

Courage to Resist



**Women Human Rights
Defenders of Burma**

Women's League of Burma

November 2007

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The Women's League of Burma (WLB) is an umbrella organisation comprising 12 women's organisations of different ethnic backgrounds from Burma. WLB was founded on 9th December, 1999. Its mission is to work for women's empowerment and advancement of the status of women, and to work for the increased participation of women in all spheres of society in the democracy movement, and in peace and national reconciliation processes through capacity building, advocacy, research and documentation.

Aims

- To work for the empowerment and development of women.
- To encourage women's participation in decision-making in all spheres of life.
- To enable women to participate effectively in the movement for peace, democracy and national reconciliation.

By working together, and encouraging cooperation between the different groups, the Women's League of Burma hopes to build trust, solidarity and mutual understanding among women of all nationalities in Burma. The 12 member organisations are listed on the inside back cover of this report.

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Acknowledgements

The Women' League of Burma would like to thank all our friends and colleagues for taking time from their busy working schedules to give input on the women human rights defenders concept, and technical assistance on the legal analysis for this report. We also thank international women's networks for their ongoing support.

Courage to Resist: Women Human Rights Defenders of Burma

Background

State violence in Burma

Burma has been ruled by successive military regimes since 1962. The army controls every aspect of people's lives in Burma, political, social and economic.

Under the pretext of promoting stability and national security, the SPDC has massively increased the size of its army to nearly half a million troops, the largest army in South East Asia. The SPDC relies on its forces (soldiers, police, riot police and special police) to suppress the people. They pass arbitrary directives and "acts" to justify their use of force to control the country, and to legitimize their attacks against, and arbitrary arrests and detentions of anyone who opposes their rule.

The military regime has repeatedly used force to crack down on demonstrations against military rule since it came to power in 1962. Many activists have been killed on the spot in this way, and their bodies secretly disposed of. Such crackdowns are followed by hounding of activists, and warnings, harassment and threats to their family members and relatives by military intelligence and special police. If activists are jailed, they are usually forced under torture to sign false testimonies admitting to their "wrong-doing." If they refuse, they are given longer terms of imprisonment, put into isolation cells without any facilities, or are killed in sophisticated ways. The regime also plants false evidence to frame activists if they cannot find valid reasons to arrest or punish them. Family members are usually under surveillance, and their livelihoods systematically destroyed by various institutions which block them in all spheres of activity. Those who were released were forced to sign that they would not participate in any activities against the military rule and their system. Their activities and movements have subsequently been watched closely by the military intelligence.

Society is dominated by the army, which is made up almost entirely of men. This has reinforced the existing patriarchal system, and women human rights defenders are easily targeted, particularly in times of unrest by SPDC troops, special forces and other state agents.

State violence against women human rights defenders

Across the world Human Rights Defenders work actively in the promotion and protection of Human Rights. They work within a Human Rights framework, and use Conventions and Treaties to expose abuse and demand States be accountable for their actions. As State abuses are exposed, Human Rights Defenders often become the targets of violence.

Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs) are more at risk of certain violence and restrictions, and are made to suffer prejudices, exclusion, arbitrary arrests, rape, sexual assault, public humiliation and their families threatened with violence or death.

The Women Rights Defenders in Burma have been particularly targeted. Like all human rights defenders in Burma, women human rights defenders have since 1962 faced arbitrary arrest, detention and torture for simply asking the regime to respect human rights and to accept people's desires for freedom, peace and democracy. It was well reported that during the nationwide uprising in 1988, young women students were sexually assaulted by the Special Police ("Lon Htein") while in custody.

The most renowned human rights defender, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Nobel Peace Laureate, has been the subject of arbitrary house arrest for defending her political rights and the democratic rights of the people of Burma. Since 1989, she has spent more than 12 years under detention for her commitment to the pro-democracy movement.

Due to her political involvement, she was attacked on May 30, 2003 in Depayin by members of the state-sponsored Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA). She has been detained under the regime's "*1975 State Protection Act*" to date.

The August-September 2007 crackdowns¹

On August 19th, 2007, about 400 people led by "88 Generation" students, members of the National League for Democracy (NLD) and women political activists marched in Rangoon in protest against the regime's steep increases in fuel costs, which had driven up the prices of transportation and commodities. The regime arrested 13 prominent activists, including Min Ko Naing. Sporadic protests continued around the country.

In early September, large numbers of Buddhist monks started participating in protests after troops used force to break up a peaceful rally by monks in Pakokku in Central Burma. Monks also started to refuse to accept food from the military and their families as well as to conduct any religious services for them.

Daily protests continued both in Rangoon and elsewhere, getting bigger by the day, spreading to at least 66 cities. At least 227 demonstrations were held. Buddhist nuns joined the monks' protests on 23 September. The next day, thousands of people joined a massive protest in Rangoon, including key members of the opposition party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), demanding a reduction in fuel prices, the release of all political prisoners and genuine political dialogue.

The regime imposed dusk-to-dawn curfews in Rangoon and Mandalay, and in the early hours of September 26, the regime's soldiers and riot police raided the monasteries in Rangoon.

On 26 and 27 September, the whole world witnessed the shocking images of the regime's brutal crackdown on the peaceful demonstrations through the international media. Monks were rounded up and held in make-shift detention compounds to be transported to prison camps in other parts of Burma. Estimates of the number of protesters were killed, including Buddhist monks, are in the hundreds. At least 3,000 monks and civilians were detained and tortured. It was reported that the regime ordered doctors at hospitals not to give any treatment to those wounded during the crackdown.

Since the crackdown, the SPDC has been continuously hunting down peaceful protestors, including mothers, pregnant women and children, and raiding monasteries and houses of the protestors and their supporters.

There were reports of the regime secretly burning an undetermined number of bodies at a crematorium northeast of Rangoon, sealed off by heavily armed guards. According to the report, the burning started on the night of Friday, September 28, a few days after the regime

¹ Various sources including BBC

began cracking down on the Buddhist monks and civilians demonstrating peacefully. There have been reports that some of the bodies were still alive, including a pregnant woman.² Until today, raids, arrests, torture and killing of peaceful protestors, including Buddhist monks, by the Burmese military regime are continuing inside Burma. An official smear campaign against monks has been also carried out and publicized through the media.

Recent evidence of violations against Women Human Rights Defenders

In recent crackdowns on the Saffron Revolution, at least **19** women have disappeared, and **131** women protestors, including **6** nuns have been arrested by the regime (as of November 14, 2007 according to AAPP, Association for Assistance of Political Prisoners³). During the initial protests in August, members of USDA (Union Solidarity and Development Association) and “special riot police” were authorized to commit gender-based violence against women protestors and harass them with impunity in different areas of Rangoon.

"Burmese culture has been thrown to the winds. The junta in its arrogance has confined the saying 'paying respect to elders and sympathizing with the young' to the dustbin. They violate their own law at will. The State, which is supposed to safeguard women, assaulted women. It's very painful to see and believe this." - Phyu Phyu, a female protester⁴

It was reported that women peacefully marching were punched, beaten and slapped during the recent violent crackdown in Rangoon.

