

奸淫特许



缅甸军政府在掸邦进行的战争中
使用的性暴力

奸 淫 特 许

——缅甸军政府在掸邦发动的战争中使用的性暴力

这份报告由

掸邦人权基金会 (SHRF)

和

掸族妇女行动网 (SWAN)

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掸邦人权基金会 (SHRF)

掸邦人权基金会是掸邦的一个非政府组织，在掸邦佛教徒、掸邦民族抵抗势力、流亡在国外的掸族人及一些掸邦民众的多方支持下，于1990年12月6日在掸邦成立。

掸邦人权基金会的目标如下：

1. 为受害者争取人权和恢复正义
2. 按照人民的要求和意愿来促进民主，在民主的原则下，建立一个受人民欢迎的政府。
3. 为民族统一、博爱、平等，互助而努力
4. 为世界的和平、自由和繁荣而努力

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掸族妇女行动网 (SWAN)

掸族妇女行动网成立于1999年3月28日，由在泰国和在泰国缅甸边境的掸邦妇女积极分子组织成立。掸族妇女行动网的目标如下：

- 提高妇女权利和儿童权利
- 反对对妇女、儿童的剥削和暴力
- 为掸邦的和平、自由而共同奋斗
- 授予妇女更好的生活
- 提高保护民族资源和环境的意识

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掸邦性暴力事发点

(大部分发生在1996年至2001年间)



发生在1996年到1998年的重迁的区域

- 发生性暴力事件的主要城镇
- 奸淫/性暴力的大致地点

概要

这份报告详细介绍了173件强暴和其他各种形式的性暴力事件，涉及625名妇女，这些事件均是驻掸邦的缅甸军队所为，大多发生在1996年到2001年间。在掸邦，强暴被视为耻辱，很多妇女不愿意公开性暴力事件，资料来自泰缅边境的难民，因此，也许有些事件还没有收录到掸邦人权基金会的报告。报告中的数据也可能远远低于实际发生的事件。

这份报告揭露了缅甸军政府允许士兵在不受惩罚、有系统地、大规模地施行强暴，以此来恐吓和征服掸邦人民。这份报告也记录了在掸邦还在继续发生的反人类的战争罪行证据，包括各种形式的性暴力。

这份报告清楚列出缅甸军政府强暴“无罪化”的证据，并以强暴作为征服掸邦百姓的“战争武器”。强暴掸邦妇女显然是由缅甸军政府早有预谋的一种战略。报告中详细介绍了52个不同军营的军人的行为。其中83%是军队的官员所为，他们都拥有上尉以上的军阶。强暴的形式包括极端兽行和严刑，如拷打、伤残甚至窒息而死。25%的强暴导致了死亡；一些受害者的身体在当地社区被蓄意暴露；61%受害妇女是在军事基地被轮奸；一些妇女还被扣留，反复受到长达4个月的强暴。在173个案例中，仅有一例强暴者受到了他的指挥官惩罚，而常见的结果是，受害者反被军队罚款、扣留、拷打甚至处死。

由于国家和平发展委员会 (SPDC, 即缅甸军政府) 在掸邦加强军事化和镇压的策略，越来越多掸邦妇女被强暴。这个地区现在的军营总数差不多是1988年的三倍。强暴事件大多发生在掸邦中心地带。从1996年开始，超过300,000村民被迫搬迁到这里。很多强暴事件是在妇女们外出寻找食物或者在移民村外发生，有的是在妇女们被迫为军队服劳役，或是在军队检查站被截住的时候发生。

这份报告也探讨了强暴对受害者在肉体上和精神上的影响。她们被侵犯后，不仅没有得到补偿，也没有得到任何辅导。一些受害者还面临来自家庭或社区的责备和抛弃。很多受害者在被强暴后都决定逃往泰国，但在泰国的掸邦难民不被认可，这意味着这些幸存者得不到保护，也得不到人道主义救助或者诉讼服务。因此，他们很容易被剥削或者被拐卖，被驱逐出境，或再次落入虐待者手中。

掸邦人权基金会和掸族妇女行动网的建议：

致国家和平发展委员会：

1. 为了制止这个区域不断升级的军事和暴力活动，必须尽快在全国范围内达成停火协议。
2. 与非缅族代表及民族反对党展开三方对话，商讨国家政治的未来。
3. 缅甸军政府必须履行国际人道主义职责，包括1949年8月12日日内瓦大会通过的第三条款，停止对平民使用武器，保护所有平民，包括儿童、妇女以及少数民族和不同宗教信仰的人们，防止违背人道主义法律。
4. 缅甸军政府必须履行1930年国际劳工组织大会所制定有关强制劳工(NO.29)规定的职责。
5. 停止侵犯妇女的人权，特别是强制劳动、强制搬迁，以及在扣留期间的虐待、拷打、性暴力及未经审判的死刑。这些行为大都是军队所为，尤其是那些被遣送回来的难民和那些属于民族团体或反对党的人，都被他们内部处决了。
6. 停止有系统地强制人们离开家园，导致流向邻国的难民潮，为他们安全和自愿回国及重建家园创造条件；确保人道主义救援人员的安全，不得阻止他们帮助难民回国和重建家园；解决拐卖妇女和儿童的问题，尤其是在边境地区。
7. 依照国际《儿童权利公约》及《消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》的规定，通过国家立法，充分履行保护妇女儿童的义务。应签署有关消除妇女歧视和保护儿童权利的选择性条款，并使之生效。
8. 充分落实消除妇女歧视委员会起诉和惩罚那些违背妇女人权的犯罪者。

致泰王国政府：

1. 给掸邦平民予保护，允许在掸邦和泰国边境的人越过边界入联合国难民事务高级专员署 (UNHCR) 的难民营。
2. 允许掸邦人民向泰国设立的人道主义救助机构寻求政治庇护。
3. 谨慎对待被驱逐出境的掸邦移民，因为他们大多都是真正的难民。
4. 不要将掸邦妇女遣送到缅甸军队手中。
5. 泰国和缅甸政府应该允许国际团体和联合国难民事务高级专员署参与讨论、协商和涉及遣返缅甸移民的项目，从根本上解决移民工的外流。

致中华人民共和国政府

1. 利用外交渠道，要求国家和平与发展委员会履行上述建议。
2. 审查中国公司在缅甸的所有投资项目，以确保这些项目不会导致或加剧社会矛盾。
3. 确保中国公司在海外投资中遵循中国的环境和社会准则。

引言

本报告由掸邦人权基金会妇女办事处和掸族妇女行动网共同撰写。掸邦人权基金会每月都发布人权侵犯的简报，包括自1997年以来缅甸军政府在掸邦所犯下的强暴事件。掸邦人权基金会还发表缅语小册子，记录当年缅甸军队所犯暴行。掸族妇女行动网的成员们也在过去几年的国际大会上作报告，揭露了掸邦对妇女的暴行。然而，我们认为需要发表一份介绍详细的综合报告，才能引起国际团体对民族地区发生的大规模强暴事件的关注。

我们认为有必要揭露缅甸内战给平民尤其是妇女带来的影响，而且情况日趋严峻。最近有迹象表明，缅甸政治表面上的进步，使得国际团体正在减轻对缅甸军政府的压力。缅甸军政府继续限制外国人进入边境的大部分地区，而且由于缺少信息来源，缅甸军政府得以在世人面前掩盖他们对人民的有系统的压迫。鉴于缅甸军政府掩盖这些暴力行为，国际社会有责任协助结束缅甸内战，并就国家前途问题促请政府和民族团体展开对话。在这个问题上，缅甸军政府蓄意模糊态度。

除了揭露缅甸军人的性暴力罪行，缅甸还有必要修复法律程序，以此惩罚罪犯。同时，这份报告同时也探讨幸存者所面临的种种问题，由于根深蒂固的性别观念而导致社区对他们的非难。

掸邦人权基金会和掸族妇女行动网为本报告汇编了2001年1月到2002年3月的材料。为出版这份报告，掸邦人权基金会、掸族妇女行动网和拉祜妇女组织的成员们还特别访谈了泰缅边境的28位妇女。本报告收录了这些访谈，作为附录。另外的145个案例是由掸邦人权基金会的每月简报汇编而成。但是，这些案例缺乏详细介绍，而且也没有记载性暴力对幸存者的影响。所有的173个案例的信息经过汇总并绘制成表，附录在这份报告中。

大部分案例都发生在1996年到2002年间，也包括5个早期的案例，材料是通过和相关妇女直接访谈汇编而成。

如需详细了解最近掸邦有关强暴案件的信息，请登录掸邦人权基金会每月简讯，网址：www.shanland.org。

掸邦人权基金会和掸族妇女行动网真诚感谢那些为了编辑本报告，而奉献他们的时间给予帮助的人，感谢挪威人权基金会赞助了本报告的出版。

背景

掸邦的政治历史背景

掸邦位于缅甸东北部，是一个占地160,000平方公里的山区。掸邦拥有丰富的自然资源，如宝石、煤矿和柚木。掸邦人口估计有800多万，其中一半是掸族，他们居住在肥沃的溪谷地区，按民族划分，掸族族属于泰族，语言和泰语也很相近。此外，还有阿卡族、克钦族、拉祜族、傈僳族、崩龙族、勃欧族和瓦族，他们大多都是山地民族。

掸邦曾经被划分为30多个邦，由世袭的土司统治。缅甸沦为英国殖民地的时期，掸族继续自治。缅甸独立后，掸族为了取得独立地位，同意归属缅甸，前提是10年后有权决定是否脱离缅甸。这个条件在宪法中已被确立，但是最终没有实行。

掸族和其他民族领导人为了人民得到更大的公义和权利，积极和缅甸政府协商，但是在1962年政变后，奈温 (Ne Win) 司令领导的军队占领缅甸，所有努力都是徒然。此后，接连不断的军政府统治着整个国家，拒绝放弃权力。在1990年的大选上，由翁山素姬领导的民主国家联盟 (National League for Democracy, NLD) 击败了掸邦民族民主联盟 (Shan Nationalities League for Democracy, SNLD)，获得了全国最高席位，但是，军队拒绝接受这个结果。和其他反对党成员一样，掸邦民族民主联盟的成员们开始受到骚扰。

在过去的40多年里，多个民族在掸邦发动了抵抗运动，缅甸军队的回应就是在这个地方不断派驻军队。由于反抗的大多都是游击队，政府开始实施针对平民的大规模清剿行动，以此防止村民庇护和帮助反叛分子。这个行动迫使村民搬迁到军事基地附近，以便严密监视。

在掸邦的中心地带，最大的强制搬迁运动发生在1996-1997年间，1400多个村庄的30多万人被迫抛弃家园。搬迁的地方一无所有，大多村民不允许回家，估计有一半以上的人变成难民逃往泰国。

掸邦的性别分工及其对强暴的传统反应

“nang ying ker lii pho,to sat ker lii cao”

女人要尊敬她的丈夫，就像一只动物要听从它的主人。
——掸族谚语

掸族是一个男性占主导的传统农业社会。在公众场合，男人占据所有领导职位，如村长、村委会和寺院委员会。在家庭生活，男人是家庭的领导者。

在社区，女人不享有任何决策权，她们期待结婚后相夫教子。在家里，女人承担大部分家务，如做饭、清扫、照顾孩子、挑水、种菜和摘菜。

虽然大多数时候是男人从事贸易，像卖米或者家畜，但有的时候，在市场里也经常看到女人卖菜，以此维持家计。在家里，有关财政的问题，都是男人做决定。(正如掸族的一句谚语所言“mae bae pho ,thuk nii”意思是“如果一个男人被一个女人支配，他将债台高筑”)

大部分掸族都是佛教徒，通过宗教活动来加强妇女在社会中的从属地位。男人在宗教和礼节上起着重要的作用，因此，男人受到尊重并享有很多权利。尽管女人也能成为尼姑，但是相比和尚，尼姑的地位比较低，而且大多不被人尊敬。

在传统的掸族社会，村里唯一能得到教育的地方是寺庙，只有进寺庙的男孩才能接受教育。女孩子总是被期望成为别人的妻子和母亲，这意味着大多数家庭都会优先让他们的儿子得到教育。

由于女人处于从属地位，女人在公众场合应该保持端庄，不像男人，直到结婚才需要循规蹈矩。在婚前失去贞洁的女人，被视为“变质品”。任何一个有婚外情的女人都会受到指责，甚至遭受性暴力也算她们的错。由于担心受到社区的指责，有些妇女不敢说出自己被强暴的事情。

在过去，农村妇女能依靠习俗来惩罚强暴犯。事件会被带到村里的长者面前，如果证明有罪，就判处男人以金钱赔偿女方、女方父母以及村里的长者。女方也有其它选择，那就是可以将案子送到区域法院，依据缅甸流放地准则来审理。根据这个准则，强暴者的最高处罚是10年有期徒刑。

因此，对性暴力事件，原本有一些合法的保护妇女的措施。但是，由于缅甸军队对法律熟视无睹，所以传统法规都被践踏了。在本报告的案例，有的幸存者向他们的父母和村里的长者求助，试图按照传统习俗寻求公正，但是，不可避免地受到缅甸军队的阻碍。

在掸邦四十年国内战争中的性暴力和国际法律术语

本报告收集的大部分资料仅涵盖过去6年缅甸军队所犯下的强暴罪行。然而，在过去的40年里，性暴力在掸邦是很普遍的，因为缅甸军队在20世纪50年代晚期就开始了镇压民族反抗势力。

内战的环境，使得缅甸军队实行的性暴力获得特许，镇压当地妇女还能免受惩罚。作为反抗势力的潜在支持者，妇女被视为性暴力理所当然的目标。性暴力不仅是为了恐吓当地社区达到征服的目的，夸耀军队占有敌人女人的作用，还能使敌对势力蒙羞、泄气。同时，性暴力还被视为战争期间对军队作战的一种“奖励”。

民族因素使得暴力事件进一步恶化，因为军政府蓄意在不同的民族区域部署军队。各种宣传点燃了缅甸民族主义情绪，使暴力变得更加随意，包括性暴力，以此来镇压当地平民。

尽管缅甸也是1949年日内瓦大会的签约国¹，但是政府从未在他们的军队中实行国际人道主义法律。当读到这份报告的时候，下面的一些术语应该牢记心中。

战争罪：严重破坏1949年日内瓦大会和其他战争法律中有关暴力的规定，这些罪行包括国家间的大规模战争，也包括国家内部的武力冲突。界定“严重破坏”的概念时，虽然没有特别涉及强暴和其他性暴力罪行，但是国际红十字委员会（ICRC）以其他方式解释了强暴就是一种“严刑或者非人道主义对待”，或“故意致使他人身体或健康遭受严重伤害”。

种族灭绝：包括专门列举出的被禁止行为，如杀人和等严重伤害，都属于试图从整体上或局部上消灭一个种族或者宗教团体²。尽管缅甸没有签署《防止及惩治危害种族罪公约》，但该公约是必须遵守的国际法律。

¹ 1992年8月25日，缅甸同意1949年8月12日日内瓦会议上的有关保护战争受害者的决定。

² 1949年12月9日，大会通过《防止及惩治危害种族罪公约》。 1948,78U.N.T.S.277。见国际刑事法庭条例（罗马条约），第6款

反人类罪行：包括专门列举出的被禁止行为，大规模的或有系统的直接镇压一个民族、政党、种族或宗教信仰的行为，均属于反人类罪行³。这些行为包括谋杀、灭绝、强暴、性奴役、强迫某人消失和种族隔离等等⁴。

种族灭绝罪和反人类罪应受到惩罚，不考虑所犯时间是和平时期还是战争时期。

掸邦不断加强的军事化

尽管掸邦的九个武装部队中⁵，仅有一个（掸邦南部的军事据点）与军政府达成事实上的停火协议，但是国家和平发展委员会自1988年后，在整个掸邦增派驻兵翻了三番。

缅甸军队总共有12个指挥区，其中有3个在掸邦，下面是这些营部的数字：

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| 东北区 | 38 个营 |
| 东部区 | 31 个营（不包括那些在Karen State的驻军） |
| 三角区 | 37 个营 |
| 步兵55部 | 10 个营 |
| 总共 | 116 个营 ⁶ |

在缅甸估计有500个营，就意味着差不多四分之一的缅甸军队驻扎在掸邦。

强暴是“战争的武器”⁷

本报告收集的证据清楚地表明，缅甸军政府通过有系统地强暴，作为镇压掸邦平民的一种武器。这样的行为被军队当局正式特赦，这个结论可以从本章节将要讨论的众多线索中得出来。

³ 由Pursuant将军大臣报道，安全理事会决议第2段,808, 32I.L.M.at 1159(1993),第48段

⁴ 国际刑事法庭在前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭条例第5款中明确指出：强暴是一种反人类罪，在罗马法的第7款也有提到。

⁵ 缅甸民族联盟武装部队，佤族联合武装部队（佤邦联合军队），民族民主联盟武装，掸邦武装（北部），克钦武装部队，勃欧民族组织，崩龙解放军队，掸邦人民解放组织，掸邦民族武装，掸邦武装（南部）

⁶ 所有信息均由缅甸学生民主前线和掸族新闻宣传部汇编而成

⁷ 在Kunarac, Kovac和Vukovic案子中，前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭的审判所讨论“战争的武器”，是一种和波斯尼亚 Serb武装部队把强暴穆斯林妇女作为战斗的一部分的做法比较接近的方式和命令。见于2001年2月22日“在Kunarac, Kovac和Vukovic案子第二审判所裁决”新闻发布。

大规模而有系统的强暴事件

应该注意的是，在掸邦地区强暴被视为耻辱的标志，很多妇女不敢把强暴事件公诸于众。关于在掸邦虐待妇女权利的大多资料都是来自泰国—缅甸边境的难民，所以还有很多事件没有被掸邦人权基金会收录进来。因此，这份报告中的数字有可能要远远低于实际上的数字。

这份报告记载了过去6年来发生的强暴和其他形式的性暴力事件，总结如下：

| 年 | 事件数目 | 未成年少女总数 | 妇女总数 | 地点 |
|------|------|---------|------|-------|
| 1996 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 5个乡镇 |
| 1997 | 30 | 25 | 157 | 11个乡镇 |
| 1998 | 30 | 18 | 38 | 13个乡镇 |
| 1999 | 26 | 17 | 71 | 13个乡镇 |
| 2000 | 33 | 13 | 69 | 17个乡镇 |
| 2001 | 44 | 15 | 186 | 17个乡镇 |
| 总共 | 168 | 92 | 527 | |

从2001年记录的强暴事件和被强暴的妇女的数字看来，我们可以看到2001年比最近几年还要高。这表明，在政府声称的“和平”时期，他们的军队却不断地侵犯平民的人权，而且比以往更甚。

本报告所记载的强暴事件，涉及到缅甸军队中总共52个营（见附录4），这些强暴事件涉及到缅甸军队的各个军阶。

军官施行的强暴

事实表明，强暴被军队当局赦免，这份报告记载的83%的强暴案件是军队的官员所为，从下士到少校各个军阶。犯罪者列举如下：

| 官员头衔 | 实施强暴次数 |
|----------|--------|
| 司令官、高级官员 | 48 |
| 少校 | 14 |
| 上尉 | 63 |
| 中尉 | 5 |
| 中士 | 6 |
| 下士 | 3 |
| 总计 | 139 |

在大多数的案例中(85%)，官员也和别的军人一起值班，而且这些官员甚至没有试图掩盖他们的罪行。事实上，有10个案例中，官员们把受害者移交给他的士兵，让他们要么轮奸，要么把她杀掉。

三个妇女，年龄在18、21和24岁，在murng hsat 镇pa sak, 村以西两英里的路边的树林里找柴火，来自LIB359的80个缅甸政府军士兵抓住了他们，并审讯他们，过了一会，上尉Htun Kyaw把最年轻的那个女孩带到附近的草丛强暴了。事发以后，他把这三个妇女给他的下级官员，让他们强暴她们。然后，把这些女的用木棍打死。（案例105）

拷打甚至杀害被强暴妇女

军队的性虐待极其残酷，调查表明在强暴的同时，还使用了其他暴力，如拷打，这被视为战斗的一部分，以达到恐吓和征服当地居民的目的。在25%的案例中，这些妇女在强暴之后都被杀害，有的是被枪杀，有的是窒息而亡，有的是被打死、刺死，还有的是被烧死。

在记载的很多案例中，很多妇女不但被强暴，还遭受到其它肉体的严刑，包括被殴打、用塑料袋套住头部窒息而死、甚至切除他们的乳房等等。在下面的这个案例中，这位妇女被打得失去了意识，然后被强暴，她怀孕的妹妹也被杀害了：



幸存下来的Nang Sam Hoom(右)，14岁，曾被政府军的士兵强暴和烧伤

她的妹夫回到村里想多找点大米或者其它吃的东西，军队来了，恰好看到两个妇女，他们说她们是掸族士兵的妻子，于是就殴打她们。虽然这两个妇女向他们解释她们只是Mark Mong Pawk村的村民。可是那些士兵根本不听，继续用木棍殴打她的妹妹，直到奄奄一息。她告诉他们：她的妹妹怀孕了，请求他们怜悯她，他们甚至刺她妹妹的下体。当她阻止他们这样做的时候，一位高级官员用木棍重击她的头部，她就失去了意识。当她恢复意识的时候，一位高级官员把她拖到他们的小屋的床上后强暴了她。之后，又打得她失去了意识。当她再次恢复意识的时候，她发现自己赤裸裸的躺在那个小屋的外面，而她的妹妹已经死了。那些士兵早已经不见踪影，他们还拿走了她身上的2,000缅币和金首饰。（案例64）

在大部分的案例中，并没有试图掩藏被强暴受害者尸体的迹象。相反，下面的这个例子表明了在众目睽睽下强暴和杀害受害者是蓄意而为，是恐吓当地居民的一种手段。

一个12岁的女孩正带着干草去附近的赖卡镇的*Nang Kaw*村喂牛，她被*Kho Lam*基地的*SLORC 8*军队强暴后枪杀了。她的亲戚听到枪声后赶了过来，但被那些士兵阻止。他们向那些士兵请求埋葬那个女孩子，可是士兵却说：“她必须那样放着，以此告诫你们掸邦的人民，如果你们想要埋葬她，就和她一起死。”（案例15）

轮奸

在记载的61%的强暴案例中，都涉及到轮奸。这些案例都是共同所为，所以不害怕有人会作证。

在大多数的轮奸案例中，受害者都被士兵杀害。然而，在一些案例中，受害者也被释放。这清楚表明这些犯罪者毫不害怕这些事情的影响。

有三个妇女，年龄为18、35和37岁，她们在*Kho Lam*区的农场被*Than Maung*领导的缅甸政府军IB99, 80士兵抓住，他们扣留了她们4天3晚，在这个时间里，他们多次轮奸她们，最后把她们释放了。（案例116）

在军事基地内的强暴

有11个强暴案例就是在军事基地内发生的，基地内不仅有其它军队人员，还有基地附近的当地社区成员，这就表明了军政府赦免了强暴罪行。

有一个值得注意的案例，两名赖卡高中女生，在学校会议上公开说出反对缅甸军事政府的政策，被国家和平发展委员会的士兵当众拘捕，带到当地的军事基地。在那里她们被高级官员强暴了四天四晚，这被当作一种“惩罚”。当释放她们的时候还要用钱来换人。

赖卡镇的一所中学，有84个高中毕业生。在学校举行的会议上，班主任问这些学生是否有什么问题要问，一个高二的17岁女生就问：“我想问为什么缅甸士兵如此镇压人民。很多村民被迫离开家乡迁往另一个城镇，面临着很大的困境。我看他们好可怜。”另外的一个是高三的18岁女生，她问：“为什么政府的军队要关闭赖卡镇的主要市场，这个市场已经有很长的历史了，但

⁸ 国家法律和秩序修复委员会，缅甸军政府的旧名。

是现在被政府军队关闭了2-3个星期，还没有开放，为什么？如果政府军队对掸族士兵的行为愤怒，他们应该去追击掸族军队”。在班主任正在犹豫回答这些问题前，有两个在学校值班的政府军士兵，叫出这两个女生，告诉她们应该去军事基地问司令。于是，她们被带到LIB55基地。司令把她们锁起来。到了晚上，他叫其中一个女生去卧室，用手枪指着她命令她脱下衣服，强暴她整个晚上，第二天，他又叫另外的一个女生过去，强暴了她一天一夜。在反复强暴了四天四夜后，这位司令官要求他们的父母每人付15,000缅币才能获得释放。（案例91）

延长扣留是为了达到强暴的目的

有24个案例中的妇女被军政府扣留长达4个月的时间，目的都是为了强暴。公开地占有所谓的“慰安妇”，而不用害怕报复。这就表明了在军队里，强暴被赦免已形成一种风气。

有4个妇女和6个男人在农场上干活的时候被军队抓住，军人们强迫他们跟随军队一同行军，当作搬运货物的苦力。他们常常在很荒芜的村庄安营扎寨。有的时候，一个地方会停留2-3天。这些妇女几乎每晚都被一个又一个的士兵强暴。那些村民被迫做无偿的搬运工，长达4个月之久。从2000年7月8日到2000年11月20日，这些妇女都被迫充当性奴隶。（案例120）

缺少对犯罪者的检举军队对原告的惩罚

报告中的证据清楚地表明：军队当局不但没有认真的将这些不同军阶的犯罪者绳之以法，他们甚至通过对原告的肉体虐待、监禁和罚款来阻止这些事件的上报。

大多数案例表明，报告强暴事件的往往是家庭成员，然后是村领导或者别的社区的领导。他们也保护受害者，但村领导通常（22例，13%）建议不要深入调查，因为不仅不能伸张正义，而且原告可能会面对更大的危险。有一个案例表明，一位村长因为上报一件强暴案子而被国家和平发展委员会的士兵拷打致死。这些事件阻碍了社区领导介入到事件中去。

一位村长看见Soe Hlaing上尉在强暴并谋杀了一个19岁的女孩，他悄悄地离开房屋，在调查了事件真相后，他去了Ke-See镇，将事件上诉到社区领导。那个上尉听说自己被怀疑犯下强暴与谋杀案，在一个清晨，1998年12月13日凌晨四点半的时候，这个上尉和一些士兵来到Nawng Kaw村，包围了那位村长的房子。过了一

会儿，士兵们说在村长的房子里找到了一个步话机，*Soe Hlaing*很快就命令把村长拘留起来。村民们肯定那个步话机是上尉的士兵设计用来陷害村长的。那些士兵把村长绑在房柱上严刑拷打。他们问他从哪儿得来的步话机，是不是掸族游击队给他的等等。他们还用热水来烫他的喉咙，鞭打、脚踢直到把他折磨死。村长死后，一直被绑在他房屋的柱子上。（案例70）阻碍受害者向政府上报强暴事件的因素还有：她们不会说缅甸语，这使得她们在审判程序中处于不利地位；她们常常不知道强暴犯的姓名和军队编号，这会让她们觉得根本没有机会来证明案情。

在记载的37个（21%）强暴案例中，也有受害者的亲戚或者社区领导敢于向国家和平发展委员会申诉这些罪犯的。在申诉的案例中仅有一例（1997年4月），加害者受到了指挥官的惩罚。罪犯是来自缅甸军事政权在Murng Hsat的迫击炮营地的军人。

“深夜，村长从他的田地里回来，我告诉了他发生的一切。他就向在当地的国家和平发展委员会指挥官上报了这件事。这位指挥官把这位强暴我的士兵绑起来，抽打他并把他投进监狱。”（案例24）

然而，即使是在这样的案例中，似乎也没有法律程序，因此，对强暴犯判处有期徒刑是不可能的。

在记录的案例中有11例是国家和平发展委员会登记了案件，但是接下来就再也没做什么了。在9个案例中，国家和平发展委员会让80个士兵排成一队，让受害者来辨认强暴犯，但是蓄意让强暴犯不在队伍中。在一个案例，由于缺乏确切的证据，上报案情的村长被打得失去意识还被扣押起来，直到被强暴者家属付了2,000缅币才获得释放。有两个案件是受害者被关起来，最后家属支付了高达20,000缅币才被释放。还有一个案件，村长和他的副手都被关起来，后来付了5,500缅币才被释放。还有三个案例中，原告虽然没有被关起来，但是以诽谤军队之名罚款30,000缅币。

仅有一例，是受害者在排成的长队的军人中指认了施暴者身份，还是因为是一位掸族停火机构的官员介入，但结果也是不了了之。

更普遍的情况是，国家和平发展委员会的官员彻底拒绝告发。有三个案例是国家和平发展委员会的官员声称案情发生时，罪犯不在现场。有一个案例是犯罪者被转移安置。有两个案例是被起诉的官员很快被转移到另一个部队。

在11个案例中，国家和平发展委员会的官员拒绝接受告发；其中的7个案例，原告上诉后被惩罚；3个案例中原告受到肉体虐待，被强暴的受害者被打得失去意识，一个受害者的父亲也被打，还有一位村长被扇耳光。这些案例中有6个案例，原告因为上诉被罚的款额高达60,000缅币。有一个案例，受害者的父亲被抓并被扣押起来，直到村领导用一头奶牛才换得释放。

