

DISPOSSESSED

A report on forced relocation
and extrajudicial killings
in Shan State, Burma

by the Shan Human Rights Foundation
April 1998

The Shan Human Rights Foundation

The SHRF is a non-governmental organization formed on December 6, 1990, in the free territory of Shan State, with the support of the Buddhist brotherhood, the national resistance, expatriate Shans and many individuals inside and outside Shan State.

The SHRF has the following aims:

1. To strive for human rights and restore justice to the victims;
2. To promote democracy in accordance with the desire and will of the people, and establish a popular government based on democratic principles;
3. To strive for unity, fraternity, equality and cooperation;
4. To strive for world peace, freedom and prosperity.

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PREFACE

Since the publication of "Uprooting the Shan," the report by the SHRF detailing the forced relocation program carried out by the SLORC in Shan State during 1996, the SLORC military regime (recently renamed the State Peace and Development Council or SPDC) has been continuing to uproot more villages throughout 1997 and early 1998. Many of the relocation sites that were the

results of 1996 relocations have been forced to move again. Human rights abuses such as mass killings, rape, torture and looting have been committed repeatedly by the SPDC troops against the displaced population.

This has prompted the need to publish this updated report, containing more complete lists and maps of the relocated villages, and detailing the many extrajudicial killings committed by the military regime in the areas of relocation. We hope that this report will give a clearer picture to the international community of the devastating effects of the forced relocation program on the population of Central Shan State.

The contents of the report have been based on numerous interviews with the victims of forced relocations and with people who witnessed the situation inside Shan State. We would also like to thank the Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG) and Images Asia for contributing data to the report.

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Executive Summary

Since March 1996, the Burmese military regime has forcibly relocated over 1,400 villages throughout 7,000 square miles in Central Shan State. Over 300,000 people have been ordered to move at gunpoint into strategic relocation sites. No assistance has been provided to them.

The relocation program has intensified during 1997 and 1998, with new areas being forced to relocate, and existing relocation sites being forced to move again. Vast rural areas of 11 townships have been turned into depopulated "free-fire" zones.

During 1997 there was a sharp increase in the number of extrajudicial killings by the regime's troops, with repeated massacres of villagers caught outside the relocation sites. In one township alone, SHRF has documented the killings of over 300 relocated villagers.

The villagers in the relocation sites are used for forced labour by the junta's troops. They must work as porters, build roads, and perform tasks such as digging ditches or building fences at the nearby military camps without food or pay.

There are three main patterns of displacement for the relocated villagers. Most move to the relocation sites, and try to survive by selling off possessions, working as wage labourers, or even begging. Others remain hiding in the jungle near their villages, dodging army patrols to try and cultivate their old farms. Finally, there are those driven to desperation by the lack of food and security who flee to other parts of Shan State or to Thailand.

It is estimated that over 80,000 Shans have fled into Thailand during the last two years. Current Thai policy has denied these Shan safe refuge and the right to receive humanitarian assistance. Shan refugees have therefore been forced to survive as illegal migrants, seeking shelter and food at construction sites or on farms. Their already precarious situation has been worsened by the Thai economic crisis, which has led to a lack of work and increased arrests and repatriations by the Thai authorities.

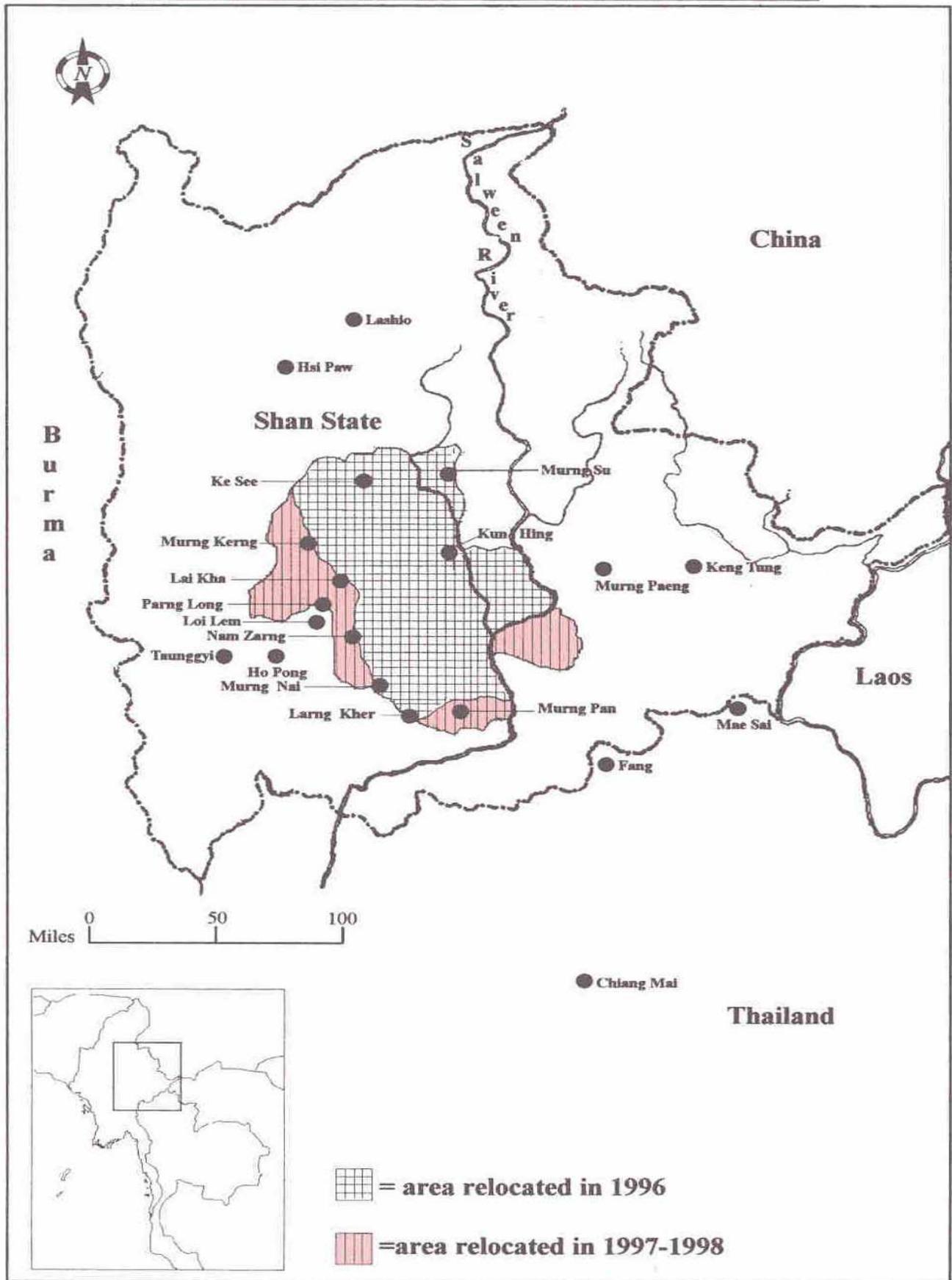
This report details the devastating extent of the forced relocation program in Shan State that is continuing to this day. Hundreds of thousands of Shans have been dispossessed of their ancestral lands, cultural heritage and livelihood. The damage inflicted by the regime's two-year relocation program will take generations to repair.

Call for Action

SHRF calls on ASEAN, the United Nations, and other concerned international bodies to pressure the Burmese military regime to stop the forced relocation program and extrajudicial killings in Shan State and to allow the Shan villagers to return to their original homes without further abuse.

In addition, SHRF calls on the Royal Thai Government to allow the Shans fleeing this relocation program access to safe refuge in Thailand and the right to receive humanitarian assistance until such abuses are stopped.

FORCED RELOCATION IN SHAN STATE 1996 - 1998



BACKGROUND

Population displacement and forced relocation in Shan State are not new. They have been common occurrences since the Burmese Army first came to Shan State in 1950 on the pretext of driving away the Chinese Nationalist KMT, who were pushed into Shan State from Yunnan Province of China by Mao Tse Tung's troops. All kinds of human rights violations were committed by both the Burmese Army and KMT alike.

The situation became worse after the military seized power in 1962 and resistance forces sprang up all over Shan State. In their attempts to crush the forces of the opposition, one of the strategies of the Burmese Army has been the "Four Cuts" operation, aimed at cutting the food, funds, intelligence and recruits provided by local villagers to the resistance armies. This often involved forcing whole village tracts to move to strategic sites which could be closely guarded. Throughout the past thirty years, large areas of Shan State have been repeatedly disrupted in this way. However, the massive forced relocation begun by the SLORC in Central Shan State in 1996 and continuing up to this day is totally unprecedented in scale.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE 1996 RELOCATIONS

In early January 1996, the Shan Mong Tai Army (MTA) led by Khun Sa surrendered to the SLORC military regime. However, large numbers of ex-MTA troops refused to surrender, and instead began moving north from the former MTA areas along the Thai-Burma border to join the other Shan resistance groups, the Shan State Army and the Shan State National Army, who had ceasefire agreements with the SLORC. These ex-MTA soldiers regrouped themselves into a new army (the Shan United Revolutionary Army -- SURA) under the leadership of Major Yord Serk.

By late January, 1996, these breakaway Shan troops had crossed to the north of the Salween River, and begun heading north to the area of Larng Kher. Despite SLORC attempts to block their passage, by February they had penetrated into Central Shan State, and began operating as a guerrilla force.

The SLORC responded with drastic measures. In early March, they embarked on a systematic program to relocate all villages in suspected rebel areas to towns or sites along main roads and near SLORC army bases. The aim was to prevent the villagers from providing any support to the rebels and therefore force the Shan soldiers to surrender.

THE 1996 RELOCATION PROGRAM

Beginning in March, 1996, the SLORC troops ordered village after village in eight townships -- Larng Kher, Murng Nai, Nam Zarng, Lai Kha, Murng Kerng, Kun Hing, Ke See and Murng Su -- to move, turning once thriving farming communities into depopulated "free-fire" zones.

In most cases the villagers were given only 3-5 days to move, and were threatened to be shot if they did not comply. Those villagers with ox-carts could carry some supplies with them, but those walking on foot could carry almost nothing. The relocation sites were often a day's walk away. Nearly all farmers, they were forced to leave behind their crops and most of their animals, many of which were stolen immediately by the SLORC troops. During the relocation, villagers were beaten, burned alive and shot dead.

No assistance was provided for the villagers at the relocation sites, which were just empty areas along the sides of roads. Those lucky enough to have relatives in towns moved in to stay with them; the rest had to build make-shift huts in the sites. Living conditions were crude and unsanitary, and many died of malnourishment and illness. Children were seen begging at the side of the roads.

As well as depriving the villagers of their homes and livelihood, the SLORC troops also used them as forced labour. Villagers were made to stand guard along the roads and clear trees and bushes along the roads so that rebel soldiers could not hide there. They were also made to work at SLORC military camps and on road-building projects.

The SHRF report "Uprooting the Shan," published in December 1996, documented a total of 605 villages relocated in eight townships, as follows:

Township	no. of villages relocated	no. of households relocated
Kun Hing	95	3,407
Nam Zarng	68	2,704
Lai Kha	80	3,043
Ke See	232	7,112
Murng Kerng	24	1,230
Murng Nai	56	2,965
Larng Kher	22	835
Murng Su	28	697
Total	605	21,993

With an average household containing at least 5 people, it was estimated that well over 100,000 people were affected by the forced relocation in 1996. The area from which people were relocated covered approximately 5,000 square miles.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN 1997

Even while the relocations were going on in 1996, the SURA were attempting to negotiate with the SLORC to reach a ceasefire agreement. SURA leader Sao Yord Serk sent several letters to SLORC Chairman Than Shwe asking for dialogue, but received no reply. The SLORC also warned the two other main Shan groups, the SSA and SSNA, who already had a ceasefire agreement with the SLORC, not to make any contact with the SURA or give them any help.

However, in mid-September 1997, the leaders of the three Shan groups met at the SSA camp of Seng Kaeo in Si Paw Township and signed an agreement to unite under a common banner, the Shan States Army (SSA).

Sao Sai Naung, the Chief of the combined force, then went to Rangoon and made another peace attempt, asking for SLORC's official recognition of their new group. This offer was again turned down and the fighting has been continuing to the present, with the SLORC vowing to "crush" the SURA, and continuing its forced relocation program against the Shan civilian population.

THE 1997/1998 RELOCATION PROGRAM

In March 1997, SLORC began relocating previously untouched villages in seven out of the eight townships already affected by the 1996 relocations, as well as moving already existing relocation sites closer to the towns, to bring the villagers further under their control. The only exception was Murng Su township, where relocations were not continued after 1996, as the SURA troops were not operating there.

In May 1997, the relocation program spread south-east to the township of Murng Pan, where the SURA had started operating. Then in December 1997, relocations began to the east of the Salween to Murng Paeng, and in January-February 1998, the area of relocation spread to the west in the townships of Loi Lem and Ho Pong.

During the relocations, the villagers were usually given only 3-7 days to move, but in some cases, the villagers were given no warning whatsoever, and houses were burned down with people still in them.

The SPDC continues to provide nothing to the relocated villagers, and to use them for forced labour. They used for portering, road-construction, and work on nearby army camps such as building of barracks and fences.

The total number of villages that have been forced to move since 1996 and remain relocated to the present is as follows:

Township	no. of villages relocated	no. of households relocated
Kun Hing	185	9,551
Nam Zarng	181	7,296
Lai Kha	201	8,735
Ke See	364	11,663
Murng Kerng	186	8,681
Murng Nai	99	3,870
Larng Kher	31	1,157
Murng Pan	61	2,031
Murng Paeng	24	285
Loi Lem	129	2,445
Ho Pong	17	243
Total	1,478	55,957

With an average household containing at least 5 people, this means that at least 300,000 people have now been affected by the forced relocation. The affected areas now total approximately 7,000 square miles.

EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS

In 1997, in addition to expanding the area of forced relocation, the regime's troops also began systematically killing villagers caught outside the relocation sites in a program to deter others from going back to their original villages.

On March 30, 1997, SLORC troops raped and shot dead a girl of 12 while she was taking hay to cattle in a field near her old village of Ho Pung, Lai Kha township. When her relatives requested permission to bury the body, the SLORC troops said: *"She must be kept like this as an example for you people of Shan State to see. If you bury her you must die with her."* (SHRF June 1997 monthly report)

On July 11, 1997, SLORC troops laid out the beheaded bodies of 26 villagers beside the main Keng Lom-Kun Hing road in an apparent warning to other villagers straying from the relocation sites. On July 12, a further 12 headless corpses of villagers were placed by the Keng Lom-Keng Tong road in Kun Hing township.

Throughout 1997, SLORC troops killed villagers who were simply foraging for food near the relocation sites. Examples include a woman blown up by a grenade when collecting bamboo shoots in a field (May 30, 1997, Kun Hing); 3 men shot dead when fishing in a stream (March 30, 1997, Nam Zarng); and 6 men shot dead when collecting wild honey in the forest (June 6, 1997, Nam Zarng).

Villagers have also been massacred in large groups. This has included those who were given official permission to return to their villages.

For example, on June 16, 1997, two groups of villagers who had been relocated to the town of Kun Hing were given permission to return to their old villages to collect rice. They left in two convoys of ox-carts. Both groups were stopped on the way by SLORC troops; one near Sai Khao, one near Tard Pa Ho waterfall. In one group, 29 of the villagers were massacred, in the other 27. One of the survivors, a woman with a small child, who was spared, related the horror of the massacre:

"We were made to stay in a house..They (the SLORC troops) came to the door and called out the people one by one. They called away 16 people first, 12 men and 4 women. Then they came and called another group of 10...Then to the west I heard bursts of machine gun fire. They were killing the 16 people. Then after just a bit I heard gunfire nearby...In the group of 10 my husband died. In the group of 16 my younger sister and her husband died...I was sure I would be killed too..I was shaking, shaking! I was sitting and shaking all the time. My blood was hot all over my body. I could not think properly. I would have run away but they were standing there guarding me...I think I would be dead if I hadn't had my son with me. One of the women who was killed had left her baby at home. She squeezed out milk from her breast to show she had a baby, but the SLORC commander said that her baby must have died (and killed her anyway)." (KHRG interview with villager from Keng Kham, August 30, 1997)

bodies of some of the 27 villagers killed by SLORC IB 246 at Tard Pa Ho, south of Kun Hing, on
June 16, 1997
(still from video footage, Images Asia)



body of Nang Nu, aged 28, killed with 5 others in Kho Lam relocation site when SLORC soldiers fired mortar shells into the site on February 21, 1997



bodies of 5 victims, two of them children, who were killed by SLORC shells in Kho Lam relocation site on February 21, 1997



body of Ai Pi, aged 4, killed with 5 others in Kho Lam relocation site when SLORC soldiers fired mortar shells into the site on February 21, 1997

The extrajudicial killings also include people who were killed while inside relocation sites. For example, on February 21, 1997, at about 9.00 pm, 2 Shan families, including three young children, were blown up while sheltering in a ditch near their homes by SLORC troops at Kho Lam relocation site in Nam Zarng Township. The troops had fired shells into the site in retaliation for a Shan Army raid in the area.

SHRF has recorded the following numbers of villagers killed in the relocation areas during 1997 (for details of killings see Appendix 6):

Kun Hing	319 killed
Nam Zarng	159 "
Lai Kha	58 "
Ke See	45 "
Murng Kerng	17 "
Murng Nai	23 "
Larng Kher	5 "
Murng Pan	37 "
Loi Lem	1 "

Total number of people killed 664

(Note: This is only the confirmed total. It is believed that many other killings have gone undocumented.)

PATTERNS OF DISPLACEMENT

The movements of villagers who have been forcibly relocated appear to fall into three main categories: a) those who move to the relocation sites; b) those who continue to stay around their village, hiding in the jungle; and c) those that move elsewhere, mainly to Thailand.

a) The displaced in the relocation sites

Most of the villagers are too afraid to disobey the relocation orders and end up moving to the relocation sites. Unless they have relatives in the area they can stay with, they have to build their own huts, sometimes sharing with other displaced families. In most cases, the land close to the relocation sites is too arid to plant, or is already claimed by other villagers living in the area. Thus, people survive by selling off possessions and doing day labour.

"They built little huts and then they made a living doing day labour..for whoever needed work done. They did not have any fixed employers. They worked for different employers in turn. They earned about 50-60 kyats a day. It is not enough to survive, because they had to buy rice." (KHRG interview with refugee from Murg Nai, August 30, 1997)

Those that have nothing to sell or cannot find work must resort to begging.

"Many don't have enough to eat. Some have to beg along the road and people are crying all the time. Some people take refuge in the monasteries." (KHRG interview with monk from Lai Kha, Aug 31, 1997)



[villagers in the Ke See area hiding in makeshift huts in the jungle near their old villages \(Photo 1\)](#)



[villagers in the Ke See area hiding in makeshift huts in the jungle near their old villages \(Photo 2\)](#)

Although in some areas the displaced may get written permission to return to tend their fields if they are close to the site, the fact that villagers can be shot on sight outside the site makes many too afraid to risk this.

b) The displaced in hiding

It is impossible to estimate the numbers of villagers who are hiding near their villages in the jungle. Those who do so are either afraid they will not survive in the relocation sites because they are too poor, or, particularly in the case of old people, simply feel too insecure to go far from their homes. They thus stay close to their farms, either secretly planting their old fields, or else relying on stores of rice they have hidden nearby. They cannot stay in their old villages, but make makeshift huts among clumps of trees, or in thick bush, where they are not easily visible.

One 18-year-old Shan villager, who had spent over a year hiding in the east of Murng Kerng, described his experience:

"We could not move to the town because we had no money. There were about 4 other families from our village who hid in the jungle. We took our rice from home and hid it in the ground, so we could go and get it when we needed it. We stayed under trees and

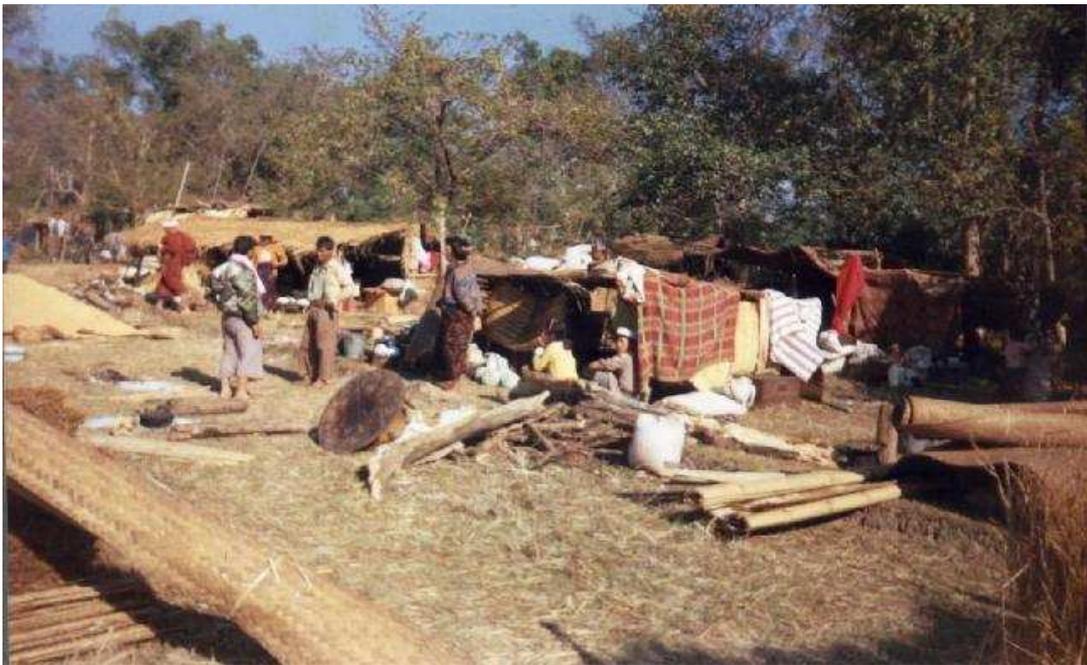
moved around all the time. If we stayed too long in one place, the paths we used became too obvious, and we were afraid the SLORC soldiers would find us. Finally, though, we found a cave, where we felt safe, so we stayed there." (SHRF interview with villager from Murng Kerng, November 1997.)

Another teenage boy, disabled from birth and unable to walk, from a village near Keng Kham, related how he and his father had hidden in the jungle, rather than move to the site of Kun Hing.

"When we were relocated, my father, who had looked after me since my mother died, knew he could not support me if we moved to Kun Hing, so we stayed near to our village. But one day, we were very unlucky: as we were going through the jungle, we suddenly met some SLORC troops. They seized my father. I cried, and begged them to leave him with me. I told them I couldn't stay alone, but they took him away and killed him....After that, I decided I would come to Thailand, where I had a sister. I crawled and begged my way down to the border. It took me five months." (SHRF interview with villager from Keng Kham, November 1997)

c) The displaced that flee to Thailand

Because of the difficulties of surviving in the relocation sites and fear of the abuses of the SLORC/SPDC troops, many relocated villagers decide to seek food and shelter elsewhere. Some move to other parts of Shan State where they have relatives or think they can find work. However, most of them flee to Thailand.



Villagers relocated from Wan Tak Let, Na Mang tract, Lai Kha township, camping in fields on their way to the relocation site at Lai Kha



relocation site in Murng Kerng

Some of the relocated villagers travel straight to Thailand after receiving the relocation orders, and do not even go to the relocation sites.

"In Kali and Kun Hing (relocation sites) we had heard there was nothing for most of us. How could we move there? We had no money, so how could we buy food there? Some people had money, and they came to Thailand immediately, while they still had money. We knew that if we came to Thailand we could work and get money, but if we went to Kun Hing, we would starve. So I came to Thailand. Actually I didn't even have enough money to come to Thailand, so I had to borrow some from relatives." (KHRG interview with villager from Keng Kham, August 30, 1997)

Others have come to Thailand in desperation after trying to survive as long as a year or more in a relocation site or in hiding near their village.

