

TO STAND AND BE COUNTED

The Suppression of
Burma's Members of Parliament



All Burma Students' Democratic Front

In May 1990 the people of Burma voted in the country's first multi-party election in 30 years.

The ruling military regime was forced to announce the election following nation-wide anti-government demonstrations in 1988 in which the army brutally gunned down thousands of protestors.

Despite the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) imposing severe restrictions on campaigning for the election, and placing Daw Aung San Suu Kyi under house arrest, the SLORC-backed party won just two percent of the seats.

The election result was a landslide to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD), which won a staggering 81% of the seats.

However following the election, the SLORC refused to hand over power and instead began a systematic campaign of repression against Members of Parliament (MPs) from the NLD and other opposition parties.

Since the 1990 election, the SLORC, renamed the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), has banned more than 80 political parties, forced from office more than a quarter of NLD MPs and jailed 78 MPs, more than 40 of whom remain in prison.

To Stand And Be Counted: The Suppression of Burma's Members of Parliament

examines the fate of Burma's Members of Parliament elected to office in the May 1990 election. It includes 30 detailed tables, 16 maps and biographies of all 485 MPs.

The book is an important reminder of the SLORC/SPDC's brutal repudiation of political freedom in Burma, and of the sacrifices the elected representatives have made in the struggle for democracy and human rights. •

To Stand And Be Counted

**The Suppression of Burma's
Members of Parliament**

ALL BURMA STUDENTS' DEMOCRATIC FRONT
Documentation and Research Centre

**To Stand And Be Counted:
The Suppression of Burma's Members of Parliament**

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Cover design by Min Kyaw Khaing

*This book is dedicated to all those elected to Parliament
in Burma in 1990 who have since been forced from office,
intimidated, jailed, tortured and killed in their fight for
democracy for the country and people they represent.*

Foreword

The military coup in 1962 conceived tyranny and ended traditional regard for law in Burma. That was the year the military abolished the Parliamentary Democracy system and tyrannised the representatives elected by the people. Many of the representatives were given long prison terms and the others were persecuted to keep them politically inactive.

Today, 36 years later, nothing has changed. The demise of the military's disastrous Burma Socialist Programme brought on by the nation-wide uprising in 1988 gave the military a chance to redeem itself for the excesses of 1962. But, the generals opted not to.

Even though it was forced by the people to hold multi-party elections to restore democracy in 1990, the generals until today has refused to honour the election result. Instead, they have resolved to decimate the election winning party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), and its followers.

The release of this book to coincide with the eighth anniversary of those multiparty elections on May 27, 1998 is both astute and timely. Today, the generals are once again trying to hold another election to legitimise military rule. This book should help inform the international community that the problem in Burma is not because of the lack of elections but for the lack of will to honour election results.

Today, the international community has stood firm against the Burmese military for its human rights violations. If its track record is any indication, new elections will not change the attitude of the Burmese military. The only guarantee a new election can give is legitimacy to the generals to crush dissent with greater impunity.

For if elections truly matter, there is already an election-winning party committed to work with and for the people, including the military.

Dr. Sein Win
Prime Minister
National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB)

Preface

On May 27, 1990, with all political power in the hands of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), a national election was held to select members for a new *Pyithu Hluttaw*. The National League for Democracy won an overwhelming victory while the National Unity Party - the party backed by the military - was soundly defeated. Thirty years earlier, the military also was in power and held an election to select members for a new parliament. Then, the Clean AFPFL, later called the Pyiduangsung Party, won and the Stable AFPFL - the party backed by the military - lost by a large margin. The difference between the two elections was that following the earlier one, the elected members were seated and popular democratic rule was restored; in the 1990 election, the military ignored the vote of the people, retained power and spent the time since then harassing and intimidating, arresting and murdering the successful candidates of the NLD as they sought to erase the election from the memory of the peoples of Burma and the world at large.

But the election will not be forgotten either by the peoples of Burma or the attentive public abroad. Despite SLORC's tactics of isolating the party's Secretary General and demeaning her in the press, of harassing the men and women who stood for election by exerting pressure upon them to resign from the party and give up their claims to represent the electorate in a new *Pyithu Hluttaw* the party continues to exist and its elected representatives stand ready to take up the offices denied to them for the past eight years.

New events both in and outside of Burma overlay those of the past and memories fade. It is the hope of the military that the election of May 27, 1990 will become an historic event which has no currency in the present or the future. With rumors circulating both in Rangoon and beyond that the military rulers are readying a new constitution and preparing to hold new elections, it is their hope that this will erase the past with focus on the political future they plan for the nation.

They can only succeed if the nation loses its collective memory of the past. But that will not happen so long as the NLD remains resolute and organizations such as the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) keep the memory of the past alive.

With the publication of this book, recounting the stories of the men and women who were elected in 1990 and their fate since that event, the memories of the past will be brought sharply into focus.

Let all those who have forgotten the immediate past and who have accepted SLORC's effort to erase it from memory read these few pages and be

reminded that men and women took seriously their mandate to serve in the restoration of democracy; that some have given their lives for that cause, others have been brutalized while still others remain steadfast in the commitment to fulfill their elected obligations despite the threats to their lives and reputations for believing that the election stood for change and they were in the frontline of the struggle to achieve it.

All of us, who believe in the right of the people to govern themselves without coercion and threats, are indebted to the authors of this volume for reminding us, once again, who these people were and what sacrifices they made for this cause. Its truth stands in clear rebuttal to the propaganda of SLORC and the military's belief that the people have short memories and really don't care about political freedom and human dignity.