在报告记载的案例中，没有一个案列显示国家和平发展委员会当局把受害妇女送去做适当的医疗检查，这应该是起诉强暴罪的最基本手续。这表明了他们根本就没有想将这些犯罪者绳之以法。

资料中有11个案例，他们的家人安排了受害者做检查。原因是受害者在被强暴的时候受到伤害或者病情恶化，或是血液被感染。有两个案例，医院记载了性暴力的证据，还有一个案例，一个5岁大的小女孩在家中被国家和平发展委员会的士兵强暴，甚至还拍了照。当局声称一定会尽力报道这件案情，可是，他们根本就没有采取任何进一步的行动。在一个案例中，医院的医护人员护理了一位被强暴和殴打致伤的妇女，但他们建议这位妇女不要说出被伤害的真正原因。换句话说，医疗人员自己也担心军队对他们施加压力。

她因为头皮被撕裂住进医院接受治疗，被问及发生了什么，说她是被国家和平发展委员会的士兵们殴打所致，医生告诉她，说她的头是被掉下来的树枝撞伤的，否则的话，那些士兵会回来惩罚她。她很害怕，两三天后就离开了医院，到了泰国边境。（案例64）

军事镇压升级易导致强暴上升

本报告还将揭露军政府把强暴当作“战争的武器”的恶行。证据清楚表明：由于掸族反抗军事镇压的行动升级，更多掸族农村妇女被强暴。本章节主要检视这个问题的种种因素。

强制搬迁

本报告附带的地图表明：大多数强暴案例（76%）都是发生在掸邦的中心，受害人都是被迫搬迁的农村居民。

长期以来，缅甸军政府对农村地区的村民实行强制搬迁，以此来阻止当地人民向反抗势力提供支持。在掸邦最大规模的强制性搬迁是从1996年到1997年开始（一直持续到现在），政府命令1,400多个村庄300,000人口，大多都是农民，迁往公路沿线和缅甸军事基地附近的战略据点。这等于是搬到了他们的枪口下。村民们从田地上得来的收获都要上缴给军政府，很多人因此沦为劳工或者乞丐。估计有150,000掸族人试图逃往泰国做移民营。成千上万的人躲在他们以前村庄附近的树林里。强制搬迁导致妇女更容易遭到各种方式的强暴。

村民在强制搬迁的过程中被强暴

强制村民搬迁的时候，他们通常会给村民一份口头或书面的通知，命令他们在规定的期限内（大多都是3-7天）搬出村庄。士兵们说，如果他们在最后期限后在村子里被发现，就会被枪毙。但是，在一些案例中，军政府并没有等到最后期限，甚至在颁发搬迁通知后不久或者是在村民搬迁的过程中，就对村民动用武力。

他们对村民使用武力包括殴打和其它方式的拷打，还向有人居住的房子放火，当然也包括强暴。

这份报告记载的6%的强暴案例，都是发生在村民强制搬迁的过程中。

有一个五口之家，住在Mark Kawk村粮田附近一个偏僻的小屋里，*SLORC*（国家恢复法律和秩序委员会，缅甸军政府以前的名字，现为SPDC）军队看见了他们。这家人的村庄要被搬迁到赖卡的据点，他们是在前往那个地方的途中，因为某些原因停下来休息。这些士兵把他们的父亲绑起来，把他吊在屋子的横木上，下面还用火来烧他。然后，他们轮奸了这家人的女儿，最后还把她

杀害了。几天之后，父亲在严刑拷打的痛苦中死去。母亲眼睁睁地看着丈夫被拷打，女儿被强暴并被杀害，在极大的痛苦中精神失常了。（案例17）

在移民村以外的妇女被强暴

在搬迁到指定的移民村后，村民们不但被禁止返回以前的村庄和田地，还被限制在移民村附近的地区活动，通常是2-3英里范围内。这个区域以外便是缅甸军队的“任意枪击区域”，任何村民只要在这个区域外被发现，就被定为叛乱分子，然后被枪杀。

这些限制对移民来说显然是行不通的。他们的生计不仅要依靠他们的田地，还需要去树林寻找食物、薪柴及饮用水等。

刚开始的时候，一些村民拒绝迁往移民村，宁愿冒着生命危险躲在他们以前居住的村子附近的树林里，希望可以躲藏在那里，秘密的种植庄稼贮存食品，以此存活下来。

另外的村民则先迁往移民村，然后再偷偷地返回以前的村子，取回一些财物，或者偷偷地种植庄稼。



藏在丛林中的掸族妇女

本报告中有14%的受害者，就是在上述情况下被强暴的。缅甸军队在以前的村庄附近巡逻时发现了她们，指控她们是叛乱分子的妻子，或者是给叛乱分子提供食物。她们以及家人都会遭受到严刑拷打，要求她们供出叛乱分子的下落。在很多案例中，这些妇女被强暴后随即被杀。

这些受害者都是1996年至1997年间从偏僻的农村迁往城镇（昆欣）的人。对他们来说，在城镇生活很艰难，他们既没有工作，

也没有可耕种的土地。1999年8月以后，不少农民回到原来村庄，在农田附近盖上小屋，直到事发之日。那些士兵和26个被强迫的劳工，沿着Nam Paang河寻找返回的农民，包围那些发现的每一

个屋子，逮捕每一个住户，还烧毁所有的屋子。有三个男人被绑在一起拷打，逐个审讯，逼令他们交代附近一带掸族士兵的藏身之处，但是这几个农民否认知道情况。士兵就继续严刑拷问，直至将他们拷打至死。他们的尸体被抛进Nam Paang河。有2名妇女被军队带走，被所有官员轮奸两天两夜，最后被枪杀。（案例97）

在一些案例中，有的妇女事先已向当局申请并获准回到她们以前的村子，还有书面的通行证，但即使这样，也难逃被强暴和杀害。

在1998年5月，一些村民被强制搬迁到Kho Lam，他们向Nam Zarg的地方军政府申请到村庄外的农田干活。19位村民从Nam Zarg当局获得通行证，同时获得了当地军营Kho Lam上尉Han Sein的允许，同意他们在1998年5月到6月期间，可以在Kho Lam以西4英里的农田干活。但在某一天，IB246军队却在远处向他们开枪，幸好没有村民被击中，他们全都逃往到附近的树林里。士兵在农田附近搜索了一会就离开了。过了一会儿，一名妇女和她的叔叔以为士兵已经离开，就返回田边小屋收回衣服和铺盖。可是，当他们到达小屋的时候被士兵捉住了。他们打死了她的叔叔，脱光了她衣服，多次强暴了她。最后，她还是在小屋里被枪杀了。（案例49）

尽管移民可以在移民村附近种植或者喂养牲畜，但是，这份报告记载的27个强暴案例都发生在移民村附近。在大部份的案例中，即使她们在允许范围内干活谋生时，比如种田或采集食物、收集柴茅、背水或者做小买卖等等，这些妇女也会被抓。



前往农田路上的掸族妇女

有两个女孩，一个16岁，一个17岁，从Kung Sa村搬迁到城里，她们的牛在城镇以西半英里的草地上吃草，Thein Win上尉领导的IB55, Co 3的五六十个士兵发现了她们。那些士兵偷偷地把这两个女孩和他们的4头牛带到营地，拘留了她们6天5晚。这此期间，两个女孩被上尉和

士兵们多次强暴，4头牛也被士兵们宰杀了吃掉。后来，这些士兵要外出巡逻，他们就带上两个女孩，到了一个偏僻的树林里，上尉就命令部下把两个女孩杀害了。（案例111）

在移民村内强暴妇女

令人讽刺的是，6%的强暴案例是在移民村以内发生的。在那儿，只要遵守缅甸军政府的规定就应该”安全”的。但是，缅甸军人肆意强暴妇女不需承担任何后果，他们甚至连一个借口都不需要，愈是靠近缅甸军事基地的移民村，村民被强暴的危险性就愈大。

有一个16岁的女孩，独自待在Wan Nong Kun Mong移民村的家中。国家和平发展委员会的上尉Than Kyaw和他的士兵到她家里要水喝。当上尉知道她是独自在家时，他就坐下来，指着自己的胳膊说因为过度劳累很酸痛，要求女孩为他按摩，女孩很害怕地拒绝了，说她不知道怎么按摩。这个上尉见女孩不易就范，就拿出手枪指着她，威胁着要杀掉她，说“难道你不知道我是谁吗？我是军队的上尉。”然后，他把她拖进里房间内，命令她脱去衣服，强暴了她，在整个过程中，他都用手枪指着她。之后，那个军人在卧室内搜掠，抢去两条重1铢. 和2铢的金项链、45,690元缅甸，以及两件冬季外套。（案例74）

强制劳工

强制搬运

导致妇女容易被强暴的主要因素之一就是缅甸军队强制招募搬运工，特别是在农村地区，军队强制征召村民为他们的军队搬运物品。不是在巡逻的路上，就是在军队进攻的时候。一般来说，军队强制征召的都是男人。但在很多时候，当军队到达之前，很多男人都跑掉了，留下妇女在村庄里，这样女性就很容易受到军队的伤害。

当国家和平发展委员会 Co.5,LIB 154军队来到Nar Lein村的时候，这个村的男人因为害怕被征召去当搬运工都跑掉了，只留下女人。Kyaw Myint上尉发现了一个14岁的女孩独自在家，他就命令士兵在房子外面站岗，然后，他就把女孩拖进卧室，掌掴并强暴了她。（案例171）

一旦男人被征召为搬运工，往往一去就是几个月甚至是几年，家中只剩下妇女。6%的强暴案例就是发生在这些妇女的丈夫被迫为缅甸军队干活（大多是搬运工）而不在家的时候发生的。

有三个妇女的在农田上干活，士兵过来问她们的男人在哪儿。她们回答说男人不在家，他们在三四天前被国家和平发展委员会的士兵带去当搬运工，到现在还没有回家。一个指挥官把一个年轻女孩带到附近农田的小屋里强暴了，还不断掌掴她，直到她满脸瘀痕。另外两个妇女也被其它士兵强暴，之后还被带到部队去。在部队休息时，那个女孩乘机逃跑。但是，她刚跑到农田的边缘就被发现了，他们开枪打死了她。（案例82）

在一个案例中，被强暴的妇女是一个寡妇，她的丈夫在为军队做搬运工的时候被打死了。

Ar Phue's（化名）被强暴的前两年，她30岁的丈夫*Ah Kho*被征召做劳工期间，被国家和平发展委员会的士兵打死。丈夫死后，她独自承担了农活。2001年2月，驻守在Takhilek的LIB 359基地的7位士兵用枪威胁她。她不懂缅甸语，不明白这些士兵在说什么，还因为一条腿伤残不能逃跑，这些士兵轮奸了她一个小时。（不久她就怀孕了）（案例135）

在另一个案例中，国家和平发展委员会士兵蓄意命令一位妇女的丈夫随军队外出，借机强暴他的妻子。

*LIB 524*的*Tun Oo*上尉在*Ton Hoong*移民村看上了*Naang Aye*（化名）。*Tun Oo*上尉就命令由*Tan Aung*上尉领导的30个军政府士兵去那儿巡逻，他命令村长*Lung Min*把*Naang Aye*的丈夫*Zaai Maung*带到他面前。*Tuo Oo*上尉说：“今天，我想让你为我的士兵做两天的向导。”当*Naang Aye*的丈夫不在家的时候，*Tun Oo*上尉来到她的家，问她道：“你的卧室有什么？我们去看看。”然后，这个上尉用手枪顶着她的前额，把她拖进卧室，从上午10点到下午3点不断强暴她。（案例152）

妇女们也被强制充当劳工，有的被征召为所谓的“向导”陪同军队巡逻，在此期间，他们被士兵视为“慰安妇”。在这份报告记载的9个强暴案例都是在这些妇女被强制充当搬运工或者为军队做向导的时候发生的。

这位妇女和她的兄弟来到了一个离城镇2英里，离他们的农田1英里的地方，他们遇上缅甸军政府的军队。指挥官问了他们一些问题，说他需要一个向导要带她走，并叫她的兄弟回家告诉家人。晚上，军队在荒废的村庄休息。*Aung Khin*上尉强迫她和他待在一个偏僻的屋子里试图强暴她。当她尝试反抗，他就用手枪来威胁她，并重重地掌掴她，令她几乎晕倒。然后，他就拽着她的头发，把她拖进里屋，命令她在数到“3”之前脱光衣服，否则他就杀了她。除了屈服，她没有选择，后来，他强暴了她。那些士兵在乡间巡逻了4天后返回昆欣（拼音），在这4天里，她每晚都被强暴。（案例65）

其它形式的强制劳工

就像很多人权报告记载的那样，缅甸军政府不断地征召劳工来做各种各样的无偿工作，尤其是在农村地区。常见的工作有修建公路、修建或打扫军队的营房，看守公路和村庄，还有为军队种植东西。

本报告中的5个强暴案例，都是发生在妇女被强制抓去为军队做这些事情的时候。2001年4月发生的一个案例，有40位妇女被政府的LIB 332和LIB 520两个部队抓去修了9-10天的路。晚上的时候，这些妇女都被分开，被挑选出来，然后就在枪口下被士兵强暴了。

有一个案例，是2001年5月在国家和平发展委员会的军营中发生的：

当地军营的一个指挥官命令15个从*Nam Kat*来的妇女到军营打扫卫生，这些妇女进来的时候，上尉就叫其它14个妇女给别的军官打扫卧室，然后命令那个剩下的女的打扫他的卧室。当她进入卧室的时候，上尉也跟着她进来，并关上了门，他抱着她，她就尖叫：“上尉要强暴我。”（案例147）

军队的检查站

军队的检查站通常都建在路边，宣称这样可以防止叛乱活动，而且还可以任意征税，同样，军队就很容易侵犯那些来往于村庄的妇女。

本报告记载的5个案例，就是在妇女被检查站士兵拦截下来的时候发生的。下面的这个事件（2001年8月）就是发生在通往萨尔温江的塔山桥前的检查站。

在LIB225的士兵搜查村民的物品及盘问他们的时候，*Myint Lwin* 上尉在村民中选了3个妇女，将她们带到另一个地方审问。有一个士兵告诉那辆卡车的司机，

“我们从上级那儿收到命令，我们要把这三个女人留在这儿，直到我们了解更多的情况为止，到时可能会释放她们。”然后命令他们和其它村民离开。上尉将这三个妇女逐一带到他的卧室，一个一个地强暴。在他强暴了三名妇女后，他还让他的部下来强暴她们。不久，那个检查站共21个士兵全都强暴了这三个妇女。

(案例157)

越区巡逻：不需负责

在掸邦的缅甸军营数目不断增加（见相关章节），派出去的巡逻队也越来越多，在农村地区四处搜索抵抗力量。

大多数强暴案都是事发点的驻军所为，也有很大比例（至少30个事件）是派驻其它城镇的士兵所为。这些士兵通常被批准到辖区以外的农村巡逻，搜索叛乱分子。

排除当局对强暴一向采取纵容的态度，这些士兵到离他们营地很远的地方巡逻，明显地降低了查找施暴者的可能性。

幸存者

在这个章节里，主要揭露性暴力对幸存者的影响。因此，最重要的不仅是起诉犯罪者，阻止类似事件的发生，还要为幸存者提供适当的保护和服务。

对身体健康的影响

尽管本报告中的大多数案例，没有谈到具体的伤害细节，但是有几个案例，可以清楚地了解到幸存者在被侵犯过程中受到了伤害程度。在这几个案例中，幸存者在事发后被发现时都已经失去意识，至少在两个案例中幸存者不能走路。在一个案例中，受害者已经怀孕7个月，在遭士兵轮奸后导致了早产。

Naang Hla（化名）被独自留在丛林的小屋里，生着病，像是麻木了似的，她觉得头昏目眩，不能站立和行走。她持续性地头痛，

严重腹泻，失血很多，她想她的孩子一定没有了。4天之后，Naang Hla的孩子生了下来，但是，她才怀孕7个月。(案例160)

正如前面章节所提到的，有11个案例中的受害者被送进医院治疗，但只有一例记录了伤害程度，就是

那个5岁的小女孩，她的性器官遭到严重的创伤，在医院待了10天的时间。还有一个案例，病人去了5次医院。在另外一个案例中，一位妇女在医院花了17,000缅币的医疗费用，都由她自己支付。

有5个案例尽管没有送进医院，但是都提到了一种不确定的病痛，持续了数月。

这些案例中有一例是幸存者在被7名缅甸士兵轮奸后怀孕。

对精神健康的影响

本报告缺乏对幸存者精神状况的详细资料，因为采访都太简单，不能充分探讨受害妇女深层次的情感经历。

很明显，幸存者在事发后身体上的一些症状，和她们的精神状况是息息相关的，比如说，一些妇女谈到失眠、没有胃口、体重减轻和没有力气等等。

一些妇女谈到觉得“忧郁”、“伤心”和“害怕”。有一位受害者的提到“当我回想那事情，我的心就跳得很快，我害怕所有的男人”(案例1)。还有一个受害人说：“在事发之后我总是一个人待着，我不想看见任何人，也不想和任何人联系。”(案例119)

一些幸存者讲到她们渴望把强暴者绳之以法。一名受害人因正义不能伸张表示“愤怒”。

有几个幸存者提到她们对所发生的事情感到“羞耻”。毫无疑问，这是因为社区根深蒂固的性别观念和非难。(见后面的章节“双重惩罚”)

没有案例提到为幸存者获得了辅导服务。资料显示，幸存者迫切需要这样的服务，尤其是面对来自社区的种种非难。

有一位妇女因在长达两个月的时间里被多次强暴(案例51)而精神失常。还有一位妇女在被强暴后吸食鸦片(案例76)，而将自己的孩子遗弃。

家庭和社区的支持

本报告曾提到，在21%的案例中，幸存者家人和社区领导敢于将案情向军队当局举报。这就表明，也有一些家属和社区在尽力帮助这些幸存者讨回公道。

有10个案例中记载了家属对事件的反应的细节。丈夫和家人对幸存者都是有支持的，他们不是“支持”、“体谅”，便是“不责备”受害人。

可是，也有一些案例表明，幸存者在事发之后也受到了来自家人或当地邻居的指责。

双重惩罚：被强暴后受到的指责和排斥

在三个案例中，幸存者被强暴后，受到了她们的男朋友或丈夫的指责。其中有一个受害者的男朋友与她解除婚约，亦拒绝来看她。还有一个妇女被她的丈夫嘲笑，说她是“缅甸烂货”。

有一个特别的案例，那就是有一位妇女遭受强暴后被她的丈夫殴打：

“我的丈夫回到家的时候，我告诉他发生的事情，他很恼怒并打我。因为被强暴，我和丈夫的关系受到了重创。每天，我的丈夫和孩子都会说：‘妓女！如果你想卖身，我们会为你在丛林里盖一个小屋子，你可以在那儿卖身。’对这些话，我受到了极度的伤害，直到最后我再也无法忍受了。我和丈夫离婚了。但我去看我的孩子的时候，他们说：‘妓女！你不是我们的妈妈，不要再来看我们，且还把我赶走了。我的丈夫对我说：‘你不能控制住你自己，你和别的男人做爱吧。你不再是我的妻子，现在就离开我的房子。’最后，我到了泰国。”（案例3）

还有一个案例，一位女学生在街道上被一个缅甸士兵强暴，她的家人却排斥她。

我的家人不理解，也没有照顾我。他们不接受我，我的朋友都看不起我。我感到非常孤独也很忧郁。事情发生在1991年，当时我在*Murng Hsat*高中读高一。被强暴后不久我得参加一个考试，但是因为抑郁，我无法参加考试。那件事情影响了一切，我的生命开始走下坡了。（案例1）

还有一个案例，发生在一位视力不太好的12岁女孩身上。在从寺庙回家

的路上，她被国家和平发展委员会的一个士兵企图强暴，身体受到了严重的伤害，可是，她因为这件事却被那个社区指责：

很多村民因为那个事件指责*Naang Tong*（化名），说她没有和大人从*Ton Hoong*（寺庙的地方）回来，真是愚蠢。（案例144）

这些案例表明，那些社区内存在的性别歧视观念，对幸存者来说是不公平的，必须改变。

尽管这些根深蒂固的不公正观念甚为普遍，但还是有一个令人鼓舞的例子。这个事件中的妇女有勇气拒绝屈服于社区的压力，虽然这样做违背了她自己及家人最大的利益。这位妇女被强暴后怀孕了，其它村民力劝她找一个丈夫，以此避免社区的非难。尽管她的身体有残障，而且在此前的婚姻中还有一个年幼的儿子，但她仍然没有屈服于压力，宁愿做一个单身母亲。她说：“我知道我的处境困境，我不想让我的孩子有一个继父，有的男人只是爱女人，但并不爱女人的孩子。如果我结婚了，离婚就很难了。”（案例135）

被强暴后发生的移民

有22个案例（13%）的受害者，有的跟着家人、有的单独迁往泰国。

这些案例中有一些妇女在强暴后很快就移居外地，因为害怕再被伤害。在一个案例中，一个18岁的女孩在村长的鼓励之下离开了：

因为担心她的安全，那位村长告诉她：“如果你有地方去，那就离开，如果你有地方可搬，那你就搬走。你不能再碰到那些士兵了。”所以，*Naang Yin*（化名）就离开了村庄，每个晚上都在不同的亲戚家躲藏。她的父母很担心她的安全，但不敢向军队申诉，因为害怕对女儿不利。在她被释放后10天后（被扣留期间被轮奸），*Naang Yin*的妈妈带着她一来到了泰国。（案例133）

在其它案例中，受害者都是在事发后的1、2个月内逃到了泰国。

在泰国缺乏保护和帮助

不同于克伦邦(Karen State)和克伦尼邦(Karen State)附近的泰缅边境，掸邦与泰国的边境地区没有官方的难民营。目前，泰国政府的政策只承认那些从战乱中逃出来的“暂时流离失所”者，而不包括缅甸军政府在掸邦反叛乱行动中被虐待的平民。因此，在1996年，估计有逾150,000掸

邦平民，在掸邦中部强制搬迁后逃往泰国，他们未能得到国际救援机构的任何保护和人道援助。那些难民不得不做非法劳工以挣扎求存，妇女和儿童特别容易被拐卖或剥削。

本报告表明了从掸邦逃到泰国的难民，同样是饱受迫害而充满恐惧，他们理应被认为是难民。很遗憾的是，甚至那些遭受性暴力的妇女和儿童都没有得到受保护和帮助的权利。

下面的例子中，有一个被强暴的幸存者在2001年8月逃往泰国，两个月后，我们为出版这份报告访问了她，证实了在泰国的一些掸族难民妇女面临的难以忍受的处境。这位女孩名叫Naang Hla（化名），16岁，在她怀孕7个月身孕的时候，10个国家和平发展委员会的士兵在她的丈夫面前轮奸了她。后来，她的丈夫被杀害了。她被独自留下来，并且早产。被亲戚们发现后，她跟随他们逃到了泰国。

在访问她的时候，她的孩子才两个月，而且病得很严重，患了严重的痢疾。但是，Naang Hla没有钱买牛奶，她太虚弱了，根本无法工作，她也没有钱去诊所，付不起医疗费用。（案例160）

Naang Hla得到她同是难民的亲戚的帮助，在泰国北部的一个桔园里做非法劳工。这些难民的住地附近有很多卡车，这些卡车是用来为桔园喷洒杀虫剂的。Naang Hla显然是因为住的地方靠近这些有毒化学物质而病倒的。当掸族妇女行动网试图和她联系并给她提供紧急救助的时候，泰国士兵刚好她工作的那个桔园搜捕非法移民，Naang Hla不得不逃往别的地方。

被驱逐出境的危险

事实上，从性暴力中逃出来的掸邦妇女和儿童，在泰国是不受保护的，这也就意味着她们在任何时候都有可能被驱逐出境。在过去的几年，泰国当局定期对非法劳工实施大规模打压，很多难民不但被拘捕，还被遣送回边境，有时还被直接移交给缅甸当局。

对这些遭受性暴力的受害人来说，如果被遣送回缅甸当局的手中，就等同将她们交给侵犯她们的凶手。

本报告记载了一个案例，有4位年轻的妇女，在1996年的强制搬迁后逃到泰国清迈。1998年在泰国当局打击移民劳工的行动中，她们便返回掸邦。途中她们和亲戚失散，她们决定回到泰国边境找他们的亲戚。但在一个军队所设的检查站，她们被缅甸军政府的士兵强暴、虐待并被杀害了。

她们坐卡车从勐乃来，穿过萨尔温江后，这些士兵命令这些妇女下车，告诉这个卡车司机继续前往勐统，还说过一会儿会将她们送到那儿。两天后，这个军营中的一个士兵去勐统买食品，他向认识那几个妇女的人透露，她们在扣留的那天被强暴了，第二天这些受害者的乳房都被切除，然后被杀害，尸体也被埋掉了。

(案例48)

性暴力的危险不仅限于缅甸边境这一方，在1999年7月的时候，11个掸邦妇女从泰国清迈北部被驱逐出境，在返回缅甸的途中遭到一个泰国军队官员的性侵犯。其中有两位妇女试图起诉强暴者，但在威胁之下，只好收钱了事。那个泰国军人只不过是换了一个职位，少了一点工资而已。

性暴力是一种国际罪行

从历史的角度来看，强暴被定义为一种对妇女荣誉和尊严的践踏，而非视为一种严重的暴力行为。在此前十年里，我们看到国际社会在对待军事冲突中受害妇女的态度有着重大变化。最大的进展就是有更多人认同性暴力是一种国际罪行。为处理前南斯拉夫和卢旺达战争罪行而设立的国际法庭，明确地把强暴并入到反人道罪行。《卢旺达问题国际刑事法庭规约》明确指出：强暴、强逼卖淫及猥亵攻击等，是违反《日内瓦公约》第三条，以及公约的《第二附加议定书》的。两个国际刑事法庭都就性暴力的案件颁布起诉书，被告因犯强暴、奴役及施以酷刑等罪行而被判违反反人道罪行。强暴、施以酷刑，以及严重践踏个人自尊，是违反法律或者战争惯例。以强暴和性暴力的手段试图毁灭某个特定群体(整个或部份)，亦被定义为种族灭绝。

《国际刑事法院罗马条约》(《罗马条约》)是在上述两个规约的基础上建立的，法庭对种族灭绝、反人道罪行、以及侵略罪等都有审判权。《罗马条约》明确规定了强暴和其它性暴力都是属于最严重的犯罪之列，国际社会也把它们特别界定为反人道罪和战争罪行。⁹

《罗马条约》于2002年正式生效，法庭设于荷兰海牙，2003年开始运作。国际法庭可援引前南斯拉夫及卢旺达国际刑事法庭的裁决。

法庭没有追溯效力，它只能处理罗马条约生效后的种种罪行。亦只有当罪行发生在一个已签署规约的国家领域内，或者被起诉的是该国公民，以及特定的罪行，法庭才可行驶其审判权。在特殊的情况下，非成员国也

⁹ 见《国际刑事法院罗马条约》(<http://www.un.org/law/icc/statute/romefra.htm>)，第7-8条。

许会接受法院的审判。另外，不管这个国家是否是罗马条约的签署国，联合国安全理事会都有权向国际刑事法庭提出申请。

如果不实行民主改革，要把缅甸军政府带到国际刑事法庭接受裁决是遥遥无期的。但是，通过目前的调查，已经清楚证明掸邦发生的种种国际罪行。如将来缅甸被转介到国际刑事法庭调查和起诉，对本报告所调查的严重犯罪，比如说种族灭绝、战争罪行、反人道罪、谋杀、性暴力和酷刑等，法庭可引用上述的两个国际刑事法庭的案例作出裁决。

性暴力是一种酷刑

直到1998年¹⁰月前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭发布了切莱比契案 (Celebici)，强暴才被定义为酷刑。在波斯尼亚的切莱比监狱中，一个波斯尼亚穆斯林副指挥官Hazim Delic，因施以酷刑而在日内瓦公约下被定罪，并因他在1992年强暴两名被关押在这个监狱的波斯尼亚塞尔维亚族妇女而触犯了战争罪行。

审判庭指出，：毫无疑问，强暴的行为在国际法律下有可能构成酷刑。审判庭强调强暴和性暴力会造成严重的肉体和精神上的痛苦，这就是酷刑的重要元素。酷刑罪一个必要的因素就是犯罪行为要有一个确定的“犯罪动机”。审判庭通过了这样的“犯罪动机”解释，包括：试图从受害者或者第三者那里得到信息，或者让受害者坦白，对受害者或第三者的任何行为或怀疑做出的行为施加惩罚；恐吓或者强制受害者或第三者；或者基于某种原因存在任何形式的歧视。¹¹ 针对女性的暴力，那是因为“她”是女的，这是一种歧视。此外，妇女因种族原因而被强暴，那表明了“犯罪动机”属于性别歧视。¹² 在其它的前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭的案例中性暴力也被视为酷刑¹³。

性暴力是构成种族灭绝的元素之一

在某些情况下，性暴力的行为是种族灭绝的一种手段，同时是国际罪行。正如《防止和惩治灭绝种族罪公约》（简称《灭绝种族公约》）所阐述的，种族灭绝罪包括试图将一个国家、民族、种族或者宗教及其它特定群体整体或部份摧毁。其中没有特别涉及到强暴和其它性暴力。禁止的

