village through the day, then move to other villages by night. They seldom spend two consecutive nights in the same village. They demand their food and money from the villagers, but when in the villages they order the villagers to look at the ground and not to look in their faces. They do not wear standard issue SPDC Army fatigues. Instead, many villagers say that they often wear civilian clothing, such as T-shirts and sarongs, around the villages, and guerrilla camouflage uniforms by night, or various combinations of civilian clothing and guerrilla camouflage. They very frequently wear camouflage short pants, and this brought about the Karen name *Baw Bi Doh* ('Short Pants') which many villagers call them. Villagers also say that their weapons are not the standard Army-issue G3 and G4 assault rifle but the AK47 and AR assault rifles, which are far better in the jungle. They have also on occasion used M79 grenade launchers, and they do much of their killing with knives.

The killings carried out by the *Sa Thon Lon* units to date can be divided into two main categories: systematic executions of people they have targetted, and *ad hoc* killings of people they find in farmfield huts or meet along the pathways. When they target a specific person for execution, a *Sa Thon Lon* section usually enters the village sometime in the night, surrounds the person's house and orders them to come out, then takes the person away and executes them outside the village. Many of those beaten and killed are not specific targets, but simply villagers found outside their villages or relocation sites by the *Sa Thon Lon* troops. *Sa Thon Lon* units have issued orders that no villagers are to be outside their villages between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., and that even when they are allowed outside they must have a pass and are not allowed to have any food. People caught outside their village at night or caught with food are generally executed, while those caught without a pass or with an expired pass during the daylight hours are severely beaten. In some cases they enter villages and surround the houses of people they plan to kill and try to catch them that way. Other tactics they use are to pretend to stop for a rest in a villager's house and then kill him, or to conscript a villager as a guide and then kill him once they are out of the village.

The *Sa Thon Lon* troops sometimes shoot their victims, but more often kill them with knives by cutting their throats or stabbing them in the chest. In most cases it appears that they do not interrogate or torture their victims beforehand, they simply kill them. Some

Sa Thon Lon soldiers have even told villagers that *Sa Thon Lon* stands for 'No Interrogation'. However, after killing them they often mutilate the bodies, presumably to deliver a stronger message to the other villagers.

According to villagers in the area, when the *Sa Thon Lon* units suspect someone they kill them without any interrogation, often at night. Some have been shot, some stabbed to death. Afterwards local villagers have been ordered not to touch, cremate or bury the bodies. The troops have thrown some of the bodies in the river, and have also on several occasions cut off the heads of their victims after killing them. The villagers were then ordered to guard the heads to make sure no one removed them, under threat that if the heads were removed those assigned to guard them would be severely punished. *Sa Thon Lon* troops have also been reported to burn houses, shell villages and kill villagers simply on encountering them on pathways or away from villages. On Christmas Day 1998, a *Sa Thon Lon* unit entered Bpaw Pee Der village, Nyaunglebin district, and opened fire on a group of young people playing volleyball (volleyball tournaments are popular entertainment on Christmas), killing Saw San Myint. The troops then cut off Saw San Myint's head, stuck a cheroot in his mouth and hung it along the path toward Mone town.

It is difficult to establish the exact number of villagers already executed by *Sa Thon Lon* units in Nyaunglebin District, but villagers and local sources estimate somewhere between 50 and over 100. Most victims have been Karen, but there have also been many Burmans killed because there are many Burmans in the Sittaung River plains who sympathize with the Karen resistance. Many of the killings go completely unreported and in some cases people simply disappear so even the local villagers cannot be sure.

1.3 Death in Custody

The Human Rights Documentation Unit compiled comprehensive lists documenting the numbers of people who had been taken into custody and subsequently died, due to torture or to denial of adequate medical care and harsh conditions. Some are in failing health, as is the case with many political prisoners. The prisons and detention centers in Burma are notorious for their abominable conditions and insufficient medical assistance. The condition of prisons remains extremely harsh. Prisoners lack exercise, mosquito nets, reading material, proper nutrition, medical care, and are frequently subjected to solidarity confinement.

The SPDC announced that U Hla Khin, aged 43 and a member of the National League for Democracy committed suicide in his cell in Insein prison on May 21, 1999. The SPDC statement claimed that he hung himself with his sarong in his cell, and described him as a long-term alcoholic. However, this explanation of his death was not verified, and was rejected by the NLD and his family. He had been detained in August 1998 for traveling on a public road to witness the detention of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who was prevented by security forces from traveling to a town in the western part of the country.

There are other cases in which political prisoners have died just days or months after being released from prison. In one such case, elected NLD representative and retired Colonel Tin Ko Ko, who was released from prison in 1999 after a long period of detention, died within a few months of his release.

On July 1, 1999, U Kyaw Min, another elected NLD representative from Bassein

West-2 died of hepatitis contracted during his incarceration in Insein prison from May 1996 to May 1998. He had been detained along with hundreds of other NLD members for attempting to convene the Peoples parliament.

1.4 Tortured to death in detention

Kyi Khaing, aged 25, from Depeyin in Sagain Division was tortured to death on May 23, 1999 while he was being detained in police custody. He died after only ten hours of detention. He was arrested for verbally abusing his aunt. Although police initially informed his family that he hanged himself, his body had a broken pelvis and many bruises. In the course of a subsequent investigation, police sergeant Sein Win reportedly confessed to beating Kyi Khaing to death. However, no action was taken against police sergeant Sein Win who had disappeared prior to the investigation.

Other cases where torture has lead to the victim's death are recorded in the chapter on torture.

1.5 List of Incidents

◆ In January 1999, a patrol of 15 SPDC troops from IB225 led by Maj Khyit Hla beat to death 6 villagers near a farm between Loi Oon and Naa Mark Tee villages, Murng-Ton Township, Shan State. The troops entered Loi Oon village and interrogated the 6 about Shan rebels. They accused them of being informers and took them away for further interrogation. Relatives went to search for them and found their bodies in graves so shallow that some of their hands and legs were sticking out of the ground. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On January 2, 1999, 21 villagers from Kye Nga village, Demawsoe Township, Karenni State were rounded up by troops from LIB 428, based in Prusoe. They all were interrogated and tortured for allegedly having connection with a Karenni armed group. Among the 21, Saw Hla Kyaw aged 30, Ku Rei aged 42 and Soe Rei aged 35 were killed by the troops. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On January 4, 1999, 2nd Lieutenant Soe Myint Aung and 4 other soldiers from LIB 264 based at Pay Sa Loh camp raped and stabbed to death 20-year-old Naw Mu Mu from Htee Pu Lu village, in Kyauk Kyi Township, Karen State. They then placed a landmine in front of her field hut, which killed her brother, Saw Na Dway, when he came to look for her the next day. Following the explosion, they appeared in her village again, accused the village elders of laying landmines, beat them and demanded 200,000 *Kyat* as a fine from the villagers. (*Source: KHRG*)