A major factor that influences people to come to the border appears to be their level of information about Thailand. Many of the first Shan refugees to arrive in April-May of 1996 following the start of the relocation program, were those from the southernmost townships of

Central Shan State, such as Murng Nai and Larng Kher, where there is a traditional flow of migrant labour to Thailand. They were thus following established routes to the border, and many had members of their communities already working in Thailand who they could initially come and stay with when they arrived.

However, as more and more refugees have been coming to Thailand over the last 2 years, the networks of information have been spreading deeper inside Shan State, bringing more people to the border.

Money can be a factor influencing people's decision to come to Thailand, as those travelling by truck must pay up to 8,000 kyats per person to travel to the border. However, many also walk to reach the border, often taking several weeks.

Relocation in each township:

FORCED RELOCATION IN KUN HING

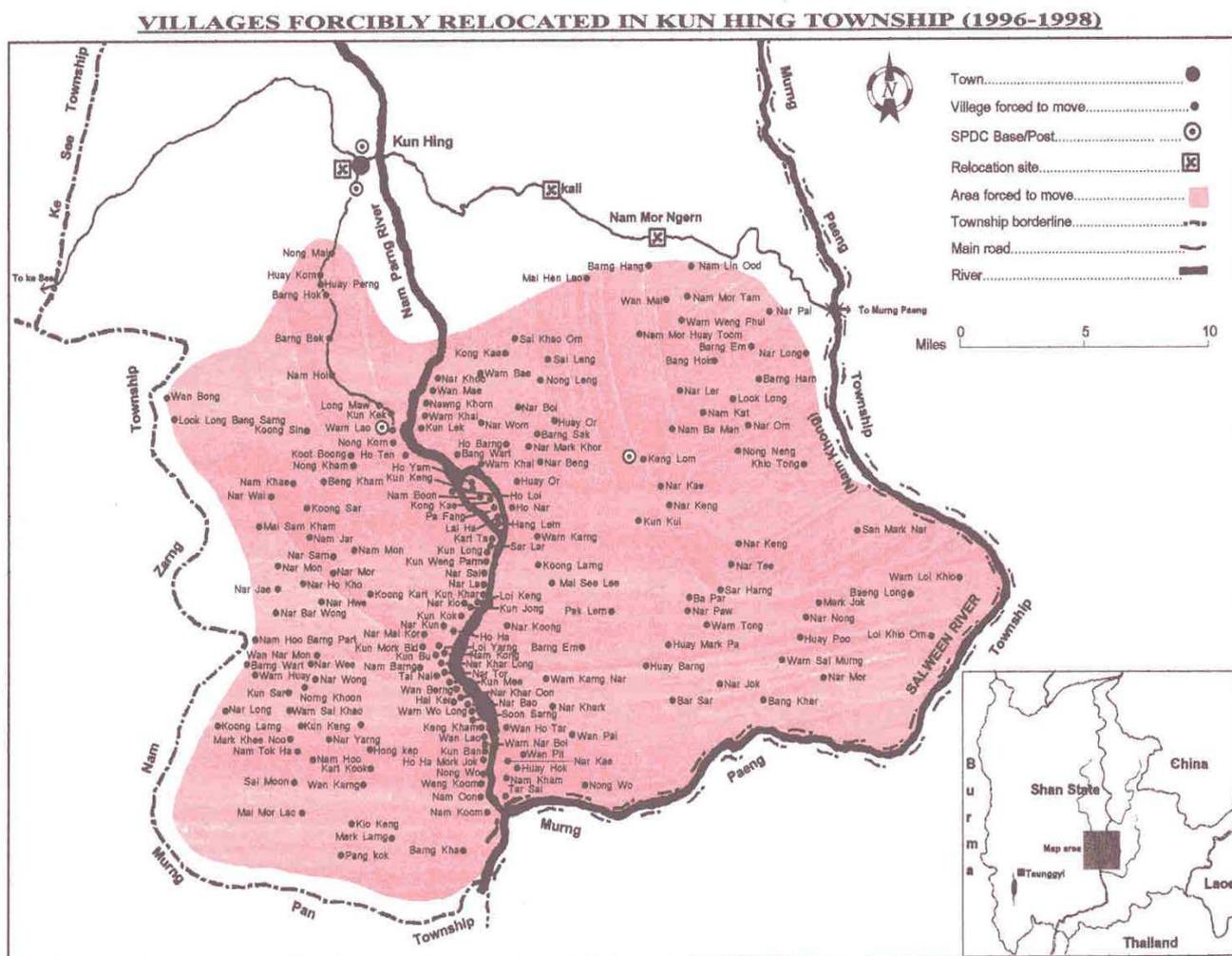
No. of villages relocated:

185

No. of households relocated:

9,551

[Map of VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN KUN HING TOWNSHIP \(1996 - 1998\)](#)



Background of the area

Most of the people of Kun Hing are farmers, cultivating the valleys of this mountainous region, which is thickly forested with teak.

The 7th Brigade of the SSA ceasefire group still has an area of operation north-east of Kun Hing, north of the Kun Hing-Kali road.

Relocation

In 1996, relocation began in March, with villages between the Nam Pang and Salween Rivers and south of the Kun Hing-Murng Paeng road being ordered to move to 3 main relocation sites. In May, most of the villages south of Kun Hing and west of the Nam Pang were ordered to move to 4 main sites.

Between March and May 1997, the SLORC began clearing all of the area south of Kun Hing. All of the relocation sites from 1996, as well as the remaining villages that had not been relocated in 1996, were ordered north to the town of Kun Hing, or to east of the town, on the Kun Hing-Murng Paeng road.

Villagers in the Keng Kham area were ordered to move by May 9. They were given 3 days to move. Some of the villagers were ordered to be porters by the SLORC even during the move.

"We were all ordered to come to a temple in Keng Kham. We were guarded in a group there. The SLORC commander told us we had just the next day and the day after that to move all our things. The last day was May 9... In the morning they took some people as porters. Just imagine - they had just been ordered to move, and yet they still had to go as porters. How could they move their things? Some of their wives even cried." (KHRG, interview with villager from Keng Kham, Aug 30, 1997)

Extrajudicial killings in Kun Hing township in 1997

Owing to the fact that Kun Hing was one of the main areas of operation of the SURA, the SLORC enforced the relocation with extreme brutality. Anyone found in their old village was shot on sight. Many of the villages were burned down. A killing by Shan soldiers of 25 Burmese civilians east of Kun Hing at Pha Lang on 13 June 1997, also led to a spate of revenge killings against Shan civilians in the ensuing weeks.

SHRF has documented the following extrajudicial killings of villagers either found near their old villages or in the actual relocation sites in the Kun Hing area in 1997:

Date	No. of villagers Killed	site of killing	killed by SLORC/SPDC Batt./Reg.
28.1.97	2 (1 beaten to death)	Long Maw	LIB 332
10.2.97	2 (beaten to death)	Sai Murng	IB 43
late Mar 97	1 Abbot (tied up in sack and drowned)	Keng Kham	IB 246
ear. Apr 97	3	near Nam Pang	IB 246
mid-Apr 97	16	Ho Lin	IB 24
18.4.97	1 (beaten to death)	Nong Hai	LIB 378
8.5.97	3	Nar Mark Khaw	Div. 55
13.5.97	1 (raped & killed)	nr. Wo Long	IB 44
30.5.97	1	Wan Kun Ho Yard	IB 246
10.6.97	6	west of Kun Hing	LIB 524
11.6.97	10	Wan Phai	LIB 524
16.6.97	29	Sai Khao	LIB 513
16.6.97	27	Tard Pha Ho	IB 246
3-4.7.97	96 (tortured & killed)	Kun Mi	LIB 524

6.7.97	4		Kun Ho Haw	LIB 516
11.7.97	26	(beheaded)	Keng Lom-Kun Hing road	unknown
12.7.97	17	(beheaded)		unknown
20.7.97	1		Keng Lom-Kengtong road	LIB 376
24.7.97	4		Nawng Pa Man	LIB 524
28.7.97	1	(raped and killed)	Sai Murng	LIB 516
6.8.97	2		Nar Kun	LIB 524
mid-Aug	2		Sai Murng	IB 44
18.8.97	1		Nar Mon	unknown
18.8.97	4		Kun Hing jail	LIB 516
19.8.97	1		Kung Sa	LIB 516
20.8.97	2		Kung Sa	LIB 516
7.8.97	2		Wan Mai	LIB 516
2.9.97	1		Wan Lao	LIB 442
5.10.97	62		Luk Long	LIB 524
18.11.97	5		Sai Leng	IB 246 & IB 120
18.11.97	1		Kung Sa	Div. 55
			Kawng Ke	
Total:	319 villagers killed			

Conditions in relocation sites

In 1996, at the relocation sites of Wan Lao and Sai Khao south of Kun Hing, villagers were allowed back for 5 days at a time to farm their fields.

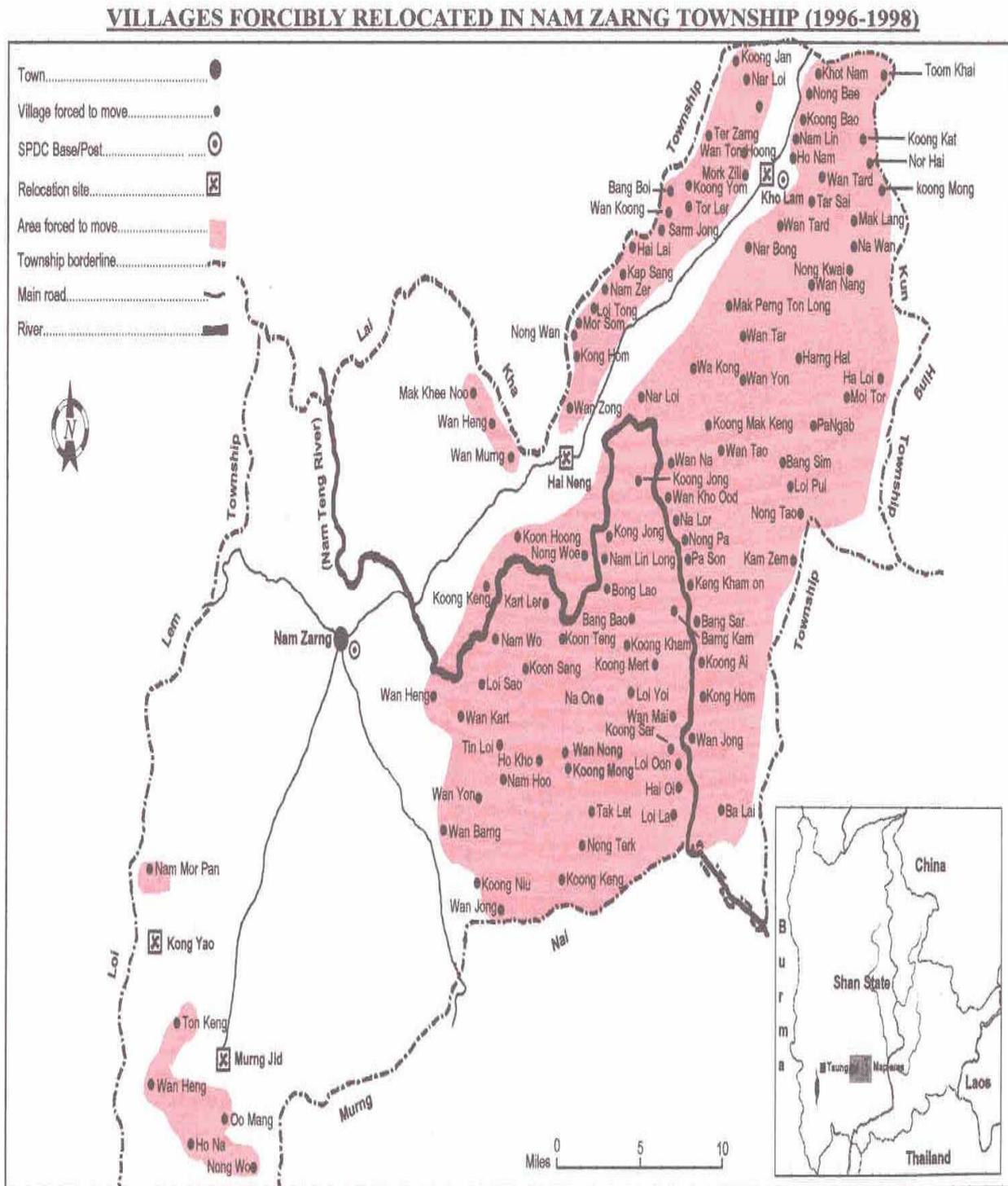
Following the March 1997 relocations to Kun Hing, villagers were strictly forbidden to travel farther than 3 miles from their sites. However, during the rice-planting season beginning in August 1997, some farmers in areas closer to Kun Hing were allowed back to their fields for 7 days at a time to plant and then harvest rice. Owing to fear of being shot anyway, farmers reportedly harvested in haste, simply cutting the paddy and putting it in bags, not leaving it in the fields to thresh.

During 1997, villagers relocated around Kun Hing were forced to cut thousands of pieces of bamboo, weave roofing, cut hardwood for posts and build bases for SLORC troops at Kun Hing and Kali. They also had to build fences around the bases, and man check-points along the main roads.

FORCED RELOCATION IN NAM ZARNG

No. of villages relocated: 181
 No. of households relocated: 7,296

[Map of VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN NAM ZARNG TOWNSHIP \(1996 - 1998\)](#)



Background of the area

Nam Zarng is in the fertile Nam Teng river plain, and was well-known as a farming area. Ginger was one of the main crops.

There is a small air-strip at Nam Zarng, said to have been built by the Chinese Nationalist KMT, and the Burmese Army now has one of its radar stations in the area.

Relocation

In 1996, relocation began in mid-March in the tract of Nong Hee, carried out by troops from SLORC LIB #247 from Nam Zarng and Murng Nai. Most of the villages north of the Nam Zarng-Kun Hing road were forced down to sites along the road, or to sites near the army base at Ton Hoong Long.

Then in April, 1996, SLORC IB #55 from Murng Ban ordered villagers in Loi Lat tract south-east of Nam Zarng to move to Wan Nong Koong Mong. Villagers were given between 3-5 days to move.

In 1997, beginning in March, all the relocation sites north of the main Nam Zarng-Kun Hing road were moved down to the existing sites on the road, such as Kho Lam and Hai Neng. The

relocation site of Wan Nong Koong Mong was also relocated to Nam Zarng itself.

Extrajudicial killings in Nam Zarng township in 1997

The forced relocation program in Nam Zarng, as in Kun Hing, was conducted with extreme brutality. Throughout 1997, villagers, including children, were killed in and around the relocation site of Kho Lam. Some were killed in their houses, some were simply caught walking outside the site to collect vegetables or go fishing.

SHRF has documented the following extrajudicial killings of villagers either found near their old villages or in the actual relocation sites in the Nam Zarng area in 1997:

Date	No. of villager skilled	site of killing	killed by SLORC/SPDC Batt./Reg.
21.2.97	6 incl. 3 children(shelled)	Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
22.2.97	8	Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
3.3.97	1	Kho Lam rel. site	IB 99
3.3.97	2	Wan Phurng	IB 99
8.3.97	1 (shot)	Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
late March	6	nr. Nam Teng	IB 246
early Apr. 97	1	west of Ton Hoong	LIB 378
early Apr. 97	4	west of Ho Nar	LIB 378
early Apr. 97	20 (beaten to death)	Wan Phui	IB 246
	1 Abbot	Kho Lam rel. site	LIB 524

28.3.97	1		Kho Lam rel. site	LIB 378
28.3.97	3	(shot while fishing)	Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
29.3.97	3	(shot while looking for vegetables)	Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
30.3.97	3	(killed as porters)	Kung Sarm Jong	Div. 55
3.4.97	5		Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
3.4.97	7	(killed while collecting paddy)	Par Son	IB 246
4.4.97	4		Kun Yom	IB 246
4.4.97	2		Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
9.4.97	2		Ter Zarng	Div. 55
10.4.97	2	girls (raped, killed)	Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
10.4.97	4	(killed while fishing)	Mark Hard	IB 246
14.4.97	6		nr. Wan Nang	IB 246
mid-Apr. 97	6		Wan Phui	LIB 246
mid-Apr. 97	1		Nawng Hai	LIB 378
mid-Apr. 97	2	(raped, killed while tending fields)	Kung Jong	IB 246
17.4.97	1		Pa Mai	LIB 515
18.4.97	1		Kun Sai	IB 246
19.4.97	1		Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
29.4.97	5	(taken from house and killed)	Nawng Kwai	IB 246
4.5.97	1	(Palaung)	Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
5.5.97	1	(raped & killed while selling goods)	Pa Mai	IB 246
8.5.97	2		Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
10.5.97	5	(killed while cutting bamboo)	Pa Ngarb	IB 66
11.5.97	2	(Palaung)	Wan Nang	IB 246
11.5.97	7		Ho Nar	IB 246
11.5.97 1	4		Ter Zarng	IB 246

14.5.97	5		Zit Ta	LIB 515
14.5.97	1		west of Kho Lam	IB 66
22.5.97	6	girl (raped, killed)	Kho Lam rel. site	LIB 378
23.5.97	4	(killed while collecting honey)	Kho Lam rel. site	IB 246
7.6.97	2	(tortured & killed)	Murng Yang	IB 66 and
7.6.97		(raped and killed)		
10.8.97				
9.9.97				
Total:	159	people killed		

Conditions in the relocation sites

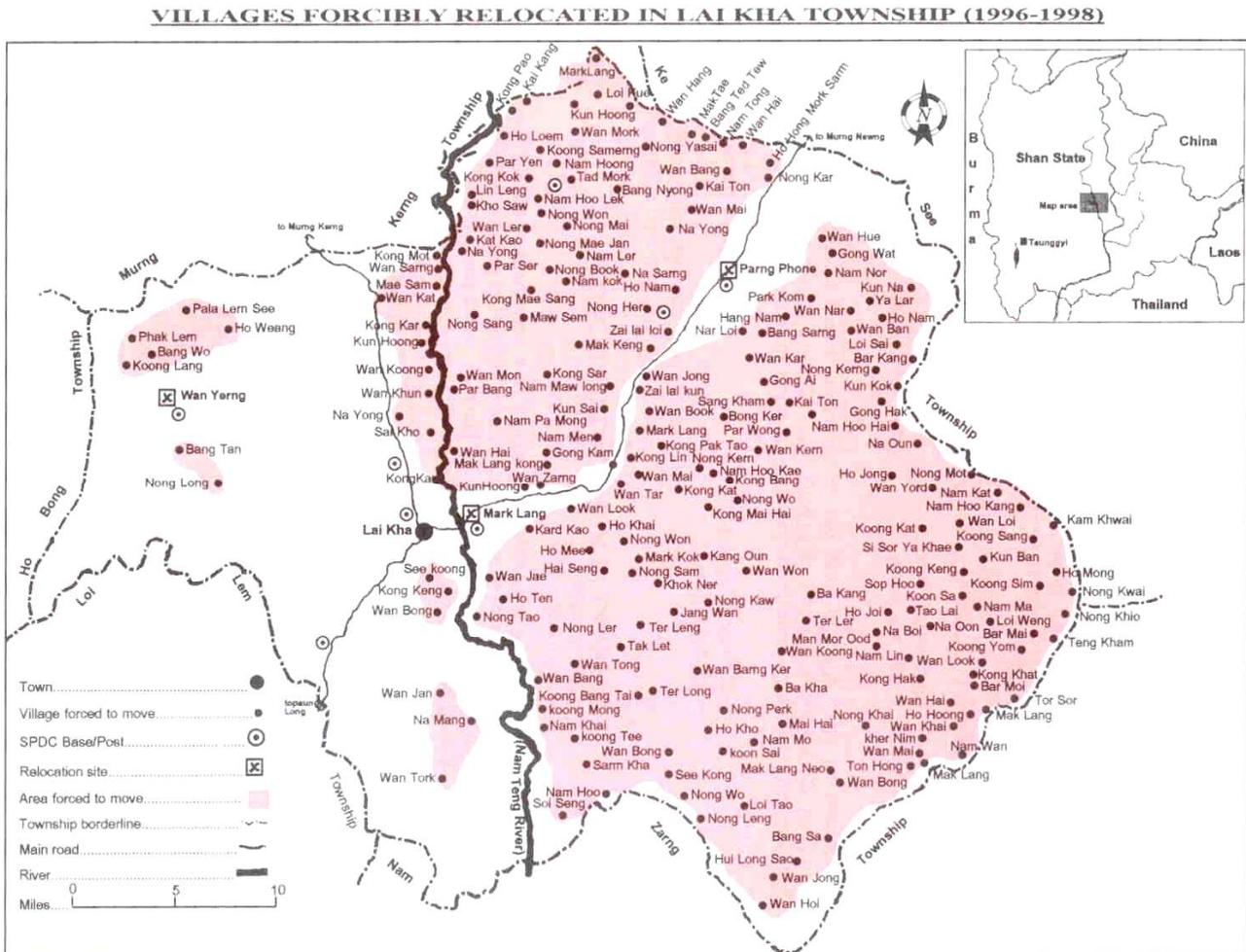
In 1996, nothing was provided by the SLORC in the relocation sites, and in the site of Kho Lam, it was reported that as many as 40 people died of illness in the first month of relocation. Most of the time, the villagers were forbidden to go back to their fields. Villagers in Ton Hoong relocation site were forced to work for the SLORC soldiers at the nearby army base, building barracks, and at Kho Lam they were forced to clear the forests and grow beans for the troops of LIB # 510 stationed nearby.

In 1997, villagers relocated to Kho Lam continued to be forced to clear the sides of roads, dig ground, fetch water and gather firewood for the troops at the nearby army base. Although permission was granted to villagers from nearby villages to return to farm their fields, the fact that even those with permission were shot on sight, meant that few dared farm openly.

FORCED RELOCATION IN LAI KHA

No. of villages relocated: 201
No. of households relocated: 8,735

[Map of VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN LAI KHA TOWNSHIP \(1996 - 1998\)](#)



Background of the area

Lai Kha is traditionally extremely fertile and its people prosperous. There are plains stretching far and wide to the east of the town, providing good land for cultivating and grazing. Rice, soya beans and sesame were grown in abundance, and herds of cattle could be seen almost everywhere.

Relocation

Relocations began in Lai Kha in March 1996. During 1996, about 80 villages were moved to 6 main relocation sites, mostly along the Lai Kha-Murung Nawng road.

In March, 1997, the SLORC began relocating the villagers staying in the relocation site of Tard Mork (north east of Lai Kha) down to relocation sites along the main Lai Kha-Murung Nawng road. On April 4, SLORC troops fired shells into Tard Mork relocation site, killing 3 people and injuring 3, and gave April 8 as the deadline to move. On April 10, large sections of Tard Mork relocation site were burned down; some people were burned alive.

Then, on June 27, SLORC began ordering villagers in the relocation sites along the Lai Kha-Murng Nawng road to move to the town of Lai Kha itself. By July 3, all the villagers from the relocation site of Wan Thi had been moved to a site east of Lai Kha, and on July 7, all the

villagers from Wan Sarng and Zalai Khum relocation sites were ordered to move to the same site.

By mid-July all of the approximately 180 villages in the area east and north east of the town, totalling about 40,000 people had been moved either into the town or into the site of Parng Phone, where there is a large military base.