¹⁰ 检察官控诉 Delalic和其他人，IT-96-21案例，判决书（1998年11月16日）[切莱比契案]。

¹¹ Ibid, 第494段。

¹² Ibid, 第493段。

¹³ 例如：检察官诉 Furundzija, IT-95-17/1号案例，判决书（1998年12月10日），[Furundzija判决书]，Anto Furundzija是一位在Vitez一个军队警察署的指挥官。他被指控在审讯的时候因胁从和唆使他人强暴一位被审问的波斯尼亚穆斯林妇女，而被判处为使用酷刑的共犯。法庭界定军事冲突中的严刑罪的因素包括，涉及酷刑的人中至少有一个是公职人员。

行为包括杀害族群成员，导致身体或精神上的伤害；在族群范围内实施试图阻止繁衍的措施，《灭绝种族公约》与《罗马条约》还涵盖了将一个族群的孩子强制性转移到另一个族群，或者蓄意地对一个族群的生活条件，全部或部份进行破坏。¹⁴

《灭绝种族公约》的目标就是要防止和惩罚那些对特定族群成员的仇恨、伤害他们的身体并彻底根除他们。在种族灭绝的情况下发生的性暴力，也同样是在憎恨其它族群成员的动机下，伤害他人身体的一种现象。因此，将性暴力行为和其它种族灭绝的行为分开，是不必要的。¹⁵

1998年9月2日，卢旺达国际刑事法庭在检察官起诉 Akayesu的判词中，首次将性暴力行为视为种族灭绝罪，可以提起诉讼¹⁶。此后，Taba部落的酋长Jean-Paul Akayesu，被控告触犯种族灭绝罪，反人道罪行和战争罪。他被发现施行性暴力，以及容许这些罪行在部落的区域内发生。他还因旁观性暴力的发生而被起诉，因为这等同鼓励这些罪行的发生。法庭宣告在Taba部落及整个卢旺达发生的性暴力都是构成种族灭绝罪。

审判庭还认为在特定意图下实施的性暴力是种族灭绝行为。这个特定的意图是很明显的，证据包括：很多强暴事件都是发生在大型坟地附近，说明了这些妇女被带走后，最终被处决了¹⁷。

审判庭同时也在思考对“在族群范围内实施试图阻止其繁衍的措施”这个条文的解释，特别关注对不同类型的性暴力行为：切除性器官，使之不育，强制节育，蓄意使之怀孕。而且，强暴被证实为一种策略，因为强暴会导致精神上的伤害，从而可能会阻止族群内的生育¹⁸。

性暴力是反人道罪

不论是发生在战争时期还是和平时期，大规模地有系统地对平民实施的性暴力行为，应该以反人道罪被起诉。反人道罪的行为包括：有系统地及大规模地对平民实施的谋杀、酷刑、奴役、监禁、强制卖淫、强制怀孕、强暴和其它非人道行为。即使这些暴行未发生在国际或国内军事冲突期间，也属于战争罪行。

¹⁴ 见《国际刑事法院罗马条约》第6条。

¹⁵ 见Judith G. Gardam 及 Michelle J.Jarvis, Wome, Armed Conflict and International Law, (“妇女，军事冲突和国际法律”），Kluwer Law International, 2001, 第190页。

¹⁶ 检察官 诉 Akayesu, 卢旺达刑事法庭-96-4案例，判决书（1998年9月2日）[Akayesu判 决]

¹⁷ Ibid, 第733段，见Gardam, supra note15, 第195页。

¹⁸ Ibid, 第507-508段，见Gardam, supra note7, 第195页，在卢旺达刑事法庭就检察官 诉 Musema公布了判决，性暴力被确认为种族灭绝罪，ICTR-96-13-I Judgment, 2000年1月27日。

认可性暴力为反人类道罪，这个概念的发展包括：酷刑作为反人道罪的组成部分；强暴被定位为反人类罪的一部分¹⁹；性暴力（强暴以外的性暴力）被确认为是反人道罪，施暴者将受到起诉；各种非人道主义行为；“奴役”也被承认是反人道罪的组成之一。

Akayesu的判决书对强暴在广义上做出了界定：强暴是一种战争罪，这就把强暴和其它反人道罪平等地放在同一个位置。法庭认为强暴是在有系统地大规模的情况下发生的。Akayesu重新定义强暴是一种对女性个人安全攻击的行为，而不是抽象的道德概念，也不是对整个家庭和村庄荣誉的影响。法庭界定性暴力还包括强制他人裸露的行为，因此性暴力是通过非人道方式所为的反人道罪行²⁰。由此以来性暴力不局限于性侵犯者或性接触。“严重的性暴力”成为反人道罪，在前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭对Furundzija判决中正式确立了。

在Tadic案例中²¹，一名波斯尼亚塞尔维亚族部队成员Dusko Tadic，他是Omarska营地的一个低级官员，被前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭在1997年5月7日宣告有罪。他因迫害平民（包括性暴力）而被判反人道罪。他不是直接因为性暴力的行为而被定罪，而是参与了一个大规模及有系统的恐怖行动。这个裁决明确指出：强暴和性暴力可被视为对平民实施的广泛的有系统的恐怖行动。这并不需要证明强暴本身是广泛的有系统性地存在，而是把强暴视作众多类型的犯罪之一，这个范围包括在广泛的和有系统地实施的恐怖行动。²²

¹⁹ 《前南斯拉夫问题国际刑事法庭规约》第5(g)条和《卢旺达问题国际刑事法庭规约》第3条，《罗马条约》第7(1)(g)条把“强暴，性暴力、强制卖淫、强制怀孕、强制不育及其它类似严重性的性暴力行为”等性暴力纳入反人道罪。

²⁰ 见Akayesu判决书，第697段，也可见Musema判决书，supra note20-Musemab因为强暴触犯反人道罪，因为强暴是对平民实施的广泛的有系统的袭击，而他是明之故犯的。

²¹ 检察官起诉 Tadic，判决书，1997年5月7日[Tadic判决书]。

²² Ibid, 第704和609段，检察官诉Blaskic, IT-95-14号，判决书（2000年3月3日），第203段，详细讨论了反人道罪的构成。法庭列举构成“有系统性地袭击”的四个因素：(a) 大规模地对平民施以犯罪行为，或者持续地触犯不人道的行为；(b) 为了一个政治目的，破坏、迫害或者削弱一个社群；(c) 大量利用公共或私人资源犯罪，例如军队或其它资源；(d) 政治或军事机关的高层官员，负责策划。

2001年2月22日，在Kunarac、Kovac和Vukovic判决中，前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭第一次将强暴纳入反人道罪，并将犯人定罪²³。第二审判庭裁定波斯尼亚的塞尔维亚族武装部队“以强暴作为一种恐怖活动的工具。他们可以在任何时刻任意使用这种工具，也可以针对任何他们想要攻击的人”。法庭指出，在众多因素中，这些行为是有系统性的攻击穆斯林平民的一种手段，他们知道这个行动的目的之一就是要把穆斯林从那个地方赶出去；为了达到这个目的，他们采用令穆斯林感到恐慌的方式，使得他们不能返回。他们也知道犯罪的普遍类型，特别是在不同的地点扣留妇女，然后强暴她们；他们不只是遵命行事，如果有强暴穆斯林妇女的命令，那亦有证据表明他们是出于个人意志。

Kunarac、Kovac和Vukovic也因奴役平民而违反反人道罪。这个判决也是前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭首次把奴役定作反人道罪。6位妇女数月来被当作性奴，而且多次被轮奸。这个决议把性奴役的行为定反人道罪，为其确立了一个法律的标准²⁴。

性暴力是一种战争罪行： 严重违反了日内瓦公约(1949年)，亦违反了战争的法律及惯例

战争罪行包括在国际和国内军事冲突中，大规模地违反1949年的日内瓦公约，以及严重违反战争法的行为。不是所有的日内瓦公约都适用于国内军事冲突。但是，就强暴的例子来说，国际人道法规定了在国内军事冲突中禁止性暴力的行为。日内瓦公约第3条也禁止这样的行为：“对生命与人身施以暴力”、“残酷对待”、“酷刑”或“损害个人尊严”。日内瓦公约第二议定书的第4(2)(e)条，保障在国内军事冲突中的平民，特别定明了“对人身尊严的侵犯，特别是侮辱性和降低身份的待遇、强奸、强迫卖淫和任何形式的非礼侵犯”是违法的²⁵。

在Furundzija判决和Kunarac、Kovac和Vukovic案例中，前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭确立了强暴为战争罪行的一种。在Furundzija判决中，前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭根据日内瓦公约中有关处理国内军事冲突的第三条款，明确地指出强暴是一种战争罪。在一波斯尼亚穆斯林妇女受强暴的案件中，法庭基于Furundzija胁迫和怂恿他人犯下的战争罪行，而将他定罪。同时，

²³ 见有关“第二审判庭对Kunarac、Kovac和Vukovic案例判决”的新闻稿，海牙，2001年2月22日，JL/P.L.S/566-e。

²⁴ Ibid, 第1页，人权视察，“Bosnia: Landmark Verdicts for Rape, Torture, and Sexual Enslavement”（“波斯尼亚：有关强暴、酷刑和性奴役的重要判决”），（纽约，2001年2月22日）。

²⁵ 1949年8月12日日内瓦公约关于保护非国际性武装冲突受难者的附加议定书，在1977年12月12日公开接受签署，第4(2)(a)和(e)条，1125U.N.T.S.3.16 ILM 1442(1997)。缅甸并不是该条约的成员国，但是，可以将其视作国际法的惯例。

也证实当他的部下以口交、肛交及阴道交强暴一名正被盘问的波斯尼亚穆斯林妇女时，Furundzja向他的部下提供了“协助，怂恿或道德上的支持”。Kunarac、Kovac和Vukovic都被因强暴是违反战争法律或惯例而在战争罪行下被定罪。

依据罗马法规定，性奴、强制卖淫、强制怀孕、强制不育或者其他形式的性暴力都严重破坏了日内瓦大会（在国际军事冲突中），或者依据日内瓦大会的第3条款（非国际军事冲突），这些行为都是战争罪。²⁶

对强暴应负的必要职责

尽管前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭在审判Kunarac、Kovac和Vukovic案例表明不会“接受低军衔和下属逃避刑事追诉”，表明“在和平时期内局部战争发生时，男人不可以虐待女人。”前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭指出，有一些人对性暴力负有必要职责。这个必要职责包括上级对他们下级的行为也要负责任。

在切莱比契案(Celebici)的判决中，前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭依据必要职责，判处Zdravko Mucic有罪，因为他在营地保卫中施行了违背国际人道主义法的罪行。审判宣告：“切莱比囚犯所发生的犯罪如此频繁和臭名昭著，Mucic先生是不可能不知道此事的。”包括强暴和性暴力的种种犯罪都是Mucic的下级所为。

在Blaskic判决中，前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭证实克罗地亚防御委员会(HVO)武装力量的Tihomir Blaskice上校，他同时也是波斯尼亚中心的HVO武装力量的执行长官，违背了一系列人道主义法，包括战争罪，他“在这个计划中，命令、策划、煽动或协助并怂恿，以及对这些犯罪的执行”，对波斯尼亚中心的穆斯林人民实施了反人类罪，严重破坏了人道主义法。

结论

本报告的证据揭露了缅甸军政府对掸邦人民实施的有系统的大规模的强暴，被当作“战争武器”。同时，也证明了这个地区不断升级的军事暴力，使得被强暴的妇女人数急剧上升。参照前南斯拉夫国际刑事法庭和卢旺达刑事法庭对国际犯罪——性暴力的法理学，掸邦的缅甸军队实施的行为，是战争罪和反人类罪的一个强有力的例子。

²⁶ 罗马法，第8(2)(b)(xxi)条（国际军事冲突），和(vi)（国际军事冲突）

受害者既没有可依靠的合法程序，在掸邦又没有任何危机辅导，逃往泰国的受害者也不能得到适当的保护和人道主义帮助，还容易被驱逐出境。

很明显，缅甸军政府之所以这么容易实施有系统而广泛的强暴还能免受处罚，就是因为掸邦的大部分地区，尤其是冲突地带，与外界隔离。即使国际人权的工作人员进入缅甸，也不允许进入这些地区，其它地区也在缅甸军政府的监控之下。因此，唯一能将里面发生的事情向外部公开的途径就只有通过边境。但是，军政府不断在边境搜查，从源头上截断信息，还给难民定了“暴力分子”的罪名。遗憾的是，国际团体的一些成员，不能进入边境证实这些难民事件，反而给军政府越来越多的好处。外国政府对军政府的立场也正在开始软化，鼓励投资，忽视了持续的内战和对这些地区的平民实施的大规模暴行。

必须对军政府施予国际压力，迫使他们开展有意义的对话，不仅是和翁山素姬领导的民主反对党，还有和国内其他反对派展开谈话。只有在全国范围内达成停火协议，解决民族问题的政治对话才会开始。只要国内战争还在持续，缅甸民族地区的暴行噩梦就不会消失。

毫无疑问，战争环境是导致性暴力事件发生的直接原因。我们迫切需要结束战争，减弱这些地区的军事主义，重建民主和法律，这样妇女和儿童才能得到保护。

鉴于在掸邦存在的性别不平等的观念，当战争结束，性暴力事件也不会彻底消失，但是，对于妇女而言，民主治理和法律是倡导自己权利的先决条件。只有在这样的条件下，才能在我们的社会上彻底消除妇女歧视。

因此，我们提出以下建议：

致国家和平发展委员会：

1. 为了停止这个区域不断升级的军事和暴力活动，必须尽快在全国范围内达成停火协议。
2. 允许非缅族民主代表和翁山素姬联系，有利于各个民族的和谐和民主重建。
3. 充分行使政府在国际人道主义法律下的职责，包括1949年8月12日日内瓦大会通过的第三条款、停止对平民使用武器，保护所有平民，包括儿童、妇女以及少数民族和不同宗教信仰的人民，防止违背人道主义法律。

4. 在1930年的国际劳工组织大会上有关强制劳工 (NO.29) 的规定下，充分行使政府的职责。
5. 停止侵犯妇女人权，特别是强制劳工、强制搬迁，还有在扣留期间的虐待、拷打、性暴力及未经审判的死刑。这些大都是军队里的军人所为，特别是那些被遣送回来的难民和那些属于民族团体或反对党的人，都被军政府内部处决了。
6. 停止有系统性地强制人们离开家园，从而导致流向邻国的难民潮，为他们的安全和自愿返回以及重整家园创造条件。确保人道主义救援人员的安全，不要阻止他们帮助难民回国和重整家园，解决拐卖妇女和儿童的问题，尤其是在边境地区。
7. 依照儿童权利大会和联合国消除各种形式的妇女歧视大会规定，充分履行政府的义务。签署有关消除妇女歧视和保护儿童权利的选择性条款，并使之生效。
8. 充分落实委员会做出的有关消除妇女歧视的建议，特别是起诉或惩罚那些违背妇女人权的行为。

致泰王国政府：

1. 给予掸邦平民保护，允许掸邦和泰国边境的人越过边境进入泰国或者联合国难民事务高级专员署 (UNHCR) 的难民营。
2. 允许掸邦人民向泰国设立的人道主义救助办事处寻求政治庇护。
3. 特别谨慎对待掸邦被驱逐出境的移民营，因为他们大多都是真正的难民。
4. 不要将掸邦妇女遣送到缅甸军队手中。
5. 泰国和缅甸政府应该允许国际团体和联合国难民事务高级专员署参与讨论、协商涉及遣返缅甸移民的项目。这样才能从根本上解决移民外流的问题。

致中华人民共和国政府

1. 利用外交渠道，要求国家和平与发展委员会履行上述建议。
2. 审查中国公司在缅甸的所有投资项目，以确保这些项目不会导致或加剧社会矛盾。
3. 确保中国公司在海外投资中遵循中国的环境和社会准则。

附录1-28个案例 (选自本报告调查的173个案例)

| | | |
|-----|---------|-------------|
| (1) | 姓名: | Ya Mie (化名) |
| | 年龄: | 19 |
| | 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| | 民族: | 拉祜族 |
| | 宗教: | 基督教 |
| | 职业: | 农民 |
| | 事发地点: | 勐萨拉祜民族村 |
| | 事发日期: | 1991年3月8日 |
| | SPDC军队: | 勐萨镇第三基地IB49 |

“一天晚上，我和我的两个朋友看完录像回家，我们没有走大路，而是选了一条穿过农田的小路。途中，一个在 勐萨镇国家和平发展委员会第三基地IB49的士兵靠近我们。他抱住我，并命令我的朋友们走开。我的朋友很害怕，她们就跑回了村子。我跪下来求他不要伤害我，但是他把我拖到公路旁边强暴了我。

“事发之后，我放弃了所有的希望。尽管我想向政府投诉，但是我很害怕。事发以前，我有时也会头疼头晕，但在被强暴以后，头疼和头晕越来越严重了，晚上我不能入睡。对发生的事情，我的意识变得恍惚，我的心跳得猛快，我害怕所有的男人。”

“我的家人不理解，也没有照顾我。他们不接受我，我的朋友都看不起我。我感到非常孤独也很忧郁。事情发生在1991年，我在Murng Hsat高中读高一，在强暴不久后我得参加一个考试，但是因为抑郁，我无法参加考试。那件事情影响了一切，我的生命开始走下坡了。”

| | | |
|-----|---------|---------------------------------|
| (2) | 姓名: | Naang Khin (化名) |
| | 年龄: | 17 |
| | 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| | 民族: | 掸族 |
| | 宗教: | 佛教 |
| | 职业: | 农民 |
| | 事发地点: | 勐板镇, Nar Worn 区, Nong Lom村 |
| | 事发日期: | 1991年6月17日 |
| | SPDC军队: | Co.4, LIB332, Maung Maung Soe上尉 |

1991年6月17日，由Maung Maung Soe上尉领导的Co.4, LIB332的50名士兵在勐板镇外巡逻。那些士兵发现Naang Khin一个人走回村子。Naang Khin这么早回家是因为要在父母回来前准备好晚饭。士兵们拦住她，问她一些问题，然后把她带走。天黑了，他们不允许她离开。“和我们一起吃晚饭，”他们说。“吃完饭后，我们会带你回村子。”Naang Khin没有吃晚饭，她独自坐在那儿，很伤心也很害怕。他们吃完饭后，上尉就告诉她要睡在那儿，“这个时候不方便回家。”他说。

听到这句话，Naang Khin吓哭了。上尉逼上来强暴了她，尽管她大声叫喊“救命”，可是无济于事。“如果你想回家看到你的爸爸妈妈，你就不要哭叫，”上尉告诉她。“如果你敢反抗，我就在这片丛林里枪毙了你，这样你就不能回到村子里了。”这些士兵拘留了她5天4晚，才把她释放了。

在Naang Khin失踪期间里，村民们怀疑她被缅甸士兵带走。因为他们在农田边看见缅甸士兵的脚印。Naang Khin的父母从农田回到家里的时候，没有看见她，43岁的父亲Loong Sue Yae，把女儿失踪的事情告诉了村长Loong Kan Na。村长带着他向区长Loong Sa Pin Yar控诉，尽管村长和区长都知道Naang Khin失踪了，但是他们什么做不了，只能等她回来。

Naang Khin终于回到家，她告诉父母发生的事。两三天后，她都很不安，也很伤心。亲戚带她去勐板医院做检查，医生给她做了检查，住院观察治疗了两天。出院后，她在家修养了25天。事发之后不久，她和亲戚Sai Mar Lar和Naang Tun Myint去了泰国，从此待在泰国，在那儿结了婚。

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| (3) | 姓名: | Nar Lay (化名) |
| | 年龄: | 26 |
| | 婚姻状况: | 已婚, 有两个孩子, 一个6岁, 一个9岁 |
| | 民族: | 拉祜族 |
| | 宗教: | 基督教 |
| | 职业: | 农民 |
| | 事发地点: | 勐萨拉祜族村 |
| | 事发日期: | 1992年5月 |
| | SPDC军队: | 勐萨, LIB 333 |

“我和我的丈夫还有两个孩子住在丛林的一个小屋里，在那儿，我们可以放养水牛和奶牛。一天，我的丈夫带着两个孩子去树林里打鸟，我一个人留在家里。驻扎在勐萨镇LIB 333的SPDC的士兵来到我们家院子里偷香蕉。虽然我不会说缅甸语，但是我试图告诉他不要拿走香蕉，我叫我的丈夫，但那时他离得太远，没有听见。这个士兵上来就抓住我，踢我的腿，把我踢倒在地上。然后他抱住我的腿，我拼命挣扎想逃脱开，但是他比我有力气，他强暴了我一个半小时。

“当我的丈夫回到家的时候，我告诉他发生的事情，他很恼怒并打了我。因为被强暴，我和丈夫的关系受到了重创。每天，我的丈夫和孩子都会说：‘妓女！如果你想卖身，我们会为你在丛林里盖一个小屋子，你可以在那儿卖身。’我受到了极度的伤害，直到最后我再也无法忍受了。我和丈夫离婚了。但是当我去看孩子的时候，他们说：‘妓女！你不是我们的妈妈，不要再来看我们，’而且还把我赶走。我的丈夫对我说：‘你不能控制住你自己，你和别的男人做爱吧。你不再是我的妻子，现在就离开我的房子。’最后，我到泰国去。”

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| (4) | 姓名: | Naang Jang (化名) |
| | 年龄: | 16 |
| | 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| | 民族: | 掸族 |
| | 宗教: | 佛教 |
| | 职业: | 农民 |
| | 事发地点: | Larng Kher镇, Wan Jid 区, Nam Nor村 |
| | 事发日期: | 1991年8月24日 |
| | SPDC军队: | Co.3,IB99, Maung Soe上尉 |

Maung Soe上尉领着5个SPDC的士兵巡逻，看见了Naang Jang和她38岁的妈妈Ba Sar在地里种甘蔗，四个士兵把Naang Jang的妈妈带到另一个地方并轮奸了她。而那个上尉刚强暴了Naang Jang。完事之后，他们还挖走了甘蔗。

当Ba Sar回到家告诉她44岁的丈夫Loong Kham Aan, Loong Kham Aan非常气愤，但是没有立即把这件事告诉村长Loong Oon，直到这件事过后5天才去报告。村长问：“你为什么不在事发当时就报告呢？过了这么多天才让我知道？这个案子发生这么久了，我担心向军队控告也无济于事。”

(5) 姓名: Naang Cham (化名)
年龄: 22
婚姻状况: 单身
民族: 挝族
宗教: 佛教
职业: 农民
事发地点: 勐乃镇, Mai Hai区, Na Bang Pai村
事发日期: 1994年7月
SPDC军队: Co.2,IB64, Soe Maung Nyo 长官

1994年7月，由Soe Maung Nyo 长官带领着4个SPDC士兵在这个地方巡逻。这些士兵看见Naang Cham正在她家稻田的小屋里休息，他们没问什么，过去就强暴了她。两个士兵强暴了她之后，她38岁的母亲Ba Nyunt发现大声喊叫，“缅甸士兵在强暴我女儿！”这些士兵听见了后，他们用枪对准 Ba Nyunt，她受伤失去了知觉。接着，3个士兵又一次强暴了Naang Cham，案发之后这些士兵还抢走了在她家农田里的很多葫芦瓜和南瓜。

Ba Nyunt将这件事情报告给村长Loong Bhue Mar，村长答应将这件事情报告给区长，但是事情不了了之。

(24) 姓名: Nar Lu (化名)
年龄: 21
婚姻状况: 单身
民族: 拉祜族
宗教: 基督教
职业: 农民
事发地点: 勐萨拉祜民族村
事发日期: 1997年4月
SPDC军队: 勐萨基地，迫击炮营地

“我花了大半天照看我的水牛。太阳火辣辣的，我累了，就回家里关上门休息。我正在睡觉时，勐萨基地迫击炮营的一名SPDC士兵翻墙进跳入到我家，进入我的房间，我醒来时看见在一个士兵站在我的房间。他看见我了就跑过来抱住我，我大声喊叫，但是没有人来救我。这个士兵强暴了我。事发之后，我立刻起来找到一把刀来保护我自己。”

“在我们拉祜族村，白天人们都在田地里干活，家里没有人。晚上，村长从他的田地上回来，我就告诉他发生的一切。他向在当地的SPDC指挥官上报了这件事。那位指挥官把强暴我的士兵绑起来，抽打他并把他投进监狱。我的家人很支持我帮助我，叫我不要放弃。我没有放弃，我在农田里很努力地干活。”

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| (53) | 姓名: | Nar Shi (化名) |
| | 年龄: | 29 |
| | 婚姻状况: | 已婚，有两个儿子一个女儿 |
| | 民族: | 拉祜族 |
| | 宗教: | 基督教 |
| | 职业: | 农民 |
| | 事发地点: | 勐统拉祜民族村 |
| | 事发日期: | 1998年7月16日 |
| | SPDC军队: | 勐统基地 |

“那天下午5点，我从地里干活回来。在回家路上，我遇到了一个勐统基地的士兵，我很害怕，不敢看他。他逮住我的胳膊，不让我离开。他说：“停住！我不许你回去。”然后，他就摸我的胸，并把我拖到路边，当时我很害怕，就大声喊叫起来。我跪下来请求他不要伤害我，但是他根本不听我说。接着他强暴了我。我躺在路边，失去了知觉。当我苏醒过来的时候已经7点钟，我还从来没有这么晚回家，我赶紧回家，发现我的丈夫和我的孩子都在焦急地等着我。我哭着告诉他们发生的一切，我的丈夫去村长家上报了这件案情，但是，我不知道那个营地的编号，也不知道那个士兵的姓名，我什么也做不了。”

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| (112) | 姓名: | Naang Thwe (化名) |
| | 年龄: | 18 |
| | 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| | 民族: | 掸族 |
| | 宗教: | 佛教 |
| | 职业: | 农民 |
| | 事发地点: | 赖卡镇，Wan Ler区，Bang Yong村 |
| | | 1997年4月16日，该村被搬迁到Wan Ler |
| | 事发日期: | 2000年5月16日 |
| | SPDC军队: | Co.2, LIB515, Tun Aung上尉 |

来自赖卡镇的60名SPDC的士兵到Wan Ler村一带巡逻。他们进入村子，挨家挨户地搜查。那时，大部分的村民都在田里干活，Naang Thwe家只有她一人在家。当时上尉看见Naang Thwe的父母都不在家，就命令她到房

间里去，她以为这个上尉是搜查房间，就跟着他进了房间。但是进了卧室内后，上尉就抓住她的手，把枪对准她的前额，说：“如果你敢跑敢叫，就毙了你。”于是，他强暴了她，从早上九点到12点半。

傍晚，Naang Thwe的父母从地里回来，Naang Thwe就把事情的经过告诉了他们，她57岁的父亲Lung Khanm Moon把这件事上报给村长Lung Saw和一个村领导Lung Kamg。两天后，他们三个带着Naang Thwe一起去赖卡镇政府上诉，赖卡镇政府就把当地营地的指挥官和上尉Maung Htwe叫过来讨论这件事。上尉就叫Naang Thwe去军营辨认那个强奸犯。士兵们都站成一排，可是Naang Thwe没有在那里面找到Tun Aung上尉，Maung Htwe上尉就对他们四个人处罚。Naang Thwe和Lung Kamg每人罚款30,000缅币，村长Lung Saw罚款20,000缅币，她的父亲Lung Khanm Moon罚款10,000缅币。如果他们不能支付罚款，就要判处10年监禁。

Naang Thwe病了三个月，至今也没有恢复过来。她的亲戚都来帮助她，对这件事他们也都感到很悲愤。可是，他们能做的很少，因为士兵们有枪、有权、有势。

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| (119) 姓名: | Naang Yone (化名) |
| 年龄: | 16 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民 |
| 事发地点: | 原先的Ho Pai村由1997年8月27日被搬迁到 Murng Kerng镇Ham Ngai区 |
| 事发日期: | 2000年7月20日 |
| SPDC军队 : | Co.3, LIB514, Than Maung 上尉 |

2000年7月，50至55名SPDC士兵来到Ham Ngai移民村原来的村址巡逻，搜查有谁偷偷返回原来的农庄。Than Maung上尉在农田里发现了Naang Yone，就把她叫到农田边的一间小屋。他问她：“谁和你一起来这儿的？”

Naang Yone回答：“我和我爸爸一起过来，现在他去取水了。”听完后，Than Maung上尉命令Naang Yone进到小屋里，在那儿，他用手枪威胁她，并强暴了她，从上午10点到下午3点。她哭喊着求饶，但直到下午3点他才放她走。

尽管她把这件事告诉了她的亲戚和村长，可他们都不敢向军队控诉。他们希望能够通过法律伸张正义，但是他们听说其它几起强暴案例，结果

都是受害者要向军队支付10,000缅币。那件事情后，Naang Yone只想独自待着，不想和任何人来往。只有她的家人能理解她，照顾她。

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| (133) 姓名: | Naang Yin (化名) |
| 年龄: | 18 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 店主，高中生 |
| 事发地点: | 勐乃镇Kaeng Tawng城的市场 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年1月 |
| SPDC军队: | IB246, 昆欣基地, Mint Oo指挥官和San Win Po长官 |