Dr. Josef Silverstein
Professor Emeritus
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Acronyms

AFO	Anti Fascist Organisation
AFPFL	Anti Fascist People's Freedom League
ALD	Arakan League for Democracy
BDA	Burma Defence Army
BIA	Burma Independence Army
BSPP	Burma Socialist Programme Party
CNLD	Chin Nation League for Democracy
CPB	Communist Party of Burma
DOKNU	Democratic Organisation for Kayan National Unity
DP	Democracy Party
GOSDA	Graduates and Old Students' Democratic Association
KIO	Kachin Independence Organisation
KNLD	Kamans National League for Democracy
KSNLD	Kayah State All Nationalities League for Democracy
KSNC	The Kachin State National Congress for Democracy
KSNO	Karen State National Organisation
LNDP	Lahu National Development Party
LA	Liberated Area
MKNSO	Mro or Khamsi National Solidarity Organisation
MNDF	Mon National Democratic Front
MP	Member of Parliament
MPP	Mara People's Party
NCGUB	National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma
NDPHR	National Democratic Party for Human Rights
NHRPP	Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party
NLD	National League for Democracy
NUF	National United Front
NUP	National Unity Party
PBF	Patriotic Burmese Force
POCL	Patriotic Old Comrades League
PND	Party for National Democracy
PVF	People's Volunteer Force
SLORC	State Law and Order Restoration Council
SNLD	Shan Nationalities League For Democracy
SSKDP	Shan State Kokang Democratic Party
TNLD	Ta-ang (Palaung) National League for Democracy
UDLD	Union Danu League for Democracy
UNDP	Union National Democracy Party
UNLD	United Nationalities League for Democracy
UPNO	Union Pa-O National Organisation
ZNC	Zomi National Congress

Terms and Abbreviations

Advocate	A lawyer qualified to work up to the High Court
aka	Also known as
Capt.	Captain
Col.	Colonel
Daw	Honorific for adult females
Dr.	Doctor
Ethnic Hluttaw	Chamber of Nationalities
Gen.	General
Higher-Grade	
Pleader	A lawyer qualified to work up to divisional courts
Ind.	Independent
Kyat	Burmese currency
Lt.	Lieutenant
Maj.	Major
<i>Pyithu Hluttaw</i>	Parliament/National Assembly
Quarter	Section of a township
Rtd.	Retired
<i>Tatmadaw</i>	Armed Forces
Standard	Education level attained at school - Primary School is first to fourth standard, Middle School is fifth to eighth standard, and High School is ninth and tenth standard
U	Honorific for adult males
Ward	Section of a quarter

Notes About Usage

Spelling

There is no standard method of transcribing Burmese, Shan, Mon, Karen and other languages of Burma into the Roman alphabet. This publication predominantly uses established English spellings. The following are some alternate spellings.

Ayeyarwady Irrawaddy	Bago	Pegu
Kayin	Karen	Magway
Myanmar	Burma	Tanintharyi
Yangon	Rangoon	Tenasserim

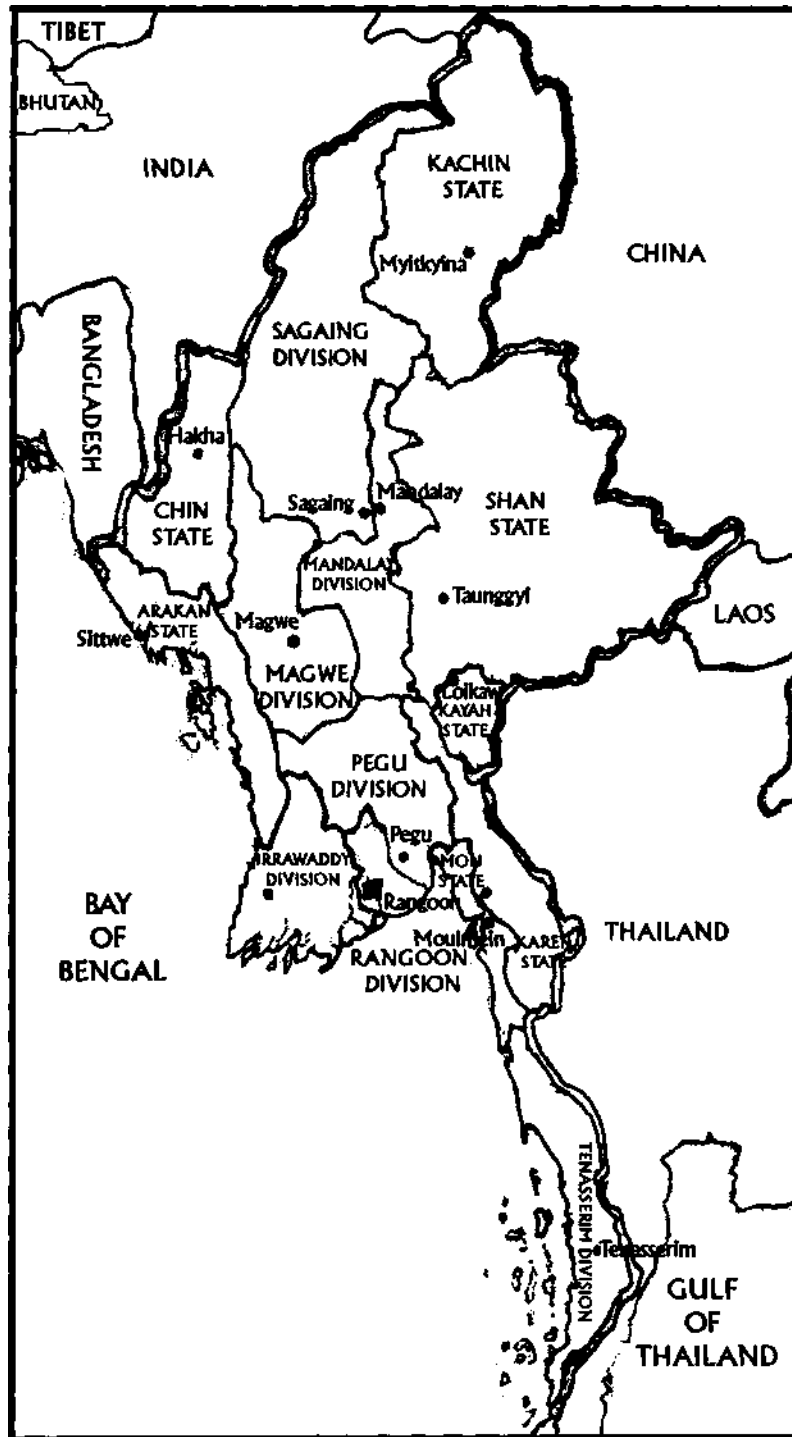
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BURMA