Extrajudicial killings in Lai Kha township in 1997

SHRF has documented the following extrajudicial killings of villagers either found near their old villages or in the actual relocation sites in the Lai Kha area in 1997:

Date	No. of villagers killed	site of killing	killed by SLORC/SPDC Batt./Reg.
9.3.97	2 (by mortar shell)	Kun Hoong	LIB 515
20.3.97	1 (killed while moving possessions)	Wan Kawng	LIB 515
30.3.97	2 (raped & killed)	Nawng Kaw	IB 246
30.3.97	1	Ho Pung	IB 246
late Mar.97	2	Mark Kawk	LIB 515
31.3.97	4 (killed hiding in village)	Wan Parng	LIB 515
4.4.97	3 (killed by grenades)	Tard Mawk rel. site	LIB 515
7.4.97	1 (shot up a tree)	Kung Yung	LIB 515
14.4.97	1	Wan Warn	LIB 515
24.4.97	1	Wan Ho Kho	LIB 515
May.97	2 (stabbed to death)	nr. Wan Mawm village	LIB 515
27.5.97	2	Ter Leng	LIB 424
3.6.97	2 (raped & killed while getting belongings)	Ter Leng	LIB 515
June 97	9 (beheaded)	Wan Pung Murng	LIB 515
10.6.97	1	Nawng Leng	LIB 515
10.6.97	3	Loi Taeng	LIB 515
28.6.97	18		IB 12
19.12.97	3		

Parng Sarng

Wan Huay

Total: 58 people killed

Conditions in the relocation sites

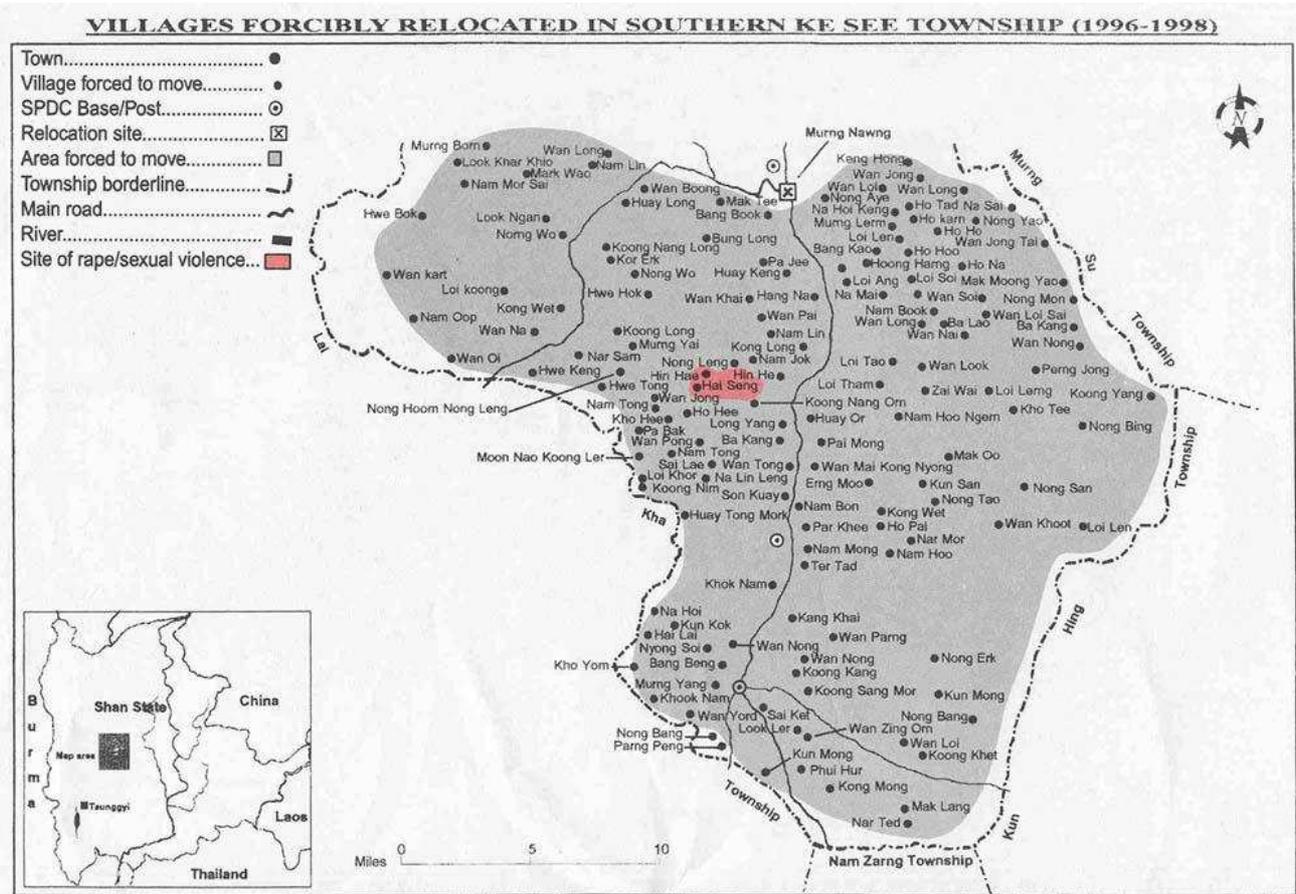
Following the mass re-relocation to Lai Kha in July, eye-witnesses reported scenes of social chaos in the town itself, with countless people begging in the streets, and camping in temples and under trees by the roadside.

1. [Relocated villagers seeking refuge in a temple in Lai Kha \(July 1997\)](#)
2. [Relocated villagers seeking refuge in a temple in Lai Kha \(July 1997\)](#)

Those who were relocated to the town were also forced to work by the SLORC. They were made to guard at quarter-mile intervals along the Lai Kha-Murng Nawng road, to watch out for Shan soldiers. At each point, two people had to guard for a week at a time, day and night.

After being relocated to Lai Kha, villagers who had fields close to the main Lai Kha-Murng Nawng Road were charged 180 kyats for written permission to return and work on their fields.

Map of VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN SOUTHERN KE SEE TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



Background of the area

The northern area of Ke See is mostly rolling hills, so most of the farmers work on the hillsides, growing rice, peanuts and other crops in dry farms rather than wet paddy fields. For that reason, rice is not sufficient for consumption, and has to be brought from surrounding townships. But other crops such as peanuts, coffee, tea and garlic were grown in abundance. To the south, around the area of Mung Nawng, plentiful crops of rice were grown.

Relocation

In 1996, the relocations in Ke See were carried out between March and July. Written relocation orders were sent to villages, ordering them to move within 5 days. Villages to the north-east of the town of Ke See were relocated down to the Ke See-Mung Su road. Villages to the south of Ke See were relocated to sites close to the town or along the Ke See-Mung Nawng road. Villages around Mung Nawng were relocated to Mung Nawng itself or to sites along the Mung Nawng-Lai Kha road and the Mung Nawng-Kun Hing road.

In March 1997, Wan Zing relocation site to the south of Mung Nawng was ordered to move to Lai Kha, and many of the houses in the site were burned down. In May, Parng Peng relocation site was relocated to Lai Kha and also burned down. Other relocation sites around Mung Nawng, namely Nam Mong, Wiang Kao and Nong Aye were also relocated in May to the town of Mung Nawng itself.

Extrajudicial killings in the Ke See township in 1997

SHRF has documented the following extrajudicial killings of villagers either found near their old villages or in the actual relocation sites in the Ke See area in 1997:

Date	No. of villagers killed	site of killing	killed by SLORC/SPDC Batt./Reg.
1.4.97	6	nr. Murng Nawnng	Div. 55
22.4.97	1	Pang Po	LIB 523
4.6.97	2	Nar Kaeng	LIB 515
13.6.97	2	Nam Tum Ner	LIB 520
26.6.97	8	Huay Aw	LIB 515
17.10.97	14 (shot in old village, despite having written permission to return)	Murng Nawnng	LIB 424
27.11.97	12 to return)	Wan Parng	LIB 524
Total:	45 people killed		

Conditions in the relocation sites

In 1996, there were reports of villagers relocated to sites around Murng Nawnng having to beg for food because they could not find work. Villagers in the relocation site in Murng Nawnng were forced to work for the nearby army camp. In Wan Zing relocation site, all the rice was confiscated from the villagers by the SLORC and rationed out at a rate of 2 condensed milk cans per person.

In 1997, those relocated to existing relocation sites, such as villagers from Wan Zing who were relocated to the site of Parng Nim near Kho Lam, found it even more difficult to survive than those previously relocated due to the lack of land to cultivate:

"It's difficult for newcomers: the people relocated last year have planted near the road, even though there is no water source, and the soil is bad. The newcomers have nowhere left because they can't go far to plant their fields in case they are shot." (SHRF interview with villager from Wan Zing, Sept 28, 1997.)

According to an order issued by SPDC commander of LIB # 242 on December 1, 1997, villagers relocated to Murng Nawnng were not allowed farther than a radius of 3 miles from the town to farm their fields. If they wanted to go farther they had to ask for a pass for not more than 7 days, and had to take food for just that period. Villagers relocated to Ke See were also not allowed beyond 3 miles from the town, and SLORC troops in the area of Wan Khem deliberately destroyed fences of fields so that stray animals would enter and trample on any remaining crops in the villages that had been relocated.

Since December 1997, villagers relocated to Murng Nawnng have been forced to split rocks in the jungle in 5-day shifts to build a wall around the military base, and to dig trenches around the base. They also have to guard the motor roads in the area at half-mile intervals, 2 people at each spot for 5 days at a time.

FORCED RELOCATION IN MURNG KERNG

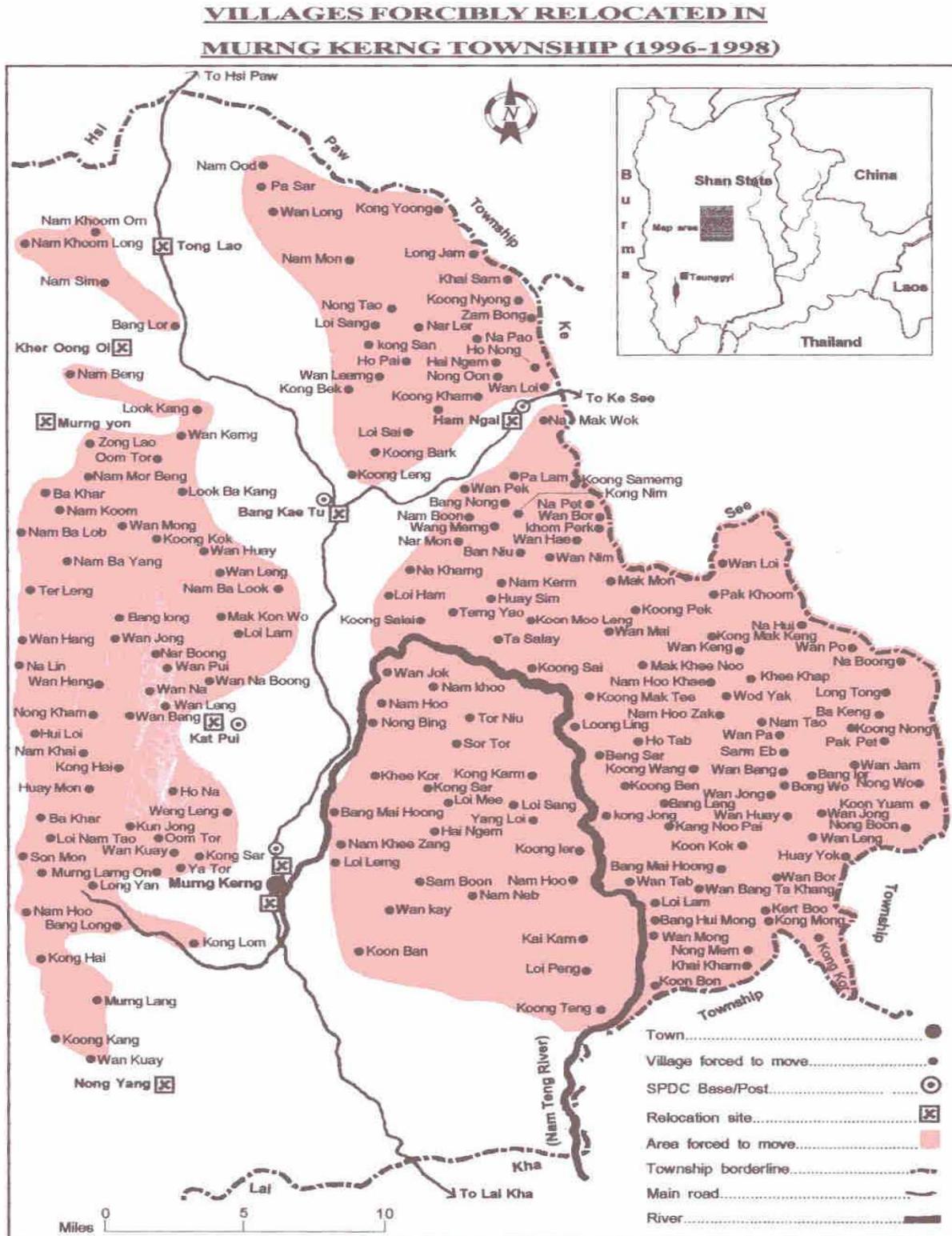
No. of villages relocated:

186

No. of households relocated:

8,681

[Map of VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG KERNG TOWNSHIP \(1996 - 1998\)](#)



Background of the area

Murng Kerng lies in the fertile plain of the Nam Teng river basin. Rice was grown in abundance, as well as sesame and peanuts, and fruits such as watermelons, pineapples and oranges. The oranges from Murng Kerng were well-known even in central Burma.

Relocation

In 1996, villages to the east of the Nam Teng river were relocated by the SLORC in April to

sites along the main road north of Murng Kerng. Following the surrender of some SSNA troops in the area in September 1996, some villages were allowed to return home, but when resistance activity by the SURA continued, the SLORC once again ordered the villagers back to the relocation sites in mid-November.

In 1997, starting in April, the SLORC began ordering all the villages east of Murng Kerng which had not been relocated in 1996 to move to sites to the north and south of the town. Several villages in Yang Loi tract several miles east of the town were burned to the ground. SLORC troops also spread straw over the fields of villagers close to the town and burned the rice seedlings. Village tracts to the very north of the township were also relocated in June to the town of Bang Kay Too on the main road.

Following increased fighting between Shan troops and the SPDC troops in November 1997, and the defection of large numbers of local Shan militia to the Shan resistance, tracts to the west of Murng Kerng were also relocated to the town.

Extrajudicial killings in Murng Kerng in 1997

SHRF has documented the following extrajudicial killings of villagers either found near their old villages or in the actual relocation sites in the Murng Kerng area in 1997:

Date	No. of villagers killed	site of killing	killed by SLORC/SPDC Batt./Reg.
30.1.97	1	Khai Yern	unknown
16.4.97	3 (beaten to death)	Loi Lam	LIB 515
17.6.97	4	Wan Tong	local militia & SLORC
3.10.97	3	Nar Mark Zawk	LIB 515
3.12.97	6	Murng Khun	LIB 517
Total:	17 people killed		

Conditions in relocation sites

In 1996, villagers relocated to sites along the main road north of Murng Kerng were forced to build the road. It was forbidden to transport rice along the road north of Murng Kerng. No one was allowed to purchase more than one "bye" (tin) of rice at a time, in case they might be supplying the Shan resistance.

Since 1997, villagers relocated along the road north and south of Murng Kerng have been forbidden to go back and tend their fields farther than a radius of 5 miles from the town.

Relocation

In 1996, relocation began in March, when soldiers from SLORC IB # 247 and IB # 516 ordered the villages in the area of Keng Tong (in the east of the township) to move to several relocation sites near military bases. Villages west of the Nam Teng river were ordered to move to three main sites: Wan Nong Koong Mong, Na Kan and Na Loi.

In early 1997, the relocation site of Na Loi, east of Murng Nai, and all the villages in the area, were forced to move to the town of Murng Nai. In June, relocation sites around Keng Tong were also consolidated into two main sites; they were given 5 days to move. In July 1997, the site of Wan Nong Koong Mong was moved to Murng Nai.

Extrajudicial killings in Murng Nai Township in 1997

SHRF has documented the following extrajudicial killings of villagers either found near their old villages or in the actual relocation sites in the Murng Nai area in 1997:

Date	No. of villagers Killed	site of killing	killed by SLORC/SPDC Batt./Reg.
23.1.97	1	Wan Hee	LIB 518
30.5.97	4	Ton Hoong	LIB 520
21.6.97	3	Keng Tong	LIB 520
30.6.97	12 village headmen	Keng Tong	LIB 332
13.11.97	3 (tortured and killed)	Nawng Long	from Taunggyi
Total:	23 people killed		

Conditions in the relocation sites

In 1996, rice was taken from the villagers in Keng Tong relocation site and rationed back for 5 days at a time. In 1997, rice was also confiscated from the relocated villagers in the Keng Tong area and given back at a rate of 2 tins a day.

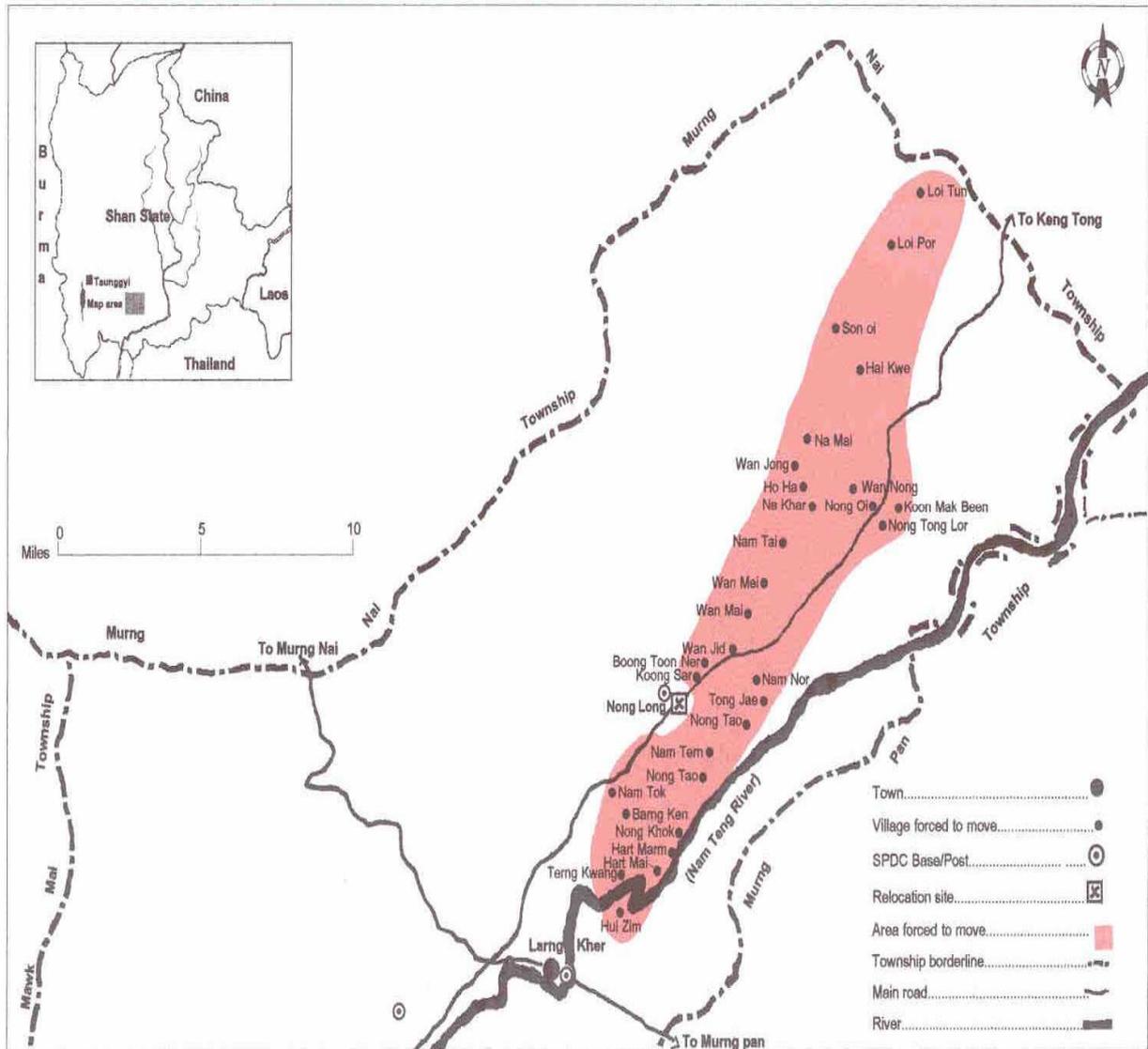
A villager described the relocation site at Keng Tong in 1997 as follows:

"They (relocated villagers) lived all round the village and near the army base. They built little huts. 2 or 3 families lived together in each hut. If they had money, they could afford to buy the straw roofing and live separately. If not, they would have to share a hut...Last year (1996) they could go back and work their fields. But this year, the situation's a lot of worse. If anyone goes back to their houses, they will be shot by the SLORC immediately. A lot have died...Before I came (to Thailand), 5-6 people were killed to the north of our area. To the west, several groups of 2-3 were killed. I was very afraid!" (KHRG interview with villager from Nam Tum village, August 30, 1997)

FORCED RELOCATION IN LARNG KHER

No. of villages relocated: 31
 No. of households relocated: 1,157

VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN LARNG KHER TOWNSHIP (1996-1998)



Background of the area

Larng Kher is in the fertile lower plain of the Nam Teng river basin, with a relatively warmer climate than the rest of Shan State. Most of the people are farmers, and the area is famous for its high quality tobacco. Sugarcane, betel nut, limes, coconut, and sesame were also grown in abundance.

Relocation

In 1996, relocations began in March, and were carried out by SLORC IB # 99 stationed at Larng Kher and IB # 55 from Murg Ban. Villagers were given between 3 and 6 days to move and were ordered to move to the site of Nong Long, north-east of Larng Kher. They were told that they would be killed if they did not comply.

In 1997, ten more villages closer to Larng Kher were ordered to move to Nong Long or Larng Kher itself.

Extrajudicial killings in Larng Kher township in 1997

SHRF has documented the extrajudicial killing of 4 villagers in July 1997 in Hart Mai village by troops from SLORC LIB 525.

Conditions in the relocation sites

Nothing has been provided for villagers at the relocation site, which was just an empty patch of wasteland, where villagers had to build their own makeshift huts.

In 1996, villagers with fields up to two and a half hours' walk away were initially allowed back to farm them for seven days at a time if they had written permission, but towards the end of the year as Shan resistance activity continued in the area, permission was no longer given.

During 1997, villagers with fields further than about 3 miles from the relocation site were forbidden to go and tend their fields.

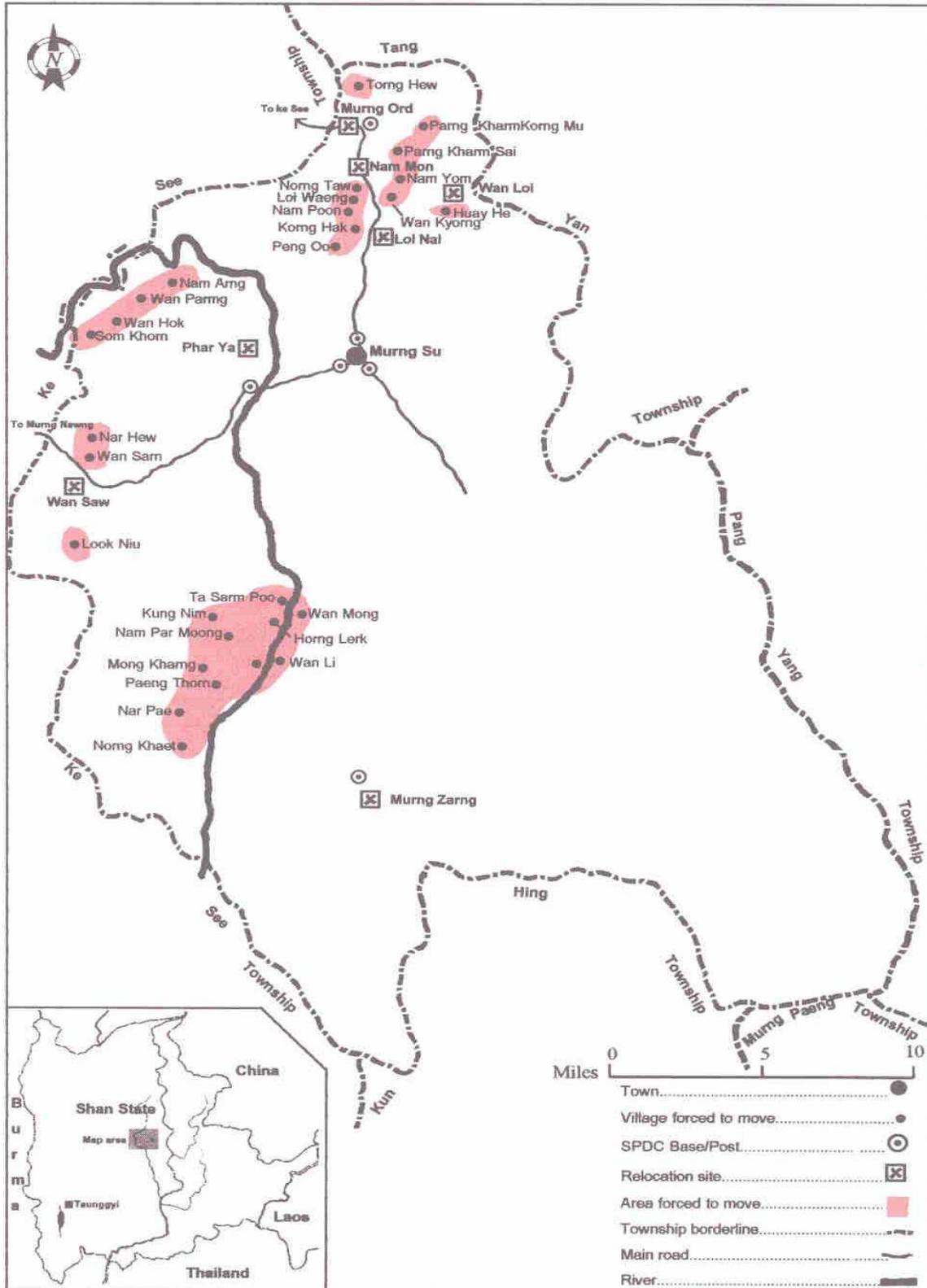
Huge number of villagers in the Larng Kher area, including those who were forcibly relocated, have been ordered to work on the Larng Kher-Wan Hart road leading south from the town during 1997 and early 1998. The villagers have to split rocks to pave the road. About 2,500 people are being forced to work each day.