◆ On January 7, 1999, troops from SPDC LIB 118 entered Pah-kloo village, Pa-an district, Karen State and shot at villagers. Saw Tin Hla, 32 was killed and Saw Koe Lone, 34 was wounded. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On January 9, 1999, troops from LIB 531 arrested some villagers from Punchedaung village, Karenni State for failing to report information about KNPP forces. The troops killed three of them, and their bodies were found outside of their village. (*Source: Karenni*)

◆ On January 12, 1999, Loikaw-based SPDC IB 54 torched down Naung Long village, Loikaw Township, Karenni State. U Byar Rei aged 60 who was paralyzed was burnt together

with his house. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On January 13, 1999, about 200 troops of IB 97, led by Battalion Commander Lt. Col Tin Aye and 2nd Commander Lt. Thein Tun Aung, stopped all civilian busses and trucks at the bus station in Anan-Gwin, Karen State and prohibited them from travelling further on the Thanbyuzayat-Three Pagoda Pass Road. The SPDC was aware that the KNLA was prepared to attack them on this road, and the KNLA had warned civilians not to use the road at night. The next day, the troops stopped more civilian vehicles from proceeding. Then, in the evening, they forced 2 bus-trucks full of civilians to leave the bus stop and travel ahead of the soldiers. The truck drivers refused, but the troops abused and threatened the drivers until they left. As a result, when the KNLA troops attacked in the dark about 25 km. from Anan-Gwin, and opened fire on the first 2 trucks. They stopped firing when they heard the sounds of crying women and children, but 4 civilians were killed on the spot, and 16 were seriously injured. The families of the dead, and the injured patients received no compensation from the government. (*Source: HURFOM*)

◆ On January 15, 1999, two army deserters, Corporal Than Myint and Minn Minn, were recaptured by their Captain Than Htut Win at Murng Go near the Burma-China border. One was killed and the other seriously injured. (*Source: SHAN*)

◆ On January 16, 1999, Saw Po Po and Saw Maw Htoo, villagers from Yaw Htar village, Kyaukkyi Township, Karen State were killed by SPDC counter-insurgency troops. (*Source: Refugee News*)

◆ On January 16, 1999 troops from LIB 535 led by Battalion Commander Lt. Col. Soe Nyunt, came to Htee Hsah Bper village, Than Daung Township, Karen State and killed 2 villagers. They shot at Saw Htaw Say, age 16 who was heading back to the village from his garden together with his aunt. The first bullet hit the side of his face and tore off his left cheek. The second bullet hit the right side of his chest and exited through his back, and the third bullet hit his right thigh. Saw Htaw Say's aunt ran and escaped unhurt. When the villagers returned to the scene, he was dead, and his right arm was missing, possibly cut off and taken away by the troops, and the flesh of his right thigh had been cut off right down to the bone. The family's field hut nearby had been ransacked, and the troops had stolen almost 80,000 *Kyat* worth of property. Saw Dtaw Law, male, age over 60, was stabbed to death in his hut. The villagers who later found the body say that he was lying on his side with one hand under his head and the other arm bent, twisted and broken behind his back. All of the flesh on both sides of his face had been carved off with a knife, as well as his ears and his nose. His eyes were also gone. His mouth was intact, but his neck had been slashed and his tongue cut out. The top of his forehead had been smashed open, probably with the butt of a rifle. His hut had also been ransacked, the contents of his cloth bag had been stolen, as well as an estimated 50,000 *Kyat* in cash and a cassette player. (*Source: KHRG*)

◆ On January 17, 1999, 30 SPDC soldiers from IB 48 quietly approached a group of 8 villagers who were sitting talking in one of their farmfield huts near Wah Paw Pu village, Tantabin Township, Karen State. The men were surprised by the troops, and tried to run away when the troops opened fire. Saw Bee Dteh, aged 45 and Saw Gko Dtoh Gkeh, aged 42, were killed. They had been injured, then the troops shot them both in the head. After they stopped shooting, the troops took the villagers' money from the hut and moved on. They had been ordered to secure the area by Battalion Commander Than Myint based at Yay Lone Gyi, and Battalion 2nd-in-command Khin Maung Shwe based at Klaw Mi Der.

(*Source: KHRG*)

◆ On January 17, 1999, troops from SPDC IB 48, Column (2) entered Saw-thay-doe village, Sa-wa-daw-kho, Theh-chuang area in Than-ta-bin Township, Toungoo district, Karen State and shot at villagers. Saw Sha Mu Aye La, 40 was wounded, and Saw Tay Nay, 35, Saw Kotoe Teh, 40, and Saw Benny, 50 were killed. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On January 21, 1999, Saw Thay Kyi, aged 12, Saw Tar Hay Htoo, aged 11, and Saw Tar Ku Htoo, aged 9, from Hinthai Wei village, Kyaukkyi village, Karen State were killed by SPDC counter-insurgency troops. (*Source: Refugee News*)

◆ On January 23, 1999, troops from SPDC army IB 34 killed a Burmese porter in Toungoo district without any reason. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On January 23, 1999, Saw Ta Eh Mu 27, from Ku-day village, Pa-pun district, Karen State stepped on a land mine that killed him instantly. SPDC troops had planted land mines in Ku-day village without warning the villagers. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On January 25, 1999, SPDC troops from LIB 264 arrested five villagers from Soe Ko village, Mong Township, Karen State. They were Pha Bu Tha aged 40, Kyaw Takwe aged 45, Naw Pala aged 45, Pha Aung Ngwe aged 35 and Phar Gaw aged 43. The troops later killed all of them. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On January 25, 1999, Phar Butha, Kyaw Takwe, Naw Palar, Phar Aung Ngwe and Phar Gaw from Seo Ko village, Mong Township, Karen State were killed by SPDC troops from LIB 264. (*Source: Refugee News*)

◆ On January 27, 1999, SPDC troops from IB 39, led by Commander Htay Win, killed Saw Tay Lay of Saw Tay Dae village, Mong Township, Karen State. The troops also looted his belonging and burned down his house after his death. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ By February 1999, over 400 people had died since June of 1998 due to the carcasses of poisoned rats, which had been thrown by SPDC troops in a river near Shan relocation camps. The people exposed to the poisoned river water developed fevers, vomited, and they became weak and died. After death, their lips and hands turned black, a symptom of poisoning. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On February 2, 1999, Sae Ne Kyaw, aged 20, Ku Rei aged 42 and Soe Rei aged 35, all from Kwe Nga village, Demawsoe Township, Karenni State were arrested and killed by the troops from LIB 428 based in Phrusoe. They were accused of having connection with KNPP forces. (*Source: Karenni*)

◆ On February 2, 1999, SPDC counter-insurgency troops killed Tin Htun Aung, aged 14 and Saw Aung Ni Htun, aged 11 from Lae Pae village and Wae Gyi village, Mong Township, Karen State. The same troops also killed Saw Kalar aged 20 from Pin Saw Kamoe village on February 9, 1999. (*Source: Refugee News*)

◆ On February 15, 1999, Saw Paw Oo, aged 27 from Mae Ve Doe village, Mong Township, Karen State was killed by troops from LIB 440. On the same day, Captain Min Lu and Captain Soe Min from LIB 366 killed Saw Shwe Mya Htoo, Naw Mya Kyi and Naw Nya Phaw from Naw Thay Khee village in the same region. (*Source: Refugee News*)

◆ On February 19, 1999, a SPDC military column led by Major Win Htay from IB 102 arrived in Htee Kalu Daw village in Parusoe Township, Karenni State. The troops tortured and killed Jowa who was accused of having connection with the Karenni armed groups.