18岁的Naang Yin是店主Lung Tha和Pa Khong的女儿，Lung Tha和Pa Khong在他们的商店里卖一些粮食，如食用油、豆子、种子和大米。Naang Yin在Kaeng Tawng镇的中学读高中。她除了会说掸族语之外，还能说缅甸语。当地军营的士兵定期来这里将军队发放的物品卖给她家的商店，并补充一些日常用品。IB246的士兵，包括长官San Win Po都邀请Naang Yin去军营买那些价格较便宜日常物品。

Naang Yin第一次独自去军营是在2001年1月，她到达军营时，发现了大部分指挥官、军官和士兵已经去附近地区巡逻了，只有少数士兵在军营里，包括长官San Win Po。由于Naang Yin单独来到军营，长官San Win Po和其他10个士兵围住她，他们把她关在囚房里轮奸了她长达4天之久。她的父母到处找她，直到第四天她终于被释放出来。把这件事情报告给村长，并在一个当护士的亲戚那儿接受了治疗。

因为担心她的安全，村长告诉她：“如果你有地方去，那你就去。如果你有地方搬，那你就搬。你不能再次碰到那些士兵了。”Naang Yin离开了家，每个晚上都在不同的亲戚家躲藏。她的父母很担心她的安全，但是不敢告诉军队，因为害怕对女儿不利。她被释放的10天后，Naang Yin的妈妈带着她一起来到了泰国。村子里的人都很气愤，都指责那些士兵所犯下的罪恶。当村长告诫村里的年轻女孩的时候，他们大多都会提及发生在Naang Yin身上的事情。

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| (135) 姓名: | Ar Phue (化名) |
| 年龄: | 24 |
| 婚姻状况: | 14岁结婚，两年前死了丈夫，有一个三岁的儿子 |
| 民族: | 阿卡族 |
| 宗教: | 基督教 |
| 职业: | 农民 |
| 事发地点: | Ta-Khi-Laek镇Nam Phung区Wan Pa Khae村 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年2月 |
| SPDC军队: | LIB 359, Ta Khi Laek镇 |
| 附记: | 当Me Lue10岁的时候，因为一种病，她的一只腿瘫痪，所以她走路不方便 |

Ar Phue被强暴的前两年，她30岁的丈夫Ah Kho给军队当搬运工的时候，被SPDC的士兵打死。丈夫死后，她独自在农田上干活。2001年2月，驻守在Takhilek的LIB 359基地的7位士兵走近她，用枪来威胁她。她不懂缅甸语，不明白这些士兵在说什么，亦因一条腿伤残不能逃跑，这些士兵就轮奸了她一个小时。直到有村民听到她的叫喊，跑过来救她。这些士兵才停止强暴。

Ar Phue把这件事告诉了村长。幸运的是，她没有生病，但是在采访时，她已经有了3个月的身孕。在她被强暴后的两天，掸族武装势力和缅甸军队交战，因此Ar Phue无法去医院检查。她的村子靠近缅甸军营，能听到附近炮弹声。她和孩子及亲戚被迫搬迁到掸邦和泰国边境的一个地方。在那儿，她待了4、5天后，又搬到缅甸边境的难民营。她和她的邻居一起住在难民营。

不下雨的日子，Ar Phue就去采茶，因为她的腿的缘故，她比别人要走得早一些，她想能尽量早点到达茶园，有较多的时间来干活。每采一公斤茶她可以挣3泰铢，一天下来，她可以挣到30-40泰铢。在采访的时候，很多人都在找工作，Ar Phue那个时候也没有固定工作。

得知她有了身孕，她的邻居就劝她找一个丈夫，“如果其他人知道我正怀着一个缅甸人的孩子，” Ar Phue说，“谁还会愿意娶我呢？”她不想和一个士兵结婚，因为她担心他的安全，或者她担心当受到突袭的时候，她、她的孩子要冒着危险和他在一起。“我知道我处在困境当中，但是我不想让我的孩子有继父，”她说，“一些男人只是爱女人，却不会爱她的孩子。要是我结婚了，那就很难离婚了。”

Ar Phue没有受过教育，只会说一点掸语，这就更加加剧了她的困难。“我不知道怎样处理这件事情，”她说。丈夫死后，Ar Phue就决定不和

他丈夫的父母住在一起，她自己的父亲在她受到攻击的那段时间生病去世了，她的母亲到难民营看过她，并在那儿和一个掸族村民结了婚。

她离开的那个村子，靠近缅甸军营。战争爆发后，总是有受害者落入缅甸士兵手中。军队会定时强制一些人去当搬运工，还抢劫村民的财产、食物和家庭用品。尽管她不是很了解细节，但是Ar Phue相信那个村子里的其他妇女也被缅甸士兵强暴过。

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| (136) 姓名: | Naang Shwe (化名) |
| 年龄: | 18, 家里最小的女儿 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民，小学4年级学生 |
| 事发地点: | Larng Kher镇Nong Long区Nong Tao村 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年3月29日 |
| SPDC军队: | Co4 LIB525, 上尉Soe Nyint |

18岁的Naang Shwe出门到自家田地去放牛。那时，上尉Soe Nyint带领的Co4 LIB525的士兵也在那个区域巡逻。他们注意到在地里放牛的Naang Shwe，上尉把她叫过来。当她走近他的时候，上尉就抓住她并强暴了她。她哭喊着，但是他没有放开她。她把这件事情告诉给她的亲戚还有她的叔叔Lumg Aue Zay Ya。她的叔叔把这件事情报告给村长和村里的长辈。一名掸族的警官告诉Lumg Aue Zay Ya不要控告，因为他认为村民会输掉官司，而这样的事件对Soe Nyint上尉不会有任何影响。被强暴后，Naang Shwe觉得很羞耻、气愤和伤心。最后，她越过边境去了泰国。

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| (138) 姓名: | Naang Mie (化名) |
| 年龄: | 5 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | N/A |
| 事发地点: | 勐乃镇Kaeng Tawng区Ba Sar村 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年3月 |
| 国家和平发展委员会的军队: | IB99, 缅甸中心的Mitthela 和Myinchan基地，Ba Sar村搬迁后的新营地 |

Naang Mie和她的父母Lung Lao、Pa Kham住在Ba Sar村。2001年3月，Naang Mie五岁的时候，她的父母回搬迁之前的农田去干活，让Naang Mie和她12岁的姐姐在家。那天晚上，她的姐姐去外面看电影，电影九点结束，她们家的房子离村里其它房子很远。因此Naang Mie一个人在家

七点的时候，IB99的一个士兵来到这个房子，他用绳子把Naang Mie的手和脚都绑起来，然后强暴了她。当她姐姐看完电影回到家的时候，发现Naang Mie被绑在那儿哭，下身还流着血，周围没有其他人。Naang Mie太害怕了，都不能告诉她姐姐发生了什么事，因为那个士兵威胁她，如果告诉别人就杀掉她。那天晚上一位邻居过来，带着Naang Mie去了医院。她鼓起勇气告诉医生发生的一切。一位护士帮她缝好阴道，给她医治，并拍照做下记录。医生和护士告诉这两个女孩他们会尽力报道这件事情。Naang Mie的父母把这件事情告诉了村长，但是他们很害怕，也不敢去军队指控。他们担心孩子们的安全，因为大人每天都不在家，他们担忧军队会再次抢劫和破坏他们家。很多村民都指责Naang Mie的父母，他们相信如果她父母不外出，Naang Mie就不会被强暴了。

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| (140) 姓名: | Naang May (化名) |
| 年龄: | 19 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民 |
| 事发地点: | 勐乃镇Nar Kharn区Koong Sar村 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年4月16日 |
| SPDC的军队: | Co3,LIB248,上尉Hla Phey |

2001年4月16日，19岁的Naang May独自在家，Co3,LIB248的国家和平发展委员会的士兵常在这一区域巡逻。巡逻队的指挥官Hla Phey上尉看见Naang May一个人在家，就走上前问她：“我营地的一个士兵不见了，可能他藏在你们家的房子里。”他声称要搜查房子，他命令Naang May和他一起到房子里面去。他直接走向卧室，在那儿强暴了她。强暴后，他还抢走了Naang May脖子上的金项链。她的金项链重1baht，价值5000泰铢。因为感到羞耻，也害怕缅甸士兵报复，所以Naang May没有向当局报告这件事。她独自承受着痛苦，消瘦了很多，最后病倒了，还变得很偏激。虽然她的亲戚帮助她，照顾她，但是她的未婚夫21岁的Zaai Moon再也没有来看她。因为被强暴，他们解除了订婚。

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| (144) 姓名: | Naang Tone (化名) |
| 年龄: | 12 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民 |
| 事发地点: | 在勐乃镇Kaeng Tawng区Koong Sar村寺庙回来去Ton Hoong村的路上 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年4月 |
| SPDC军队: | IB99, 缅甸中心的Mitthela和Myinchan基地, Kaeng Tawng的一个新的分部, 勐乃镇 |

12岁的Naang Tone和她的父母Lung Malar、Pa Ong住在Ton Hoong村。她还是婴儿的时候, 眼睛就有问题, 看不清楚东西。2001年4月的一天, Ton Hoong村的几个村民要去Kaeng Tawng、勐乃镇Ba Sar村的寺庙拜佛。去寺庙时, Naang Tone和几个年长的村民一起走。但是回来的时候, 她和一个朋友一起回来。IB99的一个士兵看见了这两个女孩, 抱住Naang Tone试图强暴她。她的朋友很害怕就逃走了, 但是Naang Tone不能跑, 因为她的视力很差。她从士兵那儿挣扎出来又被绊倒摔在地上。士兵又一次抱住她并试图强暴她。这时, 有一个骑自行车的妇女从Ton Hoong去Ba Sar经过这里, 看见了发生的事情, 那个士兵看见有人来了, 就放走了Naang Tone。

尽管这个士兵没有机会强暴Naang Tone, 但是Naang Tone的脸被他摔得青肿, 还留下了疤痕, 她的身体总是疼。她把这件事情告诉村长, 一个村民把她带到Kaeng Taeng医院做了检查, 医生和几位护士给她的伤口拍照, 并做了记录。

她的家人和村长没有把这件事情上报给军队, 因为他们担心有不良后果。过去被强暴的一些受害者, 他们上报后反而被罚款, 要交10只鸡和一桶油给军队。对于这一事件, 很多村民还指责Naang Tone, 说她愚笨, 没有和其他大人一起回Ton Hoong村。

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| (145) 姓名: | Naang Nyunt (化名) |
| 年龄: | 18 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民 |
| 事发地点: | Ka See镇Wan Zad区Nong Kor村 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年5月1日 |
| SPDC的军队: | Co.5, LIB424, 上尉Soe Phu |

Naang Nyunt是Ka See镇Wan Zad区Nong Kor村的一个18岁的女孩。2001年5月1日那天，她在家里受到攻击，Soe Phu上尉强暴了她。事发之后，Naang Nyunt的父亲将这件事情上报给村长Lung Tun Hla。村长和她父亲一起把这件事情报告给Ka See镇LIB424的指挥官---Thung Zaw上尉。因为除了Naang Nyunt没有别的目击证人，指挥官说他做不了什么。

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| (147) 姓名: | Naang Phong (化名) |
| 年龄: | 21 |
| 婚姻状况: | 已婚 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民 |
| 事发地点: | Nam Zarng镇Nar Boi区Nam Kat村, 1997年3月 11日, Nam Kat被迫搬迁到Nam Zarng镇 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年5月18日 |
| SPDC的军队: | IB66, 上尉Than Maung Tun |

2001年5月18日，当地的指挥官Than Maung Tun上尉，命令Nam Kat村的15个妇女来军营打扫卫生。这15个妇女来了以后，Than Maung Tun上尉就分配其他14个妇女去别的军官打扫卧室，让Naang Phong留下来打扫他的卧室。当Naang Phong进屋准备打扫的时候，上尉Than Maung Tun也尾随她进去，并关上门。他抱住Naang Phong，她就尖叫起来“上尉要强暴我！”他用手扇她耳光，后来强暴了她。

回家后，她就把事情告诉了他的丈夫Zaai Pan Ti，她丈夫把这件事情上报给Lung Au Li Ya村长。村长带着Naang Phong和她丈夫一起去见那个上尉。Naang Phong就控诉那个上尉：“昨天，在你的房间里，你强暴了我。”

Than Maung Tun上尉回应，“如果我强暴了你，为什么你没有告诉别人，或者喊救命？如果我强暴了你，为什么和你一起来的14个妇女没有看见也没有听到任何声音，还有挣扎的痕迹？”上尉转过来再问其他14个妇女，“你们有谁看见我强暴这个女人了吗？如果看见，请举手。”没有一个人举手。因为没有人看见强暴，他们只看见上尉把带进他的房间。于是，上尉罚了她15,000缅币，因为这件事让他丢面子。

被强暴之后，Naang Phong感到很伤心、很羞耻也很害怕。她总是昏睡，没有胃口。她的丈夫和她的亲戚理解她，也帮助她，她和她的丈夫继续生活在一起。两三个月后，他们一家去了泰国。

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| (152) 姓名: | Naang Ang (化名) |
| 年龄: | 27 |
| 婚姻状况: | 已婚, 没孩子 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民 |
| 事发地点: | 勐乃镇Nong Hee区Ter Hong村, 1996年4月1日, Ter Hong村被搬迁到Ton Hoong. |
| 事发日期: | 2001年7月4日 |
| SPDC的军队: | Co.3LIB524, 昆欣基地, 上尉Tun Oo |

2001年6月29日, SPDC的士兵负责搬迁地Ton Hoong周围巡逻, Tun Oo上尉在村里看见了Naang Ang, 就命令由Tan Aung上尉领导的30个士兵去那儿巡逻。几天后, 上尉命令这个村的村长Lung Min把Naang Ang的丈夫Zaai Maung Hla带来。当Zaai Maung Hla到了之后, 上尉说: “今天, 我想让你为我的士兵做两天向导, 回去打点行李然后来这儿等着。” Zaai Maung Hla不能拒绝, 只能按他的吩咐去做了。

7月4日那天, Zaai Maung Hla还没回来。Tun Oo上尉知道Naang Ang的丈夫不在家, 就去看Naang Ang, 他没有问任何问题, 直接走进Naang Ang的房子。“你的卧室有些什么? 让我们去看看。”

“上尉”, Naang Ang说: “你自己去看吧。”上尉说: “你要和我一起进去。”他抽出手枪, 对着Naang Ang的前额, 威胁她, 把她拖进卧室, 强暴了她。他强暴她长达5个小时, 从上午10点到下午3点。

当Zaai Maung Hla回到家的时候, Naang Ang就把事情的经过告诉了他。她的丈夫把这件事情告诉了村长和村里的一位长者。他们听到这件事情后, 就说: “唯一的目击证人只有Naang Ang, 尽管我们很想上报这件事情, 但是只有你一个人的指证, 我们是不会赢的。”他们决定不向军队控告这件事。

那段时间, Naang Ang的丈夫叫她: “缅甸的烂货”。在双方家人的干预和劝说下, 发生的事情被弄清楚了, 不是Naang Ang愿意和那个上尉发生性关系, 而她是在枪口下被强暴了。在2001年8月, Naang Ang和她的丈夫去了泰国。

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| (155) 姓名: | Naang Aye (化名) |
| 年龄: | 16 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民 |
| 事发地点: | Nam Zarng镇Wan Nong – Koong Mong区 Koong Sar村 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年7月16日 |
| SPDC的军队: | Co.2,IB66,Nam Zarng基地, 上尉Zaw Hlaing |

2001年7月16日，Nam Zarng镇Wan Nong – Koong Mong区Koong Sar村的16岁的女孩Naang Aye，在村子以东半英里的地方被Zaw Hlaing上尉强暴了。她没有将这件事情报告给军队，事发9-10天后，Naang Aye病倒了。她变得很忧郁，昏昏沉沉，没有胃口。她的亲戚带她去Narm Zarng医院看病，在那儿住了5天，但是还是没有恢复。她的家人又把她转送进Loi Lem医院，在那儿住了10多天，花了17,000缅币，Naang Aye才恢复。

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| (160) 姓名: | Naang Hla (化名) |
| 年龄: | 16 |
| 婚姻状况: | 已婚, 有一个2个月大的孩子 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民 |
| 事发地点: | 昆欣镇Keng Lom 区Keng Lom村, Keng Lom村在1996年被搬迁到昆欣, 在昆欣住了两年, 但因为挣钱和找食物都很难, 在1998年, 她就躲在Keng Lom附近的树林里, 直到事件发生。被攻击后, 她越过边境来到了泰国。 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年8月 |
| SPDC的军队 : | LIB246 |

Naang Hla16岁的时候，就已经结婚三年了。当她和她的丈夫被SPDC军队袭击的时候，Naang Hla 已经怀有7个月的身孕。Naang Hla和她26岁的丈夫Zaai Kue Na住在他们农田的一间小屋里。2001年8月，SPDC的士兵来到他们的农田，殴打、严刑审讯Zaai Kue Na。他们用一块毛巾蒙住他的眼睛，把他绑在一棵树上。打完Zaai Kue Na后，这些士兵就带着Naang Hla到小屋里去，用棍子打她，用枪来威胁她。他们用枪杆打她的身体和面部，打得她的鼻血直流。那时虽然她已经有了7个月的身孕，但是他们

还是强暴了她，一个接一个，一共有10个士兵轮奸了她。当她哭喊的时候，站在门外的其他士兵都在嘲笑。他们把她的丈夫绑在一个不太远的地方，让他听到她发出的痛苦的哭喊声。那些士兵根本不把Naang Hlar当人对待，从上午8点到下午4点，一直都在强暴她。当噩梦继续的时候，Naang Hla好几次失去了知觉。

当他们强暴完了Naang Hla后，就把她的丈夫带走了，让他为军队当搬运工。他再也没有回来，Naang Hla知道他一定是死了。

Naang Hla被独自留在一个丛林的小屋子里，生着病，像是麻木了似的，她觉得头昏目眩，不能站立和行走。她持续性地头痛，严重腹泻，失血很多，她想她的孩子一定没有了。4天之后，Naang Hla生下了孩子。后来，她丈夫的亲戚从昆欣赶来带她去了泰国，因为他们担心在那儿的巡逻部队。因为那些部队巡逻回来的时候，他们听说了有关强暴的事情和Zaa Kue Na的死讯。

Naang Hla想上诉她丈夫的死，来惩罚杀死她丈夫和强暴她的那些士兵，但是她没有。因为她不会讲缅甸语，她也不知道怎样接触政府，她也不确定那些士兵所在军队的编号，所以，她犹豫是否上报自己被强暴和丈夫被谋杀的事情。

在访问她的时候，她的孩子刚刚两个月，而且病得很严重。孩子患了严重的痢疾。但是，Naang Hla没有钱来买牛奶，她也太虚弱了，根本无法工作，她也没有钱去诊所，付不起医疗费用。

(161) 姓名: Naang Mo (化名)
年龄: 13
婚姻状况: 单身
民族: 挽族
宗教: 佛教
职业: 农民
事发地点: 昆欣镇Nam Kham村
事发日期: 2001年8月
SPDC的军队: LIB246, 昆欣基地

SPDC的士兵在昆欣基地附近巡逻的时候，看见了13岁的Naang Mo和她14岁的朋友Naang Jung正在树林采集野菜，那里距离Nam Kham村大约两小时路程。他们靠近两个女孩，Naang Jung设法逃走了。但是一个军官抓住了Naang Mo并强暴了她。直到了第二天早上，才在Nar Khue村附近释放了她。在Nar Khue村外，Naang Mo把她的脸藏在她的纱笼里伤心地哭着。

后来，她返回村子，告诉她的亲戚发生的一切。他们想把这件事情报告给当地军营的指挥官，但是他们又很担心，要是他们上报了这件事，他们可能会被罚款或者被监禁。尽管他们想伸张正义，但是他们什么也不敢做。Naang Mo感到非常伤心、羞耻，常常昏睡不起。

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| (162) 姓名: | Naang Kham (化名) |
| 年龄: | 16 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民, 读完了小学4年级 |
| 事发地点: | 勐板镇Nong Long区Loi Noi村, 在1998年 Loi Noi村被强制搬迁到勐板镇 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年9月11日 |
| SPDC的军队: | Co.4 LIB520, 上尉Kyaw Won |

上尉Kyaw Won进到村子里，说他要买一些鸡，16岁的Naang Kham独自在家。上尉发现Naang Kham一个人在家时，就进到她家的屋房子并强暴了她。她大声哭喊，他就扇她耳光，打得她鼻青脸肿。事发之后，她没有把这件事报告给政府，但是她告诉了她的家人。不久她和她的亲戚一起越过边境，去了泰国。

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| (168) 姓名: | Naang Tun (化名) |
| 年龄: | 19 |
| 婚姻状况: | 已婚 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民, 读完了小学4年级 |
| 事发地点: | 赖卡镇Nong Kaw区Kang Oon村, 1997年4月4日, Kang Oon村搬迁到赖卡镇的Wan LongBue Hui, |
| 事发日期: | 2001年10月24日 |
| SPDC的士兵: | Co. 3 LIB515, 上尉Soe Soe Aung |

2001年10月24日，上尉Soe Soe Aung带领4个SPDC的士兵，离开军营去搬迁地Kang Oon村买鸡。进了村子，上尉Soe Soe Aung就发现Naang Tun一个人在家，他问她：“你的丈夫到哪里去了？”

“他不在家，他被叫去当劳工了。”她回答说。

“我要搜查你的房子，”他说，“你必须和我一起进来，保护你的个人财产没有丢失。”在房子里，上尉抓住Naang Tun的手，用枪指着她的头强迫她躺下来，“不要起来，”他命令。“如果你起来，我就杀了你。”

他强暴Naang Tun的时候，Naang Tun大声叫喊：“不要那样做，上尉！”但他扇她耳光并再次用手枪威胁她说：“你想死吗？”Naang Tun很害怕，她只好安静下来，不再出声，直到他强暴完了离开。

Naang Tun把这件事告诉了村长Lung Na和村里的七八个长者。他们让她等她丈夫回来以后再说。两三天后，她的丈夫回来了，Naang Tun哭着将这件事情告诉了她的丈夫。他们和村长还有那几个长者一起来到军营，一共有13个村民来到当地的LIB515军营，他们向军营的指挥官Than Tun上尉控告想讨回公道。上尉说：“Soe Soe Aung上尉在19-20天前在那片区域巡逻。到现在还没有回来。”Naang Tun坚持说她能轻易辨认出他。营地指挥官就命令他的所有士兵都出来，146个士兵站成一排，但是上尉Soe Soe Aung不在其中。当Naang Tun没有辨认出强暴者的时候，Than Tun上尉就说：“这是我营地里现在所有的士兵，我不知道是谁强暴了你，但是你不可以这样指责我的士兵和我的军营。”说完，他把Naang Tun投进监狱。她在那儿待了一天一晚，直到一位长者再次去见Than Tun上尉。这位村民向Than Tun上尉道歉，请求他释放Naang Tun。上尉说：“你只有付钱我才能释放她，你们让我下不了台，丢了面子。你必须付20,000缅币。”这位村民只好付钱给他，Naang Tun才得以释放。

被释放之后，Naang Tun感觉身体很不舒服。她时常头疼和头晕。她不得不去Lai Kai镇的医院看医生，一共去了5次。后来才慢慢地恢复。她的家人都很支持她也很理解她，但是Naang Tun想看到强暴犯受到惩罚。

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| (169) 姓名： | Naang Lawnt (化名) |
| 年龄： | 32 |
| 婚姻状况： | 已婚，有三个孩子 (Zaai, 9岁； Naang Moon, 7岁； Zaai Lin, 5岁) |
| 民族： | 掸族 |
| 宗教： | 佛教 |
| 职业： | 农民，读完了小学4年级 |
| 事发地点： | Murng Keng镇 Wan Lone 区Loi Sim村，Loi Sim村在1997年4月27日被搬迁到Murng Keng镇 |
| 事发日期： | 2001年11月6日 |
| SPDC的军队： | LIB514，长官Thein Myint和Nyan Lin |

有60-70个SPDC的士兵在Naang Lawnt的村子附近巡逻，Naang Lawnt的丈夫Zaai Tun看见士兵就逃跑了。这些士兵也看见他跑了，就包围了他家的房子，没搜查出任何违法物。当搜查完整栋房子后，他们命令Naang Lawnt和他们一起走，Naang Lawnt不想去。长官Thein Myint就打她，说“你究竟是和我们一起走还是不走？”Naang Lawnt没有选择，被迫和这些士兵

一起走了。他们把她带进树林里两个晚上，长官Thein Myint和Nyan Lin强暴了她。之后他们把她带到Murng Keng镇Hui Hey区的一个荒废的村子---Koong Ben。在那里，他们又强暴了她3个晚上。最后一个晚上，她被带到LIB514军营。这些时间里，她每天都被强暴，总共6天6晚。

她在六天后的早上被释放了。在她离开时，长官Thein Myint警告她说：“如果你将这件事告诉给任何人，我就会杀掉你和你丈夫。”Naang Lawnth回到家里，告诉她的丈夫发生的一切，但是因为他们害怕，他们没有告诉任何人。

Naang Lawnt和她的丈夫仍然生活在一起，她的丈夫谅解了她，只是指责那些缅甸士兵。Naang Lawnt很沮丧，也很悲愤，因为他们没有办法来惩治那些强暴她的士兵。在事发后，她生病了，在Murng Keng镇的医院住了7天。

| | |
|-----------|---|
| (170) 姓名: | Naang Ying (化名) |
| 年龄: | 17 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民, 读完了小学4年级 |
| 事发地点: | Murng Kerng镇Murng Khun区Wan Khom村，1997年6月11日，Wan Khom被搬迁到Murng Kerng |
| 事发日期: | 2001年11月6日 |
| SPDC的军队: | Co.5, LIB514, 上尉 Kyaw Myint和他的4个官员 |

Naang Ying在村子外面寻找食物，有60-70个国家和平发展委员会的士兵经过那里发现了她。他们把她带到树林里，在那里待了两个晚上。然后又把她带到Murng Kerng镇Hui Hey的一个偏僻的Koon Ban村待了3个晚上。最后，她又被带到当地军营待了一个晚上。上尉 Kyaw Myint和其他的4个官员，在这6天晚上都轮奸过她。直到第七天早上6点，她才被释放。

当Naang Ying回到家，把发生的事情告诉给她的父母和亲戚。她的家人就带她去Murng Kerng的医院做血液检查。她的叔叔，村长Lung Nan Ti把这件事情上报给Murng Kerng镇的镇长Lung Hla Shwe。听到这件事情后，Lung Hla Shwe就和LIB515 Co.3的一个掸族上尉Shwe Hla讨论这件事情。这个上尉说：“缅甸军队向来有撒谎的习惯，对这件事情我们没有目击证人，他们一定会问谁能证明她说的是真话。我不应该这样说，但是我知道这些士兵一定会被免罪。尽管我是SPDC的官员，但是我的所有亲戚都在掸族。对发生的事情我只能深表遗憾，我只知道赢这场官司是不可能的。”

Naang Ying的家人都很理解她，也帮助她。她很沮丧，因为她想要惩罚那些强暴罪犯，可她什么也做不了。

| | |
|-----------|--|
| (171) 姓名: | Naang Seng (化名) |
| 年龄: | 14 |
| 婚姻状况: | 单身 |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民, 读完了小学4年级 |
| 事发地点: | Murng Kerng镇War Phey区Nar Lein村, 1997年 9月13日, Nar Lein被搬迁到Murng Kerng镇 |
| 事发日期: | 2001年11月6日 |
| SPDC的军队: | Co.5, LIB514, 上尉 Kyaw Myint |

SPDC的60-70个士兵来到Nar Lein村，这个村的男人因为害怕被征召去当搬运工，所以都跑掉了，只留下女人。Kyaw Myint上尉发现了一个14岁的女孩独自在家，他就命令士兵在房子外面站岗，然后，他就把女孩拖进卧室，掌掴并强暴了她。

这些士兵离开村子后，Naang Seng家人回来了。Naang Seng把发生的一切告诉了家人，但他们因为害怕不敢上报这件案情。事发两天后，Naang Seng的姐姐Naang Shew带她去Merng Kerng的医院做了检查。Naang Seng很害怕很沮丧，接连5、6个晚上都无法入睡。她想惩罚那个上尉，可是她什么做不了。

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| (172) 姓名: | Naang Khei (化名) |
| 年龄: | 24 |
| 婚姻状况: | 已婚 (8年前结婚, 有一个8岁的女儿和一个6岁的儿子) |
| 民族: | 掸族 |
| 宗教: | 佛教 |
| 职业: | 农民 |
| 事发地点: | 勐平镇Murng Boo Long区Na Lae村, |
| 事发日期: | 2001年11月28日 |
| SPDC的军队: | Co.3, IB238, 上尉Tun Yin 和Lt.Than Maung |

2001年11月28日，Naang Khei在离他们村1英里的田地里摘野菜。上尉Tun Yin 和Lt.Than Maung看见她一个人在那儿，他们用枪瞄准她，然后向她走近。Naang Khei想这两个军官可能是想偷村民地里的蔬菜。但是，当他们走到她跟前时，就命令她举起手来搜了她的身。他们在她身上没有发