FORCED RELOCATION IN MURNG SU

No. of villages relocated: 28
 No. of households relocated: 697

[Map of VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG SU TOWNSHIP \(1996 - 1998\)](#)

VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG SU TOWNSHIP (1996)



Background of the area

Murung Su is situated in the plain of the Nam Nga river basin, surrounded by low mountains. Rice is grown, but not sufficiently for local consumption. It is one of the main ruby-mining areas of Shan State. Before the gem-rush to the area in 1990, it was well-known for production of tea, peanuts and oranges. Since 1992-1993, production has plunged because cultivation has been neglected in favour of the gem business.

The gem mining sites, which gained popularity in the early 1990s, are located in the mountainous areas of Loi Seng, Loi Sarm Thao and Loi Pa Neng, about 12 miles southeast of the town.

Though the majority of the population is Shan, there are also many Palaung, Yarnng Lam, Lahu and Lisu ethnic peoples living beside each other.

Relocation

Relocations were conducted in May 1996 by SLORC troops from Kun Hing and Murung Su.

Conditions in the relocation sites

The relocated villagers at Murung Zarng were permitted to return to work on their fields 5 days a week, but they had to ask for permission, and had to return to Murung Zarng for the remaining two days in the week. They also had to regularly present themselves to the military authorities to have their names checked every few days.

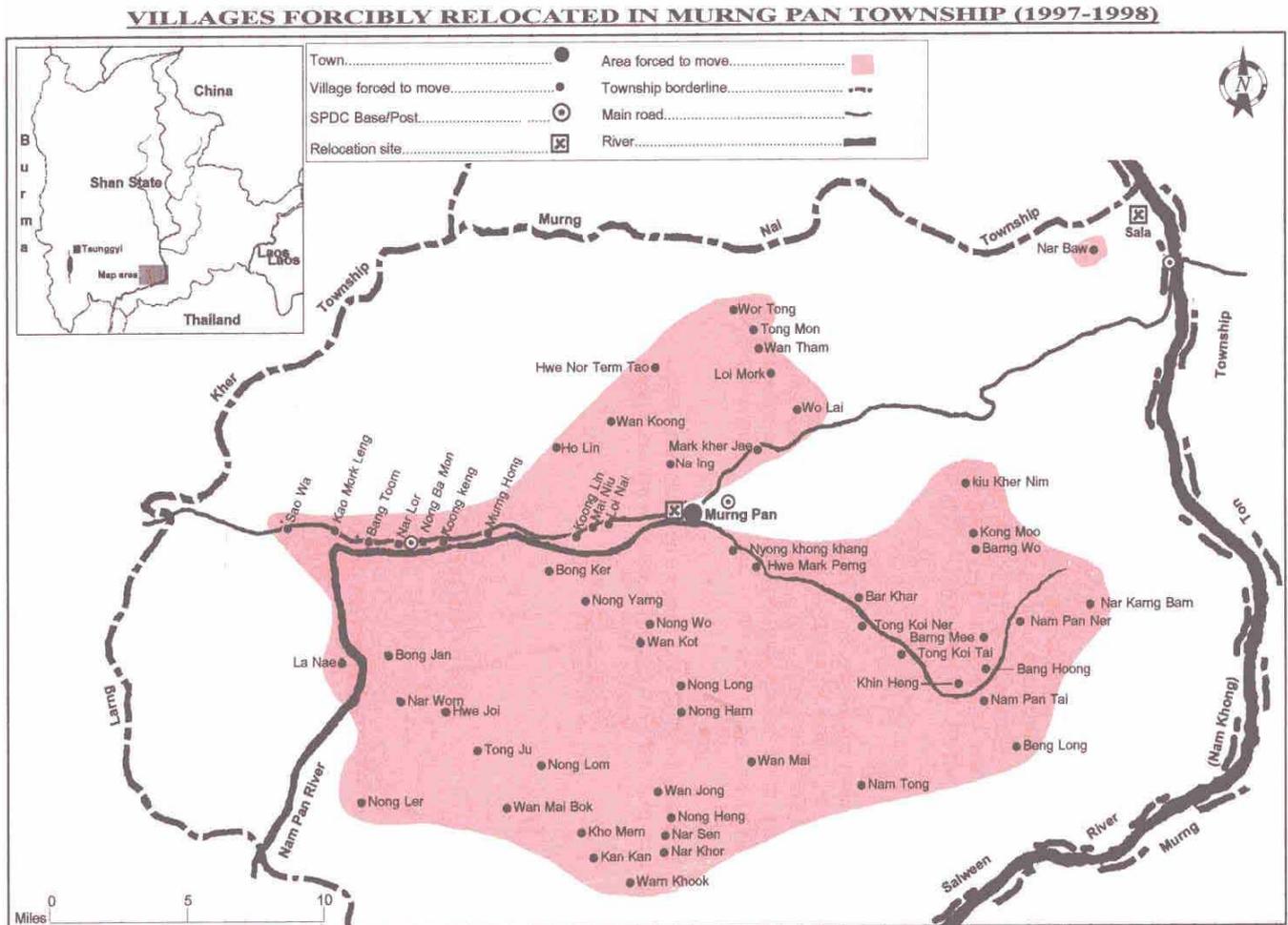
Similarly, villagers relocated to Murung Ord were allowed to return to work on their fields if they had a pass from the local military camp.

The relocation program was not continued in 1997, as there were no SURA troops operating in the area.

FORCED RELOCATION IN MURNG PAN

No. of villages relocated: 61
 No. of households relocated: 2,031

[Map of VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG PAN TOWNSHIP \(1996 - 1998\)](#)



Background of the area

The southern part of Murng Pan is thickly forested with teak. The valleys in the northern part are highly fertile, and rice, onions, garlic, sugar-cane and peanuts, soya-beans and sesame were grown in abundance.

In 1996, the SLORC confiscated the rice-fields to the west of the town in an area of about 4 square kilometers, giving no compensation to the owners. They then divided up the land into plots of about 10 yds x 10 yds, and sold them off at about 20,000-30,000 kyats each. At the same time, the long-standing Muslim quarter (about 80 households) in the east of the town was ordered to move, without compensation, to the old cemetery to the west of the town.

Relocation

There was no forced relocation of villages in this area in 1996. However, in 1997 the SURA began operating in Murng Pan, and in May of 1997 the SLORC responded by ordering outlying villages to relocate to the town and along the main road. Initially 47 villages were forced to move. They were given 12 days to move in. Then on July 8, there was a Shan army attack on a police outpost at the western gate of the town, and further villages were forced to relocate to Murng Pan.

Extrajudicial killings in Murng Pan Township in 1997

SHRF has documented the following extrajudicial killings of villagers either found near their old villages or in the actual relocation sites in the Murng Pan area in 1997:

Date	No. of villagers Killed	site of killing	killed by SLORC/SPDC Batt./Reg.
early Apr.	2 (beaten to death)	Kan Kan	Loi Bo Ma-1
7.6.97	3 (beaten to death)	Wan Jong	LIB 332
8.6.97	1 (beaten to death)	Murng Pan mil. Base	LIB 520
13.6.97	5 (beaten to death)	west of Murng Pan	LIB 332
13.6.97	2	Pung Khin	LIB 332
4.8.97	3	Ho Lin, Loi Noi, Kung Kaeng	LIB 332
13.9.97	1 old woman (burned alive)	Wo Lai	LIB 331
14.9.97	6	Wan Tham	LIB 331
8.10.97	14 (tortured, killed despite having written permission to return to their village)	Nar Paw	LIB 332
Total:	37 people killed		

Conditions in the relocation sites

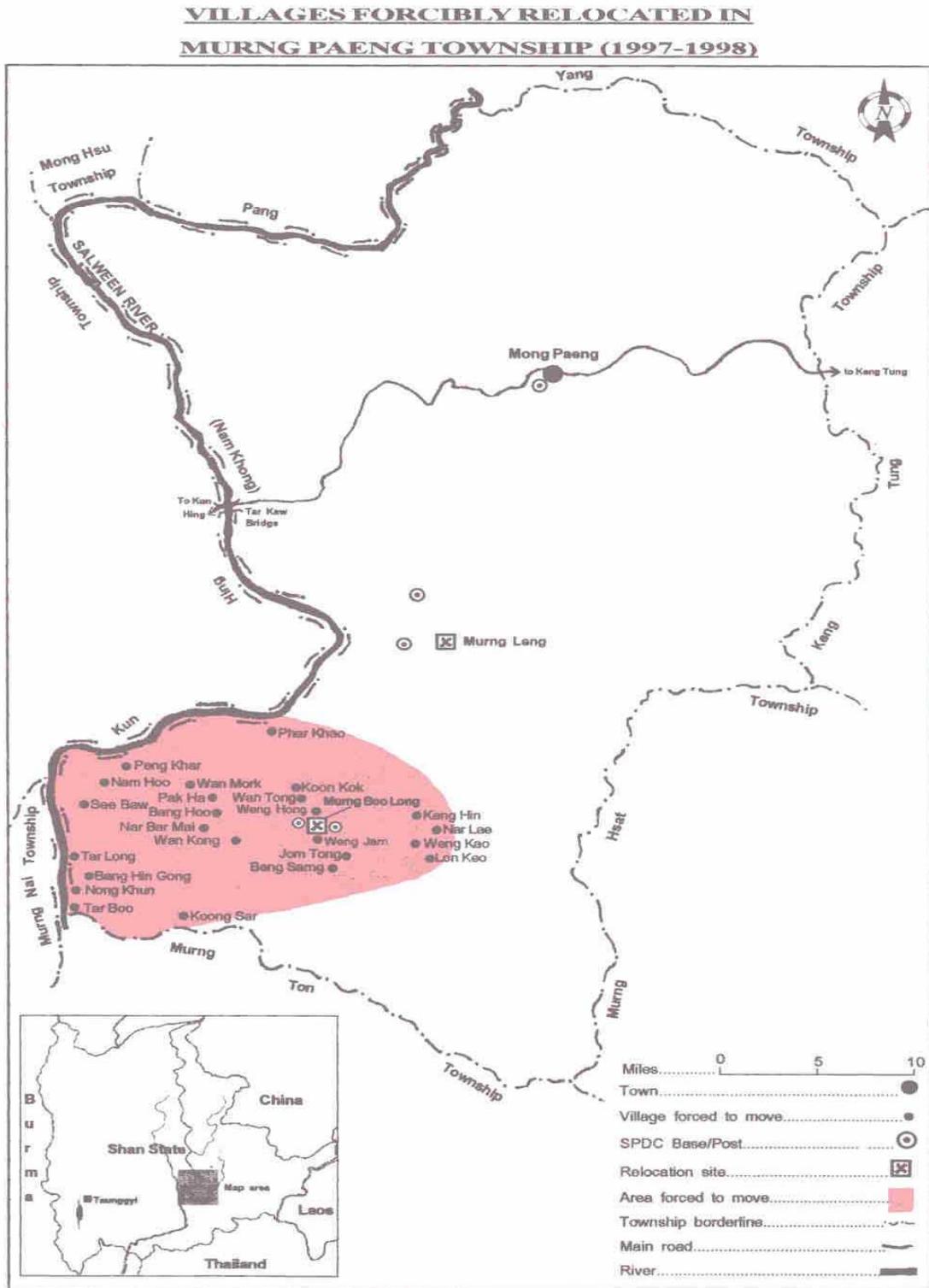
Nothing was provided for the villagers in the relocation areas. Since the relocations began in May 1997, the villagers have not been allowed further than a radius of 3 kilometers from Murng Pan to cultivate their fields.

Some of the villagers who had been relocated to the town have ended up buying plots of the land to the west of town that had been confiscated by the army in 1996.

FORCED RELOCATION IN MURNG PAENG

No. of villages relocated: 24
 No. of households relocated: 285

[Map of VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG PAENG TOWNSHIP \(1996 - 1998\)](#)



Background of the area

The town of Murng Paeng is a major trading post on the main road from Kun Hing to Keng Tung. The north of the area is flat, producing coconuts and sesame, as well as rice. The area of Murng Bu Long to the south lies in a valley surrounded by mountains.

Relocation

Many of the villages in the Murng Bu Long were relocated by the SLORC in 1993-4, when there was fighting between the MTA and the local Lahu militia. However, the villages were later ordered back to the area.

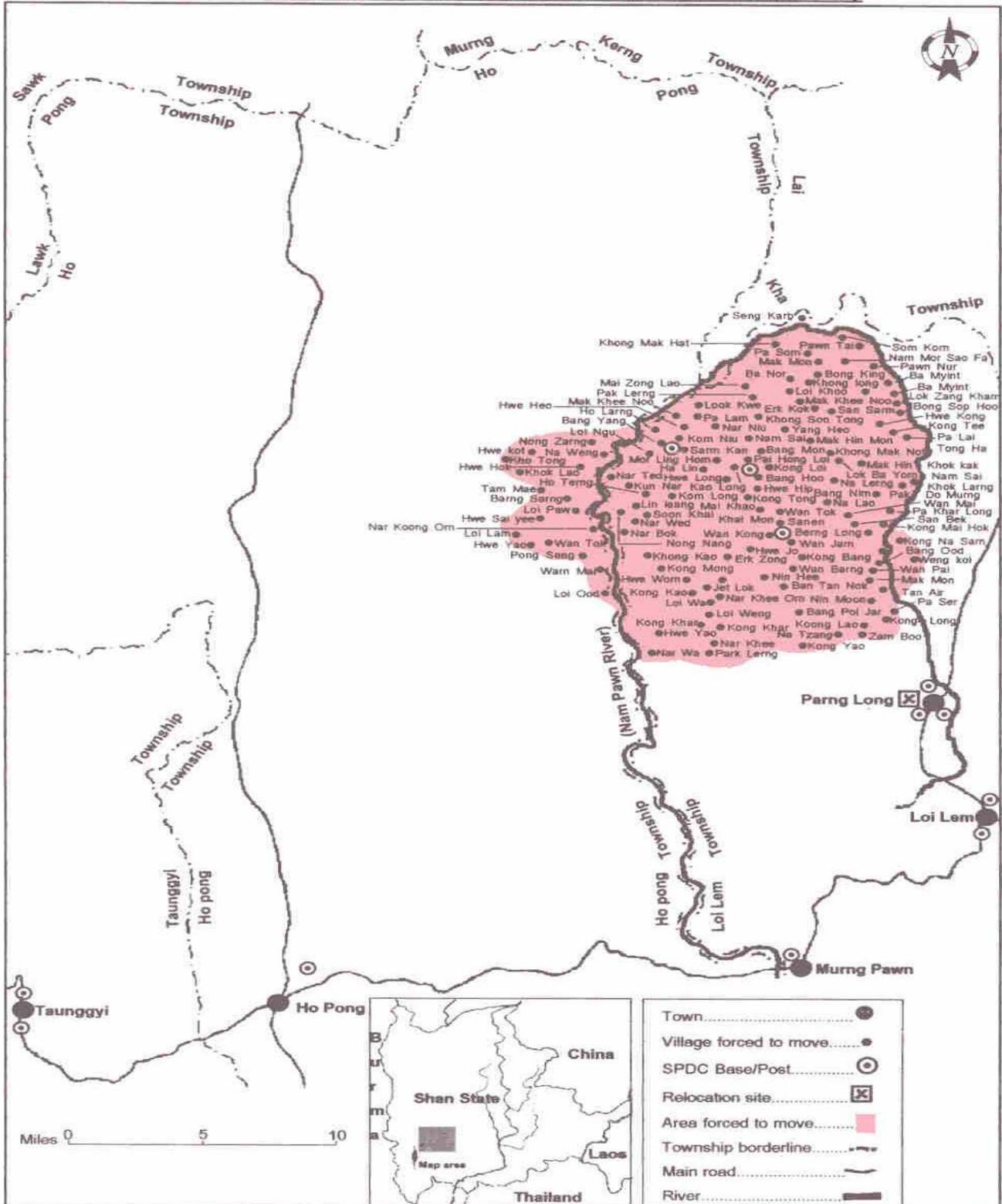
On the December 22, 1997, following movement by Shan troops in the area, 24 villages, both Lahu and Shan, were ordered to move again to Murng Pu Long and Murng Leng. They were given 7 days to move.

Lahu refugees arriving at the Thai-Burma border have reported how their livestock and possessions were robbed by the SPDC troops who carried out the relocations. The troops accused the women in the villages of “cooking for the Shan soldiers,” and some were raped.

FORCED RELOCATION IN LOI LEM

No. of villages relocated: 129
 No. of households relocated: 2,445

VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN HO PONG AND LOI LEM TOWNSHIPS (1998)



Background of the area

The town of Parng Long in Loi Lem is famous for being where the Parng Long Agreement was signed in 1948. This was the treaty that bound together the Union of Burma until Ne Win seized power in 1962 and nullified the agreement.

The majority of the population in the Parng Long area are farmers. Crops include rice, tea and cheroot-leaves. The town is also famous as being one of the biggest trading centres in Shan State, and has a large Chinese community. Some territories in Loi Lem are under the control of the Pa-O ceasefire groups.

Relocation

There were no relocations in Loi Lem in 1996 or in 1997, as no Shan resistance troops were operating there. Even now, there has been no fighting with Shan troops in the area, but in January 1998, SPDC troops began ordering villages in the areas to the north of the township to move to the town of Parng Long. They gave them 5-7 days to move. When villagers were found in the villages after the deadline, their houses were burned down, and they were beaten.

Extrajudicial killings in the relocation areas

SHRF has documented the rape and killing of a woman from Parng Long near Hai Narng by SPDC troops from LIB 513 on November 23 1997.

Conditions in the relocation sites

Nothing has been provided in the relocation site. The rice of the villagers has been confiscated by the army and then rationed back. The villagers that have moved there are not allowed to return to their fields, and have been forced to work digging bunkers and building fences at the nearby army camp. Some have been taken as porters. People are surviving by doing wage labour on local people's farms and by cutting firewood to sell.

FORCED RELOCATION IN HO PONG

No. of villages	17
relocated:	243
No. of households	
relocated:	

Background of the area

The southern part of Ho Pong is extremely fertile, and is one of the main rice-growing areas of the whole Shan State. The northern area is mountainous, and cheroot-leaves are grown there.

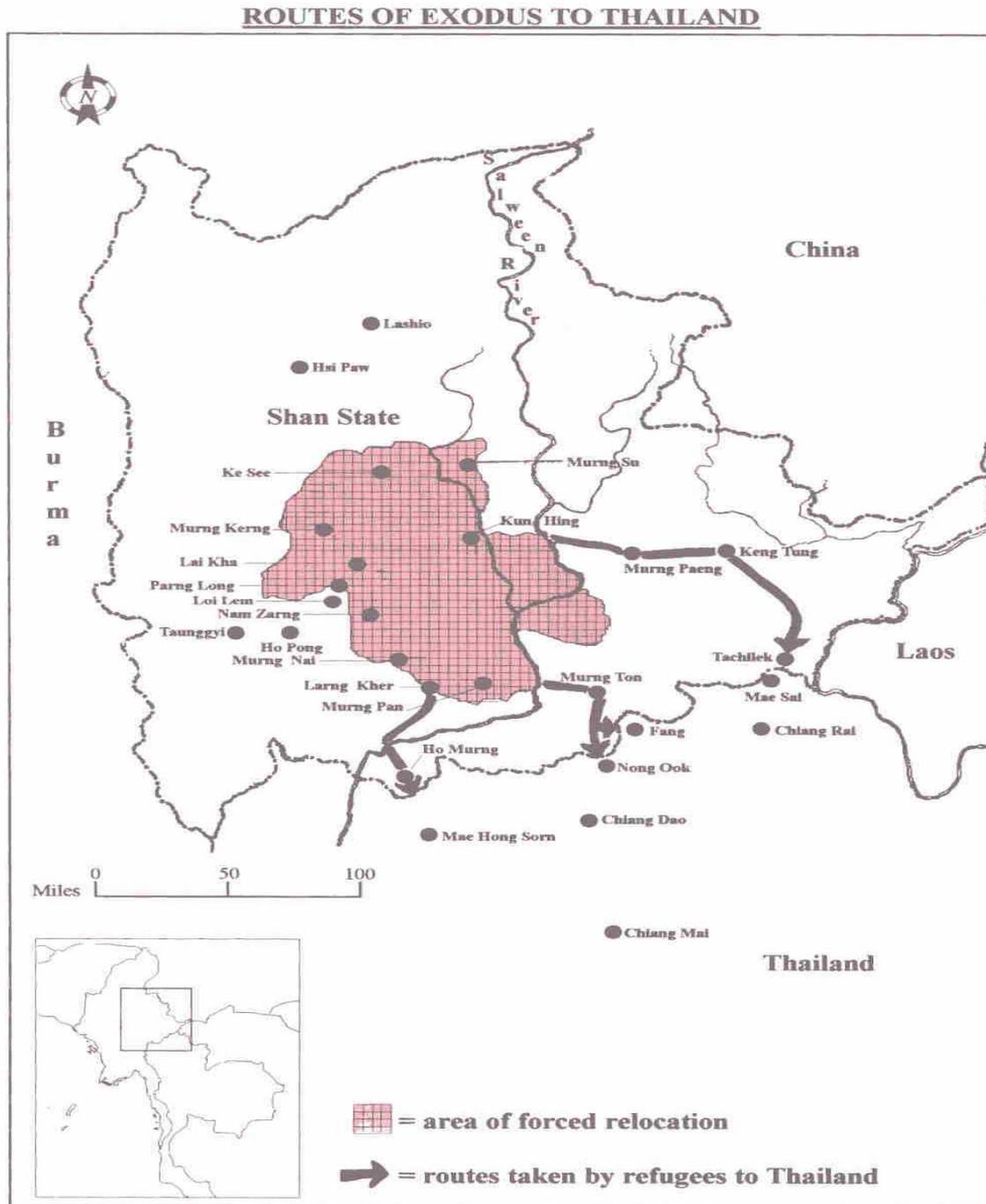
There are many Pa-O living in the area, and both Pa-O ceasefire groups operate there.

Relocation

In 1996 and 1997 there were no relocations, but in January 1998, at the same time as in Loi Lem, SPDC troops began ordering villages in the north-east of the township to move down to Parng Long in Loi Lem township. They accused the villagers of supporting the Shan resistance in the area, even though there had been no incidences of fighting. Villagers were given 5-7 days to move. Several villages were burned down.