(*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On February 20, 1999 a land mine, set by SPDC LIB 355 at In-pet-taw near Un-phat-gyi village of Kaw-ka-reik Township, Karen State killed villager, Naw Mu Ker, 55.

(*Source: KIC*)

◆ On February 23, 1999, Company 1 Commander Maung Maung Ta and group from SPDC IB 231 seized villagers Maung Shin and Saw Nya Wah, from Da-blu-ko-kee village of Kaw-ka-reik Township, Karen State, and executed them after torture without reason.

(*Source: KIC*)

◆ On February 23, 1999, SPDC troops from IB 54 killed four villagers from Hlar Du village, Prusoe Township, Karen State including village headman Khu Pae Rei. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ In March 1999, Naung Lon village, Loikaw Township, Karenni State, was burnt down a second time by troops from Loikaw-based IB 54, led by Captain Aung Kyi. The troops also forcibly took fifteen villagers away. Among them, village headman Khu Soe Rei and Khu Sae Rei were killed by the troops later. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On March 7, 1999, about 30 troops entered a village of Thaton Township, Karen State. The people there were gathered at the cremation ceremony of an elderly village woman at her daughter's house when the troops opened fire on the house. The shooting continued, and when it stopped 6 villagers were dead and 9 were wounded, some seriously. The six dead were Ma San Kaing (female, age 24), Naw P'Saw (female, age 17), Naw Du Paw (female, age 15), Ma Aye Aye (female, age 18), "Naw Ler Paw"'s daughter Ma Aye (female, age 5), and "Naw Ler Paw"'s brother Pa Kaw Naw (male, age 25). The nine wounded included six women aged 17 to 55, two boys aged 12 and 18, and a man aged 27. The wounded spent 14 days at the hospital, where they had to provide their own food and pay 1,000-4,000 *Kyat* per day for hospital fees. During their time in hospital, the SPDC commander in charge of the troops who had shot them repeatedly came and yelled at them, threatening them and accusing them of being KNU supporters and their village of being a 'Ringworm' (KNU/KNLA) village (*Source: KHRG*)

◆ On March 9, 1999 soldiers from Special Operation Command (5), opened fire on a group of Karen villagers hiding in a forest near the Mae Phya area in Tenasserim division. Seven villagers, a man and a women both aged 70, three men, a young women and a child, were killed. Another 8 villagers were seriously wounded. (*Source: ABSDF*)

◆ In the third week of March 1999, troops from LIB 432 led by Lt. Col. Htein Win, shot ten villagers they saw in the area of Pawa village, Bokepin Township, Karen State. All of them died immediately. The village had been accused of being a KNU base, and had been ordered to relocate. (*Source: HURFOM*)

◆ In April 1999, *Sa Thon Lon* troops went to Dtaw Gone village and ordered all the villagers to go in the church. They were then ordered to come out two by two, and were beaten when they did, after interrogating and beating all of the Dtaw Gone villagers and 16 villagers from nearby Zee Byu Gone who happened to be there. They selected three men whom they knew had had past contact with the KNU: Hsah Tu Ghaw, age 35, married with 3 children; Pa Bee Ko, age over 30, married with 5 children; and Ka Ni Ni, aged 22 and single. They took them into the trees nearby and executed them. From the church the villagers heard the screams of Ka Ni Ni, whose throat had been partly cut and who died slowly. They stabbed Hsah Tu Ghaw twice, then cut his throat and kicked him to the ground,

and also stabbed Pa Bee Ko to death, all in front of witnesses from the village. (*Source: KHRG*)

◆ On April 9, 1999, at about 10:46 AM, Saw Nyunt Maung stepped on a land mine set near Set-ka-wet village, Dooplaya district, Karen State by SPDC IB 231. Both his legs were cut off by the blast. He died at 1:00 p.m. the same day. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On April 9, 1999, 15 villagers who had been forcibly relocated to Kun-Hing town 2-3 years ago were arrested, accused of being supporters of Shan rebels, tortured and killed by SPDC troops from LIB524 in Kun-Hing Township, led by Commander Aung Than. The men had been fishing and were about to return to the relocation site when they were caught and killed. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On April 10, 1999, troops from Company #1 of LIB 422 led by Major Khin Maung Lay met 2 Shan women. They accused Naang Thuay, aged 37, and her daughter Naang Awng, aged 19, of supplying rice for Shan soldiers, then raped and killed them. The women were from Kun Mong village, Kun-Hing Township, Shan State. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On April 11, 1999, troops from IB 246 led by Major Nyi Tin killed the following villagers in Kun-Hing Twonship, Shan State:

Name	Age	Village	Village Tract
Phaw-Ka	37	Wan Hai	Ton Hoong Long
Kan-Ta-Maa	30	“	“
Ai Taan	16	“	“
Loong Myaat	70	Nam Hoo Oon	“
Loong Lu	40	Wan Paa Moi	Naa Poi
Kaw-Ta	35	Paa Moi	“
Saw-Ka	36	Wan Hai	Ton Hoong Long

(*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On April 13, 1999, 15 SPDC troops killed 2 Shan villegers from Wan Mark O, Loi Taw Kham tract, Tachilek Township, accusing them of being SSA-East Intelligence. The 2 men were: A-Nyu, aged 40 and A-Ku, aged 38. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On April 13-14, 1999, 11 of the 300 Shan refugees, who had been rounded up by SPDC troops on their way to Thailand and detained at the SPDC IB 225 at Na Kong Moo, were beaten to death. The refugees who were killed were accused of supporting the resistance forces of the Shan States Army (South) back in their home villages. They were taken from the military camp and beaten to death in the jungle about 5 kms west of Na Kong Moo by a group of SPDC troops and local Lahu militia. The victims were taken in groups to be killed. The refugees who were killed were accused of supporting the resistance forces of the Shan

States Army (South) back in their home villages. They were taken from the military camp and beaten to death in the jungle about 5 kms west of Na Kong Moo by a group of SPDC troops and local Lahu militia. The victims were taken in groups to be killed.