"It was a chaotic scene. When they pushed us from the front our people pulled us back. They also pulled us by our hands when they tried to arrest us. They hit me on my neck and I suffered for four days"- Ni Ni Mon⁵, a female protesters⁶

"The officials didn't just stop us—they cursed at us, grabbed some of us, and threw people into trucks. We decided to sit on the pavement and hold one another's arms as a human chain to prevent our arrest." ---Yin Mar Htun, a female protester

Attacks on life, bodily and mental integrity – excessive use of force

Women were verbally abused, and had their clothes torn and their sarongs violently and deliberately pulled off.

"I don't even remember how many times I was beaten. The only thing I heard was 'Hit that bitch! Hit that bitch!' from the plainclothes security officials. My clothes were torn, my watch broken, my umbrella and sandals were lost there." — Ni Mo Hlaing⁷, a female protester

"The regime commits crimes against women instead of protecting their modesty. They abused us in vulgar language." – Phyu Phyu, a female protester⁸

² <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/article2604151.ece>

³ For more details about AAPP and update of detainees and political prisoners, please visit www.aappb.org

⁴ Source: <http://rfaunplugged.wordpress.com/2007/08/30/women-take-a-high-profile-as-burma-protests-continue/>

⁵ Please see details of her case in Appendix : WHRD Profiles

⁶ Source: same as above

⁷ Please see details of Ni Moe Hlaing's case in Appendix 1 : WHRD Profiles

⁸ Source: same as above

Arbitrary arrest, detention and torture

Those detained have been tortured and abused.

Mie Mie⁹, a key woman activist who had been on the run for two months, was arrested by the regime in October 2007. Within 24 hours of her arrest, there were reports of her being tortured very badly by her captors and being sent to the prison hospital.

Recently detained 88 Generation student *Ma May Mi Oo* is four months pregnant.¹⁰ The consequences of detention and torture for pregnant women such as her are potentially even more life-threatening.

The regime's hunting down of activists and close monitoring of their houses has meant that women dare not stay with their families. In the case of breastfeeding mothers, this is a form of physical as well as mental torture. 88 Students Generation activist Nilar Thein¹¹, currently in hiding, was forced to abandon her four-month-old baby daughter, who she had been breastfeeding.

Intimidation of family and community members

Female family members -- wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, or other relatives -- of activists who participated in peaceful protests have also been detained, to induce the activists to surrender to the authorities. Particularly in the case of mothers, this has caused increased mental anguish.

In one incident in Mandalay, security forces arrested the wife of a politically active poet, Ko Nyein Thit, after failing to arrest her husband. Military officers raided the poet's house on October 1st and arrested his wife Ma Khin Mar Lar, leaving their three children with no supervision. Their children – with their father on the run from government arrest and their mother in custody – were left with no one to look after them.¹²

Families of women activists have also been arrested and “taken hostage” to force the activists to surrender to the authorities. The mother and mother-in-law, aged over 70, of activist Thet Thet Aung¹³ were detained on October 17, 2007, for one day, and the family were told that they would not be released until Thet Thet Aung gave herself in.

Slander, vilification, labelling and smear campaigns

SPDC regularly conducts smear campaigns against activists using their state-controlled media. Activists, including women, have been defamed in a number of ways, including being branded as terrorists.

⁹ Please see details of Mi Mi's case in Appendix 1: WHRD Profiles

¹⁰ Source: From the script of VOA interview with Ma Nilar Thein on 26 October 2007

¹¹ Please see details of Nilar Thein's case in Appendix 1 : WHRD Profiles

¹² Democratic Voice of Burma, Oct. 9, 2007, *Wife of Politically Active Poet Arrested*

¹³ Please see details of Thet Thet Aung's case in Appendix 1 : WHRD Profiles

Naw Ohn Hla¹⁴, a former member of NLD who had been organising weekly prayer groups at the Shwe Dagon pagoda for two years to pray for the release and good health of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, was described in a magazine article as being linked to a known, now deceased pimp. The same article was published in 30 weekly journals in Rangoon in January 2007. Naw Ohn Hla filed a defamation law suit against the 123 editors and publishers of the journals after failing to receive any redress, despite making an appeal in writing to authorities, including SPDC General Than Shwe. However, the case was dismissed, a clear example of the authorities' non-recognition of the violation and consequent impunity.

After taking part in the protests in August 2007, she was detained, but released on the same day. However, on October 12, 2007, she was charged under the “1961 Restriction and Bond Act” which bars her from leaving the township for the next year without seeking a permit, or residing in another part of the country; she must also report to the local police station every seven days. The grounds for the charge were that she had “no fixed address” in her village of registration and she had “no fixed occupation.” She was denied a lawyer during the trial. Only the local authorities and police were witnesses for the “prosecutor.”

Exploiting traditional gender norms to defame monks

Most recently, the SPDC has been defaming monks who joined the peaceful protests, by exploiting traditional gender norms in society and women's subordinate status in the religious and cultural context.

The SPDC media have broadcast and published “news” accusing monk protestors of being bogus monks and trouble-makers, who violated the *Vinaya (discipline)* of Buddha. They claimed they had confiscated weapons and ammunition, as well as pornographic materials and women's clothing and accessories, during their raids on monasteries on 24 September 2007. These raids were carried out under “Directive No 93,” issued on that day, which authorized them to arrest those violating the monks' Vinaya.

In one case, SPDC arrested and tortured a young woman who had been residing at the Shwe Daung monastery in Mingla Taung Nyunt township of Rangoon, to make her confess that she had been having an affair with the Abbot of the temple.¹⁵ In fact, the Abbot was her uncle, and she had been staying at the temple to look after her elderly paralyzed grandmother, the Abbot's mother.

The 81-year-old grandmother, Daw Nyein Yin, was interviewed by the BBC Burmese language radio service shortly afterwards. She was in tears when she talked about her granddaughter: “*She has been with us since she was young (7–8 years old). The Abbot is my youngest son. They [SPDC] arrested both of them. We have been staying in this monastery for about ten years... It is not true at all. How could they accuse her of such a thing. She looked after me. She was with me all the time. Now I'm very worried about her. I can't live without her. I've just come back from the hospital.*”¹⁶

¹⁴ Please see details of Naw Ohn Hla's case in Appendix 1 : WHRD Profiles

¹⁵ New Light of Myanmar, Oct 35, 2007 issue

¹⁶ BBC interview on 6 November 2007

In another interview by the BBC, a young woman mentioned that her friend had been forced by the SPDC to admit in front of a video camera that she had had an affair with some monks.