THE EXODUS TO THAILAND

Map of ROUTES OF EXODUS TO THAILAND



"The Burmese are letting people come to Thailand. Their aim is just to stop people from staying in the villages, to drive them out, that's all." (KHRG interview with villager from Kun Hing, May 1996)

The refugee flow into Thailand from the relocation areas of Central Shan State has been even greater during 1997 than in 1996. This appears to be because the refugees fleeing in 1997 include not only those that have been newly relocated, but also those that were relocated in 1996, who have been unable to continue eking out a living in hiding or in relocation sites for a second year. The increased brutality of the SLORC/SPDC troops in and around the sites during 1997 and the many extrajudicial killings, has also terrorized many into fleeing.

Refugee flows into Thailand during 1996

In April-May of 1996, whole communities of relocated villagers fled to Thailand, either by truck or on foot. There were three main crossing points into Thailand for the refugees. The most commonly used was the route across into Nong Ook, in northern Chiang Mai province. At the height of the relocation period, in April, local people reported that several hundred Shans were crossing each day. On one day, it was reported that over 1,000 Shans had crossed over.

Another popular route was across the mountains west of Fang. Local witnesses reported that up to 150 people were crossing over in April and May. The route across from Ho Murng into Mae Hong Son was also taken. In April and May, local authorities in Ho Murng reported that over 100 were crossing each day.

Given these figures, it was estimated that a minimum of 20,000 Shans crossed over during April and May, 1996. However, even during the rainy season, refugees continued to come over, and numbers increased at the end of 1996 after the rains.

Refugee flows to Thailand in 1997

Refugees arriving in Thailand in 1997 reported that up to 80% of the populations in their areas had fled to Thailand as a result of the relocations.

"There are more people coming this year than last year. Only about 50% are left in Murng Kerng." (KHRG interview with villager from Murng Kerng, August 30, 1997)

"Out of the people who have been forced to move, about 80% have come to Thailand. Only about 20% went to the town." (KHRG interview with monk from Lai Kha, August 31, 1997)

As in 1996, the main influx of refugees arriving in Thailand through the three main border crossing points (into Mae Hong Son, and into Nong Ook and Fang in northern Chiang Mai province) began in the early part of the year. Refugees arriving at the Thai border north of Chiang Mai in March and April 1997 reported coming in convoys of 3-4 trucks from central Shan State, each truck carrying 30-50 people. Throughout April, the towns and villages inside Burma on the main road to Nong Ook, such as Murng Ton, and Bong Ba Kem, opposite northern Chiang Mai province were filled with hundreds of refugees camping in the schools and temples, on their way to Thailand. Even as far away as Tachilek, in April one of the temples was reported to be filled with over 200 refugees from the Kun Hing relocation area.

The flow of refugees crossing between March-July 1997 over the main border crossing points, based on interviews with members of border communities, was estimated by SHRF as follows:

Month	Year	average no. crossing per day	approximate total per month
March	1997	210	6,000
April	1997	330	10,000
May	1997	260	8,000
June	1997	200	6,000
July	1997	130	4,000
Total			34,000

Numbers decreased steadily after July, following the onset of the rainy season, but during and after the rains, there was still an average of about 1,000 refugees coming to the Thai border each month.

Given the estimated figure of 20,000 Shan refugees coming to Thailand in April and May 1996, plus at least a further 10,000 fleeing steadily throughout the rest of the year, together with the estimated 34,000 in March-July 1997, and at least another 6,000 in the second half of the year, this means that approximately 80,000 Shan refugees have fled to Thailand in the last two years.

SITUATION OF THE REFUGEES IN THAILAND

Thai policy towards Shan refugees

Regrettably, the Thai government continues to deny refuge for those persons fleeing human rights abuses in Shan State. Shan refugees fleeing to Thailand have been repeatedly pushed back across the border by Thai authorities, and unlike refugees from several other ethnic minority groups in Burma, Shan refugees receive no assistance from international aid groups. (See Appendix 3, map of refugee camps along Thai-Burma border, and Appendix 4, newspaper article describing plight of Shan refugees.)

The result of the Thai policy has meant that until the present, any Shan refugees fleeing to Thailand have been forced to try and survive as illegal migrants. The risks and difficulties this involves have compounded their suffering.

"No refugees"

Up until now, there has been no official Thai acknowledgement of the huge influx of Shan refugees over the last two years. Foreign Embassy staff and UNHCR representatives who have questioned local Thai officials in Chiang Mai province about the large numbers of refugees arriving since April 1996, have been told that only the usual migrant labourers from Shan State have been coming across to work in farms and other worksites.

Given the eyewitness reports from the border crossing points of unusually high numbers of Shans crossing over in the early months of 1996 and 1997, and repeated large scale arrests of refugees that have occurred near the border, it is highly unlikely that the Thai authorities are not aware of the exodus caused by the forced relocation. It can only be assumed that as long as the official Thai policy is to deny asylum for Shan refugees, it is expedient to deny that the problem exists.

Fear of arrest

For most refugees arriving in Thailand, the main fear is that they will be arrested for illegal entry. The punishment for this is a 1-month prison sentence or a fine of about 2,000 baht.

During 1996, there were repeated arrests of refugees arriving in Thailand by Thai police either near the border or on the way to Chiang Mai and Bangkok.

Since the onset of the economic crisis in Thailand in the latter part of 1997, and the resulting Thai government policy to push out illegal migrants, there have been increased crackdowns along routes from the border, and at worksites in towns, and this has greatly increased the climate of fear among refugees trying to survive in Thailand.

Exploitation

Because of their illegal status, all of the refugees are at risk of exploitation by unscrupulous agents and traffickers. Particularly in danger are girls and young women.

In the third week of February of 1998, a woman refugee from Keng Kham, aged 25, who had been working on a farm west of Fang for several months, was approached by a motorcycle-taxi driver at Fang market. He offered her a job for 3,500 baht a month. She agreed to go with him, and he handed her over to another man, who paid him 8,000 baht. She was taken in a car down to Bangkok, and then down to a high-rise building near the sea. She was locked in the ground floor, where there were about 40 other women and girls from Shan State. They were all refugees from

areas of forced relocation, such as Lai Kha, Murng Nai, Keng Kham and Keng Tong. The youngest was a girl of 13. The women were locked up all the time, and only let out when male customers took them out at night. Fortunately for the woman from Keng Kham, she was able to escape after a week and return to Fang. Within two days of arriving back in Fang, the motorcyclist and agent from Bangkok came to find her at her former workplace, but luckily she had already moved on.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF REFUGEES IN THAILAND

"In Thailand there are many people from Shan State now working in lychee orchards, in cultivation, in construction sites, and also in shops working dishes...almost every shop, every house has Shan servants now..." (KHRG interview with monk from Lai Kha, Aug 31, 1997)

Shan refugees arriving in 1996 and 1997 have ended up mostly on farms in Chiang Mai or Mae Hong Son provinces, or on construction sites in towns such as Chiang Mai or Bangkok. The main difference between these refugees and the usual migrant labourers from Burma is that the refugees generally consist of whole families including young children and grandparents, whereas migrant labourers tend to be mostly working adults without dependents. This has made it very difficult for the refugees to survive. Even if the adults can earn a (usually irregular) wage on the site, it is extremely low and must be used to support their children or elderly relatives as well as themselves.

Conditions in rural areas

Thai farmers in the border provinces have in recent years increasingly relied on migrant labour, and many Shans have long been employed in farms and orchards along the Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai borders. Thus, when large numbers of Shan refugees fled into Thailand over the last two years, many headed first to stay with friends and relatives in border agricultural communities.

Farm workers tend to stay in huts out in the fields. Wages range from 30 to 100 baht a day, but the work is seasonal and sporadic. Many refugees who tried to survive on farms were later forced to move to cities in the hope that could survive better with construction work.

Refugees interviewed on farms stated that they hardly left their worksite in case they were arrested by police, who would often patrol the roads. They would slip out only to buy supplies from local markets. When they were ill, they were also unwilling to go to Thai hospitals, and preferred to buy medicine to treat themselves.



Shan refugees, including a 70-year old woman, sheltering in a lychee orchard at the border west of Fang, northern Thailand (February 1997)



Shan refugees fleeing forced relocation in Lai Kha, who arrived at this construction site in Chiang Mai in April 1997.
In their group of 100 refugees, 60 were children.

Conditions on construction sites

Wages on construction sites are about 70-80 baht per day for women and 100-120 baht for men. However, the wage for simply digging ditches or collecting rubbish around a site can be as low as 35 baht. Work is also often only available for as little as 10 days a month.

Workers are usually paid every 15 days, at which time "police protection fees" of 50-100 baht are deducted. Workers also tend to buy food and supplies on credit from the company store on the construction site, so that very little cash is actually received on pay-day.

Large numbers of workers live together in corrugated iron or bamboo shacks at the construction sites. Members of several families may live crowded together in one room, where food is also cooked. Shared makeshift latrines and washing huts are usually located next to the living quarters.

Illness is a major problem for refugees at construction sites. Stomach disorders and skin infections owing to unsanitary living conditions are common, as well as malaria. If the main breadwinner falls ill, the rest of the family has to borrow from other members of the worksite community in order to have enough to eat. Many of the refugees do not dare go to local Thai hospitals, and simply try to treat themselves with over-the-counter medicine.

The effects of the 1997 economic crisis on Shan refugees

Already by mid-1997, the work situation for Shan refugees had become increasingly difficult. The constant influxes of refugees arriving in the border areas meant that there was less agricultural work available, and in the towns, the high numbers of refugees competing for work meant that it was an "employers' market". With a constant source of cheap labour available, employers found it easier to cheat their workers, for example letting workers work for one or more months without pay, then calling the police to come and arrest them.

In the second half of 1997, the economic crisis began to affect construction projects. In Chiang Mai, construction began to slow down on the large housing estates in the outlying areas of the town, where thousands of migrant workers had been working. Many employers stopped paying their workers.

At the end of 1997, in an attempt to solve their economic problems and create jobs for the increasing numbers of Thai unemployed, the Thai government began drawing up plans to repatriate the estimated one million migrant workers inside Thailand, including the approximate 800,000 migrants from Burma. There began to be large-scale crackdowns in work-sites around the country, and pushbacks of migrants to the border.

In Chiang Mai, there have been repeated raids on construction sites since the beginning of 1998. Some groups of illegal migrants have been sent back to the border and allowed to disperse on the Thai side. Some groups have actually been repatriated into the hands of Burmese officials at the border crossing of Nong Ook.

On January 20, 1998, a group of 60 Shans who had been repatriated officially were forced by SPDC troops to go to Murg Ton, and then on to the Salween River at Ta Sarng, where they were made to work by SPDC soldiers from IB no. 65 at a gravel-pit, splitting stones for a construction company.

An impending crisis

In spite of the economic problems in Thailand, and the resulting shortage of jobs and increased police crackdowns on migrants, refugees are continuing to pour in from the areas of relocation inside Shan State. Several thousand have already arrived in January and February of 1998. They state that they were aware of the problems in Thailand, but they had no other choice to survive.

At the same time, the Shan refugees inside Thailand who have been pushed back to the border are unable to return home and are continuing to seek refuge in the border areas.

With the agricultural communities at the northern border already saturated with the tens of thousands of Shan refugees who have fled over the last two years, there is now simply no work available for the new arrivals and the situation has become critical. Urgent measures are required to deal with this impending humanitarian crisis on the Thai-Shan border.

CONCLUSION

This report has attempted to detail the suffering caused by this unprecedented forced relocation program in Central Shan State. Over three hundred thousand people have been dispossessed of their ancestral lands, cultural heritage and livelihood. The effects of this relocation program will be felt for generations.

The social upheaval caused by the forced relocations is also affecting the rest of Burma. Already facing rice shortages and social unrest, Burma can ill afford its scorched earth policy in Central Shan State's fertile "rice bowl" and the creation of hundreds of thousands of newly internally displaced. If this forced relocation program is allowed to continue, it will not only further destabilize Burma, it will also continue to adversely affect Thailand and Burma's other neighbours.

CALL FOR ACTION

SHRF calls on ASEAN, the United Nations, and other concerned international bodies to pressure the Burmese military regime to stop the forced relocation program and extrajudicial killings in Shan State and allow the displaced villagers to return home without further abuse.

In addition, SHRF calls on the Royal Thai Government to allow the Shans fleeing this relocation program access to safe refuge in Thailand and the rights to receive humanitarian assistance until such abuses have stopped.

TRANSLATION OF RELOCATION ORDER

Confidential

Township Law and Order Restoration Council

Ke See

Ref. no. 569/016/2-5 TLORC

Date: 1996 July 17

Chairman

Village Tract Law and Order Restoration Council

Murng Narng

Subject: Relocation to Murng Norng concentration village

Ref: 1) (no. of radio message)
2) (")

1. In accordance with the radio messages received, the movement of the following villages of Murng Narng village tract to Murng Norng must be completed by July 22, 1996.

No. Village	houses	population
1. Wan It	63	408
2. Wan Nar	39	301
3. Murng Porn	26	204
4. Norng Wo	47	330
5. Norng Tao	33	193
6. Wan Norng	64	350
7. Nam Maw Sai	10	157
8. Nam Lin	36	38
9. Nam Pan	41	292
10. Wan Long (Khok Nam)	104	706
11. Mark Na	15	104
12. Pa Lerng	38	274
13. Look Khar	20	112

2. The conditions of the movement of the above villages must be reported to the Township Law and Order Restoration Council by July 22, 1996.

(signed)

Chairman (on behalf)

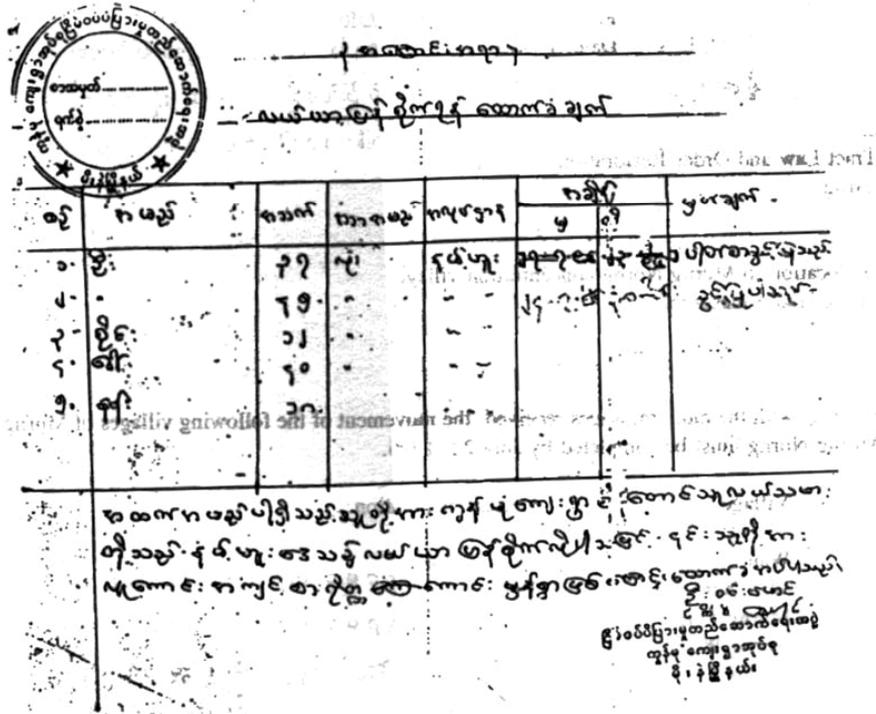
Copies to:

- Commander, Light Infantry Battalion 514, Ke See Camp
- Commander, Light Infantry Battalion 514, Murng Nawng Camp
- Head of Immigration and People's Labour Dept., Ke See
- Chairman, Village tract Law and Order Restoration Council, Murng Nawng (to resettle and take care of villagers that have been relocated)
- office copy

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2

Example of a SLORC "pass" permitting relocated villagers to back to work at their old village for a limited time.



Translation

Subject
Recommendation for returning to farm

No.	Name	Age	Father	Work Place	Time Period		Remark
					From	To	
1	U	37	Loong	Nam Hoo	17. 7. 96	23. 7. 96	Permitted for 1 week. Permitted.
2	U	45	Loong	"	24. 7. 96	30. 7. 96	
3	Sai	12	Loong	"			
4	Daw	40	Loong	"			
5	Nang	18	Loong	"			

Above are villagers of Kun Mong who are willing to go back to the work at their farms at Nam Hoo. I hereby certify that they are people of good character.

U Win Maung
Chairman
Law and Order Restoration Council
Kun Mong Village. Tract
Murng Nai Township

APPENDIX 3

BURMESE BORDER CAMP LOCATIONS WITH POPULATION FIGURES February, 1998



BORDER

Hundreds starving after fleeing Burma

No help coming from govt or private bodies

Subin Khuenkaew
Mae Hong Son

Hundreds of ethnic minority people who recently escaped from fighting in Burma into Thailand are now starving with many children suffering from diarrhoea and malaria.

The human train of suffering surged over the border on Monday and took refuge near Pang Yon, a village in Tambon Na Poo Pong, Pang Ma Pha district, after fighting erupted between Burmese troops and Shan rebels near the border, said a Thai border official.

Most refugees are facing food and water shortages, said the official who added many of the children are suffering from acute diarrhoea and malaria which have spread through their temporary shelter.

So far there has been no help from government or private organisations, the official said.

"The refugees are waiting for help from state and private organisations. They lack food and water. Many children have fallen ill."

Meanwhile, border sources said about 100 Burmese soldiers from the 525th Battalion on Monday entered Thailand at Thong Na village in Tambon Na Poo Pom, about two kilometres from the common border.

The group reportedly sought permission from the village headman to pass through to a Burmese village, but the request was turned down.

The group retreated into Burma after learning a Thai border patrol unit was heading towards the border village, said the sources.

A Shan State Army source said yesterday about 180 of its guerrillas had launched attacks on Burmese soldiers at a checkpoint near Ho Mong town on February 11, killing two and seriously wounding five others.

The guerrillas wanted to seize some government-controlled areas in Ho Mong so they could retrieve firearms hidden in the town, the source said.

The rebels reportedly hid a large quantity of war weapons in Ho Mong before their former leader, Khun Sa, surrendered to the Burmese junta two years ago.

The surrender was reportedly made under a deal that Khun Sa had to end his armed resistance to the government and give up drug trafficking.

APPENDIX 5

List of villages relocated in each township, with approximate number or households in brackets.

KUN HING TOWNSHIP (Relocated 1996-1998)

Villages relocated: 185
Households relocated: 9,551

Keng Lom Tract (Relocated to Kali and Nam Mor Ngern)

Keng Lom (220)
Nong Leng (37)
Nar Keng (45)
Nar Kae (42)
Barng Sak (52)
Koon Kui (32)
Nam ba Man (46)
Sai Khao Orn (23)
Nar Worn (10)
Sai Leng (15)
Nar Mark Khor (35)
Nar Beng (6)
Kong Kae (16)
Bang Wart (17)
Wan Khai (8)
Huay Or (12)
Nar Long (30)
Barng Hang (23)
Nam Lin Ood (26)
Barng Ern (40)
Barng Harn (15)
Nam Mor Huay Toom (17)
Mai Hen Lao (36)
Warn Bae (32)
Wan Mai (20)
Huay Barng (60)
Bar Sar (34)
Keng Kham Long (180)
Nar Ler (20)
Warn Ho Tar (46)
Warn Karng Nar (38)
Wan Kat (20)
Nar Boi (40)
Ho Barng (20)
Nong Wo (55)
Wan Mat (20)

Warn Lao Tract (relocated to Kun Hing)

Warn Lao (330)
Beng Kharn (220)
Koong Sar (100)

Nam Jar (80)
Koot Boong (52)
Nar Sarn (20)
Nar Mor (15)
Hong Kep (30)
Mai Sarn Kham (120)
Barng Bek (100)
Loong Mor (150)
Nar Mon (120)
Nam Khae (50)
Koon Lek (25)
Warn Khai (18)
Nar Hoi (20)
Koong Kart (100)
Ho Ten (20)
Koon Kek (15)
Nong Khon (20)
Barng Hok (200)
Huay Perng (30)
Huay Korn (13)
Nam Hoi (20)
Nam Mon (100)
Nar Wai (100)
Koong Sin (50)
Nong Mai (20)

Ho Yarn Tract (Relocated to Kun Hing)

Warn Ho Yarn (160)
Koong Larng (50)
Ho Nar (20)
Ho Loi (15)
Nam Boon (100)
Sar Lar (30)
Mai See Lee (20)
Huay Or (15)
Nawng Khorn (120)
Hang Lem (20)
Nar Khoo (85)
Warn Bae (27)
Nar Khark (38)
Bar Pang (20)
Sar Harng (27)
Nar Tee (22)
Warn Tong (220)

Keng Lom Orn (180)
Lai Ha (20)
Nam Men (50)
Kat Da (20)
Barng Ler (180)
Koon Keng (20)
Wan Pai (25)
Barng Ern (50)
Koon Weng Pyem (20)

Koon Bu Tract (relocated to Kun Hing)

Warn Koon Bu (87)
Barng Kha (25)
Nam Kham (45)
Pak Lern (40)
Nar Kae (55)
Kio King (37)
Nam Koom (29)
Nam Barng (57)
Nar Jern (32)
Mark Bit (18)
Loi Yarng (57)
Tai Nai (38)

Loi Keng Tract (relocated to Kun Hing)

Warn Loi Keng (68)
Koon Jong (38)
Koon Kae (33)
Warn Karng (52)
Ho Ha (42)
Kart Kook (87)
Nar Kio (49)
Nar Lar (37)
Nar Keng (76)
Nar Koon (51)
Koon Khar (46)
Nar Kong (36)
Nar Sai (42)
Koon Long (137)
Kio Keng (40)
**Nar Teng Tract
(relocated to Kun Hing)**
Warn Wo Long (87)

Nar Khar Long (38)
Nar Tor (47)
Warn Berng (39)
Soon Sarng (9)
Hai Ker (47)
Nam Kong (30)
Nar Bao (50)
Nar Khar Orn(20)

**Nar Boi Tract
(relocated to Kun Hing)**

Warn Nar Boi (70)
Warn Lao (32)
Nong Wo (34)
Weng Koom (15)
Ho Ha Mark Jok (25)
Koon Ban (15)
Warn Pit (40)
Huay Hok (15)
Nam Kham (40)
Tar Sai (15)
Nam Oon (12)
Nam Mor Tam(15)

**Sai Khao Tract
(relocated to Kun Hing)**

Warn Sai Khao (80)
Sai Moon (32)
Koon Sar(18)
Koon Keng (10)
Pang Kok (40)
Mai Mor Lao (25)
Nar Yarng (40)
Mark Khee Noo (38)

Mark Larng (26)
Nam Hoo Barng Part(25)
Nam Tok (18)
Nar Wong (10)
Warn Huay (20)
Norng Khoon (20)
Nam Hoo(43)
Barng Wart (36)
Wan Kang (20)

**Weng Phui Tract
(relocated to Kun Hing)**

Warn Weng Phui (46)
Barng Hok (8)

Barng Ern (48)
Nar Pai (15)
Nar Long (40)
Nam Orn(18)

**Sai Murng Tract
(relocated to Kali and Nam
Mor Ngern)**

Warn Sai Murng (100)
Beng Khar (15)
Huay Poo(20)
Nar Mor (14)
Bar Pa (20)
Nar Jok (16)
Huay Mark Pa (25)
Nar Bor(20)

**Loi Khio Tract
(relocated to Kali and Nam
Mor Ngern)**

Warn Loi Khio (200)
Mark Jok (40)
Nar Nong (32)
Look Long (30)
Loi Khio Orn (70)
Nong Neng (60)
Beng Long (80)
San Mark Nar (29)
Khio Tong(50)

**Nar Mon Tract
(relocated to Kun Hing)**

Warn Nar Mon (220)
Nar Jae (150)
Nar Bar Wong (100)
Nar Wee (80)
Nar Long (75)
Nar Ho Kho (150)
Koong Larng(100)
Nong Kham(20)