The five refugees killed on April 13 were

1. Sai Nu, aged 27, from Wan Pang village, Nong Hee tract, Nam Zarng Township
2. Sai Sor, aged 30, Wan Koon Sarng village, Koon Mong tract, Namzarng Township
3. Sai Arya, aged 26, from Wan Koon Na village, Hai Seng tract, Laikha Township
4. Sai Tor Ya, aged 25, from Na Oon village, Ban Sang tract, Laikha Township
5. Sai Nor, aged 21, from Hai Gooi village, Hai Gooi tract, Lang Kher Township.

The six refugees killed on April 13 on April 14 were

1. Sai Loon, aged 21, from Wan Long Tong village, Na Loi tract, Murng Nai Township
2. Sai Toon, aged 20, from Wan Na Keng village, Keng Lom tract, Kun Hing Township
3. Sai Yord, aged 22, from Wan Khai village, Keng Lom tract, Kun Hing Township
4. Sai Lon, aged 24, from Nong Wo village, Murng Nang tract, Ke See Township
5. Sai Kham Sang, aged 29, and Nang Teng, aged 25, both from Murng Kerng Township.

The remaining 300 refugees, including about 50 children, were still being detained at the military base at Na Kong Moo as of May, 1999. (*Source: SHAN*)

◆ On April 14, 1999, a military column of combined forces from SPCD IB 231 led by Major Aung Khaing, shot to death Saw Law Be, 35, a villager of Ywa-dan-shay, because he was no longer able to carry his load as a porter. The column was operating in the environs of Set-ka-wet, Meh-pa-ler-poe-kee, Thay-por-ur-kee and Mee-pa-laing villages of Kaw-ka-reik Township, Dooplaya District, Karen State, and regularly seized villagers to serve as porters. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On April 15, 1999, Maung Myint, a civilian from Laung Lon Township, Tenasserim Division, who was forcibly conscripted as porter, was beaten to death with a rifle butt by a Corporal from IB 25. He was accused of stealing foods from the troops. (*Source: Yoma-3*)

◆ On April 20, 1999, SPDC troops from IB 66 came to Winye Township, Karen State and arrested Ah Htwe and Palaung Ma. Both were severely tortured and then killed near a pier of Kyogone village. (*Source: Yoma-3*)

◆ On April 21, 1999, SPDC troops of IB 54 led by Captain Aung Kyi arrested villagers from Htee Sae Kha village tract, Loikaw Township, Karenni State. Three villagers including Htee Sae Kha village headman U Kyaw Lwin were killed by the troops. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On April 27, 1999, SPDC troops of LIB333 shot at civilian porters who attempted to run away from their forced service in the military. Ai Kan-Na, male, 28, from Thalaang village, Murng-Sart Township, Shan State was killed and 2 others were wounded. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On April 29, 1999, 60 troops from LIB 334 led by Maj Hla Htwe seized 6 young men who were fishing near Murng He village, Murng-Yawng Twonship, Shan State. They interrogated and tortured them, accusing them of being SSA-East members, and then left them hanging in trees. They were rescued by the villagers, but after 6 days Ai Phom-Ma, aged 25 and Ai Lao, aged 20 died as a result of the injuries. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On May 4, 1999, a number of villagers from Pun Chaung village were taken away by the SPDC troops from the frontline column of LIB 517, after fighting between the SPDC and Karenni armed group took place near the village. Among the detained people, Khu Htaw Rei, aged 40, and Khu Maw were killed by the troops. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On May 5, 1999, Pa Za Kung, from Vomkua village, Chin State who was working on the Vaungtu-Thantlang road, was beaten and killed on the spot by the army because he was exhausted and had taken a rest without permission. Another man, a schoolteacher from Salen village, was also beaten and sent to the hospital for treatment in serious condition. *(Source: CHRO)*

◆ On May 5, 1999, 30 Burmese army soldiers entered the Thai Akha village of Sampli in Thailand, near Taichilek in Burma and rounded up 200 villagers. One villager was shot and killed when he attempted to run away. *(Source: Reuters)*

◆ On May 5, 1999, a column from LB 330 commanded by Major Thet Way surrounded the Thai Akha/Lahu villages of Nakae, Palarnng Long, Palarnng Noi, Phakhao Nua, and Phakhao Tai west of Tachilek. A village headman, Ah Ka, his interpreter, Ah Tae, and 6 other villagers who were suspected of aiding Shan rebels were tortured and beaten to death. *(Source: SHAN)*

◆ On May 6, 1999, at around 11:00 at night, about 30 SPDC troops from LIB330 entered Pa Laang Noi, an Akha village in Ta-Khi-Laek Township, and ordered all the villagers to gather in the centre of the village. The troops then beat the village headman, Aa Te to death with pieces of firewood in front of the gathered villagers. After this, some villagers were so frightened they ran away and the troops shot after them, killing 3 and wounding 1. The SPDC soldiers then threatened the Akha villagers that whoever worked as agents for the Shan soldiers would have to die like their headman. *(Source: SHRF)*

◆ On May 15, 1999, troops from LIB 332 beat to death Long Sai, aged 48 the headman of Tin Tap village, Murng-Pan Township, Shan State. They also severely injured 3 others, Sai San Tin, 46, Sai Zit-Ta, 41, and Sai Nyaa-Na who had been arrested, tortured and interrogated along with the headman. *(Source: SHRF)*

◆ On May 15, 1999, 56 soldiers from LIB 513 led by Capt Lin Aung surrounded a group of villagers from Naa Mang tract, Lai-Kha Township, Shan State. They accused them of being SSA agents, tied them up, interrogated them, and beat them to death. They were:

Name	Sex	Age	Village
Sai Wi-Ling	M	36	Wan Paang
Sai Kaw-Wi	M	32	Wan Mai
Sai Pan-Ti	M	28	Wan Paang
Sai Khae-Min-Da	M	27	Wan Paang
Sai Lao Wan	M	19	Wan Paang
Sai Lu	M	33	Wan Paang
Naang Ae Nawng	F	30	Wan Paang
Naang Leng	F	17	Wan Paang

(Source: SHRF)

◆ On May 22, 1999, troops from LIB 355 entered Naw K'Toh village, Bilin Township, Karen State and captured village head Saw Bah Yay, age 40, who has 4 children aged 8-15. The SPDC troops beat him to death with a 3-foot long piece of wood as thick as his forearm. They were angry because he had not informed the SPDC that the KNU had come and given money to the villagers. *(Source: KHRG)*