Introduction

In 1990 the people of Burma were given the first opportunity in 30 years of military rule to choose their own government. Nearly three-quarters of the country's eligible voters turned out for the historic election which the military was forced into holding following the bloody massacres of pro-democracy supporters during the 1988 anti-government demonstrations.

The election result was a landslide victory to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's party the National League for Democracy (NLD). This was achieved in spite of widespread restrictions imposed on the NLD by the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC)¹, which included the house arrest of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Unwilling to hand over power, the SLORC began a systematic campaign of repression against opposition Members of Parliament (MPs). Over the past eight years these elected representatives have been intimidated, forced into exile, jailed, tortured and killed, as well as being forced to resign as Members of Parliament or dismissed as MPs by the Election Commission (see Table 1).

The SLORC and its Military Intelligence Service (MIS) have imposed severe restrictions on MPs undertaking political activity and have systematically attempted to invalidate the 1990 election result. Out of all the MPs, the SLORC has particularly targeted those from the NLD. All the MPs who are in prison, who have been dismissed by the Election Commission or who have been forced to resign as MPs are all from the NLD. The SLORC's campaign against NLD MPs has included the use of arbitrary and repressive laws, which fail internationally accepted standards and contravene international civil and political rights.

The SLORC and the Election Commission have also targeted independent MPs and representatives from other pro-democracy parties. Many of these MPs have been disqualified for a variety of reasons and many parties have also been banned outright. The resolution on Myanmar (Burma) at the 54th session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in April 1998, stated that the Commission:

Expresses its deep concern: That the Government of Myanmar still has not

¹ The SLORC changed its name to the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) on 15 November 1997, and the former top four SLORC leaders retained their positions with the SPDC. In referring to the current regime this publication uses the term SLORC/SPDC.

Table 1.

Overview of the Current Situation of		Burma's MPs		
Situation of the Members of Parliament (MPs)	National League for Democracy (NLD)	Other Opposition Parties & Independents	National Unity Party (NUP)*	Total
MPs Dismissed by the Election Commission	66	0	0	66
MPs forced to resign from Parliament	46	0	0	46
MPs whose party has been banned	0	48	0	48
MPs whose election win has been overturned	0	3	0	3
MPs in exile	11	9	0	20
MPs currently under detention	42	0	0	42
MPs who have died	16	4	0	20

*SLORC-backed party

implemented its commitment to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the democratic elections of 1990, while noting that the absence of respect for the rights pertaining to democratic governance is at the root of all major violations of human rights in Myanmar.²

Historical Background

Burma is a nation of some 47 million people where eight main languages are spoken as well as more than 100 minority dialects. The Burmans comprise the largest ethnic group, believed to number about 30 million, and the other seven major ethnic groups are the Karen, Shan, Kachin, Mon, Chin, Karenni and the Arakanese. Although Burma has immense natural resources such as teak, oil and gas, precious stones and gold, it is economically one of the poorest countries in the world.

The British colonised what is today known as Burma in 1886 and ruled the region as part of India. Prior to World War II the Japanese secretly pledged to

² United Nations Commission on Human Rights resolution on Myanmar (Burma), 20 April 1998, page 4.

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bring freedom to Burma and trained 30 Burmans (known as the Thirty Comrades) to form the nucleus of an army to oust the British. During the war the Japanese drove the British out, but failed to bring independence to Burma. An anti-Japanese coalition called the Anti Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL), was then formed to fight with the British against the Japanese. General Aung San, one of the Thirty Comrades and the father of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, led the AFPFL and the Burmese Army to victory over the Japanese. Plans were subsequently drawn up for independence from Britain, which was finally achieved on 4 January 1948. However, prior to independence in 1947 Gen. Aung San was tragically assassinated.

Burma's period of parliamentary democracy lasted only 14 years from 1948-1962. In 1958 the ruling AFPFL split into two factions and Prime Minister U Nu recommended that Gen. Ne Win step in as head of a caretaker government. Sixteen months later elections were held and U Nu once again became Prime Minister. Under the 1947 constitution, major ethnic groups had the right to secede from the Union of Burma ten years after independence and establish their own state. Citing the threat of secession by Shan State and economic problems, Gen. Ne Win staged a military coup on 2 March 1962, ending Burma's brief period of democracy. The U Nu government was toppled and Gen. Ne Win established a Revolutionary Council of 17 senior military officers to rule the country as a dictatorship.

