

OCTOBER CHRONOLOGY 2016

Summary of the Current Situation:

There are **206** political prisoners in Burma.

98 are currently serving prison sentences,

24 are awaiting trial inside prison,

84 are awaiting trial outside prison.



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Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma)

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MONTH IN REVIEW

This month, 63 people were arrested, 51 of whom are from ethnic areas, 18 people were sentenced, three of which were immediately released after paying their fine. This month saw three individuals released following the end of their prison sentences, 62 people charged, and two incarcerated political prisoners are reported to be in bad health.

The Telecommunication Law and the Penal Code continue to be used as major tools for detaining, sentencing and charging political and labor rights activists. Aung Myint Tun, a member of NLD in Monywa Township, Sagaing Region, was arrested on October 13, under Section 66(d) of the Telecommunication Law for posting an inaccurate Facebook status regarding the resignation of Central Executive Committee member Win Htein. Moreover, on October 26, Htin Kyaw (pictured on the cover page), leader of the Movement for Democracy Current Force (MDCF), was arrested under Section 505(a) of the Penal Code. He declared he was arrested in connection with his statement made at North Okkalapa Township Court on October 21, on the unfair judicial system, human rights violations and criminal offences committed by the military. On October 24, Sagaing Labor Right Protesters (12 men and three women), were sentenced with unlawful assembly under Articles 143 and 145 of the Penal Code and with sedition under Article 505(b) of the Penal Code. The court later dismissed the sedition charges against the three women. The 12 men were sentenced to five months imprisonment, while the three women received two months each.

The Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Law has is yet to become obsolete under the new Government. Indeed, on October 14, Lungjung

Tu Raw, a Kachin Baptist Convention's consultant, was charged under Article 20 of the Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Law and sentenced to pay a 10,000 Kyat fine (US\$7.76), which he paid on the same day. Moreover, on October 25, activist Naing Zaw Kyi Win was charged under Article 19 of the Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Act by the Shwe Pyi Thar Township Court for organizing and staging a peaceful protest with students, workers and civilians to stop the civil war in Burma.

Restrictions and sentences on media have continued throughout October. Independent media are restricted from gathering news in Shan State Parliament, while government media and TV channels can do so. The military is reported restricting the movements of independent journalists in Arakan State who are attempting to report on the military operations following the attack on a border guard post on October 9. Further, on October 11, two editors from Khum Sarr Ngung Pa-O journal were fined 30,000 Kyat (US\$23.29) each by the Pin Laung Township Court in Pa-O Autonomous Region. They were charged, on July 30, under Article 500 of the Penal Code for defaming the Pa-O National Organization (PNO).

Farmers continued to be prosecuted and arrested throughout October. Indeed, on October 23, two men from Mandalay were arrested because they were supporting a ploughing protest held by local farmers, protesting for the recovery of their lands. They were charged on October 24. Furthermore, on October 26, a local farmer involved in the ploughing protest, was arrested and charged for

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trespassing and staging a protest. On October 28, seven farmers, involved in the same protest, from Naung Hlaing Village Tract, Thapyay Yay Village, were arrested under Article 114, 427, 447 and 506 of the Penal Code. In addition, four residents of Yebyu and Myiek Townships in Tanintharyi Division were sued by Asia World and Shwe Padonmar for trespassing on land that was confiscated from villagers and given to the corporations for palm oil plantations.

The Unlawful Association Act continues to be a tool for the arrest, detention and charge of civilians accused of being part of unrecognized organizations and ethnic armed groups. On October 7, Aung Min Soe from Phyu Township, Bago Division, was arrested in the border town of Mae Sot, Thailand, for alleged association with a splinter group of the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA), carrying ordnance and recruiting members for the DKBA. He was charged on October 9 under Article 17(1) of the Unlawful Association Act. Moreover, on October 11, 49 Kachin locals, accused of attending Kachin Independence Army (KIA) militia training, have been detained by the Burma Army and charged under the Unlawful Association Act.

Finally, two villagers from Mong Si Village, Kutkai Township in Shan State, were detained by the military on October 17 on suspicion that they were providing assistance to the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), in violation of the Unlawful Associations Act.

DETENTIONS

A Man Arrested at Thai-Myanmar Border

On October 7, Aung Min Soe from Phyu Township, Bago Division, was arrested in the border town of Mae Sot, Thailand, for alleged association with a splinter group of the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA), carrying ordnance and recruiting members for DKBA.