◆ On May 25, 1999, about 35 troops from IB 247 led by Capt Aung Htwe seized 6 villagers near Nam-Zarng, Shan State, interrogated them and beat them up. Su-Za-Ta, aged 38 and Ma-La, aged 35, both from Haai OI village, Wan Nawng Kung Mong tract were beaten so severely that they died. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On May 25, 1999, troops from LIB 355 led by Commander Soe Aung detained, interrogated and tortured villager Saw Nu Nu from Naw K'Toh village, Bilin Township. They accused him of having information about the KNU and tortured him so severely that he died. He was 20 years old, a Karen Buddhist, and recently married. His wife is an orphan and is now left entirely on her own. (*Source: KHRG*)

◆ On May 27, 1999, troops from LB 227 seized 7 villagers from Kho Lam village relocation site and beat them to death. The villagers had received permission to cultivate their farms in their former villages, and so had been late one day for their forced labour duty at the Kho Lam- Wan Zing road construction site. The men killed included Zalae Yaa, aged 45, Loong Si, aged 50, and Saang Kaw Lam, aged 38. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ From May 22-30, 1999, 8 male civilian porters were beaten to death by a column of SPDC LIB 514, Company 3, led by Captain Aung Htun Myint. The villagers were from the relocation site near Murg-Kerng, Murg-Kerng Township, Shan State. Due to insufficient food and water and the heavy loads they had become too weak to carry.

On May 22 1999, Loong Ma-La, 49 and Loong Paan, 51.

On May 25, 1999, Loong Kham Leng, 44 and Loong Aw-Zae-Ya, 48.

On May 27 1999, Loong Kun-Da-La, 53, Loong Kham, 55, and

Loong Kyawng Nya-Na, 51.

On May 30, 1999, Sai Kaw-Na aged 17

(*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On June 4, 1999, SPDC troops stationed at Kho Lam in Nam Zarng Township, Shan State shot Mu-Ling from Nawng Kai village, Ho Nawng tract, at his farm in the Kho Lam area. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On June 8, 1999, a patrol of about 45 troops from LIB 322 led by Battalion Commander Aung Thet Htun seized Sai Wa-Ling, aged 32 while he was working on his farm. They accused him of meeting with the Shan resistance. After they got nothing from the interrogation, the troops shot him in the mouth and chest, dumped him in a ditch, and covered his body with tree branches. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On June 22, 1999 two Muslim truck drivers, Zaw Lin and Zaw Min, from Hsipaw, were stopped at Hsawngkae, Hsipaw Township, Shan State, and beaten up by a Sergeant and 2 privates. Zaw Lin shortly after complained of dizziness and died. (*Source: Rangoon Post*)

◆ On June 23, 1999, a military front line column from LIB 517 under the control of Division 55 killed U San Hla, headman and Khu Htay Rei, deputy headman of Htay Wi Lae village, Shadaw Township, Karenni State. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On June 23, 1999, troops from LIB 522 manning a checkpoint at the Sawng Ke village military camp, Si-paw Township, Shan State beat a truck-driver and his brother to death. The brothers had passed through the checkpoint the day before without stopping to register because there was no guard present at the time. When they returned, the troops interrogated them, and beat them so severely that they both died shortly after. There was no action taken by the military when the family complained. (*Source: SHRF*)

- ◆ In July 1999, village Chairman Sein Moo, 45 years old and Secretary Ko Reh, 36 years old of Htee Poklo village relocation site, Karenni State were tortured and then killed. (*Source: KNAHR*)
- ◆ On July 1, 1999, troops from IB 96 led by Captain Pe Myo Aung came to Mae Nae The Khee village, Thaton district, Karen State and killed Saw Tin Thein, aged 50 from the village without specific reason. (*Source: HRDU*)
- ◆ On July 5, 1999, troops from IB 245 shot after 3 girls who ran away when they saw the soldiers approaching. Lt Lin Yong from IB 245 shot and killed Naang Aam, aged 16 of Ho Te village, Kaad Thaaï tract, Kaeng-Tung Township, Shan State. (*Source: SHRF*)
- ◆ On July 8, 1999, SPDC troops, stationed at Wan Lam, Namzang Township, shot Sai Mu Ling, 30 while he was working in his field near Kharm Tong Kwai, Ho Nong tract, Namzang Township, Shan State. (*Source: SSA*)
- ◆ On July 17, 1999, LIB 285 entered Panwe Pho Kalo village, Karen State and shot and killed villager Pha Ta Phalet. They also stole everything out of 3 houses and burnt them down before leaving. Villager Saw Khe was also taken away, and the village elders had to pay 110,000 *kyat* to have him released. (*Source: MOJO*)
- ◆ On July 19, 1999, LIB 285 entered Htee Khaw Taw village, Karen State. They beat up villager Phita, and put a plastic bag over his head. They asked him if he had any arms. Later, at 1:00 a.m., he was shot and killed. Everything from his house was stolen, including 60,000 *kyat* cash. (*Source: MOJO*)
- ◆ On July 23, 199, LIB 285 entered Nya Pho Kye village, Karen State and shot and killed villager Phati Kye Maung. (*Source: MOJO*)
- ◆ On July 30, 1999, troops from LIB 311 led by Maj Sein Htwa seized, interrogated and tortured 3 men of Murng Tin village, Murng_Yawng Township, Shan State. Ai Khaat, aged 19, died at the time of the torture, and Zaai Pao, aged 18, died later in the hospital. (*Source: SHRF*)
- ◆ In August 1999, village headmen from 15 villages including Law Khuku, Daw Tama and Htee Bya NYi villages were detained by the troops from IB 102 and LIB 427, based in Demaesoe, Karnni State. Among the detained village headmen, Khu Nyar Rei and Khu Moe Rei of Law Lhar Ku village and Khu Saw Rei were beaten to death by the troops. (*Source: HRDU*)
- ◆ In August 1999, DKBA soldiers killed Saw Eh Kweh, aged 20 from Taw Oak village, T'Nay Hsah Township, Karen State and threw his body in the river. (*Source: KHRG*)
- ◆ In early August 1999, troops from the 55th Division led by Commander Thein Win arrested, and tortured to death Loong Zarae Awn, aged 73, of Nawng Phaa village, Nawng Hee tract, Murng-Nai Township, Shan State. (*Source: SHRF*)
- ◆ On August 12, 1999, SPDC soldiers from IB 246 shot Loong Sigta, 56 a native of Kali village, Wan Parng tract, Kunhing Township. His wife was Nai Man. (*Source: SSA*)
- ◆ On August 22, 1999, SPDC IB 296 led by Major Kyaw Zeya led 34 men from the 296th IB shot at some villagers from Kunhing Township without warning. Sawtika, 39, son of Loong Singna and Pa Ong of Wan Wuo Long village, Keng Kham tract, Kunhing Township, and Nang Ngeru Lu, 16 daughter of Loong Oo Nanta and Pa Poy of Wan Mai Khi Lee village, Keng Lom tract, Kunhing were killed. Kaw Ling, 16 son of Loong Li and Pa Yung of Wan Mai Khi Lee village, Keng Lom tract, Kunhing and Sai Long, 17 son of Loong Sing

and Pa Ing of Wan Mai Khi Lee village, Keng Lom tract, Kunhing were wounded. (*Source: SSA*)