现什么，就命令她走去地里一个麦草堆。Naang Khei不走，他们就用枪顶着她的背，强迫她往前走。他们在那个麦草堆那里，一个人拿枪指着她，另一个强暴了她。然后他们交换。总共强暴了两个半小时才放她回家。Naang Khei回到家里，她就把这件事告诉了她的丈夫和父母。她的父母还有33岁的丈夫Sai Kaw, Naang Khei把这件事上报了村长Loong Saw。

村长和他们四个人一起把这件事情报告给Murng Boo Long营地Co.3的指挥官Kyaw Kaeing上尉。那个上尉说这件事报告给他是对的，让他们第二天上午八点半再来。2001年11月29日上午八点半，他们来到了军营。那位指挥官让Naang Khei指认强奸犯。“仔细看清楚他们的脸，指出那个强暴了你的人，”他说。在排成一队的士兵中，Naang Khei没有看见上尉Tun Yin 和Lt.Than Maung。于是Naang Khei告诉那个指挥官，上尉Tun Yin 和 Lt.Than Maung不在这48个士兵里。“我一定可以认出他们来。” Naang Khei说。

那位指挥官说：“这些是Co.3的所有士兵，连我在内一共是49人。你是想让我们军营列入黑名单吧。”他就动手把这五个人关进监狱，村长请他谅解。虽然能解除监禁，但是对五个人都处以罚款。Naang Khei和村长每人罚款10,000 缅币，她的丈夫罚款5,000 缅币，她的父母每人罚款7,000 缅币，总共有39,000 缅币，限期在五天内支付。

(173) 姓名: Naang Ku (化名)
年龄: 18
婚姻状况: 单身
民族: 摆族
宗教: 佛教
职业: 农民
事发地点: 昆欣镇War Lao区War Lao村,
事发日期: 2001年12月4日
国家和平发展委 Co.4,LIB524, 上尉Myint Maung Htwe
员会的军队:

在2001年12月4日，Co.4,LIB524的Myint Maung Htwe上尉在搬迁地例行巡逻的时候，看见了Naang Ku独自在家。上尉就来到她家，问：“我看见你一个人在家，你的父母呢？”

“我爸爸不在家，他去当劳工了。我的妈妈和姐姐在地里干活。” Naang Ku回答。

“昨天晚上，有谁来过你们家？你们家有客人吗？”

“没有人来过，” Naang Ku说。Myint Maung Htwe上尉就说他要搜查房子，确认是否有客人留在这儿。他叫Naang Ku和他一起去搜查房间。命令她和他一起进到卧室，还用枪指着她，命令她躺下。当她拒绝的时候，他就抱着她的手强制让她躺下。Naang Ku叫喊了两次，“上尉要强暴我！”上尉就扇她耳光，继续强暴。

“如果你再叫或者把这件事情告诉你的父母和亲戚，我就会来把你们全部都杀掉。” Myint Maung Htwe上尉离开的时候这样威胁Naang Ku。傍晚，Naang Ku的父母和亲戚从地里干活回来了，她告诉他们发生的事情。可是，他们没有把这件事告诉给任何人。第二天，Naang Ku的母亲带着她去了昆欣医院做检查。事发后，她的父母再也不想住在那儿了，不久他们搬到勐统。2001年12月26日，他们越过边界到达泰国。

Appendix 2 - List of SPDC battalions whose members committed sexual violence

| No. | Military Unit/ No. | Location of base (if known); on patrol (if known) | No. of Cases | Area/township where sexual violence occurred & No. of Cases |
|-----|-----------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 1 | IB 246 | Based in Kun Hing | 19 | Kun Hing 14, Murng Nai 2, Nam Zarngn 3 |
| 2 | LIB 515 | Based in Lai Kha | 14 | Lai Kha 11, Loi Lem 1, Murng Kerng 2 |
| 3 | IB 66 | Based in Nam Zarng & patrolling | 13 | Nam Zarng 10, Murng Nai 2, Murng Pan 1 |
| 4 | LIB 524 | Based in Kun Hing | 11 | Kun Hing 8, Murng Nawng 1, Murng Nai 2 |
| 5 | LIB 514 | | 8 | Murng Kerng 6, Loi Lem 1, Ke See 1 |
| 6 | IB 99 | Based in Malkthila and Myingan(Central Burma) 2, based in Larng Khur 1, based in Nam Zarng 1 | 7 | Larng Kher 2, Murng Nai 3, Nam Zarng 2 |
| 7 | IB 225 | Based in Murng Ton | 6 | Murng Ton 6 |
| 8 | LIB 333 | Based in Murng Sart | 6 | Murng Sart 5, Murng Ton 1 |
| 9 | LIB 334 | Based in Murng Yawng | 6 | Murng Yawng 6 |
| 10 | IB 64 | Based in Murng Nai 2, based in Lai Kha 1 | 5 | Murng Nai 2, Loi Lem 1, Ke See 1, Lai Kha 1 |
| 11 | LIB 520 | Based in Murng Pan | 4 | Murng Pan 3, Murng Nai 1 |
| 12 | LIB 513 | Patrolling | 4 | Loi Lem 3, Murng Kerng 1 |
| 13 | LIB 332 | | 4 | Murng Pan 4 |
| 14 | IB 49 | Based in Murng Sart | 3 | Murng Sart 3 |
| 15 | IB 227 | Based in Murng Yarng 1, based in Murng Phyak 1 | 3 | Murng Yarng 1, Murng Khark 2 |
| 16 | LIB 314 | Patrolling | 3 | Kaeng Tung 3 |
| 17 | LIB 316 | Based in TaKhiLaek | 3 | TaKhiLaek 3 |
| 18 | LIB 424 | Based in Ke See 2, based in Kun Hing 1 | 3 | Ke See 2, Kun Hing 1 |
| 19 | LIB 359 | Based in Ta-Khi-Laek | 2 | TaKhiLaek 1, Murng Sart 1 |

| | | | | |
|----|---------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 20 | LIB 519 | Based in Murng Ton 1, based in Kun Hing 1 | 2 | Kun Hing 1, Murng Ton 1 |
| 21 | IB 247 | Patrolling | 2 | Nam Zarng 2 |
| 22 | IB 226 | Based in Kaeng Tung | 2 | Kaeng Tung 2 |
| 23 | IB 55 | Patrolling | 2 | Lai Kha 2 |
| 24 | IB 248 | | 2 | Murng Nai 1, Murng Paeng 1 |
| 25 | LIB 277 | Based in Murng Ton 1, patrolling 1 | 2 | Murng Ton 1, Murng Pan 1 |
| 26 | LIB 525 | Patrolling | 1 | Larn Kher 1 |
| 27 | IB 45 | Patrolling | 1 | Murng Sart 1 |
| 28 | LIB 378 | From Arkan State | 1 | Kun Hing 1 |
| 29 | LIB 44 | Patrolling | 1 | Kun Hing 1 |
| 30 | IB 43 | Patrolling | 1 | Murng Paeng 1 |
| 31 | LIB 242 | Patrolling | 1 | Kae See 1 |
| 32 | LIB 442 | Patrolling | 1 | Lai Kha 1 |
| 33 | LIB 517 | Patrolling | 1 | Lai Kha 1 |
| 34 | LIB 502 | Patrolling | 1 | Murng Pan 1 |
| 35 | IB 65 | Based in Murng Ton | 1 | Murng Ton 1 |
| 36 | LIB 324 | Based in Nam Tu | 1 | Nam Tu 1 |
| 37 | IB 22 | Patrolling | 1 | Nam Zarng 1 |
| 38 | LIB 422 | Based in Murng Nai | 1 | Murng Nai 1 |
| 39 | LIB 527 | Based in Murng Sart | 1 | Murng Sart 1 |
| 40 | IB 102 | Patrolling | 1 | Kun Hing 1 |
| 41 | IB 279 | | 1 | Murng Yarn 1 |
| 42 | LIB 514 | Patrolling | 1 | Kae See 1 |
| 43 | LIB 529 | Based in Kaeng Tung | 1 | Murng Ton 1 |
| 44 | IB 245 | | 1 | Kaeng Tung 1 |
| 45 | IB 226 | Patrolling | 1 | Kaeng Tung 1 |
| 46 | LIB 503 | Based in Murng Phyak | 1 | Murng Ton 1 |
| 47 | LIB 383 | Based in Murng Kerng | 1 | Murng Kerng 1 |
| 48 | LIB 516 | Patrolling | 1 | Kae See 1 |
| 49 | IB 64 | | 1 | Lai Kha 1 |
| 50 | IB 221 | Based in Murng Phyak | 1 | TaKhiLaek 1 |
| 51 | IB 9 | | 1 | Murng Kerng 1 |
| 52 | IB 244 | | 1 | Kaeng Tung 1 |

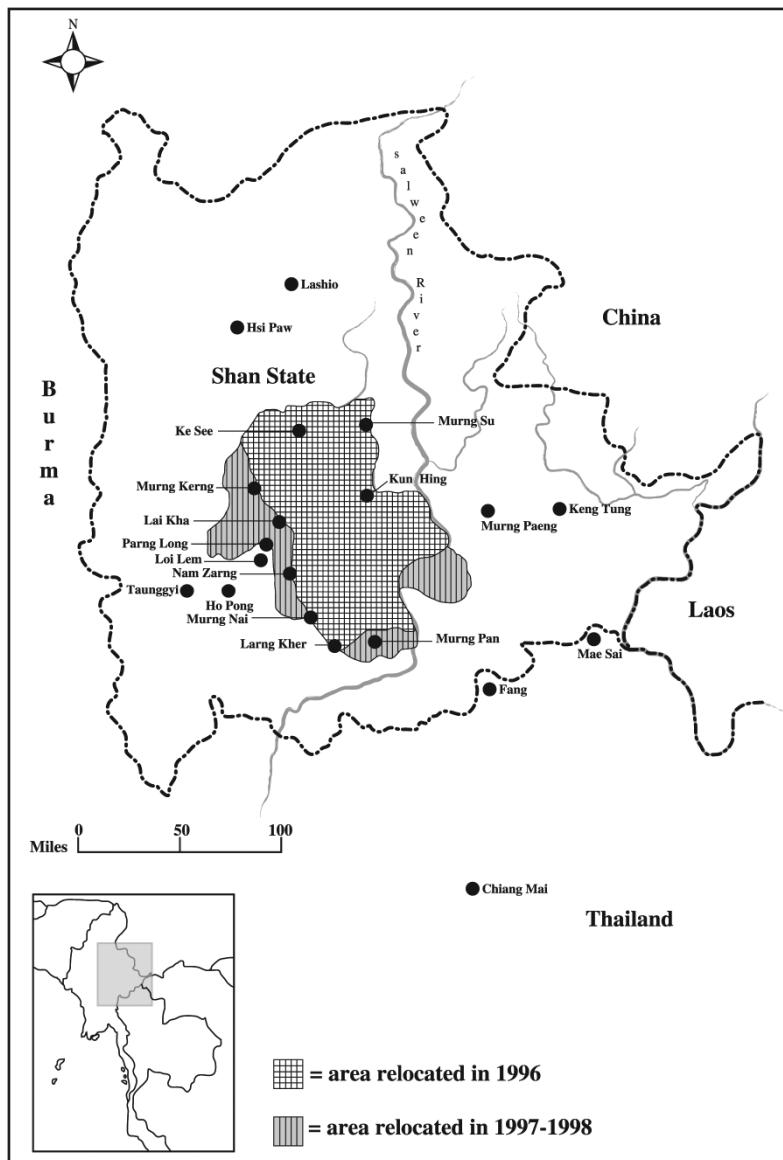
Appendix 3 - Names of perpetrators of sexual violence

1. IB 246
 - Maj Saw Win
 - Maj Too Nyeing
 - Maj Tu Nyein
 - Maj Aung Shein
 - Commander Myint Oo
 - Capt Soe Naing Oo
 - Capt Tin Maung Win
 - Capt Than Naing Oo
 - Capt Kyaw Aye
 - Capt Than Maung
 - Capt Aung Moe
 - Capt Htun Myint
 - Capt Aung Htay
 - Capt Kyaw Myint
 - Capt Zaw Thein
 - Officer Saw Win Po
2. LIB 515
 - Maj Soe Hpyu
 - Commander Maung Maung
 - Commander Han Aung
 - Capt Tun Aung
 - Capt Myin Oo
 - Capt Aung Hpyu
 - Capt Soe Soe Aung
 - Lt-Col-Htun Sein
3. IB 66
 - Commander Htun Myint
 - Commander Tin Myint
 - Commander Myint Sein
 - Capt Than Kyaw
 - Capt Htun Aung
 - Capt Htay Aung
 - Capt Aung Kyaw
 - Capt Soe Win
 - Capt Nyunt Maung
 - Capt Than Maung Tun
 - Capt Zaw Hlaing
4. LIB 524
 - Sgt. Khin Maung
 - Sgt. Sein Win
5. LIB 514
 - Capt Kyaw Myint
 - Capt Sein Win
 - Capt Myint Aung
 - Capt Than Maung
 - Capt Thein Maung
 - Capt Kyaw Myint
 - Capt Than Myint
 - Officer Thein Myint
 - Officer Nyan Lin
 - Lt. Aung Hla
 - Sgt Pa Thein
6. IB 99
 - Capt Aung Zaw
 - Capt Than Than
 - Capt Aung Htun
 - Capt Than Maung
 - Capt Maung Soe
7. IB 225
 - Capt Aung Zaw
 - Capt Kyaw Aye
 - Capt Htun Myint
 - Capt Myint Lwin

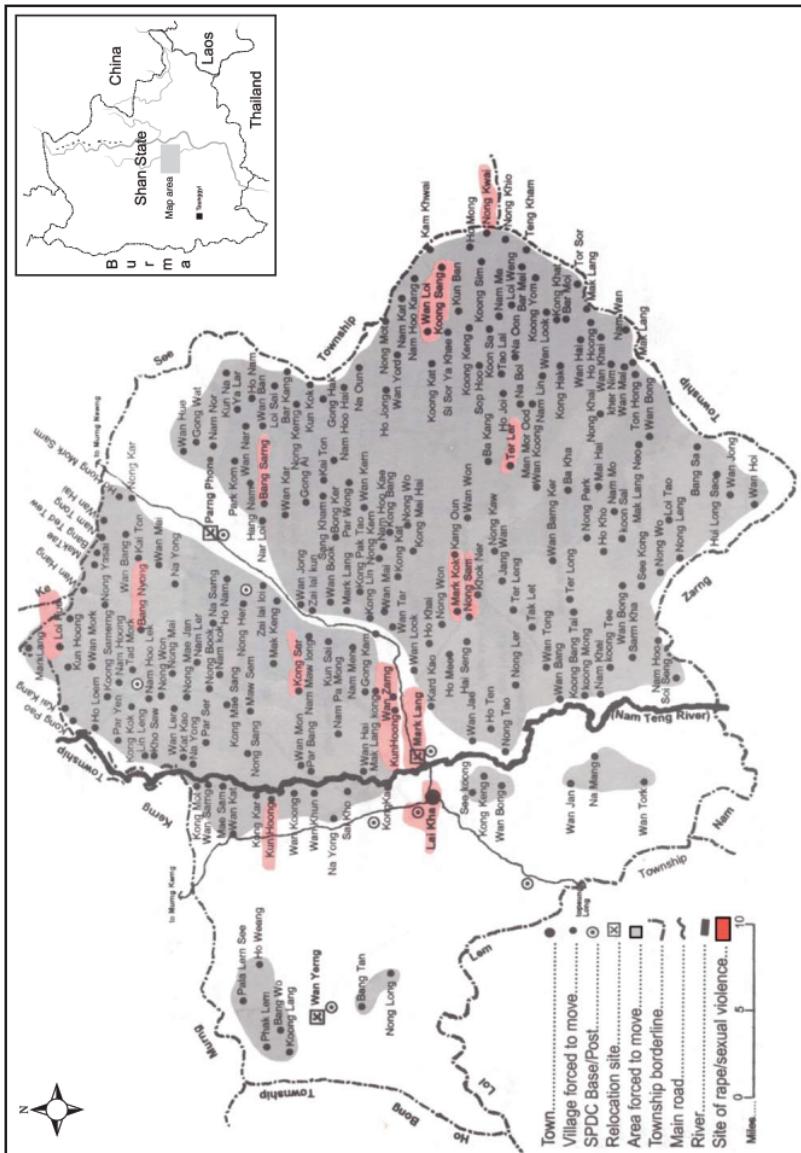
8. LIB 333
 - Commander Thein Maung
 - Capt Maung Maung
 - Capt Naing Oo
 - Corporal Kin Maung Soe
9. LIB 334
 - Copal Kyagyi
 - Private Kyaw San
10. IB 64
 - Commander Khin Than Aye
 - Commander Chit Htwe
 - Maj Kyaw Khang
 - Officer Soe Maung Nyo
11. LIB 520
 - Maj Than Maung
 - Maj Maung Ong
 - Capt Than Maung
 - Capt Kyaw Won
12. LIB 513
 - Maj Kooma
 - Commander Hla Thaung
13. LIB 332
 - Capt Maung Maung Soe
 - Capt Hla Hpe
 - Capt Kyaw Win
14. IB 49
 - Capt Han Sein
15. IB 227
 - Capt Sein Win
 - Private Hla Tin
16. LIB 314
 - Lt Kyaw Soe
 - Lt Hla Htwe
17. LIB 316
 - Commander Naing Lin
 - Private Maung Bo
18. LIB 424
 - Maj Maung Kyaw Tun
 - Capt Soe Hlaing
 - Capt Soe Phu
19. LIB 359
 - Capt Htun Kyaw
20. LIB 519
 - Maj Min Sein
 - Sgt Hla Phyu
21. IB 247
 - Commander Tha Aye
 - Capt Mya Htoo
22. IB 226
 - Private Kyaw Lwin
 - Lt. Kyi Htun
23. IB 55
 - Capt Khin Soe
 - Capt Thein Win
24. IB 248
 - Capt Hla Phey
 - Capt Tun Yin
 - Lt Than Maung
25. LIB 277
 - Maj Aye Thant
 - Capt Khin Maung Nyunt
26. LIB 525
 - Capt Soe Nyint

Appendix 4 - Map of locations of incidents of sexual violence

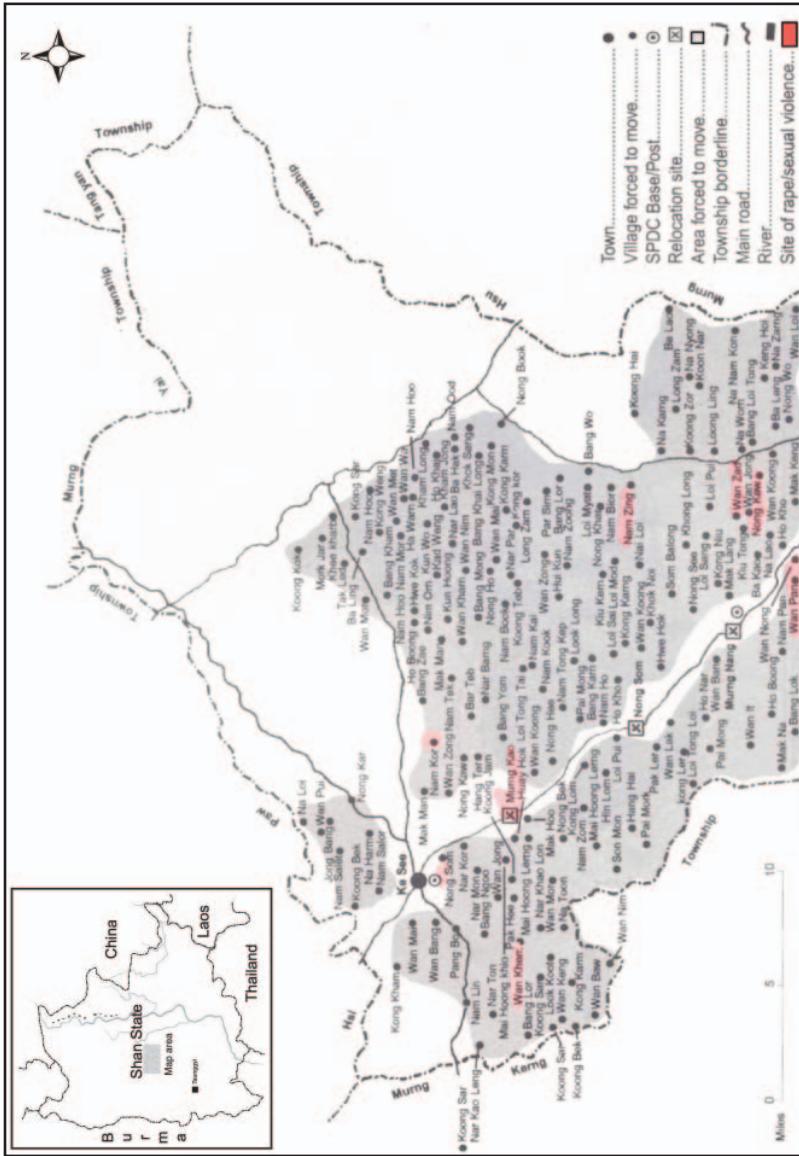
FORCED RELOCATION IN SHAN STATE 1996 - 1998



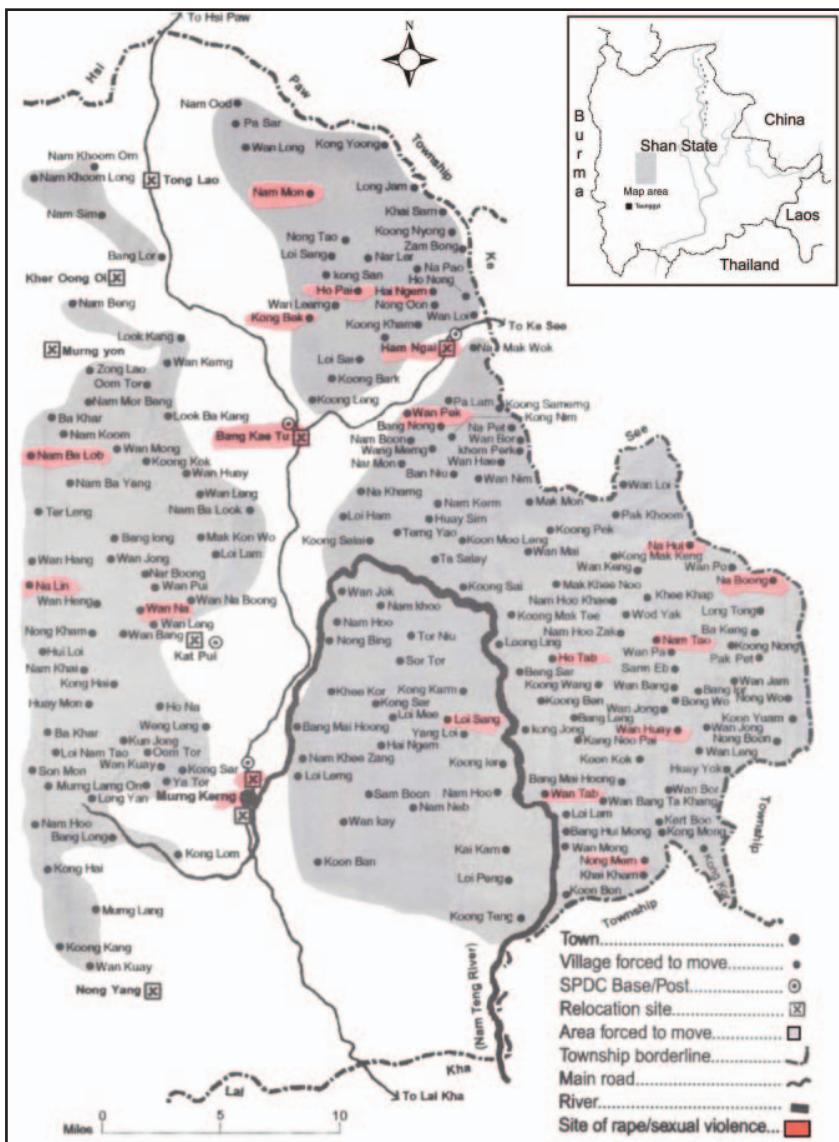
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN LAI KHA TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



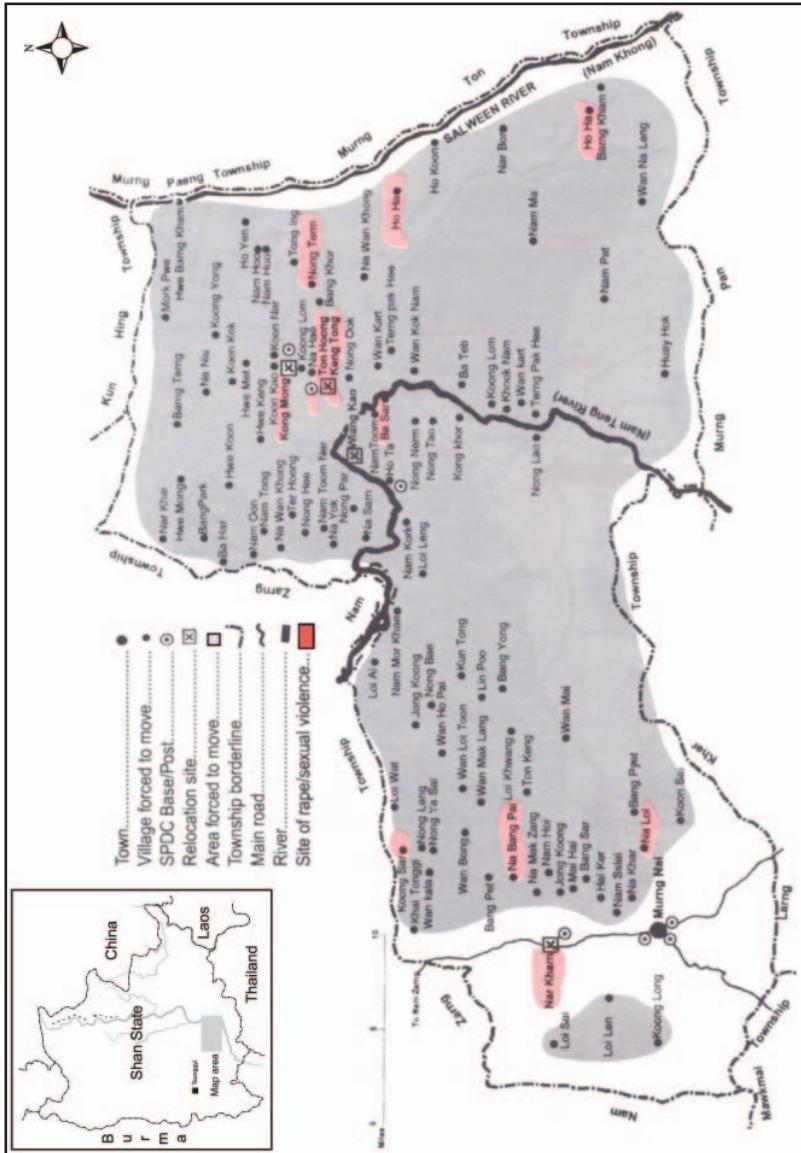
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN NORTHERN KE SEE TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



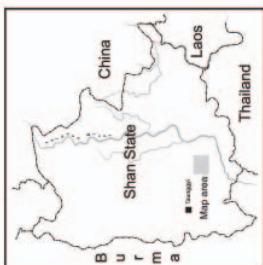
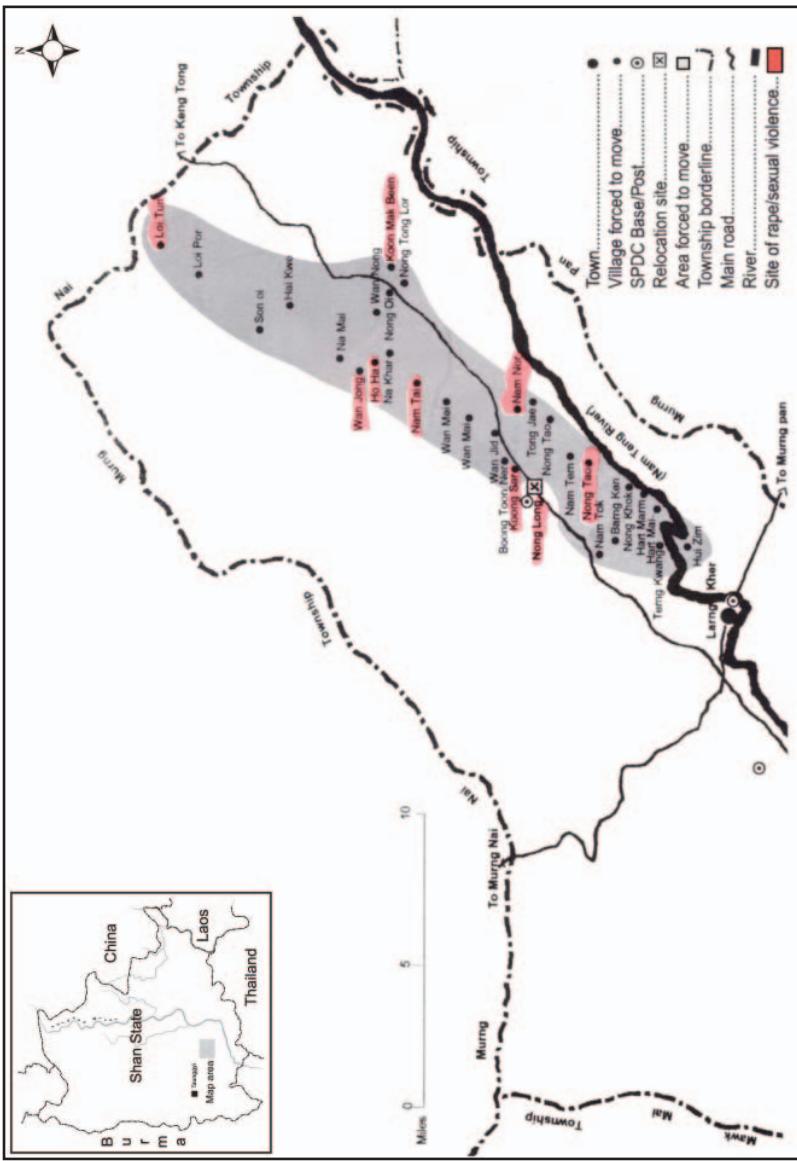
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG KERNG TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