**NAM ZARNG TOWNSHIP
(Relocated 1996-1998)**

Villages relocated: 181
Households relocated: 7,296

**Nam Zarng Tract
(relocated to Nam Zarng)**

Koong Jong (20)
Kong Hong (120)
Koon Keng (80)

**Murng Jid Tract
(relocated to Kong Yao and
Murng Jid)**

Wan Heng (60)
Don Keng (40)
Ho Na (30)
Oo Mang (20)
Nong Wo (10)
Nam Mor Pan(20)

**Wan Nong-Koong Mong
Tract
(relocated to Nam Zarng)**

Na Or (30)
Wan Nong (20)
Koong Mong (20)
Wan Koong (22)
Koong Sar (40)
Nong Terk (35)
Hai Oi (37)
Nam Hoo (15)
Koon Sang (42)
Koon Teng (18)
Ba Lai (217)

Loi Oon (25)
Koong Mert (18)
Koong Niu (12)
Wan Yon (16)
Tak Let (47)
Nong Wo (53)
Wan Heng (59)
Loi Pui (46)
Pa Son(80)

**Nong Hee Tract
(relocated to Nam Zarng)**

Nam Khai (42)
Loi Seng (30)
Sang Wan (20)
Wan Bang (70)
Nam Hoo (50)
Nong Leng (80)
Loi Tao (33)
Wan Hoi (39)
Loi Ngern Orn (100)
Nam Warn (35)
Nong Ing (22)
Wan Bang (25)
Koong Pang Tai (35)
Bak Nam (9)
Nam Wo (120)

**Nar Boi Tract
(relocated to Nam Zarng
and Kho Lam)**

Nam Ma (25)
Nar Oon (30)
Loi Weng (75)
Koong Sim (32)
Hang Lin (45)
Mak Lang Neo(18)
Tao Lai (23)
Nam Mor Ood (39)
Kart Ler (15) (burned)
Nong Kwai (20)
Sam Jong (20)
Koong Yom (25) (burned)
Ton Hoong(25) (burned)

**Loi La Tract
(relocated to Nam Zarng
and Kho Lam)**

Loi La (120)
Bong Lao (40)
Bang Sar (40)
Kam Zen (25)
Kong Hom (120) (Palaung)

Sop Hoo (28)
Nam Hoo Kang (32)
Wan Khai (41)
Nong Khai(24)
Nam Kat (30)
Ho Mong (45)
Ho Jong (30)
Wan Yord (8)
Si Sor Ya Khae (50)
Wan Koong (10)
Wan Barng Kor (28)
Nong Khio (32)
Koong Sang (24)
Ter Ler (15)
Kam Khwai (8)
Nong Mot (16)
Wan Loi (30)
Koong Kat (40)
Wan Beng (35)
Hui Long Sao (20)
Bak Ha (22)
Mai Hai (40)
Kong Hak (20)
Ho Joi (21)
Teng Kham (25)
Tor Soi (17)
Nam Lin (17)
Nong Wo (67)
Nam Wan (26) (burned)
Bang Sa (65) (burned)
Nam Kwa (25)
Nam Hoo (16)
Koong Sa (13)
Koong Keng (47)
Bang Boi (21)
Koong Jan (16) (burned)

Keng Kham On (42)
Nong Tao (30)
Koong Ai (58)
Wan Jong (15)
Koong Keng (80)
Koong Lang (32)
Loi Yoi (30)
Bang Bao (60)
Koong Kham (30)
Barng Kham(30)

**Mak Mong Mon Tract
(relocated to Nam Zarng)**

**Ton Hoong Tract
(relocated to Kho Lam)**

Wan Ton Hoong (60)
Mork Zili (20)
Koong Yom (18)
Sarm Jong (19)
Nam Zer (22)
Wo Zong (16)
Wan Mong (10)
Mak Lang (80)
Wan Mai (75)
Wan Khai (20)
Wan Beng (27)
Kat Sa (36)
Kap Sang (30)
Wan Heng (18)
Mak Khee Noo (20)
Wan Mai Koong Sa (23)
Mak Perng Tonlong (40)
Nar Bong (35)
Wan Koong (25)
Ba Kang (18)
Loi Tong (32)
Kong Hom (189)
Mor Som (61) (burned)
Kang Khai (14)
Nong Wan (25)
Wan Murng (32)
Wan Jong (35)
Tor Ler (45)
Nong Kwai(40)

**Hai Lai Tract
(relocated to Kho Lam)**

Hai Lai (25)
Hoi Her (15)
Wan Koong (20)

Loi Neng (100)
Loi Sao (60)
Tin Loi (50)
Loi Ngern (220)
Wan Barng(80)

**Kho Ood Tract
(relocated to Hai Neng)**

Wan Kho Ood (45)
Ho Na (20)
Ho Kho (20)
Wan Yon(5)
Nar Loi (32)
Wan Mai (60)

Ho Loi (23)
Wan Tar (20)
Wan Hang Hat (23)
Koong Mak Keng (35)
Wan Tao (28)
Loi Pui (30)
Bang Sim (40)
Nam Lin Long (35)
Nong Pa (180)
Na Lor (65)
Wan Kong (10)
Wan Nang (50)

Wan Kart (30)
Nam Lin (10)
Pa Ngab (200) (Palaung)
Moi Tor (40) (burned)

**Ho Nong Tract
(relocated to Kho Lam)**
Wan Tard (45)
Na Wan (30)
Toom Khai (25)
Koong Mong (20)
Mak Lang (15)

Nong Kwai (70)
Ho Nam (40)
Nam Lin (36)
Nong Bae (20)
Koong Bao (30)
Khok Nam (18)
Nor Hai (36)
Koong Kat (45)
Tar Sai(20)

LAI KHA TOWNSHIP (relocated 1996-1998)

Villages relocated: 201
Households relocated: 8,735

Parng Sarng Tract (relocated to Parng Phone)

Wan Ban (50)
Ho Nam (50)
Nar Loi(30)
Nam Nor (30)
Zang Kham (20)
Wan Na (20)
Phak Koom (20)
Loi Sai (32)
Pa Kang (52)
Kong Hak (48)
Nam Hoo Hai (54)
Koon Kok (24)
Wan Hui(300) (Palaung)
Kong Ai (16)
Khai Ton(22)
Yala (24) (Palaung)
Wan Khai (25)
Harng Nam (7) (Palaung)
Nar Oon(10)

Wan Heng Tract (relocated to Parng Phone)

Nong Yar Sai (22)
Wan Heng (52)
Nong Koong (14)
Wan Mai (16)
Ho Hong Mok Jam (18)
Ho Nong (33)
Na Yong (67)
Wan Jong (26)

Bang Tet Taew (15)
Wan Bang(150)

**Wan Sarng Tract
(relocated to Mark Lang
and Lai Kha)**
Ho Khai (44)
Kho Zai Wan Sarng (100)
Kong Kham (42)
Ho Ten (28)
Kong Hoong (35)
Mak Lang Kong (20)
Mak Keng (20)
Wan Mon (30)
Wan Hai (45)
Nam Ba Mong (20)
Koong Sar(40)

Wan Ler Tract (relocated to Parng Phone)

Mor Sem (22)
Koong Bao (32)
Nam Mae Jan (20)
Nam Hoo Lek (16)
Nam Tong (52)
Nong Mai (26)
Loi Kook Nam Kok (34)
Nong Seng (32)
Bang Yong (65)
Khai Kharn (40)
Kart Yang (25)
Khai Ton (20)
Khai Tui(20)

Nong Kaw Tract (relocated to Mark Lang and Lai Kha)

Wan Ta (80)
Koong Kat (40)
Wan Mai (18)
Nong Ker (25)
Koong Phak Tao (45)
Koong Keng (35)
Wan Book (22)
Wan Boong Ker (20)
Mak Lang (33)
Koong Lin (34)
Wan Wan(30)

Wan Yerng Tract (relocated to Lai Kha)

Ho Weng (10)
Phak Lern (15)
Pala Lern See (60)
Bang Wo (8)
Koong Lang (13)
Nong Leng (20)
Bang Tan(15)

Na Mang Tract (relocated to Mark Lang and Lai Kha)

Wan Moong (56)
Hard Lee(22)
Bang Samoeng (34)

See Koong (21)
Koong Jong (29)
Wan Sarng (11)
Koon Keng (30)
Kher Nim (40)
Wan Tok (37)
Kho Hai (22)
Na Bang (36)
Nam Lin (32)
Wan Koong (41)
Wan Jae (186) (Palaung)
Wan Nam Toong (22)
Jang Wan (80)
Tak Let (60)
Nam Men (25)
Ho Kho (40)
Ter Long (30)
Nong Pherk (50)
Nam Mo (200)
Sarm Kha (20)
Koong Tee (30)
Koon Sai (70)
Nong Ler(20)
Na Mang (70)
Wan Boong(75)
Wan Jan (60)
Khok Ner (20)
Ter Leng (82)
Nong Kor (100)
Wan Boong (15)
Ton Hoong (90)
See Koong (50)
Nong Ler (20)
Ho Hoong (45)
Wan Hui (30)
Ba Mai (20)
Ba Moi(20)
Wan Look (30)
Koon Ban(45)

**Nar Yorn Tract
(relocated to Mark Lang
and Lai Kha)**
Wan Sai Khao (35)
Wan Boong (37)
Wan Koong (62)

**Hai Seng Tract
(relocated to Lai Kha)**
Wan Long Hai Seng (50)
Wan Long Kat Kao (35)
Wan Look (40)
Kang Oon (100)
Nong Zem (60)
Kong Wet (15)
Hai Seng Wan Mai(25)
Koon Nar (20)
Wan Tong (100)
Mak Kok (20)
Nong Tao(30)
Nong Wan(32)

**Tard Mok Tract
(relocated to Parng Phone)**
Tard Mork (35)
Koon Hoong (20)
Nong Long(20)
Khai Ton (30)
Nam Toon (20)
Loi Koi (31)
Mak Lang (32)
Koong Bao (45)
Khai Kharn (39)
Ho Lom (33)
Nong Mai (30)
Nong Book (31)
Nong Mae Jan (82)
Goong Samerng(20)
Ba Yen (20)
Lin Leng (209)
Na Yong (21)
Kho Sor (20)
Koong Kok(22)
Nam Kok (12)
Koong Mae Seng (20)
Koong Mot (34)
Na Sarn (22)
Nam Ler (29)

Koon Hoong (54)
Koong Ka (24)
Pa Ser (100)
Wan Mon (150)
Na Yong (80)
Na Sarn (150)

Mak Tee (20)
Wan Hai (75)
Nam Hoong (60)
Wan Book(20)

**Wan Thi Tract
(relocated to Parng Phone)**
Ho Mee (48)
Ba La (15)
Nam Oon (47)
Nong Wo (37)
Koong Ban (45)
Wan Kherng (32)
Pa Bong (36)
Nong Kern (50)
Sisor Yakhae (57)
Salai Loi (28)
Loi Tao (32)
Bang Sa (36)
Ho Nam Long Tor (47)
Koong Pak Hee (58)
Kook Nam Ho Khor (37)
Zalai Khum (47)
Mak Mong Sem (38)
Wan Thi (32)
Zalai Wan Long (40)
Khok Nam Hoo Khae (12)
Nong Ho (32)
Ho Nam (57)
Nam Ton (22)
Nam Mor Long (24)
Na Nai (45)
Tong Hiu (70)
Nong Kham (63)
Nong Hoi (25)
Nong Kern (70)
Wan Boong (15)
Wan Hui (40)
Kong Wet (60)
Koong Mai Hai (30)
Nam Hoo Kae (20)
Bang Sang (80)

Wan Mai (110)
Wan Ler (250)
Na Boi (39)
Nong Ka(24)

KE SEE TOWNSHIP (Relocated 1996-1998)

Villages relocated: 364
Households relocated: 11,663

Wan Khem Tract (relocated to Ke See)

Wan Mai (15)
Wan Bang (10)
Kong Kham (30)
Pang Bo (20)
Nar Mon (15)
Nam Lin (18)
Na Ton (30)
Pak Hee(8)
Wan Khem (95)
Koong Sar (15)
Wan Keng (10)
Wan Bor (20)
Wan Nim(30)
Na Toon (35)
Na Khao Lerng (30)
Wan Jong (30)
Bang Ngoo (25)
Bang Lor (15)
Nar Kor (30)
Nong Som (40)
Beng Sai (3)
Mak Mer(6)
Wan Mon(2)

Khok Sang Tract (relocated to Ke See)

Nong Khar (40)
Nam Lin (25)
Bang Lor (15)
Loong Zam (15)
Nam Bio (20)
Loi Myat(20)
Bang Wo (40)
Bang Khai Long(20)
Kong Mon (18)
Par Sim (5)
Nam Book (30)
Nam Oot (40)
Khok Sang(80)

Bang Zae Tract (relocated to Ke See)

Bang Zae (40)
Nam Tek (40)

Nam Khok (40)
Bar Tep (40)
Nam Kor (50)
Hang Ter (40)
Wan Zong (60)
Mak Man (50)
Nam Zalor (40)
Nam Zaled (40)
Ba Long (40)
Koong Med (15)
Loi Yoi (25)
Ban Mai Kae (30)
Kong Moo (32)
Na Bang (75)
Pa Som(28)

Nong Som Tract (relocated to Ke See)

Ho Kho (20)
Loi Sai (30)
Koong Kang (20)
Kiu Kern (12)
Loi Mod (20)
Nai Loi (20)
Som Balong (40)
Nong See (20)
Bang Khang (25)
Look Long (20)
Hui Koon (16)
Nam Khai (15)
Nam Zoong (20)
Nam Kok (20)
Wan Lak(50)
Koong Ler (30)
Khok Noi (30)
Ho Nar (20)
Pai Mong (15)
Nam Ho (15)
Loi Pui (17)
Loi Tong Loi (40) (Palaung)
Pak Ler (45)
Pai Mork (40)
Nam Tong Kep (30)
Wan Koong(30)
Loi Tong Tai (40)
Huay Hok(10)

Murng Kao Tract (relocated to Ke See)

Mak Hoo (60)
Nong Bek (40)
Bang Yom (30)
Nam Zom (5)
Mai Hoong Lerng (40)
Hang Hai (40)
Wan Koong (30)
Nong Hee (30)
Koong Lom (30)
Hin Lom (30)
Son Mon (40)
Mai Hoong Khio (30)
Mai Hoong Lon (70)
Kong Jam (30)
Nar Khio Lerng (40)
Nar Toon (10)
Wan Mor (10)
Look Koot (30) (Palaung)
Huay Hok (30)
Koong Bek(15)

Keng Lern Tract (relocated to Ke See)

Keng Lern (50)
Nam Hoo (40)
Wan Met (30)
Khee Kar (50)
Mork Jam (20)
Koong Kok (40)
Koong Sar (10)
Tak Led (20)
Ba Ling (10)
Wan Mor (20)
Bang Kham (20)
Nam Hoo (10)
Nam Hoo Nam Mor (40)
Huay Kok(40)

Ha Warn Tract (relocated to Ke See)

Wan Nim (40)
Ho Boong (10)

Koon Hoong (40)
Nong Ho (20)
Na Par (40)
Koong Kor (40)
Nam Bok (40)
Kard Weng (20)
Koong Teb (10)
Bang Mong (20)
Wan Kharn (10)
Nim Zom (10)
Ha Warn (50)
Wan Zon (40)
Mak Man(30)
Na Bang (30)

**Wan Zad Tract
(relocated to Ke See)**

Wan Zad (30)
Wan Jong (40)
Nong Kor (15)
Kiu Tong (20)
Koong Niu (30)
Loi Sang (30)
Loi Pui (40)
Ba Kao (15)
Na Lao (20)
Ho Kho (50)
Wan Koong (40)
Mak Keng (10)
Mak Lang (15)
Khong Long(40)

**Murng Nang Tract
(relocated to Murng
Nawng)**

Wan It (63)
Wan Nar (39)
Murng Porn(26)
Norng Wo (47)
Norng Tao (33)
Wan Norng (64)
Nam Maw Sai (10)
Nam Lin(36)
Nam Pan (41)
Wan Long (104)
Mark Na (15)
Pa Lerng (38)
Look Khar (20)
Wan Ban (45)
Wan Kard (53)
Loi Hoon (26)
Kong Wet (30)
Mark Wao (12)

Nam Oop (15)
Wan Oi (25)
Ho Bong (20)
Bang Lok (36)
Huay Bok (8)
Kong Khar(32)

**Wan Wa Tract
(relocated to Murng
Nawng)**

Wan Wa (54)
Koong Weng (35)
Koon Wo (20)
Kham Jong (20)
Kham Long (20)
Ho Khai (60)
Nam Hoo (40)
Ba Hak (35)
Na Lao (50)
Wan Mai(43)
Kong Kham(20)

**Murng Nawng Tract
(relocated to Murng
Nawng)**

Na Karng (65)
Koon Nar (40)
Na Nyong (34)
Na Nam Kon (30)
Bang Loi Tong (80)
Na Zarng (40)
Nong Wo (30)
Na Lin Leng (25)
Ba Leng (38)
Long Ling (30)
Koong Zor (60)
Wan Loi (80)
Keng Hio (40)
Nong Zae (40)
Ba Lao(50)
Na Worn (50)
Koong Hai (30)
Long Zam (40)
Nong Yao(20)

**Wan Tong Tract
(relocated to Murng
Nawng)**

Wan Tong (80)
Pai Mong(30)
Nam Hoo Ngern (20)
Son Kuay(45)
Bek Sap (12)

Loi Kong (25)
Huay Or (8)
Nong Toon (15)
Wan Jong(60)

**Loong Yan Tract
(relocated to Murng
Nawng)**

Wan Jong (25) (burned)
Ba Kang (10)
Kher Nim (15)
Koong Tee (16)
Ter Tad (20) (burned)
Nam Mong (7) (burned)
Nam Boon (27) (burned)
Bang Hoong (30)
Ho Werng (14)
Kong Wet (30) (Palaung)
Loong Yan (35)
Na Mor (38)
Na Yerng (30)
Hin Tad (20)
Loi Noi (25)
Wan Sarn(36)
Kong Won (48)

**Murng Yang Tract
(relocated to Murng
Nawng)**

Murng Yang (60)
Khook Nam(46)
Nong Bang (150)
Nar Ted (36)
Wan Yord(30)
Look Ler (40)
Parng Peng (80)
Nyong Soi (30)
Na Hoi (25)
Hai Lai (15)
Koon Kok (30)
Wan Nong (15)
Kho Yom (20)
Kang Khai (15)
Koong Sang Mor (10)
Koong Kharn (15)
Koon Mong (10)
Koong Mong (30)
Mak Lang(5)

**Murng Yai Tract
(relocated to Parng Phone)**

Murng Yai (50)
Nam Lin (50)

Koong Nang Long (15)
Wan Phai (40)
Huay Long(15)
Koong Nang Orn (15)
Boong Long (20)
Mak Tee (30)
Wan Boong (20)
Bang Hai (10)
Huay Hok (20)
Zarm Erk (10)
Huay Tong Kao (10)
Hin He (40)
Wan Jong (20)
Koong Lang (30)
Kor Erk (5) (Palaung)
Nong Wo(40)
Oo Man (10) (Palaung)
Hai Seng(50)
Hang Na (40)
Bang Book (40)
Huay Keng(40)
Wan Khai (30)
Ho Hee (10) (Palaung)
Moo Nawng (5) (Palaung)
Norng Leng (10)
Koong Ler (40)
Nang Hoong (10)
Lin Bek (20)
Huay Tong Merk(20)
Nam Tong (30)
Wan Nam Jok (50)
Pa Jae (40)
Ba Khee (15)
Huay Keng (10)
Nar Sarn (13)
Huay Tong (10)
Kho Hee (8)
Nam Tong (30)
Loi Khor (15)
Koong Nim(10)
Sai Lae(20)
Wan Pong (20)
Hin Hae (15)
Nong Hoom Nong Leng(10)
Moon Nao Koong Ler (12)

**Nong Tao Tract
(relocated to Murng
Nawng)**
Nong Tao (200)
Kho Tee (40)
Koong Yang (50)
Mak Moong Yao (30)
Bang Kao (25)
Ho Hoo (25)
Zai Wai (50) (Palaung)
Loi Lerng (30)
Koon Sor(15)
Wan Loi (14)
Keng Hong (25)
Na Hoi Kong (18)
Na Sai (20)
Nong San (32)
Ho Karn (34)
Ba Lao (36)
Wan Long (56) (burned)
Wan Mai Koon Nyong (16)
Koong Mong (25)
Wan Mai Loi Nom(16)
(burned)

**Murng Lerm Tract
(relocated to Murng
Nawng)**
Murng Lerm (150)
Loi Len (50) (Palaung)
Ho Ho (15)
Ho Na (10)
Mak O (18)
Ba Kang (30)
Nong Mon (14)
Wan Jong (30)
Wan Long (50)
Lao Khok (36)
Nong Ba Look(20)
Hoong Khang (20)
Wan Nong Boo (28)
Wan Loi Sai(20)
Nong Ngern(20)

**Wan Zing Tract
(Relocated to Lai Kha)**
Phui Hur (30)
Koong Khet (80)
Wan Loi (150)
Wan Nai (70)
Wan Parng (150) (burned)
Nam Hoo (80)
Hoong Harng (20)
Wan Loi Tham (80)
Wan Long (30)
Wan Jong (25) (burned)
Sai Ket(25)
Koong Kang (30)
Wan Khook (20)
Ho Phai (50) (burned)
Erng Moo (30)
Perng Joong (30)
Wan Jong Tai (30)
Wan Look (40)
Wan Narng (50)
Wan Zing Orn (20)
Loi Tao (80) (burned)
Nong Bing (25)
Loi Lom (30)
Loi Lem (28)
Nong Bang (50)
Nong Ek(20)

MURNG KERNG TOWNSHIP

(relocated 1996-1998)

Villages relocated: 186
Households relocated: 8,681

Ham Ngai Tract (relocated to Ham Ngai)

Hai Ngern (160)
Zam Bong (200)
Koong Yong (140)
Pa Sar (60)
Khai San (65)
Loong Jam (276)
Na Ler (184)
Loi Sang (164)
Ho Pai (297)
Koong San (82)
Koong Bek (89)
Wan Lerng (127)
Ho Nong (92)
Nong Oon (267)
Wan Loi (82)
Koong Kham (124)
Nam Ood (30)
Nam Mon (20)
Koong Leng (20)
Wan Hae (22)
Wan Long (50)
Loi Sai (30)
Nong Tao(70) (Palaung)
Nar Mon (35)
Pa Lam (25)
Bang Nong (30)
Wang Merng (100)
Ban Niu(50)
Wan Bek(20)

Murng Khun Tract (relocated to Murng Kerng)

Wod Yak (45)
Koong Ler(20)
Na Boong (20)
Koong Jong (25)
Wan Pa (35)
Na Kharng (20)
Bang Lor (20)
Koong Mong(36)
Long Tang(25)
Wan Jong (20)
Nam Hoo Khae (15)
Ba Kang (20)
Koong Mak Teng(20)

Wan Po (30)
Mak Khee Noo (35)
Nam Hoo Zak (25)
Koong Nong (20)
Pak Pet (20)
Koong Mak Tee (18)
Bang Mai Hoong (16)
Koong Wan (15)
Koong Sai (20)
Ta Salay(18)
Kong Moo Leng (17)
Wan Keng (20)
Bang Hui Moong (20)
Koong Bek (17)
Tar Long (25)
Nam Tao (30)
Na Mak Wok(15)
Wan Bang (28)
Khee Khap(30)
Koong Salai (28)
Na Hui (80)
Mak Man (20)
Wan Loi (20)
Koong Nim (55)
Wan Bor (30)
Wan Nim (60)
Koong Samerng(40)
Khai Yerng (20)
Kham Perk (70)
Na Pet (28)
Wan Mai(20)
Ho Tab (50)
Wan Khom (30)
Sarm Eb (29)
Bang Wo (20)
Loi Lam (35)
Wan Jam (32)
Wan Tab (20)
Koong Ben(20)

Nong Laew Tract (relocated to Murng Kerng)

Nong Wo (20)
Nong Boon(45)
Koong Jong (40)
Koon Yuam (35)
Huay Yok (45)