Under the Revolutionary Council, Parliament was dismissed, the independent courts were replaced and a hierarchy of councils reaching the village level was formed. The Revolutionary Council set out *The Burmese Way to Socialism* in April 1962 which outlined goals to improve the standard of living, end unemployment and expand production. However within a few years after the nationalisation of industry, exports declined, there were shortages of basic commodities and the standard of living fell. In July 1962 a major student demonstration was staged at Rangoon University against the new Revolutionary Council. The regime brutally suppressed the protest killing more than 100 students and injuring hundreds more.

The Revolutionary Council established the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) in July 1962 as a cadre organisation, and later expanded the BSPP into a mass organisation still under the direct control of the military. Power was transferred from the Revolutionary Council to the BSPP in March 1974 in a controlled election. The people of Burma could vote for members of the first BSPP government but all candidates were hand picked by the party. Through the election Burma's military leaders transferred power to themselves as civilians, with Gen. Ne Win, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, becoming U Ne Win, chairman of the BSPP and President of the new Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

From 1974-1988 the BSPP ruled Burma as a one-party state. In this period the nation's economic problems grew, and in 1987 the United Nations declared Burma a Least Developed Country (LDC). During this time there were a number of anti-BSPP protests by students, workers and monks. These protests included a demonstration at the funeral of former United Nations Secretary-General U Thant during which Rangoon University campus was stormed and some 4,000 people

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were jailed. In 1987, the BSPP demonetised three units of currency with no warning and no offer of replacement. As a result, more than 70 percent of Burma's currency became worthless and demonstrations followed in Rangoon and Mandalay.

In March 1988, further demonstrations against the BSPP began in Rangoon over the killing of students by riot police. Anti-BSPP demonstrations continued over the coming months and on 23 June U Ne Win and other senior BSPP leaders resigned and Sein Lwin, known as 'the Butcher', took control. A general strike was then called for 8 August 1988. On that day tens of thousands of people of all ages and from all walks of life took to the streets to vent their discontent at the lack of a multi-party political system and at human rights violations by the BSPP authorities. That night in Rangoon, troops fired into the demonstrators killing hundreds and the next day the demonstrations resumed and more people were shot dead.

With demonstrations continuing and the regime concerned at the seriousness of the situation, Sein Lwin was replaced with a civilian, Dr. Maung Maung. However with protests growing, the military staged a coup on 18 September 1988 and established the State Law and Order Restoration Council or SLORC, which comprised 19 senior military figures. The SLORC cited the need to restore law and order to Burma as a result of the widespread demonstrations and immediately began to suppress the popular movement. Despite the overwhelming sense of change throughout the country and calls for a multi-party democracy, the SLORC responded brutally to the protests by firing into crowds of demonstrators killing hundreds more people. Protestors were massacred across the country and troops killed an estimated 10,000 people nation-wide in an attempt to quell the popular movement. At the same time, the SLORC stated that it would hold multi-party elections after restoring 'law and order', and 'peace and tranquillity' to the country. Following the SLORC crackdown, many thousands of students and pro-democracy supporters who participated in the August demonstrations fled to neighbouring countries with the majority fleeing to the Thai-Burma border. It was in these border areas where student groups joined with ethnic forces in an armed struggle against the SLORC.

From 1989-1997 the SLORC announced cease-fire agreements with 18 of the armed ethnic groups. Prior to its fall in 1995, the opposition base at Manerplaw on the Thai-Burma border was cited as a powerful sign of unity between ethnic forces, prominent exiled dissidents and democratic groups such as the NLD-LA (Liberated Area), the All Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF) and the Democratic Party for New Society (DPNS). It was at Manerplaw where MPs elected in the 1990 election formed the exiled National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB) with the full support of ethnic and democratic groups.

By the end of 1995, most of the armed ethnic organisations had signed cease-fire agreements with the SLORC, including the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO) and the New Mon State Party (NMSP), with the notable exception of the Karen National Union (KNU). These cease-fires were an attempt by the SLORC to

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erode the unity between the democratic groups and the ethnic forces. The SLORC has also used these agreements as a justification for not transferring power to the elected representatives, and to attempt to prevent an alliance that may arise between democratic groups, led by the NLD, and ethnic groups in a future tripartite dialogue with the regime.

Restricted Campaigning: The Lead Up to the Election

On 23 June 1988, the BSPP announced in response to continuing protests that a referendum would be held to determine whether or not the people of Burma wanted a multi-party political system. Following further mass demonstrations in August, the BSPP declared on 11 September that it would hold a multi-party general election, and it subsequently announced the formation of an Election Commission. Three days after the SLORC seized power it issued a Declaration defining the Election Commission's powers and responsibilities and endorsed the Commission as the official body responsible for supervising the election process. All the Commission's members were former senior BSPP figures.

However, in the lead up to the 1990 election, the SLORC introduced measures to restrict the activities of pro-democracy parties to ensure that the SLORC-supported National Unity Party (NUP) would secure power. The SLORC stated before the election that they would hand over power to the elected representatives. However, the SLORC had to first constrain pro-democracy parties to ensure an NUP victory, and this was achieved through various means including martial law, forced relocation of NLD supporters and severe restrictions on campaigning.

Martial law was first declared in the Rangoon area on 21 June 1988 as a result of anti-government demonstrations. The martial law that prevailed in Burma during the 1990 election campaign was intended to restrict freedom of association and freedom of expression and prevent parties from gaining public support. In most cases, martial law was enforced against pro-democracy parties while the NUP was not subject to its restrictions.

Under martial law, a curfew applied from 8 p.m. (later 10 p.m.) to 4 a.m., and forbade public gatherings of five or more people. All election campaign activities, such as meetings or gatherings, were governed by the SLORC's Declaration 3/90, dated 23 February 1990, which forbade:

gathering, walking, marching in procession, chanting slogans, delivering speeches, agitating, and creating disturbances on the streets by a group of five or more people regardless of whether the act is intended to create disturbances or committing of a crime or not.