Captain Aye Min Tun, a leader of Military Operations Command, No 19, filed a lawsuit against him under Article 17/1 of the Unlawful Association Act at the Myawaddy police station.

On October 9, 2016, he appeared before the court for the first time and was charged under Article 17/1 of the 1908 Unlawful Association Act.

[\(9 October 2016 - Myawaddy News/Burmese\)](#)

49 Kachin Detained by Burma Army, Accused of KIA Links

49 Kachin locals have been detained by the military since October 11, when they were accused of attending a Kachin Independence Army (KIA) militia training. They were arrested at the Lwe Jal military checkpoint and are being held at Bhamo Prison. They are facing charges under the Unlawful Association Act for communicating with an “unlawful association” and “possessing weapons with the group”. The military-owned Myawaddy newspaper posted on their Facebook page that on October 11, the military had arrested 49 people, as well as an additional eight people who were driving the trucks. Kachin State Democracy Party representatives say the youths were attending an agricultural training organized by community and religious groups.

[\(13 October 2016 - 7 Day Daily/Burmese\)](#) [\(13 October 2016 - RFA/Burmese\)](#) [\(14 October 2016 - The Irrawaddy\)](#) [\(14 October 2016 - Mizzima\)](#) [\(21 October 2016 - Myanmar Times\)](#) [\(26 October 2016 - Myanmar Times/Burmese\)](#)

NLD member arrested over hoax party letter

Aung Myint Tun, a member of National League for Democracy (NLD) in Monywa Township, Sagaing Region, was arrested by the Central Investigation Department on October 13 for posting a Facebook status on September 23, saying Win Htein had resigned from the party. According to Police Colonel Hla Kyi, he was arrested under Section 66(d) of the Telecommunications Law for posting a fake letter regarding the resignation of Central Executive Committee member Win Htein. The cyber police assisted in the arrest. Aung Myint Tun is currently detained at Monywa Prison and will be taken to Nay Pyi Taw. Aung Myint Tun volunteered for the NLD party during the 2015 election.

[\(13 October 2016 - Eleven/Burmese\)](#) [\(14 October 2016 - Irrawaddy/Burmese\)](#) [\(16 October 2016 - Eleven Myanmar\)](#)

Villagers Detained for Providing Aid to Kachin Independence Army

Two villagers from Mong Si Village, Kutkai Township in Shan State, were detained by the military on October 17 on suspicion that they were providing assistance to the Kachin Independence Army (KIA), in violation of the Unlawful Associations Act. According to a Kachin

DETENTIONS

youth leader who is familiar with the case, they are reportedly being held at a police station.

[\(20 October 2016 - Myanmar Times\)](#)

Police detain key activist

North Okkalapa police arrested Htin Kyaw, the leader of the Movement for Democracy Current Force (MDCF), at his office in Thingangyun Township on October 26, 2016. He was arrested by Captain Hla Oo, head of North Okkalapa Township police, with a warrant issued by township court judge Nanda Myo under Section 505(a) of the Penal Code.

Htin Kyaw declared he was arrested in connection with his statement made at North Okkalapa Township Court on October 21, on the unfair judicial system, human rights violations and criminal offences committed by the military. Htin Kyaw served long prison sentences under former president Thein Sein's administration for staging a series of protests, and was among those pardoned in the amnesty in April of this year.

On October 27, he appeared before the North Okkalapa Township Court and his next court hearing has been scheduled for November 9.

[\(26 October 2016 - RFA/Burmese\)](#) [\(26 October 2016 - BBC/Burmese\)](#) [\(26 October 2016 - Mizzima/Burmese\)](#) [\(26 October 2016 - Eleven/Burmese\)](#) [\(27 October 2016 - Eleven Myanmar\)](#) [\(27 October 2016 - 7 Day Daily/Burmese\)](#) [\(27 October 2016 - DVB/Burmese\)](#) [\(27 October 2016 - RFA/Burmese\)](#) [\(27 October 2016 - Frontier Myanmar\)](#) [\(27 October 2016 - Eleven/Burmese\)](#) [\(28 October 2016 - 7 Day Daily/Burmese\)](#)

SENTENCES

Sagaing marchers receive prison sentence for May protests

The 15 workers - 12 men and three women - from the Sagaing-based Myanmar Veener and Plywood Private Ltd (MVPPL) Company were sentenced, on Monday October 24, by a court in Naypyidaw's Tatkon Township following a disagreement with authorities during a protest in May.