Criminalisation of women activists

The SPDC has recently been intensifying its search for activists, raiding homes, distributing "wanted persons" leaflets to checkpoints in Rangoon and other cities and harassing their families, making them hostages in their own homes. It is becoming more and more difficult for prominent activists to hide safely. This includes well-known WHRDs such as HIV/AIDS activist Phyu Phyu Thin¹⁷, who has been in hiding since August. She and three other women activists sent a letter on October 23 highlighting the danger they were facing, and urging the UN "to take immediate measures to help protect women in Burma from continuing human rights abuses, including arbitrary detention, 'hostage-taking', torture, other ill-treatment, and a lack of access to medical care."

These calls to protect women human rights defenders in Burma must no longer be ignored. Most recently, Su Su Nway¹⁸, a prominent labour activist who had been on the run for nearly three months, was arrested on November 13, 2007, near the hotel where Mr. Pinheiro, the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burma, was staying during his last mission to investigate the number of people killed and detained in the recent crackdown. She suffers from a heart disease, and her health condition under detention is a source of great concern.

Conclusion

In sum, these women human rights defenders have been subjected to the following abuses, in violation of their fundamental human rights as guaranteed under the UN Declaration on Human Rights, the Declaration of Human Rights Defenders, the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women:

- Attacks on life, bodily and mental integrity – including torture; 'hostage-taking'; sexual assault such as tearing their clothes and sarongs; excessive use of force in crackdowns on the demonstrations and the subsequent arrests;
- Physical and psychological deprivation of liberty – such as arbitrary arrests and detention, forcing many of them to go into hiding for their safety;
- Attacks against personhood and reputations – which include verbal abuse; slander, labelling them as 'terrorists'; smear campaigns through the media; sexuality-baiting, which is the manipulative use of negative ideas about sexuality to intimidate, humiliate or embarrass women, with the intention of inhibiting or destroying their political agendas.
- Invasion of privacy and violations involving personal relationships such as arrest, detention and intimidation of family members, endangering pregnant women and separating breastfeeding mothers from their babies;
- Violations of women's freedom of expression, association and assembly;
- Non-recognition of violations and impunity. (See 'Claiming Rights, Claiming Justice: A Guidebook on Women Human Rights Defenders', 2007, www.defendingwomen-defendingrights.org)

¹⁷ Please see details of Phyu Phyu Thin's case in Appendix 1: WHRD Profiles

¹⁸ Please see details of Su Su Nway's case in Appendix 1: WHRD Profiles

It is the duty of states to promote human rights and protect human rights defenders. However, in the case of Burma, the regime is deliberately perpetrating violations against the people in order to hold onto power and protect their ill-gotten wealth. The overwhelming evidence of state-sponsored violence against Burma's people makes it clear that the regime will go to any lengths to crush any opposition to its rule. For the survival of the people of Burma, it is imperative that the regime is held accountable for its acts.

The WLB is gravely concerned about the safety and well-being of activists on the run and all political prisoners in prisons and detention centres throughout Burma. We are particularly concerned that the women, including nuns, recently detained in the prisons and detention centres are facing gender and sexual violence in addition to the other deprivations and unacceptable conditions in the prisons.

As the regime maintains its grip on power, manipulating the law and refusing to enter into a genuine political dialogue to bring peace and democracy to Burma, the safety of these women, and other political prisoners, cannot be guaranteed

We appeal to activists around the world to urge their governments, particularly Burma's key strategic neighbours, India, China and Thailand, as follows:

- To condemn the recent brutal crackdown on peaceful demonstrators in Burma and demand that the SPDC stops criminalizing and hunting down peaceful activists, and stops authorizing violence, including gender-based violence, against Burma's citizens.
- To call for the immediate release of all women human rights defenders and other political prisoners in Burma, and a lifting of all restrictions on freedom of expression, association and movement.
- To call upon the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the UN Human Rights Council and its human rights mechanisms, in particular the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar, to investigate abuses against women in Burma.
- To urge all UN member states, and particularly ASEAN, to take concrete action to increase pressure against the SPDC to bring peace and democracy to Burma. ■

Appendix 1:

WHRD Profile No. 1: Su Su Nway

Name: Su Su Nway
Age: 35
Position: Member of National League for Democracy (NLD), Labour Activist
Place of violation: Kawhmu Township, Rangoon Division
Perpetrators: SPDC/State police

Human rights activity

- In April 2004 local officials illegally ordered Su Su Nway and others in her village near Rangoon to take part in unpaid labour on a road construction project.
- On 3 September 2004, she took legal action against local authorities for forcing her and her neighbors to repair a road without pay.
- In January 2005, she and fellow villagers successfully prosecuted their village administration for making them take part in unpaid labour.
- Subsequently, the new town chairman sued her for defamation, alleging that she had sworn at them, and she was sentenced to an 18-month term at Insein Prison.
- She was released on 6 June 2006, as a result of international pressure from the United States government, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations, and NGOs.
- She won the John Humphrey Freedom Award in 2006 for her activism against forced labour.
- She was active in the August 2007 protests against the oil price increase. On August 28, she led a demonstration at Hledan Market in Rangoon's Kamaryut Township where she was violently dragged away and the military-backed UDSA tried to arrest her. Fortunately, she escaped after which she went hiding

Most recent violation

In the morning of November 13, 2007, Su Su Nway and two companions were seized as they were putting up anti-government posters in downtown Rangoon and passing leaflets out near a hotel where UN Envoy Pinheiro was staying.

She had been in hiding since the protests against the junta's increased fuel prices in August, but had managed to continue pro-democracy activities clandestinely.

Current situation

She is currently imprisoned and declared a hunger strike in the Bahan Police Station in Rangoon's Bahan Township on November 15 2007.

Case Relevant Human Rights References

UDHR Art 2, 9, 19, 20,
HRD Art 1, 2, 5, 9, 12
CEDAW Art 2; No Art 2; No.12 VAW (1989) Art 2, 5, 11, 12, 16
ICCPR Art 9, 19, 21
FLC: Art 1, 2
ASEAN VAW Declaration: Paragraphs 2, 3, 4

WHRD Profile No. 2: Mie Mie

Name: Mie Mie (also known as Thin Thin Aye)
Age: 35
Marital status: Married (*to a youth member of the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD)*)
Children: Two (*aged 12 and 16*)
Position: Prominent leader of the 88 generation of student activists
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC: 70 members of USDA/special forces

Human rights activity

- a pro-democracy activist while still a 16-year-old high school student at the time of the nationwide uprising in 1988, belonging to the All Burma Federation of Student Unions (ABSFU) and the Democratic Party for a New Society (DPNS)
- first detained in March 1989, after taking part in the 1988 student uprising
- released in June 1989 and began traveling in 1990 on behalf of the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) in its election campaign
- arrested and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for involvement as a university student in the 1996 student demonstrations; spent about one year in Rangoon's notorious Insein prison and was then transferred to Tharawaddy prison in Pegu Division
- one of the leading woman activists involved in the early protest marches in August 2007, but was soon forced into hiding

Most recent violation

- in the early hours of 13 October 2007 in the city of Rangoon about 70 members of the security forces raided the house where she was hiding with other 5 activists (including Htay Kywe, and Aung Thu, two other members of the 1988 Generation Students)

Current situation

- Still under detention
- No information on where she is being detained
- Family members have not been informed how and where she is .