In June 1989, the SLORC reminded people of the martial law provisions at a time when Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was conducting NLD campaign trips across the country.

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The SLORC also introduced rules in which political parties and independent candidates wanting to organise campaign activities had to apply for official permission seven days prior to the planned event. In the application form to the SLORC, candidates had to provide the location, date and duration of the campaign activity, as well as the names of those who were to deliver speeches and the name of the applicant. The SLORC could withdraw permission for the activity if they considered it to be a threat to 'peace and law and order'. Specific restrictions on campaigning included defamation of the SLORC, defamation of the army and preventing the army from performing their duties.

Although political parties and individuals were allowed to publish election manifestos or programs, the SLORC censored such publications. Control was maintained through the 1962 Printers and Publishers Registration Act, which allows the regime to censor any publication. The SLORC was therefore able to strictly control freedom of expression throughout the election campaign. During the 1990 election campaign, political parties were permitted to use the state-owned media, either television for ten minutes or radio for 15 minutes. To use the media, political parties had to apply to the authorities and enclose their script, which was subject to editing. Independent candidates were given no access to the media.

In an attempt by the SLORC to reduce the number of NLD voters in a particular area, the regime forcibly relocated NLD supporters from their homes prior to the 1990 election. International human rights organisations such as Human Rights Watch/Asia and Amnesty International expressed their concern over the relocations in which citizens were taken from their homes in Rangoon and moved to satellite towns. Many of those relocated were from constituencies where the NLD was known to be very strong, such as from Bahan Township where Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was to stand for election.

During the election campaign on 20 July 1989, the SLORC placed NLD General Secretary Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and NLD Chairman U Tin Oo under house arrest to further restrict the party's activities. They were both charged under Article 10 (a) of the *State Protection Act* which is used by the regime to arbitrarily arrest and detain people if it believes they have committed or are about to commit an act against the sovereignty, security and peace of the State. U Tin Oo was subsequently sentenced to three years imprisonment and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was not released until six years later in July 1995.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was to run as a candidate in Bahan 1 constituency in Rangoon, however rival candidate U Laban Graung of the SLORC-backed NUP challenged her nomination. As a result, on 15 January 1990 the Rangoon Division Election Sub-Commission disqualified Daw Aung San Suu Kyi from standing as a candidate on the grounds that she had had contact with armed organisations. Following the decision, the SLORC deployed additional armed troops on the streets of Rangoon apparently to deter protests by her supporters. The NLD did not replace Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's nomination to Bahan 1 constituency in protest against what it considered to be the unfairness of the decision. Instead, U Htun Hlaing of the Democracy Party (DP) successfully contested the constituency against

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U Laban Graung.

The Election Commission opted for the plurality electoral system for the 1990 election, which is also known as 'first past the post'. This system favours parties with a major nation-wide following and tends to exclude smaller parties from representation. The plurality system would therefore help a big, established nation-wide political party, such as the SLORC's NUP. The SLORC expected that the NUP, with the advantage of the resources and membership lists inherited from the BSPP, would gain a majority of votes in many constituencies and emerge with a majority of seats.

On 27 September 1988, the SLORC promulgated the *Political Parties Registration Act* under which political parties registered with the Election Commission. Although the registration period was only five months, a total of 236 parties registered with the Commission.

However, not all of these parties contested the election. Some were dummies, established by major political groups that expected they would be politically restricted and not able to contest the election. The SLORC also de-registered a total of 143 political parties prior to the election because they were unable to contest at least three constituencies.

The Election Commission made a controversial decision regarding the registration of the NUP, which greatly discredited the Commission in the eyes of the pro-democracy parties and their supporters. Six parties, including the NLD, directed complaints to the Commission that the NUP was illegally using funds and resources that belonged to the former BSPP for its election campaign. According to the *Political Parties Registration Act*, any party who directly or indirectly receives money, buildings, vehicles or property that belong to the state may not be entitled to register for the election. However, the Election Commission dismissed the complaint and showed for the first time that it was making decisions not as an independent body but more as an agent of the SLORC.

The restrictions placed on political parties by the SLORC, including the denial of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly, constituted major obstacles to the adoption of well-defined campaign programs. Political parties were crippled by the draconian regulations, which prevented almost all forms of political activity, and these restrictions were accompanied by systematic intimidation and harassment by the MIS. In addition, while the NUP had access to ample funds and facilities, the pro-democracy parties faced a severe lack of money and resources.

The SLORC expected that holding the election under these conditions would bring the NUP to victory. This confidence was reflected in a public statement by SLORC Chairman Gen. Saw Maung prior to the election in which he said that the military would transfer power to the elected representatives immediately after the poll. However, many had raised the question of how and when the SLORC would transfer power and the NLD and other parties were concerned since the *Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law* of 31 May 1989 (see Appendix V) contained no reference to the transfer of power.

NLD Landslide: The 1990 Election Result

The ballot on 27 May 1990 was generally regarded as free and fair despite the restrictions placed on campaigning for the election. Of Burma's 40 million people in 1990, some 15.1 million voted in the election, a turn out of more than 72 percent of eligible voters.

In the end, 93 parties contested the election, with only six contesting more than 300 of the 485 constituencies³. Some 2,380 candidates contested the election. One-third of all candidates were retired government servants, 23 percent were either doctors or lawyers and another 40 percent were civilians from other backgrounds.