They were initially charged with unlawful assembly under Articles 143 and 145 of the Penal Code and with sedition under Article 505 (b) of the Penal Code. The court later dismissed the sedition charges against the three women.

The Tatkon Court found the defendants guilty on all charges. The men were sentenced to five months imprisonment - two months each for the unlawful assembly charges, to be served concurrently, and three months for sedition. The three women will serve two months under the two unlawful assembly charges.

The 15 workers will be credited for time served since their arrest in May. The women were released on October 24, as the time they have already spent in jail has exceeded their term, while the men have to remain behind bars for an additional three weeks to complete their sentences.

[\(24 October 2016 - Eleven/Burmese\) \(25 October 2016 - Democratic Voice of Burma\) \(25 October 2016 - DVB/Burmese\) \(25 October 2016 - 7 Day Daily/Burmese\) \(25 October 2016 - Eleven/Burmese\)](#)

RELEASES

Protest Organizer Released After Paying Fine

Police in Myitkyina, Kachin State, have filed charges against the organizer of a protest calling for the end of military engagement with the Kachin Independence Army. Lungjung Tu Raw, a consultant for the Kachin Baptist Convention, was charged with violating Article 20 of the Peaceful Assembly Law after thousands of ethnic Kachin joined in protest against the military on October 6. Although he had received permission to hold the protest police say that he failed to receive approval for all slogans the protesters used, which constitutes a violation of the law.

On October 14, he was sentenced to pay a 10,000 Kyats (US\$7.76) fine by the township court which he paid on the same day.

[\(8 October 2016 - Irrawaddy/Burmese\)](#) [\(9 October 2016 - Mizzima/Burmese\)](#) [\(12 October 2016 - Irrawaddy\)](#) [\(14 October 2016 - Mizzima/Burmese\)](#)

Editors Released After Paying Fine

On October 11, two editors from Khum Sarr Ngung Pa-O Journal were fined 30,000 Kyat (US\$23.29) each by the Pin Laung Township Court in Pa-O Autonomous Region. Chief Editor Khun Than Aung, and Editor Khun Yarzar, were charged under Article 500 of the Penal Code on July 30, 2015, for defaming the Pa-O National Organization (PNO). The article in the Khum Sarr Ngung Pa-O Journal, published on May 3,

2015, said that the PNO collected money and green tea

from the local people for the 79th birthday of Aung Khan Hti, PNO leader.

They were sentenced after 36 court hearings and will appeal to the district court. Supporters of the journal paid the fine.

[\(5 October 2016 - BNI/Burmese\)](#) [\(11 October 2016 - Irrawaddy/Burmese\)](#)

[\(11 October 2016 - RFA/Burmese\)](#) [\(12 October 2016 - DVB/Burmese\)](#)

CONDITIONS OF DETENTIONS

Prisoners in Myingyan Prison Protest Solitary Confinement and Restrictions on Movement

Hundreds of prisoners in Myingyan Prison in Mandalay staged a protest on October 11, in response to prisoner Kyaw Ko Ko being placed in solitary confinement. Kyaw Ko Ko, who is serving a life sentence for murder, was placed in solitary confinement as punishment for fighting with another inmate. Prisoners demanded the replacement of the superintendent and another prison official, the right to own more than three blankets, and the right to move freely between the wards. Prisoners also demanded improved food rations.

Prison officials estimate that about 700 prisoners took part in the protest, which involved chanting slogans that community members said could be heard outside the prison. The protest reportedly lasted for four hours.

Deputy Director of the Corrections Department within the Ministry of Home Affairs, Min Tun Soe, responded that prisoners could not be allowed to move about the wards or own more than three blankets for security reasons, but that the department would consider replacing the superintendent. The prison warden has been suspended, and his replacement has already reported to the prison.

The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) released a statement following a strike in Myingyan Prison. In the statement, the MNHRC said that wardens and prison staff beat the prisoners, forcibly collected money from them, and forcibly seized prisoners' belongings. Although prisoners needed to receive medical care, they did not receive treatment. Moreover, prisoners are required to

buy diesel for generators and bulbs and fluorescent lights to replace those which did not work. Despite the fact that the immediate cause of the protest was a conflict between prisoners, the MNHRC said that the warden's performance was unsatisfactory.