Case Relevant Human Rights References

HRD: Art 1, 2, 5, 9, 12

UDHR: Art: 2, 5, 9, 19, 20,

CEDAW: Art 2; No.12 VAW (1989)art 2,5,11,12,16 ; No. 19 VAW (1992) ;

No 23: Measures to be taken to implement equality in women's political and public life (1997) [Art. 4, 7, 8];

No 24: Measures to be taken to implement equality for women's right to health (1999) [Art. 12, 5, 10, 11, 14]; Art 1,2,5,6,10,11,12,14,16

ICCPR: Art. 7, 9, 19, 21

CRC: Art 3, 6, 10, 18,

ASEAN: VAW Declaration: Paragraphs 2, 3, 4

WHRD Profile No. 3: Nilar Thein

Name: Nilar Thein
Age: 35
Marital status: Married (married to Kyaw Min Yu also known as Jimmy, also a student leader and former political prisoner)
Children: one 4-month-old baby girl (age when mother went into hiding)
Position: Pro-democracy activist and a leading member of the '88 Student Generation" Group
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: State/SPDC-sponsored USDA & Swan-Ah-Shin

Human rights activity

- Joined the All Burma Federation of Student Unions (ABFSU) and took part in the 1988 pro-democracy uprising
- Detained for two months by Military Intelligence (MI) at Insein Prison in 1991
- Actively participated in the December 1996 student movement; arrested on the spot for defying the Police Chief's order and taking to the streets
- Sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in January 1997; continued to fight against injustice by participating in defiance actions while in prison along with fellow political prisoners
- Released from prison in 1995.
- One of the leading woman activists involved in the early protest marches in August 2007; along with other women members of the 88 Generation Students group as well as women activists from the NLD led a peace march which mobilized about 2,000 people

Most recent violation

- Fled into hiding after her husband was arrested and imprisoned along with more than 100 other activists in August, 2007
- Currently on the regime's list of top five "terrorists" in Burma.
- Photographs of 88 generation student leaders, including hers, have been circulated and arrest warrants issued by the authorities.

Current situation

- Remains in hiding
- Talking to media from her hiding place exposing the regime's acts in the brutal crackdown in August and September 2007

Case Relevant Human Rights References

HRD: Art 1, 2, 5

UDHR: Art 2, 19, 20

CEDAW: Art 2;

No.12 VAW (1989) Art 2, 5, 11, 12, 16

No. 19 VAW (1992) Art 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16

No 23: Measures to be taken to implement equality in women's political and public life (1997) [Art. 4, 7, 8]

No 24: Measures to be taken to implement equality for women's right to health (1999) [Art. 12, 5, 10, 11, 14]

ICCPR: 9, 19, 21

CRC: Art 3, 6, 10, 18,

ASEAN: VAW Declaration: Paragraphs 2, 3, 4

WHRD Profile No. 4: Phyu Phyu Thin

Name: Phyu Phyu Thin
Age: 36
Position: NLD Member; HIV/AIDS activist running safe houses for HIV/AIDS patients in Rangoon and providing care for HIV/AIDS patients
Place of Violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC/ State

Human Rights Activity:

- Joined NLD party and became an election campaign organizer in 1990 election
- Arrested by the authorities in late 1999 and imprisoned for more than four months in Insein Prison, for helping Daw Aung San Suu Kyi during an organizing tour to Mandalay
- Became a leading activist for the HIV education program in 2002, but her community outreach activities were banned by the authorities
- Led the prayer campaign for the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2007 and was detained by the authorities for more than one month

Most recent violations

- Joined the '88 Generation Students group and led some of the peaceful demonstrations on August 19, 2007, then went into hiding when 13 activists of 88 Generation Students group were arrested by the regime
- Currently on the regime's wanted list

Current situation

- She remains in hiding

Case Relevant Human Rights References

HRD: Art 15, 2

UDHR: Art 2, 19, 20

ICCPR: Art. 19, Art. 21

CEDAW: Art 2; No.12 VAW (1989) Art 2, 5, 11, 12, 16

No. 19 VAW (1992) Art 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16

No 23: Measures to be taken to implement equality in women's political and public life (1997) [Art. 4, 7, 8]

No 24: Measures to be taken to implement equality for women's right to health (1999) [Art. 12, 5, 10, 11, 14]

WHRD Profile No. 5: Ma Ohmar

Name: Ma Ohmar
Age: 39
Position: NLD Member of South Dagon
Place of Violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC: South Dagon Township Peace and Development Chairman U Ko Ko Hlaing and members of the regime-backed USDA and 'Swan Ah Shin'

Human Rights Activity:

Participated in the August 2007 peaceful protest against the Burmese military regime calling for basic human rights

Most recent violations

- On August 23, 2007, attacked/assaulted by local authorities and SPDC-backed USDA members and 'Swan Ah Shin;' during the attack, she was pushed in the chest violently and she and other women's sarongs (skirts) lifted from the bottom, their blouses torn apart, and their faces hit and slapped
- On 19 September 2007 at about 2 am, the authorities came and searched her house, confiscating even currency notes bearing General Aung San's photo; they took her at about 3:30 in the morning, and kept her for 4 days in a concentration camp, then transferred her to Insein Prison; she was charged for joining the protests
- During her detention, her captors woke her up in the middle of the night, and asked several questions such as if she knew any of the 88-Generation student leaders, and who planned the route for the march past Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's house on the 22nd of October etc

Current situation

Released on 25 October, 2007 but now being closely watched by the local authorities and Military Intelligence

Military Intelligence are visible wherever she and her family members move, and lists of her family members are being collected by authorities

Case Relevant Human Rights References

HRD: Art 1, 2, 5

UDHR: Art 2, 19, 20

CEDAW: Art 2; No.12 VAW (1989) Art 2, 5, 11, 12, 16

No. 19 VAW (1992) Art 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16

No 23: Measures to be taken to implement equality in women's political and public life (1997) [Art. 4, 7, 8]

No 24: Measures to be taken to implement equality for women's right to health (1999) [Art. 12, 5, 10, 11, 14]

ICCPR: ICCPR: 9, 19, 21

ASEAN: VAW Declaration Paragraphs 1, 2, 3

WHRD Profile No. 6: Naw Ohn Hla

Name: Naw Ohn Hla,
Age: 46
Position: Former head of the women's wing of the National League for Democracy, Activist of “Tuesday’s Prayer Group”
Place of violation: Hmawbi, northern Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC: Local PDC, local judges

Human rights activity

- Former active member of NLD (National League for Democracy)
- Started organising weekly prayer groups at the Shwe Dagon pagoda since July 2004 at the Shwedagon Pagoda to pray silently for the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and political prisoners in Burma
- Led the protests in August 2007, was detained by members of USDA and taken to Hmawbi Township Peace and Development Council office, where they were held until the evening. They asked her to sign a letter admitting they incited public unrest but she refused to sign it. The activists were then released later on at night.