Wan Huay (18)
Beng Sar (28)
Kang Noo Pai (35)
Bang Leng (50)
Terng Yao (20)
Loi Ham (25)
Huay Sim (48)
Wan Bang Ta Khong (30)
Wan Koong (10)
Wan Mong (30)
Koong Kor (35)
Kert Boo (45)
Nong Mern (30)
Wan Leng (40)
Koon Kok (35)
Wan Jong (20)
Koon Bon (25)
Khai Kharn (20)
Koong Teng (20)
Long Ling(20)
Khee Khor (30)
Nam Kerm(20)

Ho Na Tract (relocated to Murng Kerng)

Wan Jok (42)
Nam Hoo (28)
Bang Mai Hoon(37)g
Tor Niu (29)
Nong Bing(36)

Yang Loi Tract (relocated to Murng Kerng)

Yang Loi (267) (burned)
Loi Sang (87)
Koon Ban (180)
Nam Neb (65)
Sam Boon (48)
Hai Ngern (169)
Loi Mee (36) (burned)
Kong Kham (26)
Kong Sar (32)
Nam Hoo (22)
Sar Dor (18)
Nam Khoo (22) (burned)
Bang Pet (67) (burned)

Koong Ler (20)
Loi Peng(26)

**Wan Pui Tract
(relocated to Kard Pui)**

Wan Pui (47)
Wan Heng (20)
Wan Leng (60)
Wan Na (34)
Wan Na Boong (60)
Nong Kham (20)
Wan Ban (42)
Murng Lang On (20)
Bang Long (30)
Son Mon (29)
Ho Na (20)
Hui Noi (20)
Nai Lin (50)
Nam Hoo (25)
Nar Boong (30)
Murng Lang (100)
Mak Kon Wo (30)
Wan Hang (37)
Nam Ba Look (17)
Kong Hai (22)
Wan Jong (36)
Ter Leng(14)

**Tong Lao Tract
(relocated to Tong Lao)**

Ba Khar (20)
Nam Mor Ben (40)
Nam Ba Yang (50)
Nam Ba Lob (45)
Oom Tor (20)
Look Ba Kang (50)
Loi Lam (140)
Wan Moong (40)
Wan Huay (25)
Wan Leng (20)
Koon Kok(70)

**Kher Oong Oi Tract
(relocated to Kher Oong
Oi)**

Nam Khoom Long (78)
Nam Khoom Orn (37)
Bang Lor (38)
Loi Nang (42)
Nam Sim (25)
Zong Lao(22)
Nam Beng (47)
Look Kang (30)
Pa Leng (28)
Loi Nam Tao (27)

Nam Khai (42)
Loi Koong Wannai(28)

**Nong Yang Tract
(relocated to Nong Yang)**

Koong Kang (47)
Wan Kuay (38)

**Loi Leng Tract
(relocated to Loi Leng)**

Wan Loong Yon (54)
Bang Long (52)
Koong Lom(37)
Ya Tor (38)
Koong Sar (44)
Weng Leng (27)
Koong Jong(22)

**Murng Yon Tract
(relocated to Murng Yon)**

Nam Koom (67)
Ba Khar (33)
Kong Hai (49)
Huay Mor(12)

MURNG NAI TOWNSHIP (Relocated 1996-1998)

Villages relocated: 99

Households relocated: 3,870

**Ton Hoong Tract
(relocated to Ton Hoong)**

Nam Hoo (20)
Tar Koon (30)
Barng Khor (12)
Nong Ook (20)
Hwe Barng Kham (15)
Hwe Met(11)
Na Niu (13)
Barng Terng (7)
Nar Bor (57)
Koong Hak (38)
Nam Nerng(13)
Ho Yen(54)
Pak Ha(12)
Nam Oon(35)
Nam Tong (43)

Hwe Keng (17)
Koon Nar (38)
Nong Term(48)

**Koon Long Tract
(Relocated to Wiang Kao
and Ton Hoong)**

Nam Ma (57)
Wan Kart (86)
Terng Pak Hee (25)
Hwe Koon (40)
Na Wan Khong (25)
Khook Nam (5)
Nong Tao (60)
Koong Khor (20)
Nar Khai(20)
Nong Lao (10)

Wan Nong Nerm (26)
Hwe Mong(54)

**Nong Hee Tract
(relocated to Ton Hoong)**

Nong Nerm (154)
Ba Sar (157)
Nong Par (59)
Nam Toom Ner (67)
Nam Toom (40)
Nar Sarn (15)
Nar Yok (20)
Mork Pwe (10)
Nong Hee (15)
Ter Hong (80)
Bang Park (80)
Nam Kork (40)

Ho Ta (60)

**Koon Mong Tract
(relocated to Kong
Mongand**

Ton Hoong)

Na Hae (10)

Koong Lom (18)

Nam Hoo (30)

Loi Leng (16)

Ba Teb (10)

Tong Ing (18)

Koon Kao (20)

Koong Nyong (16)

Ho Ha (30)

Nong Meng Tract

(relocated to Murng Nai)

Koon Sai (40)

Na Loi (70)

Na Khar (25)

Wan Mai (43)

Koon Tong (20)

Bang Sar (32)

Loi Khwang (14)

Bang Yong(25)

Mai Hai Tract

(relocated to Murng Nai)

Ton Keng (20)

Ho Pai (27)

Hai Ker(70)

Na Bang Pai (4)

Mai Hai (16)

Nam Hoi (12)

Na Mak Zang (17)

Jong Koong (3)

Nam Salai(60)

Hai Noi Tract (relocated to

Nar Kharn)

Loi Len (37)

Loi Sai (45)

Loi Khio Tract (relocated to

Murng Nai)

Koong Long (85)

Nar Kharn Tract

(relocated to Nar Kharn)

Jong Koong (46)

Nar Mak Zang (31)

Ton Keng (38)

Wan Mak Lang (47)

Wan Bong (40)

Wan Loi Toon (140)

Wan Ho Pai (60)

Nong Bae (35)

Loi Ai (150)

Nam Mor Khae (75)

Lin Poo (27)

Wan Kala (80)

Khai Tonggi (100)

Bang Pet(25)

Koon Long Tract

(relocated to Ton Hoong)

Ho Koon (50)

Wan Kok Nam (10)

Wan Kart (75)

Terng Pak Hee (20)

Na Wan Khong (35)

Nong Lao (20)

Wan Na Leng (60)

Nam Ma (50)

Nam Pat (10)

Huay Hok (30)

Ho Ha (10)

Barng Kham (15)

Nong Tao(80)

LARNG KHER TOWNSHIP (Relocated 1996-1998)

Villages relocated:

31

Households relocated:

1,157

**Nong Long Tract (relocated
to Nong Long)**

Terng Kwang (60)

Nam Tok(30)

Hart Mai (20)

Barng Ken (50)

Hart Marn (10)

Nong Tao (17)

Nong Khok (15)

Boong Toon Ner (50)

Tong Jae (20)

Nam Tern (50)

Hui Zim(75)

**Wan Jid Tract (relocated to
Nong Longand Larng Kher)**

Nam Nor (60)

Na Khar (40)

Koong Sar (50)

Wan Mai (30)

Nong Tao (26)

Nong Tong Lor (22)

Wan Mai (30)

Wan Jid(80)

Nam Tai (40)

Wan Nong (10)

Nam Teng(15)

**Son Oi Tract (relocated to
Nong Long and Larng Kher)**

Son Oi (58)

Ho Ha (64)

Wan Jong(68)

Loi Por (27)

Na Mai (13)

Nong Oi(40)

**Hai Kwe Tract (relocated to
Nong Long)**

Hai Kwe (57)

Koong Mark Bin (10)

Loi Toon(20)

MURNG SU TOWNSHIP (Relocated 1996)

Villages relocated: 28
Households relocated: 697

**Murung Zarng Tract
(relocated to Murung Zarng)**
Wan Mong (20)
Wan Li (15)

Look Niu (22)
Wan Sarn (30)
Nar New (20)

Wan Parng Kongmu (30)
Parng Kharm Sai (38)
Wan Kyong (30)
Nam Yom (28)
Loi Waeng (30)
Norng Taw (20)

**Hai Par Tract (Relocated to
Hai Par)**
Murung Kharnng (35)
Nar Pae (10)
Norng Khaet (15)
Horng Lerk (10)
Ta Sarn Poo (30)
Koong Nim (15) (Palaung)
Nam Par Moong (20)
Paeng Thorn (15)

**Phar Ya Tract (Relocated to
Phar Ya)**
Som Khorn (20)
Wan Hok (18)
Wan Parng (20)
Nam Arng (19)

**Murung Ord Tract
(Relocated to Murung Ord)**
Thorng Hew (25)

**Wan Zaw Tract (Relocated
to Wan Zaw)**

**Wan Loi Tract (Relocated
to Wan Loi)**
Huay Hae (30)

**Nong Ep & Kun Kyornng
Tract (Relocated to Nar
Mon)**

**Loi Nai Tract (Relocated to
Loi Nai)**
Peng Oo (48)
Nam Poon (29)
Korng Hak 35)

MURNG PAN (Relocated 1997-1998)

Villages relocated: 61
Households relocated: 2,031

**Nar Worn Tract (Relocated
to Murung Pan)**
Nar Worn (147)
Tong Ju (77)
Hwe Joi (43)
Nong Lom (68)
La Nae (42)
Boong Jan (39)
Norng ler (27)
Ho Nong (28)
Nong Heng (51)
Nong Long/Nong Yang (20)
Wan Jong (30)
Wan Mai Bok (20)

Kho Mern (15)

**Erng Weng Tract
(Relocated to Murung Pan)**
Boong Ker (104)
Nong Yarnng (67)
Nong Wo (27)
Kan Kan (35)

Tong Mon (25)
Wan Tham (38)
Loi Mork (15)
Wan Kot /Loong Tong (13)
Na Ing (40)
Hwe Nor Tern Tao (5)
Nyong Khong Khang (50)
Nam Hoo Nar Jarn (20)

**Koong Sar Tract (Relocated
to Murung Pan)**
Nong Harn (32)
Warn Khook (24)
Nar Sen (14)
Nar khor (25)
Murung Hong (25)

**Nar Lor Tract (Relocated to
Murung Pan)**
Koong keng (86)
Bang Toom (24)
Kao Mork Leng (33)
Nar Lor (34)
Sao Wa (18)
Nong Ba Mon (21)
Nam Tong (18)
Mark Kher Jae (37)
Wo Lai (29)
Wor Tong (28)
Loi Noi (80)

**Ho Pai Long Tract
(Relocated to Murung Pan)**
Tong Koi Tai (68)
Tong Koi Ner (84)
Bar Khar (17)
Hwe Mark Perng (45)

**Nam Terng Tract
(Relocated to Murung Pan)**
Mai Niu (30)
Koong Lin (10)
Ho Ling (15)
Kong Moo (20)

Wan Koong (10)
Karng Barn Tract
(Relocated to Murng Pan)
Nar Karng Barn (15)
Nam ban Tai (15)
Barng Wo (10)
Beng Long (17)

Barng Hong (13)
Barng Mee (25)
Kiu Kher Nim (15)
Khin Heng (8)
Nam Ban Ner (10)
Wan Mai (10)

Ta Sang Tract (Relocated to
Wan Sala)
Nar Baw (20)

MURNG PAENG TOWNSHIP (relocated 1997-1998)

Villages relocated: 24
Households relocated: 285

Murng boo Long Tract
(Relocated to Murng Boo
Long and Murng Leng)
Jom Tong (22)
Beng Sarng (11)
Lon Keo (8)
Na Lae (7)
Keng Hin (16)
Weng Kao (22)

Koon kok (18)
Wan Tong (6)
Weng Jarn (11)
Nam Hoo (6)
Koong Sar (12)
Beng Khar (14)
Wan Mork (21)
Bang Hin Gong (9)
Wan Bang Hoo (6)

Nong Khun (8)
See Bor (17)
Wan Kong (6)
Wan Pak Ha (4)
Nar Bar Mai (6)
Par Khao (12)
Tar Boo (14)
Tar Long (22)

LOILEM TOWNSHIP (relocated 1998)

Villages relocated: 129
Households relocated: 2,445

Sanen Tract (Relocated to
Parng Long)
Warn Jarn (15)
Warn Jong (50)
Barng Boi Jar (40)
Nen Hee (60)
Warn Koong (12)
Warn Kong (65)
Warn Tok ((20)
Koong Long (30)
Nin Moon (50)
Sarm Boo (7)
Kong Yao (10)
Khong Kao (20)
Koong Kat (6)
Koong Barng (30)
Huay Su (40)
Berng Long (35)

Parng Beng (20)
Koong Lao (50)
San Bek (15)
Wan Bang (8)
Koong Hee (7)

Bang Hoo Tract (Relocated
to Parng Long)
Bang Hoo (50)
Kao Long (35)
Huay Long (20)
Ha Lin (14)
Bang Mon (35)
Hai Hong Loi (25)
Mak Hin Khokak (6)
Look Bor Yon (5)
Nai Lerng (85)
San Bek (35)

Khong Lang (45)
Parng Nim (14)
Nar Lao (6)
Paktoo Murng (15)
Kong Lai (3)
Wor Lin Hom (5)
Koong Ok (18)
Koong Tok (12)
Sam San (50)
Bong Khing (14)
Nam Wor Sao Pa (8)
Mak Mon (25)
Par Som (8)
Khong Mai Hat (25)
Pak Lern (21)
Mai Joong Lao (5)
Ban Nor (10)
Mak Khee Noo (10)

Huay Hio (30)
 Sam Kan (20)
 Loi Moo (4)
 Khum Niu (10)
 Ba Lam (6)
 Mak Khee Noo (20)
 Bang Yang (7)
 Look koi (4)
 Huay Koot 912)
 Palaung Nong Leng (15)
 Khong Mak Not (40)
 Mak Hin Mon (4)
 Yan Heo (5)
 Nam Sai (6)
 Khong Song Dong (10)
 Loi Khoo (55)
 Khong Long (6)
 Erng Kop (130)
 Na Zern (12)
 Ho Na (30)
 Look Miok (11)
 Khoom Long (15)
 Huay Hom (7)
 Long Zarm (3)
 Look Meng Zerng (20)
 Kai Tern (7)
 Na Ted (20)
 Ho Terng (8)
 Koon Na (4)

**Huay Wan Tract
(Relocated to Parng Long)**

Huay Wan (10)
 Mai Khor (10)
 Koong Kao (5)
 Khai Mon (30)
 Koong Mong (10)
 Erk Jong (32)
 Jed Lok (45)
 Loi Weng (15)
 Loi Wor (10)
 Koong Tong (3)
 Huay Hip (4)
 Len Lin (9)
 Na Bok (6)
 Na Wit (12)
 Nong Nang (8)
 Son Khai (8)
 Nar Khee (40)
 Pak Lern (8)
 Na Wa (15)
 Koon Kha (20)
 Huay Yao (15)
 Nar Khee Orn (5)

**Pa Lai Tract (Relocated to
Parng Long)**
 Pa Lai (22)

Seng Kar (10)
 Tong Ha (16)
 Look Jang Kham (33)
 Ho Hoi (6)
 Nam Sai (7)
 Koong Mai Hok (10)
 Pa Khar Long (20)
 Khong Long (8)
 Wan Mai (8)
 Par Ser (20)
 Mak Mon (30)
 Ban Tan Nok (15)
 Nar Zarng (6)
 Bang Ood (45)
 Koong Lom (40)
 Wan Pai (15)
 Tan Air (20)
 Koong Kha (35)
 Wng Kwai (7)
 Koong Pek (30)
 Koon Sai (6)
 Huay Koong (8)
 Boong Sop Hoo (15)
 Par Min (12)
 Bon Tai (13)
 Bon Ner (14)
 Som Khon (50)
 Nam Mor Long (6)

**HO PONG
(Relocated 1998)**

Villages relocated: 17
 Households relocated: 243

Bang Hoo Tract (Relocated to Parng Long)

Huay Koot (45)
 Na Weng (20)
 Nong Zerng (10)
 Ho Lang (7)
 Bang Sang (15)
 Tam Mae (15)
 Khook Lao (20)
 Kho Tong (10)
 Loi Bor (6)

Huay Wan Tract (Relocated to Parng Long)

Nar Koong On (8)
 Wan Mai (15)
 Phong Seng (20)
 Huay Yao (10)
 Wan Tok (15)
 Loi Lam (35)
 Huay Sai Yee (7)
 Loi Ood (15)

APENDIX 6

EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLING IN THE SHAN STATE DURING
1997

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	23.01.97	Mae-tha (m)	57	Wan Hae village, Nar Loi tract, Murngnai township	LIB 518	in the bush outside Wan Hae village	beaten dead
1	28.01.97	Na Ling (m)	20	Long Maw village, Wan Lao tract, Kunhing township	LIB 332	in Long Maw village	beaten dead
1	"	Thark Khe (m)	40	"	"	"	"
1	30.01.97	Loong Sa (m)	40	Khai Yern village, Wan Keng tract, Murngkerng township	-	at a stream near Khai Yern village	shot dead
1	10.02.97	Loong Aing (m)	38	Sai-murng Wan Long village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	IB 43	in Sai-murng Wan Long village	beaten dead
1	"	Khur Harn (m)	56	"	"	"	"
1	21.02.97	Ka Ling (m)	47	Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarnng township	IB 246	in relocation site	killed by mortar shell
1	"	Ai Pi (m)	4	"	"	"	"
1	"	Za-ling-ta (m)	28	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Nu (f)	28	"	"	"	Za Ling Ta's wife
1	"	Nang Myint (f)	7	"	"	"	killed by mortar shell
1	"	Nang Zang (f)	5	"	"	"	"
1	22.02.97	Loong Su (m)	30	Kho Lam relocation	IB 246	in relocation site	shot dead
1	"	Nang Nu (f)	42	"	"	"	Loong Su's wife
1	"	Hla Soe (f)	30	"	"	"	shot dead
4	"	name unknown (children)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	Loong Su's nephew
1	03.03.97	Seng-tar (m)	-	Wan Phung village, Kho Lam tract, Namzarnng township	IB 99	in Wan Phung village	shot dead
1	"	Pa Noom (f)	-	"	"	"	Seng-tar's wife
1	"	Sai Kham (m)	-	Wan Phui village, Kho Lam tract, Namzarnng township	"	in Sai Kham's house	shot dead
1	08.03.97	Ai Per (f)	43	Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarnng	IB 246	in Kho Lam	shot dead
1	09.03.97	Nang Sefng (f)	-	Kun Hoong village, Tard Mawk tract, Laikha township	LIB 515	in Kun Hoong village	killed by mortar shell
1	"	Loong Zum (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	20.03.97	name unknown (m)	18	Nam Ha village, Nawng Kaw tract, Laikha township	LIB 515	at a stream near Wan Kawng, Hai Seng tract, Laikha	beaten and burnt to death
1	28.03.97	Ven. Ein Taga	32	Kyawng Long monas-	LIB 524	in Kho Lam Slorc	"

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	28.03.97	Sai Long (m)	40	tery, Khp Lam tract, Namzarng township Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng township	IB 246	military base on the way to the old village of Wan Phui	"
1	"	Yawt Kham (m)	45	"	"	"	"
1	"	Par Hla (m)	47	"	"	"	"
1	"	Loong Thi (m)	42	"	"	"	"
1	"	Hla Kyi (m)	32	"	"	"	"
1	"	Tee Ya (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Kham (m)	29	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Nu (m)	28	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Myo (m)	22	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Laeng (m)	20	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ar-lee-ya (m)	29	"	"	"	"
1	"	Vi-sing-tar (m)	22	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kar Vi (m)	21	"	"	"	"
1	"	Vi-mar-lar (m)	19	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Pong (f)	18	"	"	"	raped and killed
1	"	Nang Aye (f)	19	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Pool (f)	24	"	"	"	"
1	"	Khan Arm (f)	23	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Parnng (f)	20	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Soi (f)	30	"	"	"	"
1	29.03.97	Sai Phit (m)	35	Wan Phui quarter, Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng	LIB 378	near a white bridge in Wan Phui quarter	shot dead
2	30.03.97	name unknown (f)	-	Nawng Kaw village, Laikha township	IB 246	near Nawng Kaw village	raped and killed
1	30.03.97	name unknown (f)	12	Ho Pung village, Nawng Kaw tract, Laikha township	"	in a rice field near Nawng Kaw village	shot dead
1	30.03.97	Koong Mard (m)	45	Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng	"	at a stream near Kho Lam relocation site	"
1	"	Ai Shwe (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ai Sum (m)	42	"	"	"	"
1	31.03.97	Sai Lao (m)	18	Wan Parnng village, Wan Heng tract, Laikha township	"	in onion farm near the temple pf Wan Parnng village	"
3	"	name unknown (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	late Mar.	Ven. Yan Na	-	Kaeng Kham village temple, Kunhing township	IB 246	near a stream outside Kaeng Kham village	tied up in sack and drowned
1	late Mar.	name unknown (m)	-	Mark Kawk village, Wan Zae tract, Laikha township	Slorc troops from Loi Bo Ma-1	in a rice farm near Mark Kawk village	beaten dead
1	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
6	late Mar.	name unknown	-	Kho Lam , Namzarng	IB 246	near a rice mill, close to Nam Taeng river	beaten dead

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	early Apr.	Kan Na (m)	36	Ton Hoong village, Ton Hoong tract, Namzarng township	LIB 378	in a forest 5-6 miles west of Ton Hoong village	shot dead
1	"	Thark Awn (m)	45	Wan Nang village, Kho Ood tract, Namzarng township	"	in a forest west of the old village of Ho Nar	"
1	"	Zit-ta Awn (m)	34	Nar Law village, Kho Ood tract, Namzarng	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Ying (f)	16	"	"	"	"
1	"	name unknown (m)	"	"	"	"	"
1	early Apr.	Loong Aw (m)	40	Ho Phai Mawk Zarm village, Murngpan township	Slorc troops from Loi Bo Ma -1	on the way to the rice field	beaten dead
1	"	Ping-nya (m)	40	Kan Kan village, Murngpan township	"	near Pho Ti monastery, Kan Kan village	"
3	early Apr.	name unknown	-	Kunhing township	IB 246	near Nam Parng river, 3 miles north of Kunhing	shot dead
1	01.04.97	Sai Mon (m)	25	Nawng Parng village, Murng Yarng tract, Kaesee township	Div. 55	near Murng Nawng town, Kaesee	beaten dead
1	"	Wa Ling (m)	23	"	"	"	"
1	"	Thark Nyo (m)	22	Kung Kawk village, Murng Yarng tract	"	"	"
1	"	Ai Mon (m)	25	"	"	"	"
1	"	Pi Lern (m)	40	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kham Leng (m)	70	"	"	"	"
1	03.04.97	Ai Mart (m)	30	Kung Sarm Kyawng village, Hai Lai tract Namzarng township	Div. 55	near Wan Sai Khao village, Hai Lai tract	beaten dead
1	"	Pan Zik Ta (m)	24	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ai Ti (m)	25	"	"	"	"
3	03.04.97	name unknown (f)	-	Kho Lam, Namzarng	IB 246	near Kho Lam relocation site	shot dead
5	04.04.97	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	"
7	04.04.97	name unknown (m)	-	"	"	at the old village of Par Son, Kho Lam	"
3	04.04.98	name unknown	-	Tard Mawk relocation site, Laikha	LIB 515	Tard Mawk	killed by grenades
1	07.04.97	name unknown (f)	-	Kung Yung village, Laikha township	LIB 515	in a forest near Kung Yung village	shot dead
4	09.04.97	name unknown (a mother and her daughters)	-	Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng township	IB 246	at the old village of Kung Yom, Hai Lai tract, Namzarng	shot dead
2	10.04.97	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	at Wan Lin village, Kho Lam tract	"
1	10.04.97	Aw Ta (m)	22	Ter Zarng village, Nar Poi tract, Namzarng township	Div. 55	a place about a quarter mile north of Ter Zarng village	"