On October 29, when MCN news agency interviewed Bo Kyi, Joint Secretary of the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (AAPP) he said that the statement given by the MNHRC on prison conditions was accurate. Bo Kyi also stated that action must be taken against prison staff who torture or demand bribes, and that the government should release prisoners in accordance with international standards. He added that reforms to the human rights commission law are needed to empower the commission to investigate effectively. He also said that authorities should act on the MNHRC's suggestions regarding the Myingyan Prison strike immediately.

[\(11 October 2016 - DVB/Burmese\)](#) [\(11 October 2016 - BBC/Burmese\)](#) [\(11 October 2016 - RFA/Burmese\)](#) [\(11 October 2016 - VOA/Burmese\)](#) [\(11 October 2016 - Mizzima/Burmese\)](#) [\(11 October 2016 - Eleven/Burmese\)](#) [\(11 October 2016 - Eleven/Burmese\)](#) [\(11 October 2016 - Myanmar Now\)](#) [\(12 October 2016 - Eleven\)](#) [\(12 October 2016 - Mizzima\)](#) [\(12 October 2016 - Myanmar Times\)](#) [\(12 October 2016 - Myanmar Times/Burmese\)](#) [\(12 October 2016 - 7 Day Daily/Burmese\)](#) [\(29 October 2016 - MCN/Burmese\)](#) [\(29 October 2016 - MCN/Burmese\)](#)

DEMONSTRATIONS & RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL & CIVIL LIBERTIES

Shan State Parliament Discriminates between Government Media and Independent Media

Most of the reporters who are gathering news in the Shan State Parliament in Taunggyi City, Southern Shan State, say that it is difficult to gather news in the parliament building and that officials have been discriminating between state run and independent news agencies.

Khun Zaw Oo from Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB) said that while government media and TV channels are allowed to gather the news in the Shan State Parliament, the independent media are not permitted to do so. Si Thar Hein from Eleven Media Group said that since the state-run media can gather information in Parliament chamber during sessions, the independent media should also have permission. He stated that it is discrimination, and that he wants the opportunity to collect information freely, like in other states and district parliaments. As well as Parliament in Shan State needing to eliminate the restrictions on access, Si Thar Hein called for legal rights and press freedom in accordance with the law.

Meanwhile, Director General of the Ministry of Information's Public Relations Department, Maung Pe, has declared this criticism unwarranted, despite the concerns of the Myanmar Press Council echoing those of reporters in Shan State. A deputy director of a ministry, who spoke to the Myanmar Times under the condition of anonymity, said that

some Government spokesmen do not like to give comments to the independent media, saying that the "Low quality" of the reporters limits the exchanges. He said that while he wanted to give information to independent media sources, "we often find that they do not write what we tell them."

[\(12 October 2016 – BNI/Burmese\) \(20 October 2016 - BNI\)\(20 October 2016 - Myanmar Times\)](#)

Journalists Face Restrictions in Arakan State

The military is reportedly restricting the movement of independent journalists in Arakan State who are attempting to report on military operations following the attack on border guard posts on October 9. Journalists from The Irrawaddy, Myanmar Times, The Voice, Democratic Voice of Burma, 7 Day Daily, Kumudra, and Narinjara were prohibited from travelling north from the Kyikanpyin Border Guard Police headquarters and into areas of military operation. The reporters travelled to the Kyikanpyin headquarters with the police, and were allowed to document the scene where border guard police were killed and firearms were seized. The military were surprised to see reporters there, and demanded that the journalists delete all photos they had taken. The journalists refused and drove north, but were stopped at a military checkpoint. They refused demands to give their names and delete their

DEMONSTRATIONS & RESTRICTIONS ON POLITICAL & CIVIL LIBERTIES

photos. They were not allowed to continue further north, despite their protests that they had obtained prior authorization from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The military and community leaders in Arakan State have been issuing contradictory reports of ongoing military activity.