◆ On September 1, 1999, six soldiers of LIB 269, Company 2 shot at two villagers from Cauleng village, Chin State. The two men had been ordered by a sergeant to deliver a letter and were ambushed by the soldiers on the way. Thang Lian Thawng managed to escape, but Cin Khua Sei, 40, and sole provider for his family, died on the spot. The soldiers ignored the demands of the people for compensation. (*Source: CHRO*)

◆ On September 10, 1999, SPDC troops shot at 3 villagers from Kan Kan village in the border district of Wiang Haeng, Chaing Mai province, Thailand. The villagers had been gathering bamboo shoots just across the border. 2 died instantly. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On September 16, 1999, about 70 SPDC troops from IB246 led by Capt Kyaw Aye patrolling the area of forced relocation in Kaeng Kham tract, Kun-Hing Township, arrested Kaw-Ling, aged 45 and his wife, Naang Mon, aged 30, who were originally from Kaeng Lom village in Kaeng Kham tract. They were arrested while checking the irrigation water of their rice field. The couple was separated, and interrogated about the activity of Shan rebels. Kaw-Ling was beaten to death, and Captain Kyaw Aye took Naang Mon with the patrol for 4 days during which he continually raped her. On the last day when the troops were about to return to their base, Kyaw Aye called up all his officers one by one and ordered them to rape her one after another. Eventually, she was given to a Private who, after raping her, stabbed her to death with his bayonet. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On September 20, 1999, troops led by commander Aung Myo Min from IB 98 killed Htee Law Thee village, Phapun district, Karen State for allegedly having connection with the KNU. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On September 20, 1999, 14 Lahu militiamen were shot dead by SPDC troops from IB65 near Huay Aw village in Murng-Ton Township, Shan State. They had been ordered by SPDC Commander Shwe Myint from IB65 to patrol the areas around Huay Aw village. The Lahu militiamen were smoking some cows they had seen and killed when they were surrounded by the SPDC and killed. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On September 20, 1999 a patrol of about 60 SPDC troops from IB 221 came to Murng Loong village, Murng Kok tract, Murng-Phyak, Shan State and arrested 3 villagers. They brought the villagers to the village temple and interrogated them about the activities of the Shan soldiers in the area. In order to extract confessions and desired answers, the troops beat the villagers so hard that all of them died on the spot. The 3 victims were:

1. Ai Pe-Ta, male, aged 31
2. Ai Zaen Seng, male, aged 22
3. Ai Hong, male, aged 20

(*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On September 21, 1999, 3 Privates, Maung Bo and 2 other soldiers, from the Company 2 of LIB316 based near Kaeng Laap village, saw Naang (En), 21 digging bamboo shoots on the bank of Nam Kai stream. Her husband, Zaai Wan, 26 was near, out of sight of the troops. The troops seized her, and when she called out to her husband to help, he was shot and killed instantly by Maung Bo as he was running towards her. The troops then all raped her. The couple was from Nam Kai village, Kaeng Laap tract, Ta-Khi-Laek Township. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On September 22, 1999, Captain Soe Aung from LIB 8 came to Karen lay Seik

village, Thaton district, Karen State and killed Tee Kyaw Thein, aged 75 at Kalaw Khee temple without any reason. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On September 27, 1999, eleven civilians who were hiding after the forced relocation order in Tanyet Pho Khee region, Mergui Township, Tenessarim Division were killed by the SPDC military column from IB 101 led by Captain Aung Kyaw Than. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On September 27, and October 2, 1999, respectively, U Hla Han and U Than Win who were employees of Kyemon Newspaper, died during police interrogation. The two were among the at least 20 staff from the Kyemon Newspaper who were arrested after the September 25 issue of the newspaper inadvertently labeled Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt a crook. Seven are believed to still be under detention as of the end of 1999. The two were cremated immediately after their deaths, but relatives who were permitted a brief glimpse of the corpses said that their faces were covered with bruises. SPDC officials reportedly gave the families 10,000 *kyat* and warned them not to disclose any details. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On September 28, 1999, troops from IB 246 led by Capt Thaung Nyunt beat to death 2 villagers at a place between Kun-Hing town and Ka Li village, about 2 miles from Ka Li relocation site in Ka Li tract, Kun-Hing Township, Shan State. The troops robbed Saw-Zin-Na, 30 and Zaa Yung, 29, before they killed them. They were originally from Naa Khaa village in Naa Poi tract that had been relocated to Kaa Li relocation site 2-3 years ago. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On September 29, 1999, SPDC soldiers led by commander Than Shwe from LIB 375 arrested and killed Tee Khin Lay, aged 45, from Tamaw Taw village. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On September 29, 1999, about 57 SPDC troops from IB246 led by Capt Than Maung patrolling the area of relocation near Kun-Hing, Shan State met 2 women selling confectionery to farmers near Wan Pae village. The women were among the villagers who had been forcefully relocated to Kun-hing in 1997. The troops arrested and interrogated them, accusing them of being wives of SSA (Shan State Army) soldiers. They took the women with them for 5 days, and continually raped them. Then the troops shot them and took their confectionery, worth 2,876 *kyat*, as well as the 252 *kyat* that the women had. The 2 victims were:

1. Nawng Pe, aged 18, daughter of Loong Nan-Ta who was killed in the Taad Pha Ho massacre

2. Naang Khin Lu, aged 21, daughter of Loong Ti-Ma who was killed in the Taad Pha Ho massacre. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On October 2, 1999, troops from LIB 328 who were guarding the Ta Purm bridge in Murng-Khark Township, Shan State shot at a motorcycle crossing the bridge. The driver, Zaa Kaang, aged 28 was killed, and the passenger Zaa Nim, aged 36 was seriously injured. The two were not familiar with the area or the rule that they had to stop at the bridge and the passenger had to walk across instead of ride. After they shot them, the troops gave no compensation, and confiscated the motorbike. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On October 3, 1999, SPDC troops entered Kyone-sein, KyaEinSeikKyi Township, Karen State and arrested about 12 villagers including two women, accusing them of supporting rebel troops. They stayed in the village 7 days, and brutally tortured the villagers. Of the villagers arrested by soldiers, three villagers died as a result of the torture. They were: (1) Saw Lay Doe- 17 years, (2) Saw Kaw Kaw-40 years and (3) Saw Phar Kalu -23 years. In the torture, the soldiers cut open the bodies of Saw Lay Doe and Saw Kaw Kaw in many

places and put salt in the wounds. They tortured the 2 villagers like this for five days. At the end, the soldiers clamped the 2 men with bamboo slats and burnt in the fire until they died. Similarly they tortured Saw Phar Kalu for many days and then killed him by strangling him with strong rubber loops. (*Source: HURFOM*)