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	"	Moo Ling (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	mid-Apr.	Sai Nawng (m)	38	Ho Lin village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	IB 246	at Nar Nam Parng, 1 mile north of Ho Lin village	"
1	mid-April	Thark Awn (m)	40	Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng township	IB 246	on the way to the old village of Wan Nang, Kho Ood tract	shot dead
1	"	Zik Ta Awn (m)	35	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Hurng (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai La (m)	33	"	"	"	"
1	"	Khat Ti Ya (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Sai (f)	16	"	"	"	"
1	14.04.97	name unknown (f)	-	Laikha township	LIB 515	near Wan Warn village, Laikha	raped and killed
1	14.04.97	name unknown (f)	10	Kung Nam Tawng Lur, Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng	IB 246	at Nam Naeng stream, east of Kho Lam	raped and killed
1	"	name unknown (f)	12	"	"	"	"
3	16.04.97	name unknown (m)	-	Loi Lam village, Wan Long tract, Murngkerng township	LIB 515	at Loi Ai bridge, near Loi Lam village	beaten dead
6	17.04.97	name unknown	-	Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng township	IB 246	near the old village of Wan Phui Nawng Kai, Kho Lam tract	shot dead
1	18.04.97	Khing Sarng (m)	-	Nawng Hai village, Kho Lam tract, Namzarng township	LIB 378	at a farm near Nawng Hai village	beaten dead
2	19.04.97	name unknown (f)	-	Kung Kyawng village, Kho Lam tract, Namzarng township	IB 246	at a farm south of Kho Lam	raped and killed by 7 soldiers
1	22.04.97	Sai Nge (m)	-	Long Pu quarter, Kaesee township	LIB 523	Near Pang Po village on the road between Pang Ke Tu and Kaesee	shot dead
4	mid-April	name unknown	-	Mark Hard village, Hai Lai tract, Namzarng township	IB 246	on the bank of Nam Mawng stream	shot dead
1	24.04.97	name unknown (m)	-	Ho Kho village, Kung Sa tract, Laikha	LIB 515	near Ho Kho village, east of Pa Lai village	shot dead
1	29.04.97	Nang Zing (f)	28	Pa Mai village, Nar Poi tract, Namzarng township	"	near Pa Mai village	"
1	04.05.97	Nya Mon (m)	-	Nam Mo quarter, Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng township	IB 246	near the old village of Kun Sai, Kho Lam tract	"
1	05.05.97	Mu Ling (m)	32	Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng	IB 246	near the old village of Pa Moi, Nar Poi tract, Namzarng township	beaten dead
1	08.05.97	Kung Ma (m)	32	Kunhing relocation site	Div. 55	near the old village of Nar Mark Khaw, Kaeng Lom tract,	shot dead

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	"	Zing Ta (m)	90	"	"	Kunhing township	"
1	"	Sang Long (m)	45	"	"	"	"
5	08.05.97	name unknown	-	Nawng Kwai village, Kho Lam tract, Namzarng township	IB 246	in Nawng Kwai village	shot dead
1	10.05.97	Nang Seng (f)	26	"	IB 246	at a farm near Nam Kawk Suk Mer village, Kho Lam near the old village of Pa Mai, Nar Poi tract Namzarng township	shot dead
1	11.05.97	Nan Ti (m)	30	"	"	near the old village of Pa Mai, Nar Poi tract Namzarng township	"
1	11.05.97	Ar Ta Pa (m)	35	Quarter 4, Kho Lam tract, Namzarng	IB 246	near the old village of Nawng Kwai	shot dead
1	"	name unknown (m)	-	"	"	"	"
15	"	name unknown	-	Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng	IB 66	"	"
1	13.05.97	Nang Sep (f)	16	Kunhing relocation site	IB 44	on the way to the old village of Woe Long, Kaeng Kham tract, Kunhing township	raped and killed
1	14.05.97	Nan Ta (m)	27	Kung Nam Tawng Lur, Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng	IB 246	at the old village of Wan Nang, 5 miles south of Kho Lam	beaten dead
1	"	Nan Ta's brother	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Zik Ta Awn (m)	35	Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng	"	Ho Nar village	"
1	"	Thark Awn (m)	40	"	"	"	"
5	"	name unknown (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	22.05.97	Kaw Yao (m)	-	Ter Zarng village, Nar Poi tract, Namzarng township	IB 246	at the old village of Loi Waeng, Nar Poi tract	beaten dead
1	"	Nai Nu (f)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kar Wing (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	name unknown (m)	-	"	"	"	"
5	23.05.97	name unknown	-	Zit Ta village, Murng Lern tract, Namzarng	LIB 515	in Zit Ta village	shot dead
1	27.05.97	Sai Tu (m)	22	Ter Leng village, Hai Seng tract, Laikha township	LIB 515	in Ter Leng village	beaten dead
1	"	Pan Zik Ta (m)	25	"	"	"	"
1	30.05.97	Su Nan Ta (m)	35	Ton Hoong tract, Murngnai township	LIB 520	in Ton Hoong village	shot dead
1	"	Ai Kaw (m)	27	Kung Mong village, Kaeng Kham tract, Kunhing township	"	"	"
1	"	Kung Ma-la (m)	35	Quarter 3, Kunhing township	"	"	"
1	"	Ai Lot (m)	25	"	"	"	"

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	30.05.97	Nai Li (f)	60	Wan Kung Ho Yard village, Kaeng Kham tract, Kunhing	IB 246	in the forest near Wan Kung Ho Yard village	"
1	May '97	Loong Kham (m)	-	Mark Larng relocation site, Laikha township	LIB 515	on the way to the old village of Wan Mawn, Laikha township	stabbed
1	"	Sarng La (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	03.06.97	Nang Zing (f)	28	Ter Leng village, Laikha township	LIB 424	Ter Leng village	raped and killed
1	"	Nang Parng (f)	40	"	"	"	"
1	04.06.97	Moo Ling (m)	32	Nar Keng village, Murng Lerm tract, Kaesee township	LIB 515	in Nar Keng village	beaten dead
1	"	Wi Ling (m)	41	"	"	"	"
1	07.06.97	Ai Nu (m)	27	Nar Kham quarter, Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarng	LIB 378	in the forest 3 miles north of Kho Lam	shot dead
1	"	Ai Sa (m)	25	"	"	"	"
1	"	Zara (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kaw Ling (m)	32	"	"	"	"
1	"	Mae Tha (m)	29	"	"	"	"
1	"	Wa La (m)	39	"	"	"	"
1	07.06.97	name unknown (f)	12	"	LIB 378	in a field of one and a half mile west of Kho Lam	raped to death
1	07.06.97	Zar Li (m)	40	Wan Kyawng village, Murngpan township	LIB 332	near Wan Kyawng village	beaten dead
1	"	Nan Ta (m)	45	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Ta (m)	37	"	"	"	"
1	08.06.97	Kang Nya (m)	52	Ton Hoong relocation site, Murngnai township	LIB 520	in Murngpan Slorc military base	beaten dead
6	10.06.97	name unknown	-	Kunhing township	LIB 524	at a farm west of Kunhing town	"
1	"	name unknown (m)	-	Wan Sarng village, Laikha township	LIB 515	at Nawng Leng village, Laikha	"
3	"	name unknown (m)	-	"	"	on the mountain of Loi Taeng, Laikha	"
1	11.06.97	Loong Zarm (m)	50	Kunhing township	LIB 524	at the old village of Wan Phai, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing	shot dead
1	"	Pan Ti (m)	22	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Suay (m)	20	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Ekka (m)	27	"	"	"	"
1	"	Su Zing (m)	29	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kaw Na (m)	39	"	"	"	"
1	"	Khing Khong (m)	51	"	"	"	"
1	"	Wa Ling Ta (m)	36	"	"	"	"
1	"	Khing Ung (m)	42	"	"	"	"
1	"	Pan Ta (m)	45	"	"	"	"

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Storc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	13.06.97	Loong Awng (m)	38	Nam Tum Nur village Nawng Hee tract, Kaesee township	LIB 520	in a farm near Nam Tum Nur village	shot dead
1	"	Ti Ya (m)	42	"	"	"	"
1	13.06.97	Sai Lae (m)	35	Pung Khin village, Nar Ing tract, Murng- pan township	LIB 332	in a farm 4 miles west of Pung Khin village	"
1	"	name unknown (m)	-	Paeng tawng village Murngnai township	"	"	"
1	13.06.97	Pannya (m)	35	Nam Maw Mon village, Namzarng township	LIB 332	west of Murngpan village	beaten dead
1	"	Loong Pae (m)	50	Nawng Harn village, Murngpan township	"	"	"
1	"	Pa Kao (m)	50	Wan Kung village Murngpan township	"	"	"
1	"	Su Nan Ta (m)	40	Loi Noi village, Murngpan township	"	"	"
1	"	Su Na Ta (m)	-	Long Kaeng village, Murngpan township	"	"	"
1	16.06.97	Kaw Nanda (m)	45	Kunhing relocation site	IB 246	at a place called Tart Fah Ho, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	shot dead
1	"	Loi Poi (f)	40	"	"	"	"
1	"	Wi Ling (m)	45	"	"	"	"
1	"	Moo Liong (m)	40	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kaw-ling-ta (m)	45	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Man (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kaw Ling (m)	27	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ping Ya (m)	27	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kaw Ya (m)	45	"	"	"	"
1	"	Su-ping-ya (m)	40	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Toon (m)	35	"	"	"	"
1	"	Su Zing (m)	35	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Kham (f)	32	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sang Or (m)	25	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nai Yo (f)	40	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Koo (f)	35	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Mo (f)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Pe Tin (m)	20	"	"	"	"
1	"	Tak Lam (m)	20	"	"	"	"
1	"	Seng Zing (f)	37	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Mart (f)	25	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Lao (f)	25	"	"	"	"
1	"	Loong maha (m)	40	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nai Loo (f)	37	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ka Ling (m)	40	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sa Ling (m)	38	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ae Nang (f)	20	"	"	"	"

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	16.06.97	Ping Nya (m)	42	Quarter 3, Kunhing township	LIB 513	on the way to the old village of Sai Khao, Kaeng Kham tract, Kunhing township	shot dead
1	"	Kaw Wi Ta (m)	28	"	"	"	"
1	"	Zing Ta (m)	50	"	"	"	"
1	"	Pan Ta (m)	38	"	"	"	"
1	"	Zing Ta (m)	38	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nan Ti (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Harn (f)	27	"	"	"	"
1	"	Wa Ling Ta (m)	42	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Zern (f)	29	"	"	"	"
1	"	Loong Man (m)	44	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai La (m)	40	"	"	"	"
1	"	Su Nan Ta (m)	38	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Nya Na (m)	29	"	"	"	"
1	"	Pi Nu (m)	48	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ai Sai (m)	20	"	"	"	"
1	"	Khing Ta (m)	32	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Zarm (f)	40	"	"	"	"
1	"	Loong Ma (m)	40	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kaw Ling (m)	25	"	"	"	"
1	"	Zan Ta La (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ai Ti (m)	32	"	"	"	"
1	"	Wa Ling (m)	40	"	"	"	"
7	"	name unknown	-	"	"	"	"
1	17.06.97	Lai-seng-mu (m)	48	Wan Tong village, Ho Nar tract, Murng-kerng township	Slorc troops and militia	at a farm near Wan Tong village	"
1	"	Sai Htun (m)	20	"	"	"	"
1	"	Pa Mi (f)	60	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Nu (f)	15	"	"	"	"
3	21.06.97	name unknown	-	Kawng Kham village Kunhing township	LIB 520	near Kaeng Tawng village, Murngnai	beaten dead
1	26.06.97	Ae Pu (f)	28	Huay Aw village, Wan Tong tract, Kaesee township	LIB 515	in Huay Aw village	shot dead
1	"	name unknown (a boy)	11	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ae Purng (f)	25	"	"	"	"
1	"	name unknown (3 months old)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ae Zing (f)	27	"	"	"	"
1	"	name unknown (5 months old)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ae Kham (f)	24	"	"	"	"
1	"	name unknown (a boy)	11	"	"	"	"
16	28.06.97	name unknown (m)	-	Hi Thi village, Parng Sarng tract, Laikha township	LIB 515	in a forest near Parng Sarng village	shot dead

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	"	Za Law (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Wi La Sa (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	30.06.97	Nan Ta (m)	-	Ton Hoong village, Ton Hoong tract, Murngnai township	LIB 332	in Slorc military base	beaten dead
1	"	Karng Parng (m)	-	Nam Tum Tai village, Nawng Hee tract, Murngnai township	"	"	"
1	"	Karng Htawn (m)	-	Nawng Phar village, Nawng Hee tract, Murngnai township	"	"	"
1	"	Awng La (m)	-	Waeng Kao village, Nawng Hee tract, Murngnai township	"	"	"
1	"	Saw Ya (m)	-	Kun Mong village, Kun Mong tract, Murngnai township	"	"	"
1	"	Lai Sai (m)	-	Kun Kawk village, Kun Mong tract, Murngnai township	"	"	"
1	"	Karng Larn (m)	-	Phak Lurn village, Kun Mong tract, Murngnai township	"	"	"
1	"	Karng Mawng (m)	-	Long Kawng village, Ton Hoong tract, Murngnai township	"	"	"
1	"	Moo Ling (m)	-	Nawng Phar village, Nawng Hee tract, Murngnai township	"	"	"
1	"	Karng Mon (m)	-	Kung Sa village, Ton Hoong tract, Murngnai township	"	"	"
2	"	name unknown (m)	-	Kaeng Tawng area, Murngnai township	"	"	"
9	June '97	name unknown	-	Wan Pung Murg Yang village, Laikha township	LIB 515	in the monastery of Nawng Kar village, township	beheaded
2	3-4.7.97	name unknown (m)	-	Waeng Kham village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	LIB 524	at Kun Mi village, Kaeng Lom tract	beaten dead
1	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
4	"	name unknown (m)	-	Kun Mi village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	beaten dead
3	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
5	"	name unknown (m)	-	Woe Long village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	beaten dead
2	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
5	"	name unknown (m)	-	Nar Taw village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	beaten dead
4	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
3	"	name unknown (m)	-	Wan Parng village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	beaten dead
4	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
5	"	name unknown (m)	-	Ho Ha village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing	"	"	beaten dead
6	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
4	"	name unknown (m)	-	Nar Poi village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	beaten dead
7	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
3	"	name unknown (m)	-	Karng Nar village, Kaefng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	beaten dead
2	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
2	"	name unknown (m)	-	Nar Yao village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	beaten dead
3	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
5	"	name unknown (m)	-	Son Sarng village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	beaten dead
4	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
7	"	name unknown (m)	-	Nar Khar Awn vilage, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	beaten dead
4	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
8	"	name unknown (m)	-	Nar Khar Long village Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	beaten dead
3	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	raped and killed
1	06.07.97	Ai Wi (m)	20	Kiu Kang village, Kaeng Kham tract, Kunhing township	LIB 516	in Kun Ho Haw village, Kaeng Kham tract	shot dead
1	"	Nya Yawng (m)	45	Nar Kawng village, Kaeng Kham tract, Kunhing township	"	"	"
1	"	War Lik Ta (m)	43	Nar Pawk village,	"	"	"

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Storc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	"	Wi Ya (m)	25	Kaeng Kham tract, Kunhing township	"	"	"
26	11.07.97	name unknown	-	-	-	on Kunhing-Kaeng Lom road	beheaded
17	12.07.97	name unknown	-	-	-	on Kaeng Lom - Kaeng Tawng road	"
1	20.07.97	Rae-wa-ta (m)	35	Nawng Pa Man village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing	LIB 376	near Mai Hen Lao village, Kaeng Lom tract	shot dead
1	mid-July	Ai Zing (m)	35	Hart Mai village, Larnghur township	LIB 525	in Hart Mai village	shot dead
1	"	Nan Ti (m)	20	"	"	"	"
1	"	Zan-ti-ma (m)	22	"	"	"	"
1	"	Tng Ta (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	name unknown (headman)	-	"	"	"	"
1	24.07.97	Wing Ta (m)	30	Pang Khar village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	LIB 524	in Sai Murg area, Kunhing	shot dead
1	"	Moo Ning (m)	25	Wan Kyawng village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Khing (f)	19	Nam Lin village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	"
1	"	Pan Ta Na (m)	23	Wan Long village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	"	"
1	26.07.97	Sai La Oo (m)	18	Kaeng Lom village, Kunhing township	IB 248	near Kam Pi village, Kaeng Lom tract	beaten dead
1	28.07.97	Nang Mai (f)	30	Nar Kun village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	LIB 516	in the forest near Nar Kun village	raped and killed
1	04.08.97	Mar Lar (m)	32	Ho Lin village, Ho Lin tract Murgpan township	LIB 332	in Mar Lar's house	stabbed
1	"	Zing Na (m)	36	Loi Noi village, Murgpan township	"	in Zing Na's house	"
1	"	Moo Ling (m)	38	Kung Kaeng village, Murgpan township	"	in Moo Ling's house	"
1	06.08.97	Loong Ta (m)	45	Sai Murg village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	LIB 524	in Sai Murg area Kunhing	shot dead
1	"	Wi Zing Ta (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	07.08.97	Nang Mai (f)	25	Wan Lao village, Namzarn township	LIB 516	near Wan Lao village	shot dead
1	"	Ping Nya (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	10.08.97	Wi Ya (m)	40	Kho Lam relocation site, Namzarn	IB 246	near Kho Lam	beaten dead

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	"	Sai Harn (m)	38	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Parn (m)	37	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kaw Ya (m)	29	"	"	"	"
1	mid-Aug.	Sai Nyar (m)	20	Nar Mon village, Kunhing township	IB 44	in Nar Mon village	shot dead
1	"	Nang Mai (f)	25	"	"	"	"
1	18.08.97	Sai Noi (m)	-	Quarter 4, Kunhing township	LIB 516	dead in Slorc's jail	
1	18.08.97	Nang Li (f)	20	Kung Sar Huay Phar Larng village, Wan Lao tract, Kunhing	LIB 516	near Kung Sar Huay Phar Larng village	shot dead
1	"	Nang Nu (f)	18	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Mon (f)	16	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ai La (m)	45	"	"	"	beaten dead
1	19.08.97	War Ling (m)	25	Kung Sar village, Wan Lao tract, Kunhing township	LIB 516	in Kung Sar village	shot dead
1	20.08.97	Ar-zing-na (m)	30	Wan Mai village, Kaeng Lom tract, Kunhing township	"	at his farm near Wan Mai village	"
1	"	Seng Zing (f)	20	"	"	"	"
1	02.09.97	Saw San (m)	29	Luk Long village, Wan Tong-kaeng tract, Kunhing	LIB 442	in Luk Long village	shot dead
2	09.09.97	name unknown (f)	-	Murng Yung village, Namzarng township	IB 66	near Murng Yung village	raped and killed
1	13.09.97	Mae Htao Par (f)	-	Woe Lai village, Wan Htam tract, Murngpan township	LIB 331	in Woe Lai village	burnt with her house
1	14.09.97	Aw-pae-ta (m)	38	Wan Htam village, Murngpan township	"	in Wan Htam village	shot dead
1	"	Wi-ling-ta (m)	31	"	"	"	"
1	"	Moo Ling (m)	29	"	"	"	"
1	"	Khat-ti-ya (m)	37	"	"	"	"
1	"	Pan La (m)	48	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kham Leng (m)	51	"	"	"	"
1	03.10.97	Aw-zing-na (m)	-	Nar Mark Zawk village, Murng Khun tract, Murngkerng	LIB 515	in Nar Mark Zawk village	shot dead
1	"	Sai Lu (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Oo (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	05.10.97	Loong Moo (m)	-	Nam Maw Ngern relocation site, Kali tract, Kunhing	LIB 524 & IB 44	at the old village of Sai Leng, Kali tract, Kunhing township	shot dead
1	"	Loong La (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Long (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Awng Sar (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Loi Kham (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Parn La (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Awng Mya (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Kham Leng (m)	-	"	"	"	"

No. killed	Date	Name / Sex of victim	Age	village of origin	killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.	site of killing	Note
1	"	Loong Mung (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Loong Loo (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Ta Naw (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Awng Htun (m)	-	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sai Harn (m)	-	"	"	"	"
49	"	name unknown	-	"	"	"	"
9	08.10.97	name unknown (m)	-	Wan Sar Lar village, Murngpan township	LIB 332	at their farms near Nam Pang Kharm stream, Murngpan	"
5	"	name unknown (f)	-	"	"	"	"
1	17.10.97	Kae Lar (m)	47	Wan Nai village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	LIB 424	at Slorc military base, Murng Nawng	electric shock and beaten dead
1	"	Parn La (m)	51	Wan Kyawng village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Ya-zing-ta (m)	53	Kung Khaet village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Saw-zing-na (m)	41	Wan Zing Awn village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Aw-pae-ta (m)	39	Phuay Hur village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Wa-lik-ta (m)	29	Pang Zong village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Nya Na (m)	30	Wan Khok village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Phaw Ka (m)	35	Kung Karng village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Kaw Ling (m)	54	Nar Taed village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Wi-mar-lar (m)	33	Hai Lai village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Suay Harn (f)	33	Nawng Ek village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Man (f)	45	Nawng Pang village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Mar Lar (m)	32	Kung Kharn village, Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township	"	"	"
1	"	Zai Too (m)	29	Kung Mong village,	"	"	"

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	13.11.97	Zan-ti-ma (m)	38	Murng Nawng tract, Kaesee township Murngton township	Slorc troops from Taunggyi	at the old village of Nawng Long, Kaeng Tawng area, Murngnai	shot dead
1	"	Taeng Harn (m)	40	Murngpan township	"	"	"
1	"	Zi Na (m)	27	Murngton township	"	"	"
1	18.11.97	Wa-ling-ta (m)	-	Kawng-Ke village, Kaeng Lom tract Kunhing township	Div. 55	near Kawng-Ke village	shot dead
1	18.11.97	Sai La (m)	45	Kung Sa village, Kunhing township	IB 246 & LIB 524	at Kung Sa village	shot dead
1	"	Wa-ling (m)	28	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Lu (f)	18	"	"	"	raped and killed
1	"	Nang Mon (f)	12	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Li (f)	26	"	"	"	"
1	23.11.97	name unknown (f)	-	Pang Long town, Loilem township	LIB 513	at a place called Mai Hoong Sarm Ton near Hai Narng village, Pang Long town	raped and killed
1	28.11.97	Sai Lu (m)	47	Wan Parnng, Nawng Nawng Yarnng tract, Kaesee township	LIB 524	near Wan Parnng	shot dead
1	"	Suay-La (m)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Suay Khin (f)	19	"	"	"	"
1	"	Sarm-Tao (m)	51	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Lek (f)	30	"	"	"	"
1	"	Aw-wa-da (m)	32	"	"	"	"
1	"	Wi-zik-ta (m)	25	"	"	"	"
1	"	Suay Yunt (f)	20	"	"	"	"
1	"	Mar-lar (m)	52	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nan-ti-ya (m)	32	"	"	"	"
1	"	Nang Phawng (f)	18	"	"	"	"
1	"	Khin Suay (f)	19	"	"	"	"
1	03.12.97	Sang Wi (m)	18	Nam Tao village, Murng Khun tract, Murngkerng township	LIB 517	in Murng Khun area, Murngkerng	shot dead
1	"	Sang Ui (m)	18	Kung Sai village, Murng Khun tract, Murngkerng township	"	"	"
1	"	Non Zing (f)	35	Nam Tao village, Murng Khun tract, Murngkerng township	"	at her rice field near Nam Tao village	"
1	"	Nang Htwe (f)	18	Kung Pek village, Murng Khun tract, Murngkerng township	"	in Murng Khun area, Murngkerng	raped and killed
1	"	Ti Ya (m)	-	Wan Kyawng village, Murngkerng township	"	"	shot dead
1	"	Ai Long (m)	-	Quarter 4, Murngkerng	"	"	"
1	19.12.97	Sai Naw (m)	30	Parnng Phone village, Laikha township	IB 12	near Wan Huay village, Laikha	shot dead

<i>No. killed</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Name / Sex of victim</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>village of origin</i>	<i>killed by Slorc/SPDC troop no.</i>	<i>site of killing</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	"	Nang Yaw (f)	30	"	"	"	-
1	"	Nang Ee (f)	-	"	"	"	-

Total number killed = 664 people