The NLD succeeded in gaining 392 of the 485 seats, or about 81 percent of total seats with approximately 61 percent of the vote. The SLORC-backed NUP won only 10 seats. Only two other parties succeeded in gaining 10 seats or more - the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD) gained 23 seats and the Arakan League for Democracy (ALD) won 11 seats. Some 27 parties won at least one constituency and there were six independents elected to Parliament (see Table 2). Of the 485 Members of Parliament, 15 were women (see Table 3).

Circumventing the Truth: Invalidating the Election Result

The military had no intention to transfer power to the NLD, and their first step was to secure their own role in the new political system and invalidate the 1990 election result. One method of invalidating the result has been for the Election Commission to dismiss elected representatives as MPs. The SLORC has also intimidated and threatened MPs into resigning, while forcing others into exile and sentencing many MPs to long prison terms.

Two months after the election in July 1990, elected representatives from the NLD met in Gandhi Hall in Rangoon to adopt a provisional constitution and discuss the issue of the transfer of power. On the eve of the meeting, the SLORC issued Declaration 1/90 (see Appendix IV) which stated that it held power under martial law, that it was not bound by any constitution, and that it would hold on to power until it had ensured that a sufficiently strong constitution was in place. The Declaration stated that the duties of the elected representatives were merely to draft a state constitution. The SLORC's aim with Declaration 1/90 was to indefinitely delay the transfer of power to the MPs. Following the issue of the Declaration, the SLORC began a new wave of arrests which were mainly of elected representatives and party members from the NLD.

³ There were officially 492 constituencies, however some of these were not under the SLORC's control but under the control of ethnic forces, and consequently only 485 candidates were elected to Parliament.

Table 2.
Distribution of Seats

Party	Acronym	Number of Seats Won (Total 485)	Percentage of Seats Won (Total 99.6)
National League for Democracy	NLD	392	80.8
Shan Nationalities League For Democracy	SNLD	23	4.7
Arakan League for Democracy	ALD	11	2.3
National Unity Party	NUP	10	2
Independents		6	1.2
Mon National Democratic Front	MNDF	5	1
National Democratic Party for Human Rights	NDPHR	4	0.8
Chin Nation League for Democracy	CNLD	3	0.6
The Kachin State National Congress for Democracy	KSNC	3	0.6
Party for National Democracy	PND	3	0.6
Union Pa-O National Organization	UPNO	3	0.6
Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity	DOKNU	2	0.4
Kayah State All Nationalities League for Democracy	KSND	2	0.4
Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party	NHRPP	2	0.4
Ta-ang (Palaung) National League for Democracy	TNLD	2	0.4
Zomi National Congress	ZNC	2	0.4
Democracy Party	DP	1	0.2
Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association	GOSDA	1	0.2
Kamans National League for Democracy	KNLD	1	0.2
Karen State National Organization	KSNO	1	0.2
Lahu National Development Party	LNDP	1	0.2
Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization	MKNSO	1	0.2
Mara People's Party	MPP	1	0.2
Patriotic Old Comrades League	POCL	1	0.2

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Shan State Kokang Democratic Party	SSKDP	1	0.2
Union Danu League for Democracy	UDLD	1	0.2
Union National Democracy Party	UNDP	1	0.2
United Nationalities League for Democracy	UNLD	1	0.2

Table 3.

Name	Party	State/ Division	Remarks
Daw Sein Tin	NLD	Kachin	Forced to resign
Nan Khin Htwe Myint	NLD	Karen	Under detention
Daw May Hnin Kyi	NLD	Mandalay	
Daw Ohn Kyi	NLD	Mandalay	Dismissed as MP
Daw Khin Htay Kywe	NLD	Mon	
Daw Tin Saw Oo	NLD	Mon	Died
Daw Hla Hla Moe	NLD	Pegu	
Daw San San Win	NLD	Rangoon	Dismissed as MP
Daw San San	NLD	Rangoon	Under detention, dismissed as MP
Dr. May Win Myint	NLD	Rangoon	Under detention
Daw San May	NLD	Rangoon	Dismissed as MP
Daw Khin Aye Myint	NLD	Rangoon	
Daw Hse Hse	NLD	Sagaing	
Daw Khin San Hlaing	NLD	Sagaing	Dismissed as MP
Daw May Phyo	NLD	Shan	

Recognizing SLORC's intention, elected representatives of the NLD from all over Burma secretly held three meetings in Mandalay Division (see U Ba Bwa, page 134) and selected a number of them to leave for the Thai-Burma border to form a government in exile with the help of the ethnic resistance forces. The National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB) was subsequently formed at Manerplaw on the Thai-Burma border in December 1990 with Dr. Sein Win as Prime Minister.

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The National Convention

In January 1993, the SLORC convened a National Convention to draft a new state constitution. Although Declaration 1/90 clearly stated that the elected representatives would draft the constitution, of the 702 delegates at the National Convention only 99 were elected in the 1990 election and the rest were hand picked by the SLORC. The SLORC permitted the NLD to have 88 MPs at the Convention and five other party representatives. As a result, the Convention clearly has no legitimacy in drafting a state constitution.

The SLORC declared six objectives of the National Convention, one of which was to ensure that the *Tatmadaw* (the armed forces) had a leading role in Burma's future politics. The SLORC also proposed 104 principles that were all adopted by the Convention. These included ones in which military appointees would make up 25 percent of the membership of Parliament and that presidential candidates must have a military background.