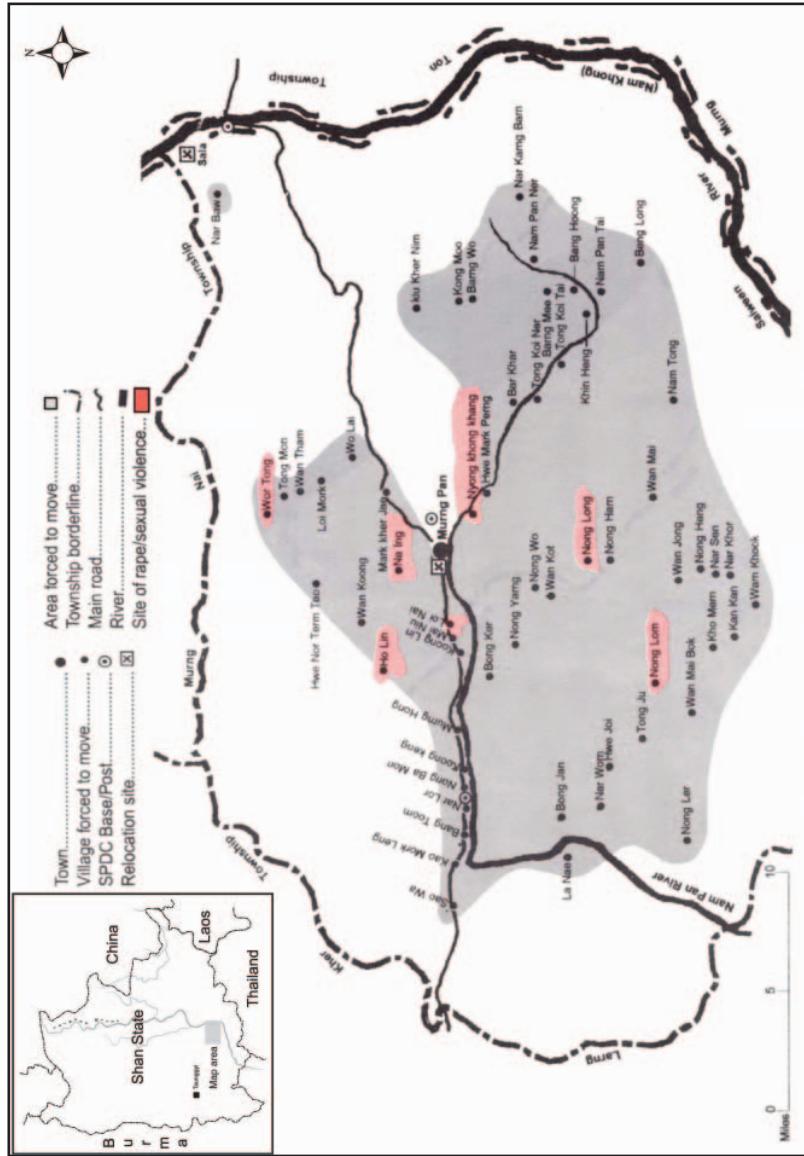
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG NAI TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



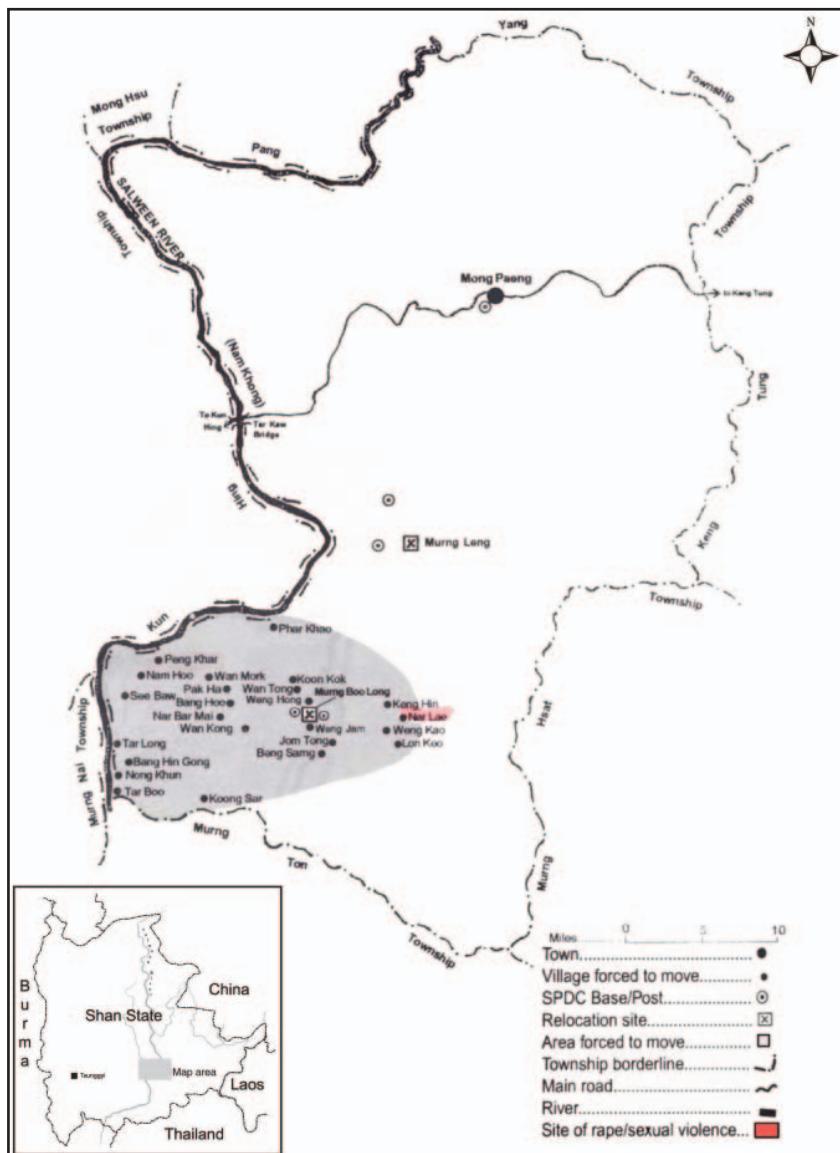
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN LARNG KHÉR TOWNSHIP (1996 - 1998)



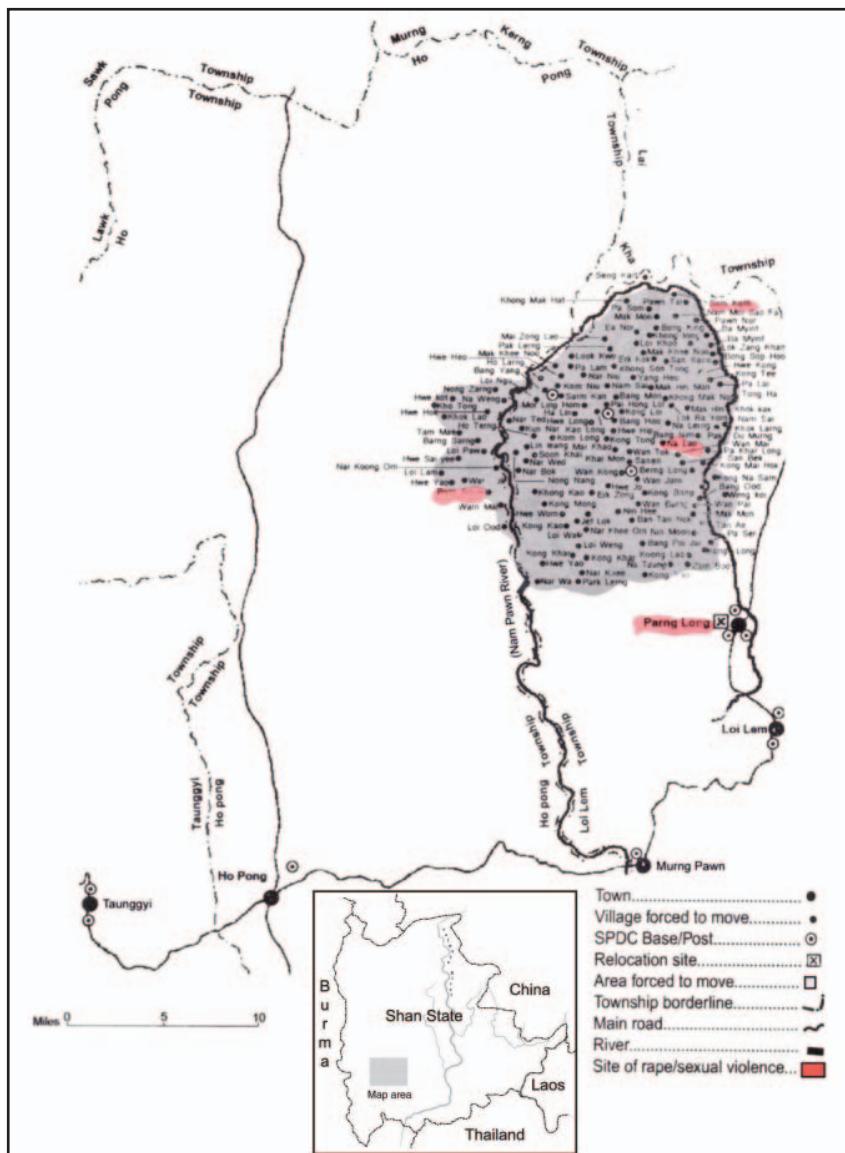
VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG PAN TOWNSHIP (1997 - 1998)



VILLAGES FORCIBLY RELOCATED IN MURNG PAENG TOWNSHIP (1997 - 1998)



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



Appendix 5 - Summary of 173 cases of sexual violence

| No. | No. of women | Date of rape | Age of woman | Age of girl under 18 | Village of origin, tract, township | What the woman was doing; place | SLORC/ SPDC troop details | What happened | Legal Action | Notes |
|-----|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| 1 | 1 | 8.3.1991 | 19 | | La-Hu village, Mung Sart | coming back from a video show through farmland on the way to village | 1 SLORC soldier from IB 49, branch 3, Mung Sart-based | raped | none | faced censure from family and friends. |
| 2 | 1 | 17.6.1991 | | 17 | Nong Lon village, Nar Wom tract, Mung Pan township | Coming back from the farm, the troops took her with them in the jungle | Co.4, LIB 332, Captain Maung Maung Soe | raped for 4 nights and 5 days. | none | stayed 2 days and 2 nights in hospital |
| 3 | 1 | May-92 | 26 | | La-Hu village, Mung Sart | looking after buffaloes and cows, in a hut in the jungle | 1 SLORC soldier from LIB 333, Mung Sart-based | raped | none | husband and children rejected her as a result of the rape |
| 4 | 2 | 24.8.1992 | 38 | 16 | Nan Nor village, Wan Jid tract, Lang Kher township | planting sugar cane on the farm | 5 SLORC troops led by Captain Maung Soe | 4 soldiers raped her mother and a captain raped her | 4.5 days later her father complained to headman but headman said it was too late to take action | Troops also stole sugar cane |
| 5 | 1 | Jul-94 | 22 | | Na Bang Pai village, Mai Hai tract, Mung Nai township | working on rice farm, in a small hut on the farm | 4 SLORC troops from Co.2, IB 64, led by officer Soe Maung Nyo | gang raped at gunpoint, her mother beaten unconscious | complain to headman, headman said he would complain to tract headman, but nothing happened. | 5 SPDC soldiers stole snake gourds, pumpkins from the farm |
| 6 | 2 | 20.12.1996 | 18,25 | | Mong Pawk village, Mak Mong Mon tract, Namzamg | walking to town to buy some brown sugar to make Shan confectionery to sell, near forest | 3 SLORC soldiers led by Sergeant Khin Maung IB 66 | gang-rapeed. | The parents and village leaders complained to battalion commander. He said that Sgt. Khin Maung had been transferred long ago; skipped village leader; fined them 5,000 Kyats each | |
| 7 | 1 | 20.12.1996 | | 15 | Pang Long town, Loilem township | driving a bullock-cart to get hay from their farm, a few hundred yards from the town, in the forest | SLORC soldiers | gang-rapeed | the case was dropped because she could not find the rapists. | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|------------|--------------------|----|---|---|---|--|
| 8 | 4 | 21.12.1996 | 18.20.22 | 17 | the old village Hai Seng, Mung Yai tract, Ke See township | the women had come back to their old village to get rice | 80 SLORC troops led by Maj. Kyaw Khaung, IB 64 | Maj. Kyaw Khaung raped 17-year-old girl and other 3 were gang raped by sergeants and soldiers. |
| 9 | 1 | 29.12.1996 | 22 | | Kun Khoi village, west of Ton Hoong in Keng Tawng area | alone at home, in village | IB 99 led by Capt. Aung Zaw | Raped Complained to base commander Capt. He denied rape fined them 1 cow, 1pig and 3,000 Kyat. |
| 10 | 2 | 31.12.1996 | 16.17 | | the old village Noun Khan, Nar Mon tract, Kun Hing township | women who had come in search of their cart oxen, in old village | 100 SLORC IB 64 commander Khin Than Aye | Commander raped both women and the soldiers killed both oxen for food |
| 11 | 1 | 11.1.1997 | 22 | | Kho Lam village, Nan Zarng township | when she was forced to clear roadside bushes east of village. | IB 66 Sgt. Sein Win, Nan/Zarng-based | Raped and threatened to shoot her if she dared make any noise. |
| 12 | 1 | 18.1.1997 | 18 | | Wan Phui village, Kho Lam tract, Nan Zarng township | in the house, in village | IB 99 Capt. Than Nan Zarng-based | Raped, soldiers ordered to take father away |
| 13 | 6 | 28.3.1997 | 18.19.24, 23,20,30 | | Wan Phui village, Kho Lam tract, Nan Zarng township | in the village | 100 SLORC soldiers led by Major Saw Win from IB 246 | Village was being forcibly relocated |
| 14 | 2 | 30.3.1997 | | | Nawng Kaw village, Nawng Kaw tract, Lai-Kha township | driving ox-cart carrying rice paddy, probably to sell to Palawng people, on the way in the forest | 15 SLORC troops from Kho Lam-based | 2-year-old child left alone in the forest while the 2 oxen were taken to Kho Lam and killed for meat. |
| 15 | 1 | 30.3.1997 | 12 | | Nawng Kaw village, Nawng Kaw tract, Lai-Kha township | she was taking hay down to feed cattle in a field. | SLORC troops from Kho Lam-based | Raped, shot dead When some of her relatives asked for permission to bury her body, the soldiers 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." |

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| 16 | 7 | 1997 | Sop Sim village, Kaeng Khan tract, Kun Hing township | on the nights when all the men in the village had gone away, house after house | a platoon of SLORC troops from LIB 519, Led by Sgt. Hla Phyu, stationed at Sop Sim village | raped the wives of seven houses, | | |
| 17 | 1 | Mar-97 | Teenage | Mark Kawk village, Wan Zae tract, Lai Kha township | they were forced to moved to Laikha relocation site, on the way there | SLORC troops | raped and killed, father tortured | Village was being forcibly relocated. The troops tied up her father, suspended him from the beam of a hut with a rope and made a fire under him, roasting him over it. A few days later, her father died. Her mother witnessed the rape and torture; has become mentally unbalanced. |
| 18 | 1 | 14.1997 | | 16 | Wan Lao village, Kun Hing township | in her house, in village | LIB 424, Major. Maung Kyaw Tun, Kun Hing-based | raped |
| 19 | 4 | 2.4.1997 | | 16 | Nong Khan village, Ho Yarn tract, Kun Hing township | | 26 SLORC troops led by Major. Myint Lwin from LIB 424 Kun Hing-based | gang-raped |
| 20 | 1 | 6.4.1997 | | 18 | Wieng Nur village, Mung Sart township | staying at home, in her house, in village | IB 45, led by Maj. Aung Lwin | raped, slapped her face was swollen |
| 21 | 1 | 14.4.1997 | | | Wan Warn village, Lai Kha township | on a mini-tractor | SLORC soldiers | raped and burnt to death |
| 22 | 2 | 18.4.1997 | | | Nawng Hai village, Kho Lam tract, Nam Zaung township | the way to village | LIB 378 (brought in from Arakan state), 1 Capt. and 3 soldiers | raped woman and beat and stabbed man's chest, belly and neck and killed him |
| 23 | 2 | 20.4.1997 | | | Pa Lai village, Nar Khan tract, Mung Nai township | in the house, in village | 50 SLORC troops from Lai Kha-based IB 64, led by Maj. Khin Than Aye | Maj. raped her, other soldiers raped her mother and beat her Father unconscious |

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| 24 | 1 | Apr-97 | 21 | La-Hu village, Murng Sart | sleeping in her house, in the village | 1 SLORC soldier from Mung Sart-based, mortar battalion | raped | Camp commander beat a soldier and put him in jail |
| 25 | 1 | 3.5.1997 | 18 | Woe Long village, Kaeing Khan tract, Kun Hing township | coming back with her father from Kun Hing relocation site to old village Woe Long to pick up some belongings | 50 SLORC troops from Kun Hing-based IB 44 led by Maj. Than Oo | Raped and killed. Tied up father day and night | |
| 26 | 2 | 3.6.1997 | 28,40 | Ter Leng village, Lai Kha township | sneaking back into the village to get their gold, which they had buried underneath the head of their beds. | troops from LIB 424 led by Maj. Myint Than, brought 35 porters from Laitha with 36 bullock-carts. | raped and killed | Stole iron, lumber, livestock and burned down all the 36 houses. |
| 27 | 2 | 6.6.1997 | 29,- | Murng Kerng township | walking to Wan Nar village, Murngton township. In local Military base | LIB 519, commanded by Maj. Min Sein | robbed, raped and killed. Father beaten to death | Village was being forcibly relocated |
| 28 | 7 | 8.6.1997 | 18,19,21, 22,27,38 | Ter Hung village, Ton Hoong tract, Mung Nat township | forced to carry military things from Kaeng Tawng area all the way to Mung Pan. | SLORC troops from Mung Pan-based LIB 520, led by Maj. Than Maung | gang-raped all night; some could hardly walk, a headman was later beaten to death. | Village was being forcibly relocated |
| 29 | 43 | 1.7.1997 | | Waeng Khan, Kun Mi, Wo Long, Nar Taw, Wan Pang, Ho Ha, Nar Poi, Kang Nar, Nar Yao, Son Sang, Nar Khar Awn and Nar Khar Long villages, Kaeing Lom tract, Kun Hing township | coming back to collect their possessions left behind at their old villages. They were all arrested and gathered together at Kun Mi village. | 250 SLORC troops of LIB 524 led by Maj. Hun Mya ransacked Kaeng Lom area. | raped several times during 3-4 days and nights before killed. | 43 women and 53 men villagers were beaten, tortured, questioned and accused of being supporters who provided food and information for Shan soldiers. 2-3 days later the troops put plastic bags over their heads, wrapped up their necks until they suffocated to death and threw their bodies into the Nam Pang river. |

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| 30 | 2 | 10.8.1997 | 32.36 | Kho Lam tract, Nam Zarng township | The 2 women were accused of being wives of Shan army members. | 80 SLORC troops led by Maj. Too Nyeing from IB 246 | raped repeatedly for 5 consecutive days, warned not to tell anyone. Or face 6 months' imprisonment | 4 male villagers in the same group were accused of supporting the Shan troops with food and were taken to the Army base at Kho Lam. They were beaten and tortured while being interrogated and finally killed by suffocation with plastic being put over their heads and faces. |
| 31 | 11 | 6.9.1997 | 18 | 15 up | Huai Khan village, Mung Poo Awn tract, Mung Paeng township | the troops gathered all the villagers together and chose out 11 young women | 60 SLORC troops from IB 43 led by Capt. Ohn Myint, ransacked Huay Karm village. | raped and robbed, beaten and burned unconscious. Values robbed during relocation, 37 houses burned down. |
| 32 | 42 | 15.9.1997 | | | hiding in the forest, Kun Hing township area | refusing to move to the town, staying in the forest | 120 SLORC troops of LIB 524 led by Capt. Hun Mya | gang-raped for 2 days and 2 nights, then killed |
| 33 | 1 | 26.9.1997 | 18 | | Pha Khe village, Huay Sai tract, Mung Ton township | at home with some children, in her house, in village | SLORC troops from IB 277 led by Capt. Khin Maung Nyun, Mung Ton-based | raped all night |
| 34 | 4 | 3.10.1997 | | | Nam Tao, Nar Mark Zawk, Wan Tab, Wan Nar Huay and Wan Mark Man villages, Mung Khun tract, Mung Keng township | they went back to look for their belongings at their former villages. | 80 SLORC troops led by Commander Maung Maung Htwe of LIB 515 | gang-raped by the troops 3 days and 2 nights, 3 male villagers shot dead |
| 35 | More than 20 | 3-4.10.1997 | 14-15, | Waeng Nur village, Mung Sart | young men of the village went to the relocation sites to build shelters before they moved their families and belongings. During that time the women and old man were left in village | 25 SLORC troops from LIB 333, Mung Sart-based, disguised as Shan soldiers, but Burmese firearms | raped during relocation | - Complaint registered at military base with Commander of LIB 333. - Victim shown line up of 80 soldiers. Accused were not among them. - Victims apologized profusely to avoid paying fine. |

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| 36 | 5 | 12.10.1997 | 18.19.20, 25 | Mai Heo Lao village, Mung Pan township, which had been forced to move since 20.8.1997 | they had come back to search for food and green vegetables, which had been forced to move since 20.8.1997 | SLORC troops from LIB 277 led by Maj. Aye Thant | raped one by one for 3 days; released for ransom of 2,000 Kyat each | Relocated villagers accused of being Shan soldiers' wives |
| 37 | 4 | 18.11.1997 | 18.20.26 | Kung Sa village, Kun Hing township | they had come back to get their rice and paddy at the deserted village of Kung Sa. | 100 troops from IB 246 and 250 troops from LIB 524 | 3 raped and killed. 1 raped and wounded. | 2 men, also shot and killed. |
| 38 | 1 | 23.11.1997 | | Mai Hong Sarn Ton near Wan Nang village, Pang Long tract, Loi-Lem township | they were resting in a hut at a rice field near Wan-Pang. Legally returning to old rice-fields after relocation | troops from Pang Long-based, LIB 513 led by Maj. Kooma | gang-raped and killed | SPDC troops called the police to come look at the corpse, saying that they had found a body of a dead woman. They took photographs. |
| 39 | 5 | 27.11.1997 | 18.19.19, 20.30 | Wan Pang village, forcibly moved to Mung Nawng relocation site | in her house, in village | 120 troops from LIB 524 led by commander Hun Mya with 20 porters and 5 horses | raped by all soldiers until evening and killed | One woman escaped with help of an ethnic officer |
| 40 | 1 | 26.12.1997 | 18 | Wan Sar Lar village, Mung Ton township | they were clearing the forest to make place for rice cultivation | 3 SPDC soldiers led by Capt. Aung Zaw from IB 255, Mung Ton-based | raped for 2 hours | House ransacked, parents falsely accused of selling amphetamines and fined 500 Kyat. |
| 41 | 7 | 18.1.1998 | 18.20.40, 42 | 16.17.17 the countryside, 3 miles north of Ho Lin village, in Mung Pan township | they were clearing the forest to make place for rice cultivation | SPDC troops from IB 66, led by deputy commander Hun Myint | a commander and his officers raped the women and tied 4 men to trees for 2 days; and 2 nights | Victims fined 2,000 Kyat each for destroying forest. |
| 42 | 4 | 20.1.1998 | 18.20.22 | 17 | Mung Nai, Nam Zang, Lang Khur and Mung Pan township | returning from crossing Salween river of Ta Sarng (Fa-Sar-Lar) | SPDC troops led by officer Aung Myint | forced to work and raped |

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| 43 | 1 | 28.1.1998 | 17 | Mawk Zarn village, Nam Pa Luk tract, Mung Keng township | alone in the house, in the village | 115 troops from Lai Kha-based, LIB 515 led by Maj. Soe Hpyu | raped, shot dead, her father and relatives shot dead, house burned down | Father shot after striking the Major with fire-wood and knocking him unconscious. House ransacked, valuables stolen. Village ordered to be relocated. Headman's house set on fire. |
| 44 | 1 | 1.2.1998 | 18 | Mung Sart town | in the kitchen, at house, in village | 3 SPDC soldiers led by Capt. Han Sein from IB 49 Mung San-based | raped | Registered complaint with commander Myo Thant of IB 40, Han Sein denied charges and was reassigned to a new location before punishment was levied. |
| 45 | 2 | 19.4.1998 | 24,35 | Nar Mon and Wan Pek villages, Ham Ngai tract, Mung Keng township | in Huay Kyawng | SPDC troops of LIB 513 | raped and killed | |
| 46 | 2 | 3.5.1998 | 30,29 | from the old villages of Nar Mon and Wan Pek forcibly relocated to Ham Ngai tract, Mung Keng relocation site, Mung Keng township | one woman went back to tend her orange orchard at the old village and another woman and her sister went to their former village to dig for yams because they had no rice to eat. | a group of SPDC soldiers from IB 9 | One woman raped and stabbed 6 times in the chest, body dumped in ditch and covered with mat and twigs. Other woman raped and stabbed to death, 4 times in the chest, and buried under thin earth. | |
| 47 | 1 | 11.5.1998 | 14 | Nawng Zem village, which had been forced to move to Lai Kha town relocation site | at a farm hut, 3-4 miles east of Lai Kha | 85-90 SPDC troops from LIB 442 led by Maj. Myint Than | raped and burned to death | Her parents and one villager tied up and left in forest. Mother died of grief. |
| 48 | 4 | 18.5.1998 | 20 | 16,16,17 Na Loi, Wan Loi villages, Na Loi tract and Loi Khoi tract, Mung Nai township | returning from Mung Nai, near Ta Sang | SPDC troops from IB 225 near Ta Sang led by an officer Tin Aung | raped, mutilated, breasts cut off and killed | Had returned from Thailand following crackdowns on migrant workers |

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| 49 | 1 | 6.6.1998 | 30 | Kho Lam, Nam Zang township | at a farm 4 miles west of Kho Lam | 80-90 SPDC troops from LIB 246 led by Major Tu Nyein | gang-raped and shot dead | Villagers from relocated village received permission to return to fields. In spite of permission, 8 were detained for 9 days until their families paid 15,000 Kyat for each. |
| 50 | 1 | Jun-98 | 25 | Kaeng Lon relocated to Kun Hing relocation site | coming back from the field with her nephew, near the entrance of the town | 4 soldiers from LIB 246 and LIB 524 | gang-raped | |
| 51 | 2 | 25-6-10.8.1998 | 18.20 | deserted Loi Seng tract, Lai Kha township | working on a farm near a deserted village, taken along with the troops | SPDC troops of LIB 517 | repeatedly raped until 10.8.1998; one died and one lost her sanity was abandoned in the jungle | 7 other villagers were lined up and interrogated and beaten until some of them lost consciousness. Two of the women were accused of being wives of Shan soldiers. |
| 52 | 3 | 14-15.7.1998 | 25.27.36 | Nar Kham village, Muring Nai township | going to their farm, outside the village, | 12 SPDC troops from LIB 524 led by commander Khin Hla Win | gang-raped and killed | One man accompanying two of the women was also killed; the bodies were heaped together near the road. |
| 53 | 1 | 16.7.1998 | 29 | Li-Htu village, Mung Ton | back from working on the farm, on the way back to her house | 1 SPDC soldier from Mung Ton-based | Raped | |
| 54 | 1 | 17.7.1998 | 28 | outermost quarter of Lai Kha town | at home, in town | 50 SPDC troops from LIB 515 led by commander Han Aung from Lai Kha-based | raped and shot dead; her husband threatened | Registered complaint with LIB 515 Commander Soe Phy who claimed that Han Aung had been sent on a military operation 3 days earlier and had not yet returned. The accused was assigned to a distant outpost. The husband, fearing reprisal, fled to Thailand. |
| 55 | 1 | 18.7.1998 | 24 | Mung We village, Nam Khan township | in her village | SPDC's township Officer of Nam Khan, Captain Ant Maw | Raped | Capt. Ant Maw was said to have been interrogated by the Commander of the Northeastern command. No punishment was levied. |