[\(21 October 2016 - Irrawaddy\)](#)

Activist Charged for Organizing a Peace Protest

On October 25, an activist was charged under Article 19 of the Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Act in the Shwe Pyi Thar Township Court in Rangoon. On October 16, Naing Zaw Kyi Win organized and staged a protest with students, workers and civilians to stop the civil war. On October 21, he was arrested by the Shwe Pyi Thar police force. At a court hearing on October 25, he was ordered to pay 500,000 Kyat (US\$390) bail. His next court hearing is scheduled for November 8.

[\(25 October 2016 – Naing Zaw Kyi Win's Facebook Account\)](#)

LAND ISSUES

Corporations Sue Returning Residents for Trespass

Residents of Yebyu and Myiek Townships in Tanintharyi Division have been sued by Asia World and Shwe Padonmar for trespassing on land that was given to the corporations for palm oil plantations. Saw Myo Min said that he is one of four residents of Kyay Zuu Taw who has been sued after returning to lands from which they were displaced. Residents of Kyay Zuu Taw were forced to flee fighting between the military and the Karen National Union (KNU) in 1992, and Shwe Padonmar was granted the land in 1999. Following the ceasefire between the military and the KNU in 2012, residents have returned to the area with the permission of the previous Karen National Affairs Minister under the Thein Sein administration.

Similarly, villagers fled Ban Mae and Tone Byaw Villages to escape clashes between the military and KNU in 1997; residents returned in 2015 with permission from the KNU brigade responsible for the area. In the interim, however, Asia World was granted the land for palm oil plantations, and has begun suing returning villagers for trespassing. Villagers have also accused Asia World of charging tolls for the use of roads built by the villagers.

[\(4 October 2016 - BNI\)](#)

Farmers and Activists Arrested in Mandalay

On October 23, two men from Mandalay, who provide support to farmers, were arrested in Mandalay by Pyin Oo Lwin Police Force. On October 8, Toe Gyi and Myo Win helped the local farmers stage a ploughing protest to

recover their lands, which were confiscated for a coffee project in Pyin Sar Village, Thet Kan Village and Thapyay Yay Village in Pyin Oo Lwin Township. The police arrested Toe Gyi and Myo Win without a warrant.

On October 24, they appeared before the Pyin Oo Lwin Township Court and the judge rejected their application for bail. Their next court hearing is scheduled for November 7.

On October 26, a local farmer who was involved in the ploughing protest was arrested and charged with trespassing for staging the ploughing protest. On October 28, seven farmers from Naung Hlaing Village Tract, Thapyay Yay Village, were arrested under Article 447, 427, 506 and 114 for the same protest. On October 27, these farmers held a press conference at a media center in Mandalay and stated the other farmers have fled to avoid arrest.

[\(24 October 2016 – RFA/Burmese\)](#)

[\(24 October 2016 – Eleven/Burmese\)](#)

[\(27 October 2016 - Eleven/Burmese\)](#)

[\(28 October 2016 - Eleven/Burmese\)](#)

RELATED HUMAN RIGHTS NEWS

Burma Improves Poor Rule of Law Index Ranking

While current performance remains unacceptable, Burma has improved slightly in the World Justice Project's annual Rule of Law Index. Out of 15 countries in the region, Burma is ranked 14th, beating only Cambodia. The improvement in Burma's index score is driven by increasing restriction of government powers. Burma scores very poorly in the criminal justice category, which measures undue Government influence on the criminal justice system.

[\(21 October 2016 - Myanmar Times\)](#)

Emergency Provisions Act Abolished

President Htin Kyaw signed legislation on October 4 repealing the Emergency Provisions Act of 1950. Proponents of the repeal said the act was necessary to eliminate a tool of repression. While military lawmakers were concerned that the measure was necessary for security reasons, supporters of the repeal said that other tools could be used to respond to security threats.

[\(4 October 2016 - RFA/Burmese\)](#) [\(4 October 2016 - Eleven/Burmese\)](#) [\(5 October 2016 - New York Times\)](#) [\(5 October 2016 - VOA/Burmese\)](#) [\(5 October 2016 - DVB\)](#) [\(5 October 2016 - Myanmar Times\)](#)

CONCLUSION

Burma's first democratically-elected civilian government in over half a century has now completed its seventh month in office. Despite the efforts made by the Government in the path towards national reconciliation, the human rights situation in Burma has seen little improvement. The stagnation of progression regarding the continued existence of political prisoners, the ongoing use of repressive laws to detain and sentence political activists, and the continued restrictions on the media and freedom of expression demonstrates that the new Government has significant progress to make before it can truly foster a culture of human rights in the country. The escalation in the conflicts among the Burma Army and the ethnic groups, which has lead, among various other human rights abuses, to forced relocation, demonstrates that the path to national reconciliation and peace is still long one.