◆ On October 13, 1999, SPDC troops led by column commander Khin Maung Aye from IB 30 killed Saw Htun Aye aged 40 who was a village headman from Dee Daw Kho village, Thantaung district, Karen State. The troops also burned down two farms and two huts, which had been owned by the victim. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On October 15, 1999, SPDC troops killed Saw Thein Mya and Saw Kyi Oo from Kwee Kye village, Papun district, Karen State. The soldiers also took one cow and one pig away from the village. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On October 17, 1999, 80 soldiers led by Aung Kyaw Hla from LIB 101 came to Thako Khwee Hta village, Mergui-Tavoy district, Karen State and killed Saw Khwee aged 49, without reason. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On October 19, SPDC troops led by column commander Khin Maung Aye from IB 30 killed Saw Kha Yae, aged 43 who was the village headman from Yaw Khee village, Thantaung Township, Karen State. Another woman villager named Naw Kyu and her three-year old child were arrested and taken away by the troops. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On October 19, 1999, SPDC soldiers came into Wee Lo Toe village, Papun district, Karen State and killed villager Saw April Htoo. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On October 19, 1999, troops from LIB 369 indiscriminately shot into the farm of some villagers from Saw Mu Palaw village. As a result of shooting, Me Kyar Htoo aged 12 and Saw Lar Kaw Mu aged 10 died on the spot. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On October 20, SPDC troops from IB 59, led by column commander Khin Maung Aye from IB 30, killed San Tin who was the village headman from Kho Lu village, Than Taung Township, Karen State. The troops detained and tortured many other villagers. Some of the belongings of the villagers were taken away by the troops. Altogether 500 baskets of paddy and four farms were destroyed. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On October 21, 1999, Corporal Tin Tun from LIB 324 shot a man from Wan Parg village, Murng Yaen tract at a forced labour site in Nam-Tu Township, Shan State. Loong Suay, aged 46 had fallen so sick at the work site that he was unable to stand and had laid down in a nearby hut. The Corporal accused him of feigning sickness and shot him. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On October 25, 1999 LIB 120, led by Lt.Col.Maung Maung Oo entered xxxx, Karen State and arrested five villagers with suspicion of being rebel-supporters. After they were cruelly beaten and tortured, the soldiers killed three of them (1) Saw Pel Khaw, (2) Saw Thaw Hae and (3) Saw Chit Chit by cutting their throats. (*Source: HURFOM*)

◆ On October 25, 1999, troops from LIB334 shot dead 3 innocent villagers of Murng He village, Murng He tract, Murng-Yawng Township. The troops met the villagers on a road near the village and shot at them without asking any questions, instantly killing 2 villagers and seriously wounding 1, who later died in the hospital in Murng Yawng.

The 3 villagers killed were:

1. Zaai Awng, male, aged 18
2. Zaai Pao, male, aged 20
3. Zaai Saw, male, aged 20

(*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On October 26, 1999, 75 civilians were taken as porters by the troops from IB 343. They were forced to carry the belongings of the soldiers of IB 343 on the return back to their base in Ye town. On the way, Saw Pho Thu aged 57 from Thetke village, Ye Township was killed by Intelligence Corporal Nyi Hmu and Captain Lin Oo, commander of No. (3) division. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On October 27, 1999, soldiers from LIB 101 led by Aung Kyaw Hka came to Tanyar Kee village, Mergui-Tavoy district, Karen State and killed 11 villagers. They were Saw See (M), aged 52 from Htee Plo Khee, Naw Mwee (F) aged 50 from Nga Yant Ein village, Saw maung Than (M) aged 30 from Nga Yant Ein village, Saw See Yell aged 28 from Nga Yant Ein village., Saw Tu Lu (M) aged 17 from Tapohkee village, Saw Lay Lay (M) aged 15 from Tapohkee village, Saw Kolar (M) aged 28 from Tapohkee village, Ye Macho (M) aged 28 from Tapohkee village., Naw Mu Koo (F) aged 2 from Tapohkee village, Saw Elsoe (F) aged 1 from Tapohkee village, and Naw Me Doe Moe from Tapohkee village. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ On October 30, 1999, DKBA soldiers led by Saw Tu Lu from Kasaw Wah division killed Saw Thaw May aged 65 and her sons Saw Dah Yee aged 35, Saw Naw Po aged 30 and Naw Du Du aged 20 from Baw Kyo Le village, Papun district, Karen State. No reason was given for killing. (*Source: KIC*)

◆ In November 1999, a column of 300 troops from Division 88 entered Palaw Htoo Kee village, Kyar-Ein-Seik-Kyi Township, Karen State and arrested five villagers. They were tortured and killed later. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ In November 1999, troops from LIB 527 arrested 4 young farmers working in their fields and accused them of being SSA-East soldiers in disguise. They tortured and beat them unconscious in front of their parents. Zai Hong, aged 17, never regained consciousness, and died in the field. (*Source: SHRF*)

◆ On November 3, 1999 Bran Aung (a) Htay Lwin Oo, 28, a member of ABSDF from northern Burma, was shot and killed by a section of SPDC IB 105 led by Captain Aung Naing Htun. He was killed in the Phakant area after SPDC IB 105 arrested, interrogated and tortured him. (*Source: ABSDF*)

◆ On November 17, 1999, Bran Aung (a) Htay Lwin Oo, former ABSDF member (northern region) was shot to death by the SDPC troops led by Captain Aung Naing Htun in Phakant region, Kachin State. He was arrested on November 11 and killed after six days of severe interrogation. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ At a meeting on November 25, 1999, SPDC officers told all the village heads in Kya In Township, Karen State that they will kill anyone who has been a KNLA soldier within the past 15 years. (*Source: KHRG*)

◆ On November 26, 1999, over 100 troops from LIB 246 made a raid on the kharms (farm huts) at Kharm Mai Hog, Sai Khao tract, Kun Hing Township, Shan State. In this raid several farmers were killed. They were:

- a. Loong Kaw Singna, aged 50, son of Loong Sai of Wan Nong Ha, Nam Sarng Township.
- b. Nang Phaa, aged 19, daughter of Loong Mart and Pa Swe Ing, from Wan Nong Hai, Nam Sarng Township.
- c. Nang Pae, aged 25, daughter of Loong Kaw Sing Na and Pa Hton from the same village.