Most recent violations

- Throughout 2007 security forces and others acting on their behalf, including pagoda trustees, constantly harassed her.
- Defamatory articles about her were published in 30 private publications linking her to a known, now deceased pimp from an area of Yangon where she lives.
- In January 2007, she filed a defamation law suit against the 123 editors and publishers, but the case was dismissed.
- Because she refused to sign the letter admitting to inciting public unrest, on October 12, 2007, she was charged under the “*1961 Restriction and Bond Act*” which bars her from leaving the township for the next year without seeking a permit, or residing in another part of the country; she must also report to the local police station every seven days. The grounds for the charge were that she had “no fixed address” in her village of registration and she had “no fixed occupation.” She was denied a lawyer during the trial. Only the local authorities and police were witnesses for the “prosecutor.”

Current situation

- She has been watched closely by SPDC Military Intelligence

Case Relevant Human Rights References

HRD: Art 1, 2, 5,
UDHR: Art 2, 19, 20
CEDAW: Art 2; No.12 VAW (1989) Art 2, 5, 11, 12, 16
No. 19 VAW (1992) Art 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16
No 23: Measures to be taken to implement equality in women’s political and public life (1997) [Art. 4, 7, 8]
No 24: Measures to be taken to implement equality for women’s right to health (1999) [Art. 12, 5, 10, 11, 14]
ICCPR: Art. 19, Art. 21
ASEAN: VAW Declaration Paragraphs 1, 2, 3

WHRD Profile No.7: Thet Thet Aung

Name: Thet Thet Aung
Age: 30
Marital status: Married (to another human rights activist, Chit Ko Lin)
Children: 3 (8 yrs, 6 yrs and the youngest just 1 year old and not in good health.)
Position: Pro-democracy activist and a leading woman activist of the 88 Generation Student Group
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC / State

Human rights activity

- Actively involved in pro democracy movement

Most recent violations

- On Oct. 8, 2007, authorities tried to arrest her, along with her husband, Chit Ko Lin, near Mingalar market in Rangoon. Her husband was arrested, but she escaped, and fled into hiding.
- On Oct. 9, authorities came back around 2 p.m. They went around and searched houses—her aunts’ houses until 6 pm. They took away her national ID card. The authorities came again the next day and arrested her mother and her mother-in-law.
- On Oct. 17, authorities detained her mother, 56, and mother-in-law, over 70. They also threatened that they would not release her mother-in-law and her parents until she gave herself in. .
- On 19 Oct, 2007, she was arrested early in the morning at about 1 a.m. in Tamwe district, in Rangoon.

Current situation

- She remains under arrest.

Case Relevant Human Rights References

HRD: Art 1, 2, 5, 9, 12

UDHR: Art 2, 5, 9, 19, 20,

CEDAW: Art 2; No.12 VAW (1989) Art 2, 5, 11, 12, 16;

No. 19 VAW (1992);

No 23: Measures to be taken to implement equality in women’s political and public life (1997) [Art. 4, 7, 8];

No 24: Measures to be taken to implement equality for women’s right to health (1999) [Art. 12, 5, 10, 11, 14]; Art 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16

ICCPR Art 7, 9, 19, 21

CRC Art 3, 6, 10, 18,

ASEAN VAW Declaration: Paragraphs 2, 3, 4

WHRD Profile No. 8: Ni Mo Hlaing

Name: Ni Mo Hlaing
Age: 38
Position: Working with NLD Youth Wing of Central Office, Rangoon
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC: A group of Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA) members; and local Peace Development Council

Human rights activity

- Actively involved in the 1988 uprising as a university student
- Member of the All Burma Federation of Student Unions (ABFSU)
- Joined the People's Development Party
- Helped organized election campaigns for the NLD;
- Arrested in 1998 and imprisoned at Insein Prison for organizing and supporting NLD Proclamation 35/98; released in February 1999
- Assigned to the NLD Youth Wing's Central Office in Rangoon since being released from prison in 1999

Most recent violation

- Joined the peace march led by the '88 Generation Students group in protest against the fuel price hikes from August 20 to 23, 2007
- Repeatedly beaten by USDA & local officials when they were trying to stop the march; so roughly that her clothes were torn and her watch broken
- Went hiding after the authorities started arresting protesters on 23 & 24 of August, 2007

Current situation

- She remains in hiding.

Case Relevant Human Rights References

HRD: Art 1, 2, 5,

UDHR: Art 2, 19, 20

CEDAW: Art 2; No.12 VAW (1989) Art 2, 5, 11, 12, 16

No. 19 VAW (1992) art 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16

No 23: Measures to be taken to implement equality in women's political and public life (1997) [Art. 4, 7, 8]

No 24: Measures to be taken to implement equality for women's right to health (1999) [Art. 12, 5, 10, 11, 14]

ICCPR: Art. 19, 21

ASEAN: VAW Declaration Paragraphs 1, 2, 3

WHRD Profile No. 9: Tin Moe Lwin

Name: Tin Moe Lwin
Age: 35
Position: Volunteer/Pro-democracy activist
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC authorities & State-sponsored group

Human Rights Activity

- Involved in 1988 uprising as a student activist in Thandwe, Arakan State
- Started volunteering in social activities in the outskirts of Rangoon, and became a member of the 88 Generation Students group in 2005; participated in group's activities from 2006

Most recent violation

- Joined the first protest against the fuel price hikes on August 19 2007
- Escaped when the authorities raided her house on August 22, 2007; and went into hiding
- Sent a letter to UN together with 3 other women activists on the run calling for the protection and safety of women in Burma, and to pressure the regime to stop arresting those who had participated in the peaceful protest in August and September 2007.

Current situation

- She remains in hiding

Case Relevant Human Rights References

HRD: Art 1, 2, 5,

UDHR: Art 2,19, 20

CEDAW: Art 2; No.12 VAW (1989), Art 2,5,11,12,16

No. 19 VAW (1992) Art 1,2,5,6,10,11,12,14,16

No 23: Measures to be taken to implement equality in women's political and public life (1997) [Art. 4, 7, 8]

No 24: Measures to be taken to implement equality for women's right to health (1999) [Art. 12, 5, 10, 11, 14]

ICCPR: Art. 19, Art. 21

ASEAN: VAW Declaration Paragraphs 1, 2, 3

WHRD Profile No. 10: Nwet Nwet Win

Name: Nwet Nwet Win
Age: 47
Marital Status: Divorced
Children: 1 daughter
Position: Member of NLD
Place of Violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC

Human rights activities

- Worked very closely with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi since 1995
- Assisted with NLD social work, ie feeding malnourished children and helping the sick
- Since Jun 2007, she joined the Tuesday praying group for the release of Daw Aung San Su Kyi; always disturbed by the Military Intelligence, who surrounded them and shouted at them so that they could not pray properly
- Organized and joined protest marches with Min Ko Naing and other students starting from August 19, 2007; after Min Ko Naing and others were arrested, she continued the protests until September with other colleagues
- One of the key protest organizers in Sann Chaung Township.