On 27 November 1995, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other NLD leaders sent a letter to the SLORC asking for the proceedings of the National Convention to be liberalised to allow free discussion. This was rejected by the SLORC and the NLD began a boycott of the Convention on 28 December 1995. The SLORC subsequently expelled the NLD from the National Convention. A constitution has not yet been drafted, and no one knows when the Convention will complete its work. The Convention has been postponed and restarted by the military on five separate occasions and was last postponed on 31 March 1996. As of June 1998 the SLORC, renamed the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), has shown no sign that the National Convention will be reconvened. In 1996 the SLORC passed a law that prohibits anyone from drafting a constitution or discussing a constitution outside the National Convention. This law is clearly intended to prevent NLD MPs from drafting a new constitution.

MPs Dismissed from Parliament

In June 1991 the SLORC announced the *Law Amending the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law* (see Appendix V), which empowers the Election Commission to dismiss any MP who is proven guilty of an offence by a court and then ban him or her from running in future elections. The original *Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law* of 1989 did not empower anyone to make amendments to it with regard to the annulment of elected representatives.

Under this amended law, the Election Commission has dismissed elected representatives as MPs and banned them from future elections after the SLORC has arrested and charged them under the regime's various repressive laws. One MP, U David Hla Myint of Irrawaddy Division, was tried and convicted of an offence of flying the NLD flag at the same height as the Myanmar flag. On 14 August 1991, the Election Commission dismissed U David Hla Myint as an MP and banned him from running in elections for ten years. The Commission stated that this action was taken against U David Hla Myint because he had been 'convicted by a court under Article 6 of the *State Flag Law*' and had 'been found to have

committed an offence relating to moral turpitude⁴.

Since December 1990 the Election Commission has dismissed 66 MPs found guilty of an offence and banned them from running in future elections (see Table 4). Fifty-five of these MPs were dismissed and banned in accordance with the *Law Amending the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law*. The Election Commission dismissed and banned the remaining 11 MPs under the original 1989 *Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law* for election violations including having connections with armed groups and attempting to form a provisional government. For instance, most of the MPs in Table 4 were charged and imprisoned for their participation in a meeting held on 20 September 1990 in Mandalay in which NLD MPs discussed the formation of a

Table 4.

MPs Dismissed from Parliament by the Election Commission (all NLD)

Name	State/ Division	Dismissal Date	Remarks
U Hla Pe	Mandalay	26.12.1990	Died in Thailand, former NCGUB Minister
U Bo Hla Tint	Mandalay	26.12.1990	NCGUB Minister
U Thein Oo	Mandalay	26.12.1990	NCGUB Minister
UTunOo	Pegu	26.12.1990	Former NCGUB Minister
U Than Kywe	Pegu	26.12.1990	Former NCGUB Minister, returned to Burma
U Win Ko	Sagaing	26.12.1990	Died in China, former NCGUB Minister
U Khin Maung Thein	Sagaing	18.1.1991	
U Maung Maung Aye	Mandalay	21.2.1991	NCGUB Minister
U Than Sein	Sagaing	21.2.1991	Works for NCGUB
Dr. Tint Swe	Sagaing	21.2.1991	NCGUB Minister
U Myint Maung	Irrawaddy	30.4.1991	NCGUB Minister
U Hla Oo	Pegu	30.4.1991	Former NCGUB Minister
Dr .Maung Maung Kyaw	Rangoon	14.8.1991	
U David Hla Myint	Irrawaddy	16.8.1991	
U Mahn Myaing Aye	Karen	25.11.1991	

⁴ Amnesty International, Union of Myanmar (Burma), Arrests and Trials of Political Prisoners, Jan-July 1991, page 52.

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Daw San May (aka Shwe Ku May Hnin)	Rangoon	25.11.1991	
U Ohn Kyaing	Mandalay	2.12.1991	Under detention
U Kyaw Min	Irrawaddy	10.12.1991	Under detention
U Mya Win	Irrawaddy	10.12.1991	Under detention
U Saw Win (aka U Kyaw Zaw Lin)	Magwe	10.12.1991	Under detention
U Soe Thein (aka Maung Wuntha)	Pegu	10.12.1991	Under detention
U Kyi Maung	Rangoon	10.12.1991	
U Maung Maung Latt	Rangoon	10.12.1991	
U Hla Than	Rangoon	10.12.1991	Under detention
U Bo Maung	Sagaing	10.12.1991	
U Myo Aung	Tenessarim	10.12.1991	
U Chit Tin	Magwe	18.12.1991	
Daw Khin San Hlaing	Sagaing	18.12.1991	
U Kyaw Thwin	Rangoon	18.12.1991	
U Khin Maung Swe	Rangoon	18.12.1991	Under detention
U Tin Htut	Irrawaddy	20.12.1991	In Australia
U Win Hlaing	Mandalay	20.12.1991	
U Chan Aye (aka Maung Susan)	Mon	20.12.1991	
U Soe Nyunt	Rangoon	20.12.1991	
Dr. Soe Lin	Mandalay	23.12.1991	
U Sein Hla Oo	Rangoon	23.12.1991	Under detention
Daw San San	Rangoon	23.12.1991	Under detention
Daw San San Win	Rangoon	23.12.1991	
U Saw Hlaing	Sagaing	23.12.1991	
U Saw Victor Clyde	Karen	25.11.1991	
Dr. Zaw Myint	Irrawaddy	27.12.1991	Under detention
Dr. Zaw Myint Maung	Mandalay	27.12.1991	Under detention
U Tin Aung Aung	Mandalay	27.12.1991	Under detention
U Ba Bwa	Mandalay	30.12.1991	
U Tun Aung	Pegu	30.12.1991	
U Ye Htut	Pegu	30.12.1991	
U Naing Naing	Rangoon	30.12.1991	Under detention
U Hla Tun	Rangoon	2.1.1992	Under detention
U Tha Saing	Rangoon	2.1.1992	
U Myint Kyi	Sagaing	2.1.1992	Under detention