Sai Su Nanda, aged 16, the son of Loong Kaw Sing Na and Pa Hton was wounded

during the shooting and was captured by the troops, but his fate was unknown. After they killed the villagers, the troops took their valuables worth about 80,000 *Kyat*. (*Source: SSA*)

◆ On November 30, 1999, troops under the control of Lt-Col Kyaw Zaw Aung of Strategic Command 881, LIB 415, arrested villagers Si Si, Kyaw Than Han, and Peh Ko, father of 2 with a pregnant wife of Plaw Toh Kee village, Meh Gu village tract, Kya In Township, Karen State. They kept all 3 men tied up in the jungle exposed to the hot sun, not allowing them food, water or sleep for a week and cruelly tortured them for their alleged involvement in the KNLA. The men eventually died as a result of the torture, in which their bodies were frequently stabbed and sliced, and their intestines allegedly pulled out and then pushed back in. (*Source: KHRG*)

◆ In December 1999, SPDC troops arrested about 60 villagers from Kyar-Ein-Seik-Kyi Township, Karen State to serve as porters for 6 days. Nya Lu, aged over 30, from Htee Khee village was ordered to march in front of the troops as human mine sweeper. When he fell down out of exhaustion, he was stabbed in the back with a knife and died later. Another unidentified villager of same age died of exhaustion. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On December 1, 1999, Chay Chay, Saw Phe Kho, Pu Law, Saw Hae Pe and Lah Kapawpa from Pala Hto Khee village, Kyar-ein-seik-kyi Township, Karen State were arrested by troops from LIB 416. They were detained and tortured the whole night. The next day, Saw Hae Pe and Lah Kapawpa were released. The rest were tied at the neck with rope, and hung up-side-down on a tree for two days, and their bodies were slashed with knives. Then they were killed. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ In the first week of December 1999, SPDC soldiers arrested villagers from Kyar-Ein-Seik-Kyi Township, Karen State, including 10 women (2 were pregnant) and 3 infants. They forced them all, including the pregnant women and women with the babies to porter for the troops on their way to Kalu Ma Tee village. On the way, 2 of the infants cried, so the soldiers screwed the throats of the two crying infants until they were dead. Then they dumped the dead bodies on the roadside. The babies were only 2 months and five months old. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On December 3, 1999, around 50 soldiers from LIB 547 led by column commander Kan Chun and division commander Shwe Kyaw came to Mae Ku Khee village, Papun district, Karen State and killed Saw Lolo aged 22, son of Saw Kan Min and Saw Khu, aged 27 and son of Saw Sae Bae without any reason. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On December 5, 1999, Coffee and Saw Lay Doe of Kyar Sein village, Kyar-ein-seik-kyi Township were arrested and tortured to death by Major Soe Naing from Strategic Military Command 88 based in Kyar-ein-seik-kyi. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On December 6, 1999, troops from LIB 246 and IB 99 captured and tortured 2 innocent villagers from Nong Hai, Mong-Nai Township, Shan State to extract information about SSA troops. Sai Kham was killed during the interrogation, and Nang Pee, aged 23, the daughter of Kaw Singna and Pa Hton of Wan Nong Hai, Ho Nong Tract, Nam Sarng Township was still in the hands of these soldiers and her fate was unknown. (*Source: SSA*)

◆ On December 7, 1999, villagers Saw No Hae and Naw Htee Wah from Khukhan village, Kyar-ein-seik-kyi Township, Karen State were killed by troops from LIB 416 led by Captain Sit Naing. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On December 19, 1999, a military column led by Commander Thaug Htwe from IB 549 entered Phaw Gay Khee village, Belin townshioip, Karen State. The troops arrested

and killed Maung Hla Htwe, aged 28, from the village without any reason. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On January 4, 2000, troops from IB 248 based in Moe Nae and led by Major Myo Tin Aung, burnt down the IDPs' site in Maechee Township, Karenni State. All seven houses in the site were burnt down and Saw Phar Bu Htee, aged 30 and Naw Po-Yu from Pho Bu Kho village were killed by the troops. 28 other people from the site were able to escape. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On January 9, 2000, 60 troops from battalion 299, led by Lt. Col. Aye Tun entered Wa-Paw village, Ye Township, Karen State. The villagers were holding their Karen New Year ceremony including sport matches and Karen traditional dances. The soldiers arrested Ko Ohn Myaing from Wa-Paw village and shot him in front of the villager's, explaining that he had contact with KNU. In addition, he told the villagers that he would kill them all if they contacted or supported the KNU. (*Source: YOMA3*)

◆ On January 12, 2000, two villagers from Daw Kaw village, Demawsoe Township, Karenni State were shot to death by troops from IB 72 who were security guards at Lawpita Power plant. Their village was also burnt down as it was accused of failing to report the activities of Karenni armed groups to the SPDC troops. The troops indiscriminately shot into the village and two villagers died. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On January 30, 2000, 19 Shan civilians were massacred in Kyan Han village, Kun Hei Township, Shan State by the military column led by Captain Zaw Thein from Nam San based IB 66. These villagers were from the Kun Hei relocation site where they had been ordered to relocate from Kyun Han village. They were told by the Commander Lt-Col. Kyaw Aye from Division (6) on January 18, 2000 that they would be allowed to return back to their village with the documents issued by him. The 19 villagers led by Yaw Su, aged 57 returned back to their village with the documents. On the next day, a military column led by Captain Zaw Thein from IB 66 came to their site. The soldiers asked them why they came back to the old site. Though the villagers showed them the documents issued by Lt-Col Kyaw Win, Captain Zaw Thein tore them and ordered his troops to kill all of them. (*Source: HRDU*)

◆ On January 30, 2000, 19 Shan villagers were lined up and shot by a patrol from IB 66 based in Namzeng led by Captain Zaw Thein. The villagers had been relocated to Kunhing, Shan State but were given safe passes to return to Kengkham, their former village by Lt.-Col. Kyaw Aye of IB 246. The villagers had been clearing bushes at Kengkham when they were stopped, interrogated and killed. Captain Zaw Thein paid no attention to the passes, and the authorities took no action about the massacre.

The names of the 19 victims were:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Jawngsu 57 male | 11. Zai Min 27 male |
| 2. Kaling 51 male | 12. Awngsa 24 male |
| 3. Awzayya 47 male | 13. Zai Nu 20 male |
| 4. Panla 47 male | 14. Zai Man 17 male |
| 5. Mala 45 male | 15. Zai Lao 16 male |
| 6. Jawla 44 male | 16. Zai Mu 15 male |
| 7. Zai Woon 41 male | 17. Nang Ing 34 female |
| 8. Zarmkhurh 36 male | 18. Nang Nyunt 26 female |
| 9. Htoon-awng 33 male | 19. Nang Htoon 22 female |
| 10. Zai Mint 30 male | |

(*Source: SHAN*)