Most recent violations:

- Was on the run after September crackdown because the authorities were chasing after her
- On September 28, a Police Officer from 24 Police Station in Sann Chaung Township came to her home after he got information from the MI (Military Intelligence) that she was there; the police searched everywhere in her house, but she managed to escape, and had to run from home.

Current situation:

- She has fled to the border, but has learnt that the authorities often come to her house to ask about her.

Case relevant human rights references

HRD: Art 1, 2, 5, 9, 12

UDHR: Art: 2, 5, 9, 19, 20,

CEDAW: Art 2; No.12 VAW (1989)art 2,5,11,12,16 ; No. 19 VAW (1992);

No 23: Measures to be taken to implement equality in women's political and public life (1997) [Art. 4, 7, 8];

No 24: Measures to be taken to implement equality for women's right to health (1999) [Art. 12, 5, 10, 11, 14]; Art 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16

ICCPR: Art. 7, 9, 19, 21

ASEAN: VAW Declaration: Paragraphs 2, 3,4

Appendix 2: Testimonies

Testimony 1

Date of interview: November 17, 2007
Name: **Khin Mar Htwe**
Age: 33
Marital status: Married
Occupation/ Position: Medical doctor and activist
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC soldiers from LIB 66. They shot and beat the people.

I used to work at a clinic, which was a project under an international NGO (MSF) from 2004. I was just appointed as National Medical Coordinator, SGBV Specialist in August 2007. I mainly provided medical care to HIV/AIDS patients.

I participated in the September protest, encouraging the patients also to protest. During the 1996 student demonstrations, I was still studying as a medical student. I also participated in the demonstrations when I was medical student.

On September 27 near Sule Pagoda, I was participating in the demonstration. After one hour, at around 12 noon, 3 trucks full of soldiers came and later started shooting. I ran along with the big crowd, and fell down and again ran towards 34th Street. While running, I saw two men and one woman shot by the soldiers lying on the street. I managed to escape home and arrived at about 2:30 pm. My younger sister was beaten up. I escaped, and fled to the border when the Township Peace Development Council people (local authorities), came to my house to arrest me. My younger sister is still in hiding

I am now staying at the Thai–Burma border. I have heard that the authorities are still arresting monks, and searching for activists. I don't why they came to arrest me. I just shouted "not to kill the monks." This is a violation of my basic rights.

Testimony 2

Date of interview: November 17, 2007
Name: **Khin Hnin Tha**
Age: 26
Occupation: Private Tutor
Marital status: single (the eldest of 5 siblings)
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: USDA and "Swan-ah-shin"

We supported the demonstrations led by the Buddhist monks in September. We were so heartened that the monks, who knew the hardship faced by the people, went to the forefront and stood up for us. Even monks came out to demonstrate, we felt, so why can't we? So we joined them. We marched with the people. We marched from Bahan through Ye Tha She [Road] and joined together at Sule Pagoda. Then we marched towards Strand Road. Most protesters were young, around 20, both boys and girls. Some girls were around 17 and 18, and some as young as 15.

Not that we understand “human rights”. But here in Burma, all people in the grassroots have been facing tremendous hardship to fulfil their basic needs: food, clothing, shelter and education. We don’t like it at all. Even if we get a degree, we can’t get anywhere. Things go OK for those who can “pay” and bribe. Those with no money, and no close connection with any government officials, have no opportunity. We grassroots and poor people lose all our opportunities and rights to do the jobs that we want. Money is everything.

In Burma, everybody is afraid of the USDA. They team up with the senior authorities and frame the people. They form associations such as “Women’s Affairs,” and “Mother and Childcare,” and force us to join them whether or not we like to. Moreover, they collect membership fees and run lending businesses with the money collected. They do not do anything to support women or protect women. No one wants to contact them if there is a problem because they are the wives of the PDC (Peace Development Council), so they are the same feathers. We don’t like them. The community don’t like them either. They don’t want to do anything with them.

When the regime started shooting, we were so scared. People ran when the tear gas was thrown to them. We (all our friends) also ran wherever our feet led us. USDA and “Swan-ah-shin” used tear gas to disperse the crowd, and then beat people whoever they were - men or women - then army trucks came and dragged the protesters up to the trucks. I saw 4-5 protesters, including two young women being beaten with bamboo sticks - men and women ... So the protesters had to run.

There were people in our ward who were arrested. Some friends who had marched with us had not come back home yet. There was no news about where they were. Some may be hiding for fear of arrest. I was afraid of being arrested, so I ran from home and got here to the border.

Testimony 3:

Date of interview: November 17, 2007

Name: Ma Khin Thidar Win
Age: 35
Marital status: married with a 3-year-old daughter
Occupation: Running a hardware shop
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC: USDA, local PDC and “Swan-ah-shin”

I am a member of ABSFU. I also participated in the 1988 uprising, and also in the 1996 student demonstration calling for reform of the education system and democracy. I was studying at the Government Technology Institute (GTI) in Insein. I worked as a civil servant from 2002-2005. But the salary was too little for my family to survive. So I quit the job and started a private business. As we had to pay “taxes,” “fines,” and fees for various things demanded by the authorities, I was always feeling mental stress. I got a contact to the 88 Generation Student Group and participated in their signature campaign and White Ribbon Campaign. During the September uprising, I actively participated, offering soft drinks and water to the monks, organizing interfaith praying events, particularly using the internet to send out the statement of the Muslims. I was questioned, watched and warned by the authorities all the time. It was really miserable.

I was also harassed and threatened by the USDA, local PDC and “Swan-ah-shin” for donating and offering soft drinks to the monks at the praying event on September 18, and

participating in the peaceful marches from September 24- 27. I felt so insecure knowing I was under surveillance. My friends were also very concerned about my safety, and suggested I should leave. I went into hiding from Tamwe, Dagon, and then went to Toungoo. But I had to flee to the border as the authorities found out and followed me to Toungoo.

Now I'm with my husband and my little daughter.

Testimony 4:

Date of interview: November 17, 2007

Name: Ma Tin Tin Aye
Age: 42
Occupation: Street Vendor
Status: married with 3 children: 24 (F), 20 (F), 16 (M)
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC: USDA and "Swan-ah-shin" members

I am a street vendor. My three children went to participate in the protests led by the monks almost every day. For me, I had to make a living, so I could not join every day. But I heard from my children about the protests every day when they came home. Then on September 25 and 26, more people joined in, and the protest had built up to a bigger crowd. Every household member went to participate. I was so concerned about my children, because I remembered the crackdown by shooting during the 1988 uprising. I closed my shop and went out to look for the children. I was so moved by the scene of monks marching. I was so inspired that I joined the protests.