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| 56 | 1 | 25.7.1998 | 16 | Ziet Lawk village, Phawng Seng tract, Lai Kha township | SPDC's troops from LIB 515 | raped for one hour until she lost consciousness | |
| 57 | 1 | 27.7.1998 | 13 | Phawng Seng village, Phawng Seng tract, Lai Kha township | SPDC's troops from LIB 515 | raped until she fainted | |
| 58 | 2 | 1.8.1998 | 14.14 | Ziet Lawk village, Sa Nin tract, Lai Kha township | forelty taken to a deserted house and locked up inside. | SPDC troops from LIB 515 led by commander Thein Aung | raped until they were so weak, they could hardly raise their heads, let alone move around or stand up. |
| 59 | 5 | 10.8.1998 | 19.24.32, 36.49 | Kun Hing township | going to work at their farm, 4 miles east of Kun Hing | 50-60 SPDC troops from LIB 524 led by commander Kin Maung | raped |
| 60 | 1 | 14.8.1998 | 14 | Mung Yaen village, Wan Pang village, Nan Tu township | she was only a minor but an invalid who could not walk properly because one leg was limp. On the day of the event, she started to have her period while she was attending school and feeling sick, she asked permission and returned from the middle school of Mung Yaen village to her village, Wan Pang, on the way | Corporal Naing Hay from SPDC's LIB 324 | Complaint registered with Major Ne Win, Commander of Mung Yan military camp and Deputy commander of LIB 324. Under pressure from Brigadier Commander of SSNA (a Shan ceasefire group), he agreed to a line up. Although the victim made a positive identification, no further action was taken. |

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| 61 | 1 | 19.8.1998 | 17 | Nar Pa Kao village, Me Ken tract, Mung Ton township | she was collecting firewood in the forest west of Nar Pa Kao village, in a farm hut 1 mile west of village. | 58 SPDC troops Capt Shwe Nyunt, commander of Company 2 of SPDC's IB 65 Mung Ton-based | Raped for 3 hours | Registered complaint with Lt. Col. Shwe Myint (aka) Hla Myint, IB 65 Commander; he asked 5 villagers if they had witnessed the rape itself. On hearing they had not, he fined the victim 5,000 Kyat and the villagers 2,000 Kyat each for "defaming" the military. |
| 62 | 1 | 27.9.1998 | 17 | Wor Tawng village, Ho Lin tract, Mung Pan township | the family was staying overnight and tending their rice and soybean farm, in a deserted house, in deserted village | 80-90 SPDC troops from LIB 520 led by Major Maung Ong | Raped and shot dead. Brother and parents interrogated and shot dead | Troops stole rice, chili, salt and soybeans. |
| 63 | 1 | 27-28.9.1998 | 26 | Kaeng Lom village forced to relocate to Kun Hing town relocation site | going to their farm located 2-1/2 miles from town, in the deserted village of Mark Lang, Kaeng Lom tract, at Kaeng Khan deserted village. | SPDC troops from LIB 246 led by Commander Myint Oo | gang-raped | Registered complaint with Myint Oo who denied charges. Community leader arrested for "defaming" of 60,000 Kyat before release. |
| 64 | 1 | 14.10.1998 | 36 | Nam Hoo village, Nar Poi tract, forced to relocate to Mark Mong Pawk village, Mark Mong Mon tract, Nam Zang | staying a few nights to work at their farm 3 miles south of Mark Mong Pawk village relocation site. | 30 SPDC troops of IB 22 led by commander Than Nyunt | Raped, robbed and beaten; 7 months-pregnant sister beaten to death | Women accused of being wives of Shan soldiers. When soldiers discovered woman was pregnant, they poked her womb with stick. Advised by hospital workers to lie about cause of injury. |
| 65 | 1 | 14-17.10.1998 | 21 | Long Maw village, Kun Hing township | going to reap rice at their farm in the country side, in deserted village. | SPDC troops led by Capt. Aung Kin, Kun Hing-based | raped, 4 villagers and 2 porters were killed | |
| 66 | 1 | 19.10.1998 | 17 | Wan Nam village, Mung Yang township | washing clothes at Nam Yarng river outside the village, she was alone | 2 SPDC troops, Maung Kyi and Than Htaik from Company No. 1 of Capt. Sein Win of IB 227 | raped, left lying bleeding, for almost a week she could not walk | |

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| 67 | 4 | 19-21.10.1998 | 18.20.22. 26 | Kaeng Lon and Ho Yarn villages, Kun Hing township | working on a farm 3 miles north of Kun Hing. | SPDC troops led by Capt. Htan Maung, Kun Hing-based | forced to massage the soldiers, raped all night, 2 of the victims' husbands and one villager shot and killed | |
| 68 | 2 | 22.10.1998 | 18 | 16 | Mung Yu village, Mung Yawng township | gathering wild vegetables along the bank of Nam Luay river outside their village. | 5 SPDC troops led by Corporal Kyayi from LIB 334, 30 troops of Co.3 under the command of Capt. San Myint stationed at the bridge spanning Nam Luay river | gang-raped, until both of them were bleeding |
| 69 | 1 | 21.11.1998 | 25 | | Nar Khotong Mue village, Mung Ton township | at home, while husband was portering for SPDC | 2 SPDC soldiers, Maung Win and U Kyaw from LIB 225 | Raped at gun point |
| 70 | 1 | 10.12.1998 | 19 | | Naung Kaw village, an Zard tract, Kae See township | watering her vegetable garden just outside of the village, in a farm hut | LIB 424, Capt. Soe Hlaing | raped, beaten on the head with heavy stick, robbed and killed |
| 71 | 6 | 1.1.1999 | 22.27.30, 31,33 | 15 | Wan Ek and Wan Wawn villages, Nawng Kaw tract, Nam Zang township | carrying rice on their shoulder yokes and walking from their farms to their villages. | 70-80 troops of LIB 66 led by commander Myint Sein | 1 girl raped and shot dead, raped other 5 for 1 hour, 1 porter shot dead |
| 72 | 2 | 10.1.1999 | 16.17 | | Mung In village in Mung Sart township | collecting firewood near their village, near the bank of Nam In stream | SPDC troops from LIB 333 led by Capt. Maung Maung | Raped |

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| 73 | 14 | 17.1.1999 | 18.19.20, 21.22.23, 23.24.40, 40.41.41, 42.44 | Tawng Seng village, Hay He tract, Ho Pong township | 11 men and 14 women were taking rice from their farms to the village, using shoulder yokes | SPDC troops from Mung Pawn (in Loi-Lem) led by commander Aung Mya | Raped, one girl released while the other 11 men and 13 women were taken away with the troops as porters. 3-4 of them were killed and others disappeared. | Accused of assisting Shan soldiers. |
| 74 | 1 | 24.1.1999 | 16 | originally Kawng Yao village relocated to Wan Nawng Kung Mong tract, Nam Zang township | alone at home, in relocation site | SPDC Capt. Than Kyaw from LIB 66 | raped and robbed at gun point | Fled to Thailand to avoid future abuses |
| 75 | 5 | 27.1.1999 | 18.28.35, 36.42 | Nan Pa Man village, Ka Li, Kun Hing township | a group of men and women villagers came to work on their farm in Kaeng Lom area, Kun Hing township | 50 SPDC troops from LIB 246 led by Maj. Aung Shein | raped, robbed, men taken to be porters | Men taken for porters, disappeared. |
| 76 | 1 | Feb.99 | 40 | Tam Yaung village relocated to Mung Kyauk town. | working alone on the hill side | 3 SPDC soldiers | gang-raped at knife point | Woman became addicted to opium following incident; gave her young child to another family to look after. |
| 77 | 1 | 4.3.1999 | 19 | Wan Ten village, Mung Lang tract, Kaeng Tung township | gathering firewood in a forest near her village | Li Kyaw Soc from LIB 314 | raped | Reported to village headman who did not dare approach SPDC authorities. No further action taken. |
| 78 | 2 | 10.4.1999 | 19.37 | Kun Mong village, Kung Hing township | 2 women were just going to their farm, near Kun Nyawng village, 3 miles north of Kun Mong , Between Kaeng Tawng and Kun Hing | 25 SPDC troops led by Maj Khin Maung Lay from Co.1 of LIB 422, Mung Nai- based | mother and daughter gang-raped and killed | Reported to village headman who did not dare approach SPDC. |
| 79 | 1 | 13.4.1999 | 17 | Mung In village, Mung Poo tract, Mung Sart township | a girl and her 2 friends went together to gather wild vegetables along the banks of Nam In stream in the vicinity of their village. | 7 SPDC troops from LIB 527, Mung Sart-based | raped and killed | Accused of assisting Shan soldiers |

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| 80 | 15 | 21.5.1999 | -48 | 13 to | Nai Lao and Loi Hong villages, Loi Lem township which had been relocated to Pang Long | they had sneaked back secretly to their old villages to pick their crops of tea in order to earn money to survive. | 80 SPDC troops from LIB 64, LIB 513, LIB 514 and LIB 515 | raped, beaten with a stick on their back and legs | |
| 81 | 4 | 22.5.1999 | 20.25.45, 49 | | originally from Wan Tong village, Wan Heng tract, Kae See township relocated to Kae See relocation site | 4 married couples had been cultivating their farm since early April 1999, 3-1/2 miles from Kae See town | 50 SPDC troops from LIB 514 led by Capt Sein Win | raped for 3 consecutive nights, locked up in military camp for 3 days and 3 nights | Had returned to harvest their crop. Captain disregarded their permit. Would not release the women until ransom of 10,000 Kyat was paid for each couple. After that the people fled to the Thai border. |
| 82 | 3 | 24.5.1999 | 18.22 | 16 | originally from Wan Paung village, Nawng He tract, Nam Zang township relocated to town | they were working on their rice farm, 3-1/2 miles from the town | 50 SPDC troops from Co.4 of LIB 247 led by commander Tha Aye | gang raped, slapped and beaten until they were bruised all over. Killed 1 girl | Headman advised parents not to make a complaint. |
| 83 | 4 | 29.5.1999 | 18.20.22 | 16 | originally from Nam Khan village in Naa Poi tract relocated to outskirts of Kun Hing town | they were working with their parents on their Farms, in Kaeng Lom tract | SPDC troops from LIB 246, Kun Hing-based, and IB 12, Loi Lem-based, led by Capt Soe Naing Oo, Capt Tin Maung Win and Capt Than Naing Oo | gang-raped and killed | The troops separated them from their parents and took them to different places, different groups of troops gang-raped them, later killing all of them. |

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| 84 | 5 | 29.6.1999 | 19.27.47 | 15.17 | originally from Naa Pung village, Wan Phu tract relocated to outskirts of Mung Keng town | villagers were working on their rice and sesame farms 3-1/2 miles west of Mung Keng town | 35 SPDC troops from LIB 524 led by Capt Win Naing | raped, tortured | The headman and village committee members went to LIB 524 base and lodged a complaint with Commander Aung Win. The Commander ordered 70 soldiers to line up, for identification but Capt Win Naing was deliberately left out. The headman and village committee members were accused of defaming the military and detained in the prison at the military base. The headman was beaten with a stick until he lost consciousness. Their families were ordered to pay 2,000 Kyat for the release of each person and the rest of the victims that had been beaten and raped at the farm including a girl were fined 500 Kyat each. |
| 85 | 1 | 7.7.1999 | | 16 | originally from Tawng Heo village, Wan Thi tract relocated to Lai Kha town | Tending a plot of land to grow vegetables about 1 mile from the town | 2 SPDC soldiers from LIB 515 | raped | Her parents and village leader complained to the authorities at their military camp. The company commander, Capt Saw Hpyu, then ordered about over 30 of his troops to line up for identification but the rapists were not included. The SPDC commander then accused the village leaders of trying to vilify the military and arrested the headman and his deputy and ordered 5,500 Kyat for the release of each. |

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| 86 | 1 | 30.7.1999 | 23 | Naa Lao village, Mung Laen tract, Ta Khi Laek township | while gathering wild vegetables outside her village | 2 SPDC soldiers from Ta Lur-based LIB 316 | raped | Her father and the headman went to complain to the military authorities at LIB 316 base and were promised that the culprit would be taught a proper lesson. |
| 87 | 1 | 16.9.1999 | 30 | originally from Kaeng Lon village, Kaeng Khan tract relocated to Kan Hing town relocation site | she and her husband were tending their rice field on the eastern side of Nam Paung river, about 4 miles from the town | SPDC troops from IB 246 led by Capt. Kyaw Aye | raped and killed | the husband was beaten to death with sticks at the edge of the rice field. The wife was forced to go with the troops for 4 days and 3 nights during which she was raped by the Capt. whenever he liked. On the last day when the troops were about to return to their base, a captain called up his officers one by one and ordered them to rape her one after another. She was given to a private who, after raping her, stabbed her to death with his bayonet. |
| 88 | 1 | 18.9.1999 | 18 | Wan Tap village, Mung Nung tract, Mung Khak township | she was catching fish alone in an irrigation ditch outside her village | a soldier from IB 227 Mung Phyak- based, a private name Hla Tin | raped | Her parents and village headman complained to tract chairman. He was too afraid of the SPDC troops to do anything against them and dared not push the case any further. |
| 89 | 1 | 21.9.1999 | 21 | Nam Kai village, Pa Leo tract, Ta Khi Laek township | she was digging bamboo shoots on the bank of Nam Kai stream | 3 Privates, Maung Bo and 2 other soldiers from Co.2 of LIB 316 Nam Mae Kong river crossing ferry at Kaeng Laap village-based | Gang-raped her and killed her husband | The soldiers approached the woman and seized her. But the woman called out to her husband for help, who was also digging bamboo shoots somewhere nearby, out of sight of the troops, causing him to run towards her. As soon as a soldier saw the husband coming, he aimed his rifle and shot him down, killing him instantly. After that, all of them raped her. |

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| 90 | 2 | 29.9.1999 | 18.21 | Wan Pae village relocated to Kun Hing town relocation site | they were going around and selling confectionery to people working in the farm in Kun Hing township. | 57 troops from IB 246 led by Capt. Than Maung | raped and killed | The troops arrested them, accused them of being wives of SSA soldiers and interrogated them. (Their fathers and the husband of one of them were among those who had been killed in Taad Pha Ho massacre, one of the notorious massacres on 16.6.1999 by SPDC then known as SLORC troops.) The troops took them along on patrol for 5 days and 4 nights during which they abused and raped the women to their satisfaction and eventually shot both of them dead and took away their confectionery worth 2,876 Kyat, and 252 Kyat of money from them. |
| 91 | 2 | 8.10.1999 | 18 | 17 | a middle school in Lai Kha | the commander of SPDC's LIB 515, Lt.-Col. Hun Sein, Lai Kha-based | After their release, the 2 girls recounted their plight to their parents, village and community leaders and the head teacher, and wanted their cases submitted to higher authorities. However the head teacher said that their questions were against the laws of the country and military base. At the base commander raped the girls at gun point for 4 days and nights. The girls were not released until the parents paid 15,000 Kyat each. | After their release, the 2 girls recounted their plight to their parents, village and community leaders and the head teacher, and wanted their cases submitted to higher authorities. However the head teacher said that their questions were against the laws of the country and military base. At the base commander raped the girls at gun point for 4 days and nights. The girls were not released until the parents paid 15,000 Kyat each. |
| 92 | 4 | 30.10.1999 | 30.31.38 | 42 | originally from Kung Peik village, Huay Awn tract, relocated to Murng Keng town relocation site | 4 women were returning from reaping rice at their farms in the deserted village west of the town | 30 SPDC troops from LIB 514 led by Capt. Myint Aung | raped all night and shot dead |

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| 93 | 1 | 11.11.1999 | 23 | Murung Khawnn tract, Kaeng Tung township | she was washing vegetables on the bank of Nam Khawnn river alone | Private Kyaw Lwin from Co.2 of LoI Muay-based IB 226 | raped | Her parents and the headman went to complain to the Company Commander Capt. Hunn Sein. He said, "I sent Kyaw Lwin, the one you are talking about, to town yesterday. But you said it was him. How could it be him? You are only too quick to accuse us soldiers. Go back home or I will order my men to lock you up here". The headman could say nothing. | |
| 94 | 3 | 17.11.1999 | 18.19.22 | Pa Sak village, Me Nam tract, Murung Sart township | gathering wild vegetables in the morning to sell at the market place in town, about mid-way between the town and their village | SPDC troops from Co. 3. of LIB 333 led by commander Thein Maung | raped for 3 hours, their mouths and faces slapped, threatened to be killed | A commander and his men forced the villagers at gun-point to go into the nearby forest and tied the man at the tree with a rope, and raped the women. Took their money. | |
| 95 | 6 | 22.11.1999 | 19.20 | 16.16, 17.17 | originally from Huay Phu village, Sai Murung tract relocated to Ka Lai tract Kun Hing township | women were returning from the town after buying their merchandise, mid-way between town and Ka Li relocation site | 23 SPDC troops from Co.5 of LIB 524 led by commander Hla Aung | Raped | Their parents complained to leaders of relocation site. The leaders explained if they brought the case to the senior military officer, the victims would only be told to point out the rapists in a line of soldiers for which the culprits would be deliberately left out. If they were not able to find the perpetrators, they would in turn be accused of telling a lie, trying to tarnish the image of the military and would have to suffer further abuse. There was no way in which they could win the case. |

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| 96 | 1 | 7.12.1999 | 16 | Naa Pa Kao village, Mae Ken tract, Mung Ton township | she was returning from offering alms to the Buddhist monks at the village monastery and was passing one of the houses in which the soldiers were staying, in the village. | Capt. Kyaw Aye commander of Co.5 of IB 225 Mung Ton-based | raped | When her father complained to the captain, he was arrested and severely beaten. Village leaders had to pay a cow and pig for his release. | She was stopped by a captain who wanted her to take a letter to the village headman. She went up to the house to collect the letter only to be raped by the captain at gunpoint. |
| 97 | 2 | 11.1.2000 | 21 | Nam Pa Man village, Kaeing Lom tract, Kan Hing township | 3 men and 2 women had been secretly cultivating little plots of rice and sesame seed at a remote place along the bank of the Nam Paang river | 80-90 SPDC troops from Co.2 of IB 102 led by Capt. Saw Hyuu | raped and shot dead, farm huts burnt | The 3 men were interrogated, tortured and killed. | |
| 98 | 1 | 12.1.2000 | 16 | Ter Laat village, Mung Yang township | she was washing clothes alone on the bank of Nam Yang stream, out of sight of the village | Sergeant Hla Myint and his 2 soldiers from IB 279 | gang-raped at gunpoint | Her parents went to complain to the headman but he did not dare to take the case to the town; they could do nothing further. | |
| 99 | 1 | 20.1.2000 | 25 | Kho Lam area, Nan Zarng township | 2 men and 2 women had been subsisting by growing rice on a remote farm at which they occasionally stayed during cultivating times | 70-80 SPDC troops from IB 66 led by Capt. Hun Mya | Raped, beaten and killed | I man and 1 woman shot and killed; the other woman and man were captured for 90 days; they were beaten and tortured; and the woman repeatedly raped. She died 5 days after her release. | |
| 100 | 1 | 22.1.2000 | 18 | from Kun Hing town called Nawng Haibabout 2 miles | worked on rice farm at a place from town | 50-60 SPDC troops from IB 246 led by Capt. Atung Moe | Repeatedly raped then beaten to death | The girl's cousin, who was working as a porter for the SPDC troops tried to intervene to save his relatives, but was beaten and became mentally unbalanced and later died. | Father and brother also tortured and beaten to death, accused of supporting Shan soldiers. |
| 101 | 19 | 27.1.2000 | 21 up | Ho Phaai Long village, Ho Phaai Long tract, Mung Pan township | the villagers were forced to move to the other part of the village | 70-80 SPDC troops from IB 520 led by Capt. Than Maung | arrested, robbed and raped | Women were raped when their husbands ran away. | |

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| 102 | 2 | 10.2.2000 | San Long Lao Lee village, Mung Laen tract, Ta-Khi-Laeck township | the girls were gathering wild vegetables just outside their village. | 12 SPDC troops from LIB 316 led by Commander Naing Lin | raped | They were taken to a nearby farm hut and both of them were raped by Naing Lin and some of his troops. | |
| 103 | 2 | 23.2.2000 | 18.18 | Ta Khoi village, Wan Tap tract, Mung Yawng township | they were catching fish in a stream near Ta Khoi village | 3 SPDC soldiers from LIB 334 | The soldiers seized the women in the water, took them out and raped them on the bank of the stream. | |
| 104 | 2 | 6.3.2000 | 18 | Yang Khun Mu village, Nawng Kwang tract, Kaeng Tung township | they were foraging for wild vegetables along the banks of Nam Yang stream some distance from the village | 3 SPDC soldiers from LIB 314 led by Lt. Hla Htwe | Their parents complained about it to community leaders, but no one dared take the case to the SPDC authorities in the area. | |
| 105 | 3 | 13.3.2000 | 18.21.24 | Pa Sak village, Waeng Nur tract, Mung Sart township | the women were collecting firewood in the forest near the road, 2 miles west of village. | 80 SPDC troops from LIB 359 led by Capt. Hun Kyaw | The troops seized the women and interrogated them. After a while, a captain took the youngest girl into a nearby bush and raped her. After that, he gave all the women to his junior officers and told them to rape them. The troops beat all the women to death with the sticks. | |
| 106 | 3 | 26.3.2000 | 19.22 | 15 | Wan Khem village, Wan Khem tract, Kae See township relocated to Kae See town relocation site | wild vegetables in the forest about 2-1/2 miles south of the town | 30 SPDC troops from Co.3 of LIB 514 led by Capt. Than Myint, Lt. Aung Hla and Sgt. Pa Thein | The troops accused the women of being wives of Shan rebels, tied them up and interrogated them, demanding to know where the Shan resistance soldiers were in the area and who their leader were.. |
| 107 | 1 | 29.3.2000 | | Kung Kiat village relocated to Wan Lao tract, Kun Hing township | she was alone in the kitchen, in Naa Kawng Mu village, Mung Haring tract Mung Ton township | Commander Capt. Hla Maung of Co.4 of LIB 529, Kaeng Tung-based, stationed at Naa Kawng Mu | She, a headman and 5 village committee members were taken to the military camp where the captain was staying. The captain denied the charge right away. | |

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| 108 | 1 | 9.4.2000 | 19 | Wan Paw village, Murng Yu tract, Murng Yawng township | she and 2 other women from the same village were gathering wild vegetables along the banks of Nan Paw stream some distance from their village | Private, Kyaw San from Co.2 of LIB 334, Murng Yawng-based | raped | When her father and headman tried to lodge a complaint with the Commander of Co.2 at the military camp, no action whatsoever was taken to address their plight. | The soldier grabbed her and dragged her into a nearby bush. The other 2 women were too frightened to help their friend and ran away toward their village. |
| 109 | 1 | 11.4.2000 | 18 | originally from Kun Pan village relocated to relocation site in Kun Hing | Amongst farms on a small remote island on Nam Paang river | 100 SPDC troops with 20 forced civilian porters from IB 246 led by Capt. Htun Myint | raped and killed | | The 18-year-old physically and mentally disabled girl had been living with her family in a hidden village on the river. When the soldiers came everyone ran away, leaving the disabled girl behind as she was unable to walk. The Captain nevertheless, interrogated her for some time, beating and torturing her. He then ordered his troops: "Take her away, I don't want to see this kind of fool anymore." The soldiers gang raped her and shot her dead, dumped her body down into the water |
| 110 | 4 | 25.4.2000 | 19,22,24, 37 | Kun Pu village, Kun Pu tract and Naa Mawn village, Nawng Hai tract, Kun Hing township | These women had been secretly peddling small things like tobacco, tea, salt and other small food stuff among the displaced persons who were hiding in remote places, in the countryside of Kun Hing | 100 SPDC troops from LIB 246 led by Capt. Htun Myint | arrested, forced to act as guides and raped for 5 days and 4 nights | | The troops forced them to lead the way to the secret camps of the displaced persons where they had peddled their goods. |

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| 111 | 2 | 2.5.2000 | 16.17 | originally from Kung Sa village, Wan Saang tract and Nam Tawng village, Wan Lur tract, Lai Kha township | 2 girls were grazing their oxen in a meadow about half a mile west of town | 50-60 SPDC troops from Co. 3, IB 55 led by Capt. Thein Win | detained, raped and killed | The troops saw the girls and arrested them. They took the girls and their 4 oxen to their camp and detained them for 6 days and 5 nights, during which the 2 girls were repeatedly raped by a captain and his officers. The 4 oxen were also killed for meat by the troops. The captain later ordered his troops to shoot the girls dead. |
| 112 | 1 | 16.5.2000 | 18 | Bang Yong village, Wan Ler tract, Lai Kha township | at home, in house, in relocation site. | Co.2, LIB 515 Captain Tun Aung | raped her at gunpoint for several hours | She, her parents and the headman went to complain to authorities in Lai Kha town. Lai Kha authorities called local camp commander, Captain Maung Hwe and discussed the incident with him. The Captain asked her to come to the military camp to identify the rapist. She was shown a line up of soldiers, but when she couldn't find Captain Tun Aung among them, the camp commander imposed a fine on each of the four villagers. She and a village elder had to pay 30,000 Kyat each, the village headman had to pay 20,000 Kyat and her father paid 15,000 Kyat. If they could not pay the fines, each person would have to spend 10 years in prison. |

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| 113 | 6 | May-00 | 18,20, 21,24,27 | 16 | Sa Hrang, Naa Khaak, Naa Tong, Kaeing Lon Avn, Nam Pon and Laai Ha villages, Ho Yarn tract, Kun Hing township | these women were going from Ka Li relocation site towards Kun Hing town to buy their goods and were carrying 3,000-5,000 Kyat of money each. | 70-80 SPDC troops from IB 246 led by Capt. Aung Hay | robbed, raped and killed in a group | The troops stopped them and took them some distance away from the road and robbed them of all their money. The captain raped one of them and told his troops to rape all women. The captain ordered his troops to make all the women sit in a group and shoot them dead. |
| 114 | 1 | 29.6.2000 | 18 | | in Lai Kha township | she was alone weeding grass in a rice farm, Lai Kha township | 80-90 SPDC troops from Co.3 from LIB 5/15 led by Capt. Myint Oo, Lai Kha-based | raped and her brother who tried to intervene was shot dead | The captain ordered his troops to stand guard around the farm. He asked the girl to come into the hut on the farm, then threatened her with a gun if she struggled or screamed. She managed to scream attracting the attention of her brother who tried to stop the captain. Her brother was shot. |
| 115 | 3 | 2.7.2000 | 36,44,45 | | Ho Ha village, Son Oi tract, Kung Mark Pin village, Haad Kray tract and Loi Thun village, Haai Kray tract, Lang Khur township | they were secretly growing rice and vegetables at a small, remote plot of land some distance from Nawg Long village. | 70-55 SPDC troops from IB 99 led by Capt. Aung Htun with 12 civilian porters, 2 guides and 1 impudent | burned up all the granaries, beat up the farmers and gang raped the women, causing many to lose consciousness, suffer from broken limbs and lose eye sight. | These farmers dared not bring their farm produce back to the relocation site but stored their unhulled rice in containers made of bamboo at hidden places near their farms, secretly drawing a little at a time for their families to eat. The troops robbed them of the little money they had. |
| 116 | 3 | 5.7.2000 | 18,35,37 | | Huang Naa village, Wan Zid tract relocated to Kho Lam relocation site, Nam Zarng township | displaced women at farm in Kho Lam area | 80 SPDC troops from IB 99 led by Capt. Than Maung | repeatedly gang-raped during 4 days and 3 nights | The troops forced the women to go with them for 4 days and 3 nights. Raped by all the troops. The youngest girls, even after she got back home, was so physically and mentally sick that she was not able to eat and sleep properly for many months. |

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| 117 | 1 | 8.7.2000 | 40 | in Kun Hing township | a displaced woman and her husband, in hiding were taking some food to sell and buy rice in the town, before they reached the town | 35 SPDC troops from Co.4 of IB 246 led by Capt Kyaw Myint | raped, beaten; she and husband died | the troops stopped them, took all their belongings and interrogated them. |
| 118 | 2 | 18.7.2000 | 18 | originally from Huang Lin village, Naa Poi tract relocated to Nam Zang town relocation site | The girls were working on a remote farm north of Nam Zang town | 60 SPDC troops from Co.3 of IB 66 led by Capt. Hay Aung | raped and beaten to death | The troops with some civilian porters and guides surrounded the farm and arrested them. |
| 119 | 1 | 20.7.2000 | 16 | Ho Pai village, Ham Ngai tract, Mung Keng township | walking on a farm | Co.3, LIB 514, Captain Than Maung | raped her at gunpoint from 10 am to 3 pm. | A captain spotted her in the fields and called her to come to a small hut on the farm. |
| 120 | 4 | 7.8.2000 | 25,28,33, 36 | Naa Keng village, Loi Keng tract, Naa Yang village, Saa Khaao tract, Nam Hoo village, Saa Khaao tract and Naa Waai village, Wan Lao tract, Kun Hing township | They were working at a farm and forced to carry military things for the troops | SPDC troops | used them for almost 4 months, during which time the women porters were frequently raped and one man porter killed | A porter tried to escape but was captured by the troops. He was beaten and tortured, including by a bamboo stick being rolled on his shins, in front of the other porters. In 3 days, the wounds in his shins were full of pus and the troops beat him to death. |