“Despite the efforts made by the Government in the path towards national reconciliation, the human rights situation in Burma has seen little improvement.”

206 political prisoners remain in Burma. Out of the 206 political prisoners, the majority are farmers and members of ethnic minorities, demonstrates that the government does not consider them political prisoners. As repeatedly stated by AAPP, to resolve the political prisoners' issue, a definition of political prisoners, inclusive of these categories, must be established. The establishment of an inclusive definition of political prisoners, their official recognition and unconditional release are fundamental to achieve national reconciliation. The fundamental importance of releasing all remaining political prisoners, has been emphasized by Special Rapporteur Yanghee Lee, in a report she submitted to the UN General Assembly in October. The report gave details of political prisoners incarcerated under outdated

legislation.

The Myanmar National Human Rights Commission (MNHRC) released a statement, following a strike in Myingyan Prison, underlining the abuses, mistreatment and torture that prisoners are subject to. Bo Kyi, AAPP' Joint Secretary, has confirmed that the statement by the MNHRC is accurate. Thus, AAPP urge the Government to ameliorate prisons conditions in Burma to comply with international standards.

The sentencing of Sagaing labor right protesters, the arrest of Aung Myint Tun and of Htin Kyaw, shows that peaceful demonstrations and freedom of speech continue to be criminalized under various laws. This further highlights the need for large-scale legislative reform on Burma's outdated legal framework. Moreover, the restrictions on independent media to gather news in Shan State Parliament and the restrictions on independent media in Arakan State, demonstrate the continued control the Government possesses over the media. AAPP urges the Government to allow freedom of expression in

CONCLUSION

order to guarantee everyone their fundamental human right to freedom of expression clearly detailed in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Law continues to be used as a major tool under the new Government for charging and sentencing activists as demonstrated by the sentencing of Lungjung Tu Raw, a consultant for the Kachin Baptist Convention, and the charging of Naing Zaw Kyi Win, a labor rights activist. The intention of the authorities is to incarcerate activists under this law with the aim of deterring other individuals from engaging in anti-government protests. AAPP recommends that the Government bring this law in line with international standards, and cease from using this law as a tool for repression.

In October, eight farmers and two land rights activists were charged and arrested for staging a ploughing protest for the recovery of their lands. Moreover, four farmers were sued for trespassing on land confiscated from them. Farmers make up a large portion of the remaining political prisoners in Burma, showcasing the fact that land confiscation is a prominent issue in Burma that remains largely unresolved. The Government must take urgent action to resolve the persistent issue of land confiscation in Burma.

The cases detailed in this month's chronology have occurred within a wider context of conflict and human rights abuses across the country. The continued violence, abuse and culture of impunity for offenders is demonstrative of Burma's need to bring domestic legislation in line with international law and to recognize and ratify various international conventions, for example the UN Convention against Torture and its optional protocol.

October also saw some promising advancements in the human rights context. Indeed, on October 6, following a recommendation made by the Parliament's Lower House calling for punitive actions against the MNHRC for its poor handling of an abuse case, four members of the MNHRC have submitted their resignation. The MNHRC is in dire need of reform to be able to fulfill its purpose. The resignation of these staff members who were directly involved in the mishandling of the case above is a positive step in achieving this end result, it is a sign the Commission is recognizing their serious flaws.

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October 4

[Corporations Sue Returning Residents for Trespass \(BNI\)](#)
[Emergency Provisions Act Abolished \(RFA/Burmese\)](#)
[Emergency Provisions Act Abolished \(Eleven/Burmese\)](#)

October 5

[Editors Released After Paying Fine \(BNI/Burmese\)](#)
[Emergency Provisions Act Abolished \(New York Times\)](#)
[Emergency Provisions Act Abolished \(VOA/Burmese\)](#)
[Emergency Provisions Act Abolished \(DVB\)](#)
[Emergency Provisions Act Abolished \(Myanmar Times\)](#)

