

1. Sudanese Dinka was taken prisoner by the SPLA, beaten, and enslaved. He escaped after a month and was then arrested by government forces who accused him of being a member of the SPLA. He was beaten and held for several days. When he was released he attempted to find his family, which had fled to Khartoum because his wife had been raped by security forces when the man was in jail. He was retaken by government forces but escaped during a firefight. His entire family fled the country because both sides in the civil war were looking for him. The man was denied for material support because he had transported weapons for the SPLA under duress.

2. Somali woman's home was attacked by United Somali Congress (USC) members. They beat her husband, and when her daughter ran to her father pleading with the men to stop beating him, the men shot and killed both the woman's daughter and her husband. They blindfolded and handcuffed the woman's son, looted the house of valuables, and took her son away in a car. The woman's son was held for three months until she paid \$2,000 for his release. One week after her son was released, the attackers returned to her house, beat her and her son, raped her, and told them to leave their house. The woman and her son fled the country, but were denied resettlement because of their material support (the valuables and the ransom) to terrorism.

3. Sierra Leonean man was working as a mechanic when a group of heavily armed JUNTA men came to his house and demanded that he provide them with transportation support. He refused, but the men took over his garage and said they would kill his family if he did not help them. He worked for them for two weeks, fixing cars. After two weeks, the men took the man and some of his family to another location, but during the move, KAMAJOR men attacked and the refugee escaped with his family. The man is on hold for material support.

4. Montagnard man joined FULRO in 1975. He was arrested after only a few months and was detained for two years. After his release, he began working for FULRO again, delivering messages for them while farming his own land in the meantime. He was arrested several times, but after FULRO ceased to exist in 1992 he began working as a logger in the forest. In 1996, the man received correspondence from the U.S. requesting that he take up his old job collecting information regarding villagers that were opposed to the Vietnamese authorities. The man did as requested, but after a several more arrests he fled to Cambodia. He was put on hold for membership.

Karen Refugees:

1. Teacher: Man studied at a college in India. After his return, he became a teacher. In 1960, the Burmese government took over the school system. The man, unhappy with the Burmese government's handling of the schools, relocated to a KNU-controlled area in 1974. That same year, he joined the KNU and underwent military training. Although he was technically a KNU soldier, he was only in the auxiliary army and continued to work as an English teacher. He was never involved in any battles. When the Burmese military invaded the KNU-controlled area in 1997, he fled to Thailand with the rest of his village. His 20 year membership the KNU was the basis for his not qualifying for the waiver.

2. Husband and wife and four young children: Husband was a member of the KNLA and served as a private. He never saw any active combat, but stepped on a landmine while on routine patrol in 1982. His right foot was amputated. He was transferred and made a cook. He continued to serve as a cook until he fled Burma in 1997. He is not eligible for the waiver because of his membership in the KNLA.

3. Farmer/Gardener: Man joined KNU in 1991 as a soldier. He received basic training but never engaged in battle. His duties involved working as a cook as well as farming and garden work along the border. He is not eligible for the waiver because of his membership.

4. Adolescent soldier: Man joined the KNU in 1983 at the age of 15. He was a guard for a KNU military base, but never engaged in combat. He never carried a weapon and only performed office work as a soldier.