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| 121 | 2 | 17.9.2000 | 19.21 | Pa Sak village, Mae Niam tract, Murng Sart township | the girls were gathering firewood in the forest about 1-1/2 miles from the village Mvi Maung and Htn Hpe | 3 SPDC soldiers from Mung Sart-based LIB 333 Tin Aye, | raped | The women knew these soldiers and even knew their names. They told their parents and they went to consult with the village headman. The headman explained that there was no way the military commander would be fair to them. Most likely, the victims would be told to point out the perpetrators in a line of soldiers where they were not included, and then they would be scolded, accused of dishonoring the military and fined and/or punished. The headman said that this had often been the case with rape cases committed by SPDC soldiers. In Mung Sart township alone, there had already been 20-30 rape cases by SPDC troops that were being left un-tackled and in most cases, the victims were fined and/or punished. | The soldiers threatened to shoot them if they did not comply. |
| 122 | 1 | 18.9.2000 | 18 | Wan Nawng Nur village, Nawng Long tract, Kaeing Hung township | she was visiting her family in Wan Lao village. On her way back to her village alone, at a remote spot, | 3 SPDC soldiers from LIB 314 led by Lt. Hla Hwe | gang-raped | Her parents were very frustrated and angry, and went to complain to the village leader. But the village leader was not willing to push the case further because he knew it would only bring more harm to the family. | The 3 soldiers seized her, took her into the nearby forest and gang raped her. She screamed several times during her ordeal, for which she was slapped and threatened each time. |

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| 123 | 1 | 24.9.2000 | 21 | Kun Hung village, Wan Saang tract, Lai Kha township | she and her husband were weeding their rice farm. | SPDC troops from LIB 515 led by Capt. Aung Hpyu | gang-raped her for 10 days and beat her husband to death | She and her husband was arrested. For 10 days she was repeatedly raped by several officers. On the tenth day she was gang raped by about 10 troops. She was not even able to stand up when she was released, and it took her some time to be able to walk back to her village. |
| 124 | 2 | 25.9.2000 | 20 | 17 | Nam Kaang village, Huay Koi tract, Kaeng Tung township | they were working in their farm | 7 SPDC troops from IB 245 | gang-raped |
| 125 | 3 | 6.10.2000 | 18,18,19 | Sali Mon village, Wan Maant tract, Mung Yawng township | they had gone together to gather wild vegetables in the forest near their village. Bathing in a stream. | 12 SPDC troops from Mung Yawng-based, LIB 334 | women forced to stand naked and insulted | The women were bathing naked in the waist-deep clear water. The troops came near the stream and ordered the girls to stand up and come near the bank, pointing their guns and threatening to shoot if they did not comply. The girls were too afraid to defy the order, and when they reached where the water was about knee-deep, the troops started to laugh at them. Extremely embarrassed and ashamed, the girls squatted down into the knee-deep water to hide their naked bodies and cried. But the troops forced them to stand up again, threatening to shoot, and when the girls stood up |

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| 126 | 1 | 27.10.2000 | 30 | Loi Sak village, Kyaw Teng tract, Yawng Hwe township | she was returning from the town market to her village by bicycle, at a remote spot on the way. | Khun Gyi, the deputy commander of Co.2, a member of SPDC Sponsored Pa-O militia in Kyaw Teng tract. | raped | she and her parents complained about it to the headman. Though the headman said he would do whatever he could, nothing happened |
| 127 | 2 | 4.11.2000 | 20.22 | originally from Som Khawn village, Pa Laai tract, Loi Lem township relocated to Pang Long town | the 2 women were threshing rice alone on their farm in Loi Lem township | 45 SPDC troops from Pang Long-based LIB 513, led by Commander Hla Thaung | gang-raped until they could not stand up | The rapist was driving a car alone. He stopped his car and stopped her, and dragged her into a roadside bush, pointing his pistol at her and threatening to shoot if she shouted or struggled. After he raped her, he drove his car away, leaving her crying in the bush. |
| 128 | 2 | 5.11.2000 | - | 16 | Ho Lin village, Naa Law tract, Murng Pan township | she and her parents were working in their farm, near Ho Lin village | 40-45 SPDC troops from Co.3 of LIB 332 led by Capt. Hla Hpe | raped mother and daughter, beat father |
| 129 | 1 | 26.12.2000 | 15 | Waeng Nur village, Waeng Nur tract, Mung Sart township | She and her father were watering their vegetables, about 3 miles north of village | 15 SPDC troops from Co.4 of LIB 333 led by Corporal Kin Maung Soe, Mung Sart-based | raped her and killed her father | The rapists came into their farm regularly and took as many vegetables as they wanted. Her father complained, the Corporal then ordered his troops to take her father away and kill him. She was taken to a nearby hut and raped. |
| 130 | 1 | 17.1.2001 | 17 | Ho Ha village, Nam Zarng township | she and her father were going to gather firewood, 1-1/2 miles from village | 70-80 troops of IB 66 led by Capt. Atung Kyaw | raped her and killed her father | The troops stopped them and interrogated them, and beat her father to death. A captain raped her and took her along with them for 2 days before they released her. |

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| 131 | 1 | 19.1.2001 | Ho Ha village, Kaeng Tawng area, Mung Nai township | in their house, in the village | 60-70 SPDC troops of Co.2 from IB 66 led by commander Tin Myint, Nam Zarng based | Raped her, beat her husband to death and looted their house | The troops came to Ho Ha village and searched all the house. At one of the houses, the troops beat to death a villager in his house and raped her wife, and took away all the money and valuables and things they wanted, including clothes, household utensils, chickens, pigs and cattle. |
| 132 | 1 | 24.1.2001 | 14 | Ton Hoong village relocation site in Ton Hoong tract, Mung Nai township | they were gathering wild vegetables at an old farm some distance northwest of Ton Hoong. | 45-50 SPDC troops from Co.4 of IB 246 led by Capt. Zaw Thein, stationed at Ton Hoong relocation site | Raped her and beat to death her father and brother |
| 133 | 1 | Jan-01 | 18 | Market quarter, Kaeng fung | going to buy basic provisions in the camp. | Officer San Win Po and ten soldiers from Kun Hing-based, IB 246 | Some time after she got back to relocation site, she reported the incident to the village elders and community leaders, and they went to find the bodies of the 2 dead victims and buried them properly. No one dared to do anything more than this, for fear of further abuses. |
| | | | | | | | She reported the incident to the village headman, and received a medical check-up from a relative who was a nurse. The village headman, worried for her safety, told her: "If you have a place to move, you should move. You shouldn't face those soldiers again". And so she stayed on the move, spending each night at a different relative's house. Her parents were anxious about her security, but they didn't dare complain to the military for fear of repercussions. Ten days after her release, her mother took her to Thailand. |

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| 134 | 1 | 23.2.2001 | 19 | Nawng Hoi village, Huay Koi tract, Kaeung Tung township | she was gathering vegetables in a farm near her village. | 20 SPDC troops led by Lt. Kyi Hun from IB 226 | raped | She, the headman and her father saw the head of the Lahu people's militia of Huay Koi tract, and lodged a complaint with the township authorities. The township officer listened to the case and consoled the villagers that he would take appropriate actions to bring the culprit to justice. Burro action was taken. | When Lt. Kyi Hun learned that she was alone, he ordered his troops to go ahead of him to the next village, ordered her to go into the farm hut, threatening her with his gun. Using his gun as a threat to keep her from struggling and screaming. |
| 135 | 1 | Feb-01 | 24 | Wan Pa Khae village, Nam Phung tract, Fa Khi Lack township | working on their farm alone, a half-hour walk from the village | 7 soldiers from LIB 359, Ta Khi Laek township | raped and threatened to shoot her with their guns | | Two years prior to being raped, her husband had been beaten to death by SPDC soldiers, when portering for them. She was left to work on their farm alone. She could not run away on her bad leg. A villager, hearing her screams, ran over to help. Upon seeing the soldier, the soldiers stopped their attack, and left the scene. At the time of interview she was three months pregnant by the soldiers who raped her. |
| 136 | 1 | 29.3.2001 | 18 | Nong Tao village, Nong Long tract, Lang Kher township | While working on the farm | Co-4, LIB 525, Captain Soe Nyint | raped | Her uncle went to complain to the village headman and village elder. A Shan police captain told him not to bother reporting the incident because he expected that the villagers would lose the case, and that there would be no consequences for Capt. Soe Nyint. | She cried and shouted, but the captain didn't release her until he had finished. After the rape she felt ashamed, angry and sad. She travelled across the border to Thailand. |
| 137 | 1 | 30.3.2001 | 17 | Kun Kawk village, Kun Mong tract, Mung Nai township | She was with her uncle on an ox-cart carrying pieces of wood and bamboo. | 13-14 SPDC soldiers from IB 66 led by Capt. See Win, Nam Zang-based | gang-raped, her uncle was tied up with rope. They killed the oxen for meat. | | She was gang-raped by all soldiers including their captain for several hours. |

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| 138 | 1 | Mar-01 | alone at home, in her house, in the village | 1 SPDC soldier from Meikhtila and Myinchana-based, new camp in Ba Sar village | Her parents complained to the village headman, but they were afraid for their children's safety, and because they were often away from their house all day, they worried that the military might loot and destroy their home. | Her parents went to work on their farm, leaving the 5-year-old girl with her twelve-year-old sister. Her sister went out to a movie. She was left alone. At 7 o'clock, a soldier came into the house. When her sister came home from the movies, she found her there, tied up and crying, with her sexual organs bloody. A neighbor came and took her to hospital that night. She summoned the courage to tell a doctor what had happened, and a nurse stitched up her ripped vagina. They gave her medicine and took photographs for their records. The doctor and nurses told the girls that they would try to report the incident. Many of the villagers blamed the parents for the incident, believing that if the parents had not been away, she would not have been raped. | Her parents went to work on their farm, leaving the 5-year-old girl with her twelve-year-old sister. Her sister went out to a movie. She was left alone. At 7 o'clock, a soldier came into the house. When her sister came home from the movies, she found her there, tied up and crying, with her sexual organs bloody. A neighbor came and took her to hospital that night. She summoned the courage to tell a doctor what had happened, and a nurse stitched up her ripped vagina. They gave her medicine and took photographs for their records. The doctor and nurses told the girls that they would try to report the incident. Many of the villagers blamed the parents for the incident, believing that if the parents had not been away, she would not have been raped. |
| 139 | 5 | Mar-01 | Kho Lam village, Nan Zarng township | serving as forced labour at the military camp | 35-40 SPDC troops from IB 66 led by Capt. Nyunt Maung stationed at the outpost camp at Kho Lam village | raped women labourers | The troops often come into the village at night and conscripted 10 villagers, 5 men and 5 women, to serve as forced labourers at the military camp. Once at the camp, men and women are separated to different quarters and the women often raped by the officers. |

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| 140 | 1 | 16.4.2001 | 19 | Koong Sar village, Wan Nong Koong Mong tract, Nam Zang township | Staying alone at home, in her house, in the village | Co.3, LIB 248 Captain Hla Phay | raped and stole her gold necklace | Ashamed, and fearful of retaliation by the Burmese soldiers, she didn't complain to the authorities. | The Captain said he needed to search her house for one of his soldiers. He forced her into a bedroom and raped her and stole her valuables. She kept to herself, lost weight and eventually fell ill, becoming severely jaundiced. Though her relatives supported and took care of her, her fiance would not come to see her. As a result of the rape, they broke off their engagement. |
| 141 | 1 | 27.4.2001 | 19 | Naa Ing village, Ho Lin tract, Mung Pan township | She and 3 men were on the way to their farm | 35-40 SPDC troops from LIB 332 of Co.5 led by Capt. Kyaw Win | raped the woman and beat up 3 male villagers until lost consciousness several times and later detained all of them and extorted money for their release. | The troops accused the villagers of providing rice for the Shan soldiers. | |
| 142 | 1 | 30.4.2001 | 50 | Ta Mark Laung village, 3 miles north of Lai-Kha town | Alone at home. | 11 SPDC troops from Co.2 of IB 55 led by Capt. Khin Soe | gang-raped | The troops came to the village and seized pigs and chickens from the houses. The troops came to the woman's house and forcibly took her chickens and a lot of vegetables. When they learned that she was alone in the house, all the soldiers raped her. | |

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| 143 | 40 | Apr-01 | Mai Nyawng Khongkhang village, Mung Pan township to Ton Hung village in Mung Nai township | they had been conscripted as civilian labourers for roadconstruction in township | SPDC troops from LIB 332 and LIB 520 | raping the women labourers at night | about 80 villagers including men and women had to stay at the work sites and work for 9-10 days at a time before they were replaced by another shift of labours. At night, the women were kept separately from the men where some of them were singled out at gunpoint and raped by the troops. Almost all the women at the work sites had been raped in this manner. |
| 144 | 1 | Apr-01 | Ton Hoong village, Kaeng Tawng township | 12 | Walking back to her village with her friend. | 1 SPDC soldier from IB 99, Meikittila and new branch in Myinchhan-based Kaeng Tawng | attempted rape The family and village headman did not complain to the military for fear of repercussions. Others had been raped in the past, and when they went to complain they were forced to pay a fine of ten chickens and one bucket of oil to the military. |

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| 145 | 1 | 1.5.2001 | 18 | Nong Kor village, Wan Zad tract, Ke See township | In her house, in the village | Co.5 of LIB 424, Captain Soe Phue | raped | Her father and the headman complained to Capt. Thung Zaw, commander of LIB 424 based in Ke See township. As there were no eyewitnesses, other than herself, the commander said he could do nothing. |
| 146 | 1 | 4.5.2001 | 18 | Niai Kawng Mu village, Mung Ton township | in the house, in the village | Co.4, LIB 503 Mumu Phyak-based, Capt. Thaung Sein | slapped, dragged, raped at gunpoint | Soon after the incident the troops left her village and she could not do anything about her plight. |
| 147 | 1 | 18.5.2001 | 21 | Nan-Kat village, Nar Boi tract, Nan Zarng township | She was ordered to come to the military camp to clean the guard house. | IB 66, Capt. Than Maung Tun | slapped and raped | The local camp commander ordered fifteen women to come to the military camp to clean the camp's guard house. The captain assigned fourteen women to clean the bedrooms of the other captains, ordering her to clean his room. The captain followed her, closing the door behind him. He grabbed you raped me in your room". The Captain replied, "If I raped you, why didn't call for help? If I raped you, why didn't the other fourteen women who came with you hear any noise or sign of a struggle?" Turning to the other fourteen women, the Captain asked, "Did anybody here see me rape this woman? If so, raise your hand." No one raised her hand, because no one had seen the rape with her own eyes. Upon that, the captain fined her 15,000 Kyat for causing him to lose face. |

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| 148 | 1 | 2.6.2001 | 17 | Paang Sa village, Naa Loi tract, Lai-Kha township | She was gathering vegetables to feed her pigs along the edge of a rice field outside the village | Co.4, IB 64, commander Chit Htwe | raped | Her father, the woman's father, was raping her, her father who was worried about his daughter and had come after her saw it and shouted for help, and Chit Htwe quickly ran away. |
| 149 | 1 | 7.6.2001 | 62 | Paang Ken village, Pha Khe tract, Murng Ton township | Home alone as all the family were out working | Co.4, IB 225, Capt. Hun Myint | raped | The troops stopped at Paang Ken village for a night's rest. Capt. Hun Myint chose a house for himself to spend the night. When he was alone with the woman, he raped her and when she tried to shout he closed her mouth firmly with one of his. She did not dare to tell anyone until the troops left the village. |

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| 150 | 1 | 8.6.2001 | Naa Kawng Mu Mung Ton township | Husband had been conscripted to provide labour at the local military camp. She was alone at home. | 5 SPDC troops from Co.4 of LIB 333 led by Capt. Win Zaw W. | When her husband returned from his forced labour duty, she, her husband, the village leaders and community leaders complained to the local military camp commander, Capt. Myint Lwin, Commander of Co-4 of IB 65. The captain listened to the case and said that he would report it to the superiors of the troops who had committed it. But no action was taken. | A captain and his troops went on an inspection round for unreported guests in the village. A captain raped her threatening her with his pistol while the other soldiers stood guard around the house. After that, the 5 other soldiers gang-raped her. |
| 151 | Up to 108 | 13.6.2001 | " | 8 up from the relocation site in the outskirts of Mung Keng town | SPDC troops from LIB 514 led by Capt. Thein Maung, under the orders of the battalion commander, Lt. Col. Hla Myint | Raped and served the military without pay for 16 days | The troops took all the adult men from houses. Where men were not available they took women and children. Altogether 142 men, 108 women and children. |
| 152 | 1 | 4.7.2001 | 27 | Ter Hong village, Nong Hee tract, Mung Nai township | Alone at home, in her house, in relocation site | Ordered her husband to porter for his troops. Raped her from 10 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. | Her husband reported the incident to the village headman and a village elder. Upon hearing what happened, they said, "the only eyewitness is she. Though we want to report the incident, it is your word against his. We will not be able to win". They decided not to complain to the military. |

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| 153 | 2 | 11.7.2001 | 24,30 | Wan Phui village, Kho Lam tract, Nam Zang township | In a rice farm hut about 3 miles southwest of village | 50 SPDC troops from IB 247 led by Capt. Mya Htoo | gang-raped and beaten to death | The troops suspected the farmers of helping and providing rice for the Shan soldiers. The commander sent an order to the village headman of Wan Phui to bring the 3 farmers to the military camp at Kho Lam for interrogation. Some time later the farmers were released and they all returned home safely. When they went again to work at their rice farm, the farmers were arrested by the troops. The 3 men were tied up and interrogated, tortured and beaten to death. The 2 women were taken into the farm hut and gang raped by the troops and beaten to death. |
| 154 | 1 | 14.7.2001 | 16 | Mung Tun village, Mung Sart township | she was looking for their cow which was grazing in the fields south of their village. | Co.4 LIB 333, Capt. Naing Oo | raped and beaten unconscious | A captain pointed a pistol at her and dragged her by the hand into a nearby bush. When he released her, she started to cry and shout again and he struck her on the head with his pistol butt, and she fell down on the ground. He then beat her all over the body with a stick until she lost consciousness. Her father found her lying unconscious in a bush. |
| 155 | 1 | 16.7.2001 | 16 | Koong San village, Wan Nong Koong Mong tract, Nam Zang township | On the way to her village. | Co.2, IB 66 Nam Zang base, Capt. Zaw Hlaing | raped | 9-10 days after the rape, she fell ill. She was depressed, lethargic, and had no appetite. Her relatives brought her to Nam Zang hospital, where she stayed for 5 days. As she still had not recovered after 5 days in the hospital, her family moved her to Loi Lem hospital. After 10 more days of treatment and 17,000 Kyat in medical bills, she felt well enough to return home. |

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| 156 | 3 | 23.7.2001 | Pang Kae Tu village, Pang Kae Tu tract, Mung Keng township | They were going to their rice field to plant rice, forced into the nearby guardhouse at the military base | 7-8 SPDC troops from LIB 383 | gang-raped | Since it was a custom for Shan farmers to start work early in the morning, they were going very early. The road to the rice fields passed close by the base of LIB 383 which was between the village and the fields. When the 3 women got near the base, the women were gang-raped by all soldiers. |
| 157 | 3 | 11-17.8.2001 | 18.20.28 | Wan Long village, Han Ngaoi tract, Mung Keng township | They were stopped at Ta Saang bridge check point, on the Salween river | 21 SPDC troops from IB 225 led by Capt. Myint Lwin | detained and raped |
| 158 | 1 | 17.8.2001 | | Wan Zing village, Wan Kung village, Kae See township | the villagers were ordered to provide the military with 3 tons of teakwood. | 37 SPDC troops from LIB 516 led by commander Maj. Tin Maung Hoo | rape |
| 159 | 1 | 30.8.2001 | 21 | Nam Kaa Long village, Nam Saw tract, Mung Khark township | She was sitting alone waiting for her friends on the bank of Nam Luay river, near Paang Mu village, in Mung Khark township | 3 SPDC soldiers from IB 227 | Raped, beaten unconscious and robbed of her money |
| | | | | | | | Her relatives later complained with the SPDC township authorities, but no action was taken. |
| | | | | | | | 3 soldiers appeared from nowhere and dragged her into a nearby bush. The soldiers raped her one after another while the other 2 held her down and closed her mouth. The soldiers robbed her of 600 kyat. |

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| 160 | 1 | Aug-01 | 16 | Keng Lom village, Kun Hing township | Staying on their farm with her husband, hiding in the farm near deserted village | SPDC troops from LIB 246 | Beat, tortured and interrogated her husband, beat her with a stick. | Beat, tortured and interrogated her husband, Beat her with a stick, threatening her with their guns, pushed at her body and face with their guns until her nose bled. Although she was seven months pregnant, raped her one after the other | The troops blindfolded her husband with a towel and tied him to a tree. In all ten soldiers raped her while others stood outside the hut, laughing when she cried and shouted. They had tied her husband near enough to hear everything happening to his wife and to hear her cry out loudly in pain. They raped her from 8 am until 4 pm. the soldiers took her husband with them to be a porter. He never came back. |
| 161 | 1 | Aug-01 | 13 | Nam Khan village, Kun Hing township | Collecting vegetables in the forest with her friend | A captain from LIB 246, Kun Hing-based | Caught and raped her released her next morning | she and her relatives wanted to complain to the local base commander, but they were afraid that they would be punished with fines or imprisonment | Her friend escaped and ran to safety. But the captain caught and raped her and then released her near Nar Khue village early the next morning. |
| 162 | 1 | 11.9.2001 | 16 | Loi Noi village, Nong Long tract, Mung Pan township | Alone at home, in relocation site | Co.4, LIB 520 Capt. Kyaw Won | Raped and slapped her face, leaving it badly bruised | | A captain came into the relocation site, saying that he wanted to buy some chickens. After the incident, she didn't complain to authorities but confided in her family. She later went across the border to Thailand with her relatives. |
| 163 | 1 | 16.9.2001 | 19 | Wan Lawn village, Mung Khawn tract, Kaeang Tung township | She was washing clothes alone in a stream some distance west of her village | 3 SPDC soldiers from Loi Muay-based IB 244 | gang-raped | | She was standing knee-deep in the water washing clothes, the soldiers dragged her out of the water, letting all her clothes be swept away in the stream. She cried and told her parents about her plight when she got back to her village, but they had no one to complain to. |

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| 164 | 2 | 22.9.2001 | 24.25 | Pa Pek village, Pa Hok tract, Mung Yawng township | Collecting bamboo shoots, in the forest near their village | 7 SPDC soldiers from LIB 334 | raped | The women and their village leader complained to the head of the people's militia of their village tract, no one dared take the case to the SPDC-soldiers | The soldiers brutally tore off their clothes while raping them. The soldiers left the women lying with their torn clothes. |
| 165 | 1 | 1.10.2001 | 20 | originally Keng Lon village, Keng Lon tract, Kun Hing township relocated to Ka Li relocation site | She was gathering wild vegetables along the edge of a rice field about 1 mile from relocation site | Capt. Soe Win Hpyu from LIB 524 | raped | A soldier called out to her asking her if she had seen Shan soldiers passing through that way. When she said no, the soldier ordered her to come near him, aiming his pistol at her. On releasing her, he warned her not to tell anyone about the incident, or he would come and kill not only her but also her parents. | |
| 166 | 1 | 9.10.2001 | 23 | Wan Thaung village, Wan Dap tract, Mung Yawng township | She and her husband went to the town market with some fellow villagers, when returning home from the town market, at a remote point on the way between the town and their village | 3 SPDC soldiers from LIB 334 | raped her and beat her husband | They complained to the headman and the head of the people's militia of their village. The head of the people's militia complained to the Mung Yawng township SPDC authorities, but no action was taken. | The soldiers searched them, deliberately and repeatedly touching the wife's private part in front of the husband. One of the soldiers then punched the husband to the ground, and told him not to move or he would shoot him dead. One which seemed to be the commander of the troops dragged the wife into a nearby bush and raped her. The troops then laughed at them loudly and went away. |
| 167 | 2 | 19.10.2001 | 18.19 | Mae Hai village, Mung Hai tract, Ta-Khi-Lak township | they were catching fish in the Nam Hai stream, some distance from their village | 25 SPDC troops from IB 221 Mung Phyak-based | gang-raped until they lost consciousness | Their parents reported the incident to the village elders and leaders, no one dared to take the case any further. | The troops ordered them to come to the bank. When the women got on the bank, the troops gang-raped them without saying anything to them. When they regained consciousness, it was almost dark. |

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| 168 | 1 | 24.10.2001 | 19 | Kang Oon village, Nong Kaw tract, Lai Kha township | Alone at home, in relocation site | Co.3, LIB 515, Capt. Soe Soe Aung | Her husband was doing forced labor duty for the military. The Captain slapped her face and threatened her with his pistol and raped her. | When her husband returned from his forced labour duty, she, her husband, the headman and village elders, altogether 13 villagers approached the local LIB 515 military camp and spoke to Captain Than Tun. The Captain said, "Captain Soe Soe Aung has been patrolling the area for the last 19-20 days. He's not back yet." She insisted that she would easily recognize him, so the camp commander ordered a line-up of all his troops. 146 soldiers stood in line, but Captain Soe Soe Aung was not among them. When she could not identify the rapist, Captain Than Tun sent her to a military jail. She stayed there for 24 hours until a village elder went to see Capt. Than Tun again. The villager apologized to the Captain, and asked that she be released. The Captain demanded 20,000 Kyat for making him lose face. | The captain asked to search her house. At the house, a captain forced her to lie down, pointing his pistol at her head. After her release, she did not feel well. She had a headache and was dizzy and had to go to the hospital in Lai Kha town five times. Eventually, she recovered. |
| 169 | 1 | 6.11.2001 | 32 | Loi Sim village, Wan Lone tract, Mung Keng township | Home, in the jungle, in deserted village and in military camp | LIB 514 Officers Thein Myint and Nyan Lin | Slapped her face and forced her to leave with the troops. She was raped continually for a total of six days and nights. | The troops were patrolling the area and her husband ran away. The troops took her first to the jungle for two nights, then took her to the deserted village of Koong Ben for 3 nights and then took her to the local military camp for one night. She was raped by 2 officers throughout this time. Before she left one captain warned her not to tell | |

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| | | | | anyone or he would come and kill her and her husband. The couple still live together. Her husband is understanding and only blames the soldiers. She fell ill after the incident, and spent seven days in the hospital in Mung Keng town. | | | | | |
| 170 | 1 | 6.11.2001 | 17 | Wan Khon village, Mung Khun tract, Mung Keng township | Searching for food, outside village, in the jungle, in desert village and in military camp | Co.5 of LIB 514, Capt. Kyaw Myint and 4 of his officers | gang-raped every night for six nights | Her uncle went to report the incident to Mung Keng town's headman. They went to discuss the incident with a Shan Captain of Co.3, LIB 515. The captain said, "Burmese soldiers have a habit of lying. Since we didn't witness the incident ourselves, they will ask who can verify that it happened. Although she knows which soldiers raped her, they can still claim that she is lying. I'm not saying this because I want the soldiers to go unpunished. Even though I'm an SPDC soldier, all my relatives are Shan, and I'm very sorry about what happened. I just know that it will be impossible to win this case". | The troops saw her working outside the village and took her with them. A captain and 5-6 soldiers gang-raped her every night for six nights. Her family took her to the hospital in Mung Keng for a blood test. Her family was understanding and supported her. |
| 171 | 1 | 6.11.2001 | 14 | Nor Lein village, Wan Pheyt tract, Mung Keng township | Alone at home, in the village | Co.5, LIB 514, Capt. Kyaw Myint | Strapped and raped | When the troops entered the village, the men of the village ran away in fear of being forced to be porters, leaving only women in the village. A captain ordered his troops to stand guard outside the house, and he dragged her into the bedroom. She cried loudly. After the troops left the village, | |

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| 172 | 1 | 28.11.2001 | 24 | Na Lae village, Mung Boo Long tract, Mung Paeng township | she was gathering wild vegetables on her farm | Co.3, LIB 248, Capt. Tun Yin and Lt. Than Maung | one pointed his gun at her and the other raped her. |
| 173 | 1 | 4.12.2001 | 18 | Warn Lao village, Warn Lao tract, Kun Hing township | Alone at home, in relocation site | Co.4, LIB 524, Capt. Myint Maung Hwe | Slapped her and raped her |



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