There was a very big crowd on Sule Pagoda Road. From there, people started to link hands and walked alongside the monks surrounding them. I was so moved that I joined the procession of people linking hands. I walked until Pan So Dan and 50th Street with the march. But I didn't find my kids in the sea of people. So I came home around 4 pm.

I participated in the march for two days from September 25-26. There was no crackdown yet. It was also difficult for people like us making a living from hand to mouth, so I had to open my street stall to earn some money. The shooting occurred the next day. I also heard this from my children. I did not see for myself.

We are working class, and we don't understand about human rights. But we know that we are very poor because the government is bad. I know that we are facing hardship because of the rising prices of basic commodities. I could not talk about the truth even in our ward (block). The USDA and "Swan-ah-shin" members are paid by SPDC to act for them. With their (SPDC) support, these people can do anything they want in the community at will, harassing and bullying. We, who were struggling for survival, and to live in peace, didn't want to deal with them. We usually stayed at a distance from them.

I fled to the border along with my neighbours who were participating on the day I did. They were being hunted by the authorities, so I myself dared not stay anymore. There were 3-4 people arrested. The authorities used the photos and video to identify the protesters, I was scared I would be picked up by the authorities. My children also left for other provinces with their friends and are in hiding. I came here via Moulmein, where my friends lived.

We know that the women activists who participated in the protests were arrested and imprisoned, and that some are on the run, hiding for fear of arrest. In fact, these women didn't do anything wrong. They should not have been arrested in the first place. It is really unjust putting them into jail. We are running and fleeing because we are afraid of SPDC's unfair treatment. Now I'm separated from my children. I don't want other women to suffer like me. Activists should be released, and stop being arrested unjustly. Some women had to leave their sick children. How heartbreaking!

Testimony 5:

Date of interview: November 17, 2007

Name: Hnin New Aye
Age: 28
Marital status: Married, no children
Occupation: Working in a family tea shop
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC: "Swan-ar-shin" and USDA

I participated in the protest from 24-27 September at City Hall, Sule Pagoda Road and at Theingyi Zay. I saw the violent arrest of male activists during the protest on 26th and 27th September by the "Swan-ar-shin" and USDA. On 27th September, I was near the Sule Pagoda in the protest. Then we heard the shooting and had to run. When I heard that the authorities were searching the activists who were in the photographs, I left home. I escaped to the Thai border and reached Mae Sot on October 20. Activists are still hiding as the authorities are searching for them.

Testimony 6:

Date of interview: November 17, 2007

Name: Tin Tin Khaing
Age: 30
Position: Activist
Place of violation: Rangoon
Perpetrators: SPDC soldiers, and members of USDA and Swan-ah-shin

I participated in the September 27th protest in Rangoon. My father was actively involved in the 1988 uprising, and my whole family was interested in protesting again against the military regime.

On 27th September, 2007, I was taking part in the protest near Sule Pagoda when the soldiers opened fire on the protesters, and attacked. I had to run from the shooting and beating. I heard the shooting and saw the beating of both male and female activists by the soldiers. Neighbours warned me that the police and USDA members had come to our home and searched for us. I along with my father and younger brother escaped to the Thai border. We reached to the border town Mae Sot on 8th October, 2007. It was seeing the Buddhist monks walking and praying, which inspired people to participate in the protest. This is people's right to freedom of expression.

Appendix 2: List of women detainees¹

No	Name	Father's Name	Arrest Place	Organization	Place	Address	Date of Arrest
1.	Novel Aye (a) Hninn May Aun		Residence in Thingangun, Ran	NLD, 88 Generation			23, Aug, 07
2.	Yin Yin Thite (F)		N/A	NLD			23, Aug, 07
3.	Ma Ngal (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
4.	San San Myint (a) Win Myat (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
5.	N/A (Tin Maung Kyi'wife) (F)		70 ward, crossroads, S/Dagon			S/Dagon, Rgn	24, Aug, 07
6.	N/A (Tin Maung Kyi'daughter)		70 ward, crossroads, S/Dagon			S/Dagon, Rgn	24, Aug, 07
7.	Nyo Nyo Lwin (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
8.	Khin Mar Cho (F)		N/A	NLD			24, Aug, 07
9.	Sein Htwe (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
10.	Soe Soe (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
11.	Thandar (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
12.	Tin Hla (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
13.	Ni Ni Aye (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
14.	Myint Maw (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
15.	Khin San Oo (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
16.	May Theingi (F)		N/A				24, Aug, 07
17.	Sandar Min (F)		his personal residence in Rang	Tri Color Std			25, Aug, 07
18.	Mi Mi Sein (F)	N/A	In the Bassein Market	NLD(Tsp., joint secretar	Pyapon Prison	Bokalay, Irrawaddy	05, Sept, 07
19.	Khin Lay (F)	N/A	In the Bassein Market	NLD(Tsp., financial pres	Pyapon Prison	Bokalay, Irrawaddy	05, Sept, 07
20.	Myint Myint Sein (F)	N/A	N/A	NLD (Local Organizer)	No.3 WPDC Office	Bassein , Irrawaddy	05, Sept, 07

21.	Aye Aye Khaing (F)	N/A	N/A	NLD (Local Organizer)	No.3 WPDC Office	Bassein , Irrawaddy	05,Sept,07
22.	May Mi					N/Okkalapa, Rgn	22,Sept,07
23.	Lay Lay Mon			Student, 88 generation		N/Dagon, Rangoon	22,Sept,07
24.	Khin Thin Kyu			Civilian	Kyaikkasan Detention Center	Thingangyun, Rgn	25,Sept,07
25.	Myint Myint San (F)			NLD member			25,Sept,07
26.	Myint Myint Aye(F)(Release)			NLD(Tsp. Secretary)	Obo prison	Meikhtila, Mandalay	25,Sept,07
27.	San San Aye(F)(Release)			NLD(Tsp. organizer)		Southwest, Mandalay	25,Sept,07
28.	Win Mya Mya(F)			NLD(Division organioze)	Obo prison	Mandalay	28,Sept,07
29.	Thandar Nwe Oo	U Tin Oo		NLD(Youth)		Kamaryut, Rangoon	27,Sept,07
30.	May Win (F)			MDC		(J)ward, N/Okkalapa, Rgn	29,Sept,07
31.	Nweh Nweh Thinn			MDC		(I)ward, N/Okkalapa, Rgn	29,Sept,07
32.	Leah Leah(F)			NLD(Women)		Mandalay	28,Sept,07
33.	Unknown(F)			Reporter (Weekly Eleve			
34.	Mya Win (a) Tin Win (F)			Cilivian		No.23, east Shwedagon, Bahan	26,Sept,07
35.	Ngwe Win (F)			NLD(Myitkyina)			sept; last week
36.	Sandar Win						
37.	Aye Mi Khine (F)					Tha-Tha-Na-Gone-Yi	27,Sept,07
38.	Hla AinZaLi (F)					Tha-Tha-Na-Gone-Yi	27,Sept,07
39.	Ngwe Ngwe Win(F)						27-29,Sept,07
40.	Ohn Mar Kyaw(F)					Kamayut Tsp, Rangoon	27-29,Sept,07