October 8

[Protest Organizer Released After Paying Fine \(Irrawaddy/Burmese\)](#)

October 9

[Protest Organizer Released After Paying Fine \(Mizzima/Burmese\)](#)
[A Man Arrested at Thai-Myanmar Border \(Myawaddy News/Burmese\)](#)

October 11

[Editors Released After Paying Fine \(Irrawaddy/Burmese\)](#)
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[Prisoners in Myingyan Prison Protest Solitary Confinement and Restrictions on Movement \(DVB/Burmese\)](#)
[Prisoners in Myingyan Prison Protest Solitary Confinement and](#)

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[Prisoners in Myingyan Prison Protest Solitary Confinement and Restrictions on Movement \(RFA/Burmese\)](#)
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October 12

[Protest Organizer Released After Paying Fine \(Irrawaddy\)](#)
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[Prisoners in Myingyan Prison Protest Solitary Confinement and Restrictions on Movement \(7 Day Daily/Burmese\)](#)
[Shan State Parliament Discriminates between Government Media and Independent Media \(BNI/Burmese\)](#)

October 13

[49 Kachin Detained by Burma Army, Accused of KIA Links \(7 Day Daily/Burmese\)](#)
[49 Kachin Detained by Burma Army, Accused of KIA Links \(RFA/Burmese\)](#)
[NLD member arrested over hoax party letter \(Eleven/Burmese\)](#)

October 14

[49 Kachin Detained by Burma Army, Accused of KIA Links \(The Irrawaddy\)](#)
[49 Kachin Detained by Burma Army, Accused of KIA Links \(Mizzima\)](#)
[NLD member arrested over hoax party letter \(Irrawaddy/Burmese\)](#)
[Protest Organizer Released After Paying Fine \(Mizzima/Burmese\)](#)

October 16

[NLD member arrested over hoax party letter \(Eleven Myanmar\)](#)

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[Villagers Detained for Providing Aid to Kachin Independence Army \(Myanmar Times\)](#)
[Shan State Parliament Discriminates between Government Media and Independent Media \(BNI\)](#)
[Shan State Parliament Discriminates between Government Media and Independent Media \(Myanmar Times\)](#)

October 21

[49 Kachin Detained by Burma Army, Accused of KIA Links \(Myanmar Times\)](#)
[Journalists Face Restrictions in Arakan State \(Irrawaddy\)](#)
[Burma Improves Poor Rule of Law Index Ranking \(Myanmar Times\)](#)

October 24

[Sagaing marchers receive prison sentence for May protests \(Eleven/Burmese\)](#)
[Farmers and Activists Arrested in Mandalay \(RFA/Burmese\)](#)
[Farmers and Activists Arrested in Mandalay \(Eleven/Burmese\)](#)

October 25

[Sagaing marchers receive prison sentence for May protests \(Democratic Voice of Burma\)](#)
[Sagaing marchers receive prison sentence for May protests \(DVB/Burmese\)](#)

[Sagaing marchers receive prison sentence for May protests \(7 Day Daily/Burmese\)](#)
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[Activist Charged for Organizing a Peace Protest \(Naing Zaw Kyi Win's Facebook Account\)](#)

October 26

[49 Kachin Detained by Burma Army, Accused of KIA Links \(Myanmar Times/Burmese\)](#)
[Police detain key activist \(RFA/Burmese\)](#)
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[Police detain key activist \(Eleven/Burmese\)](#)

October 27

[Police detain key activist \(Eleven Myanmar\)](#)
[Police detain key activist \(7 Day Daily/Burmese\)](#)
[Police detain key activist \(DVB/Burmese\)](#)
[Police detain key activist \(RFA/Burmese\)](#)
[Police detain key activist \(Frontier Myanmar\)](#)
[Police detain key activist \(Eleven/Burmese\)](#)
[Farmers and Activists Arrested in Mandalay \(Eleven/Burmese\)](#)

October 28

[Police detain key activist \(7 Day Daily/Burmese\)](#)

[Farmers and Activists Arrested in Mandalay \(Eleven/Burmese\)](#)

October 29

[Prisoners in Myingyan Prison Protest Solitary Confinement and Restrictions on Movement \(MCN/Burmese\)](#)
[Prisoners in Myingyan Prison Protest Solitary Confinement and Restrictions on Movement \(MCN/Burmese\)](#)

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