41.	San Ye(F)			NLD(Tsp. organizer)		Dawbon Tsp, Rangoon	27-29,Sept,07
42.	Naw Saw Thei Moe(F)						27-29,Sept,07
43.	Khin Sandar Win		Conner of Anawrahta and Sh	2nd year, Psycho, West			29, Sept,07
44.	Myint Kyi(F)					Kyauk Padaung, MDY	19,Aug - 7,Oct
45.	N/A(Dr. Myat Tun's daughter)(Kyauk Padaung, MDY	19,Aug - 7,Oct
46.	N/A(Dr. Myat Tun's daughter)(Kyauk Padaung, MDY	19,Aug - 7,Oct
47.	Honey Oo(F)			Dagon University;		Bahan, Rangoon	09,Oct,07
48.	Ohn Mar Shwe(F)			TPDC		Bassein , Irrawaddy	05,Oct,07
49.	Tharahpi (F)			Student		Rangoon	10,Oct,07
50.	Su Su Kyi (F)	at home				Mingalar Taung Nyunt, Rgn	08,Oct,07
51.	May Than Yee (F)	at home				Mingalar Taung Nyunt, Rgn	08,Oct,07
52.	Aye Mi Myat(F)			Final year, Law (Eastern			10,Oct,07
53.	Zin Nyine Thu (F)					Montletsoundkone ward, Rang	N/A
54.	Daw New (F)	U Kyin				S/Okkalapa,Rangoon	N/A
55.	Ohmar (F)(Release)			NLD member		Dagon Myo Thit, Rangoon	N/A
56.	May Mon (F)			NLD(Youth)	at Hosptial	Thingangyun, Rangoon	N/A
57.	Aye Aye Thet (F)			NLD(Youth)		Insein, Rangoon	N/A
58.	War War Aung (a) Khaing Yam			NLD member		Tharkayta, Rangoon	N/A
59.	Ma Pauk (F)			NLD		Rangoon	N/A
60.	Aye Aye Mu			NLD		Hlegu, Rangoon	N/A

61.	San San Thwin(F)			Owner of Office		Northeast, Mandalay	N/A
62.	Hla Hla(F)			NLD(Township organize)		Pegu	N/A
63.	Mar Saw Aye(F)			NLD(Township organize)		Zigon, Pegu	N/A
64.	Khin Nyunt Mu(F)			NLD(Township organize)		Pegu	N/A
65.	Nyunt Kyi(F)			NLD(Township organize)		Pegu	N/A
66.	Daw Shwe(F)			NLD(Township organize)		Pegu	N/A
67.	Thwe Thwe San(F)			Owner of Office		Northeast, Mandalay	N/A
68.	Naw Ohn Hla (F)			NLD		Hmawbe	12,Oct,07
69.	Thin Thin Aye (F) Mee Mee			88' stu; Gen;		Tamwe, Rgn.	13,Oct,07
70.	Pwint Phyu(F)			NLD(women)		Mogok, Mandalay	N/A
71.	Thin Thin(F)			NLD(Tsp. organizer)		Mogok, Mandalay	N/A
72.	Hla Myint(F)			NLD(Tsp. organizer)		S/Okkalapa, Rgn	N/A
73.	Tin Shwe(F)					Dawbon, Rgn	N/A
74.	Naw Al Soe phaw(F)					Sagaing	N/A
75.	Shwe Ye Min(F)					Sagaing	N/A
76.	Daw Yay (U Ganbiya's Mother)					Meikhtila, Mandalay	N/A
77.	N/A(U Ganbiya's Sister)(F)					Meikhtila, Mandalay	N/A
78.	Thin Thin(F)					Okkan, Rangoon	12,Oct,07
79.	May Oo(F) (May Mi Oo)		at home(Sayasan Ward)	Student (88 Gen)		Bahan, Rangoon	19,Sept,07
80.	Daw Kyu(F)			NLD member		Thingangyun, Rgn	19,Sept,07
81.	Mya Than(F)		TharthanatheipanMonastery,			N/A	26,Sept,07
82.	Yine Mon(F)		DammathukhaMonastery,Tam			N/A	N/A
83.	Paung Khwin Ma(F)		DammathukhaMonastery,Tam			N/A	N/A
84.	Nyunt Aye(F)		DammathukhaMonastery,Tam			N/A	N/A

85.	Aye Lon(F)		DammathukhaMonastery,Tam			N/A	N/A
86.	Ma Ma Khin(F)		DammathukhaMonastery,Tam			N/A	N/A
87.	Oo Oo Khin(F)		DammathukhaMonastery,Tam			N/A	N/A
88.	Htwe Khin Oo(F)		DammathukhaMonastery,Tam			N/A	N/A
89.	Thin Thin Swe(F)		DammathukhaMonastery,Tam			N/A	N/A
90.	Thin Wit Yi(F)		DammathukhaMonastery,Tam			N/A	N/A
91.	Yin Yin Htike(F)					N/Okkalapa, Rgn	27,Sept,07
92.	Thandar Kyaw(F)					Sanchaung, Rgn	29,Sept,07
93.	Nweah Nweah Win(F)					Kemmedine, Rgn	29,Sept,07
94.	Su Su Kyi (F)					Sanchaung, Rgn	10,Oct,07
95.	San San Tint(F)		Tamwelay Bridge		Tharawaddy Prison	N/A	18,Sept,07
96.	Thet Thet Aung(F)		Tamwelay Bridge		Tharawaddy Prison	N/A	18,Sept,07
97.	Nwe Hnin Ye@Noe Noe(F)		Tamwelay Bridge		Tharawaddy Prison	N/A	18,Sept,07
98.	Khin Pyone Ye(F)				Kyaikkasan Detention Center	S/Okkalapa, Rgn	
99.	Daw Pyinyar Theingi(F)		Thitsar Tharaphu Monastery	Nun		N/Okkalapa, Rgn	6,Oct,07
100.	Daw Seitta(F)		Thitsar Tharaphu Monastery	Nun		N/Okkalapa, Rgn	6,Oct,07
101.	Daw Wunna (F)		Thitsar Tharaphu Monastery	Nun		N/Okkalapa, Rgn	6,Oct,07
102.	Daw Htay Yee (F)		Thitsar Tharaphu Monastery	Nun		N/Okkalapa, Rgn	6,Oct,07
103.	Daw Theingi(F)		Thitsar Tharaphu Monastery	Nun		N/Okkalapa, Rgn	6,Oct,07
104.	Daw Thila (F)		Thitsar Tharaphu Monastery	Nun		N/Okkalapa, Rgn	6,Oct,07
105.	Honey Tun (F)			Student(88 Generation)		Rangoon	10,Oct,07
106.	Thandar (F)	41	Myawaddy			Eain Me Township, Irrawaddy	10,Oct,07

¹ Source: www.aappb.org