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Dr. Myint Naing	Sagaing	2.1.1992	Under detention
U Aung San Myint	Magwe	6.1.1992	
Daw Ohn Kyi	Mandalay	6.1.1992	
U Thein Tun	Pegu	6.1.1992	
U Thaung Myint	Sagaing	6.1.1992	
U Maung Maung Myint	Mandalay	8.1.1992	
U Aung Kyi Nyunt	Mon	8.1.1992	
U Saw Chit Than	Karen	9.1.1992	
U Khin Maung Kyi	Magwe	9.1.1992	
U Tin Aye	Mandalay	9.4.1992	
U Khin Maung Tun	Rangoon	9.4.1992	
U Hla Pe	Tenessarim	9.4.1992	
U Maung Maung	Irrawaddy	11.4.1992	
U Khin Maung Win	Pegu	11.4.1992	
Col. Thiha Thuya Soe			
Thein (Rtd)	Sagaing	11.4.1992	
<u>U Ohn Maung</u>	<u>Shan</u>	<u>11.4.1992</u>	

provisional government. Some of these MPs are still in prison having been handed heavy sentences, while others have served their jail terms. Many of those who have been banned from running in elections for the next ten or 15 years are well-known pro-democracy politicians who, if not banned, would be easily re-elected.

MPs Under Detention

In a January 1998 report, the UN Special Rapporteur on Burma, Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah, stated that arbitrary arrest and detention is widespread in Burma simply because there are laws that allow such violations. He concluded:

...the absence of an independent judiciary, coupled with a host of executive orders criminalising far too many aspects of normal civilian conduct, prescribing enormously disproportionate penalties and authorising arrest and detention without judicial review or any other form of judicial authorisation, leads the Special Rapporteur to conclude that a specific percentage of all arrests and detentions in Myanmar are arbitrary when measured by generally accepted international standards.

The SLORC has particularly targeted NLD MPs with arbitrary arrest and detention. The regime has also consistently prosecuted NLD MPs and members without access to legal counsel, with no time or facilities to prepare a defence and without being permitted to call any witnesses. In February 1998, Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint, an MP from Karen State, was arrested and detained for alleged obstruction of government officers while on her way to the NLD head office in Rangoon to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Union Day. Her trial began within

Table 5.
MPs Currently Under Detention (all NLD)*

Name	State/ Division	Date of Imprisonment	Prison Sentence and Remarks
U Ohn Kyaing	Mandalay	7.9.1990	17 years
U Win Hlaing	Mandalay	24.10.1990	10 years, dismissed as MP
U Naing Naing	Rangoon	25.10.1990	10 years, dismissed as MP
U Mya Win	Irrawaddy	-.10.1990	25 years, dismissed as MP
Dr. Zaw Myint	Irrawaddy	-.10.1990	25 years, dismissed as MP
U Hla Tun	Rangoon	-.10.1990	25 years, dismissed as MP
Dr. Myint Naing	Sagaing	-.10.1990	25 years, dismissed as MP
U Tin Aung Aung	Mandalay	-.11.1990	25 years, dismissed as MP
Dr. Zaw Myint Maung	Mandalay	-.11.1990	32 years, dismissed as MP
U Saw Win	Magwe	1991	11 years, dismissed as MP
U Sein Hla Oo	Rangoon	1.5.1992	7 years, dismissed as MP
U Khin Maung Swe	Rangoon	1.5.1992	7 years, dismissed as MP
U Kyi Myint	Rangoon	11.8.1993	20 years, dismissed as MP
U Kyaw Min	Irrawaddy	21.5.1996	Not sentenced, dismissed as MP
U Soe Thein (aka Maung Wuntha)	Pegu	21.5.1996	Not sentenced, dismissed as MP
U Do Htaung	Sagaing	-.5.1996	7 years
U Khun Myint Tun	Mon	-.5.1996	7 years
U Kyaw Khin	Shan	3.6.1996	10 years
Dr. Aung Khin Sint	Rangoon	23.7.1996	12 years
U Hla Min	Tenasserim	19.11.1996	7 years
U Saw Oo Reh	Kayah	29.11.1996	10 years
Dr. Than Aung	Rangoon	21.2.1997	-
U Thein Zan	Magwe	24.2.1997	Not sentenced, dismissed as MP
U Nyunt Hlaing	Magwe	24.2.1997	Not sentenced
U Saw Lwin	Irrawaddy	-.2.1997	2 years
Dr. Hla Win	Irrawaddy	-.2.1997	-
Daw San San	Rangoon	28.10.1997	25 years
Dr. Than Nyein	Rangoon	10.12.1997	7 years
Dr. May Win Myint	Rangoon	10.12.1997	7 years
Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint	Karen	10.2.1998	3 years

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Dr. Myo Nyunt	Irrawaddy	-	7 years
U Hla Myint	Irrawaddy	-	-
U Min Swe	Irrawaddy	-	3 years
U Hsan Myint	Irrawaddy	-	-
U Tin Aung	Irrawaddy	-	-
Dr. Tin Min Htut	Irrawaddy	-	-
U Kyaw Myint	Irrawaddy	-	-
U Kyin Thein	Karen	-	7 years
U Chit Htwe	Magwe	-	Dismissed as MP
U Kyaw Tin	Magwe	-	-
Dr. Aye Zan	Mon	-	-
U Maung Maung Latt (aka Dr. Hlaing Ni)	Rangoon	-	-

*The Table includes only those MPs who are still under detention. It does not include those who have been detained and subsequently released.

three days of her arrest and she was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

On 28 October 1997, the SLORC arrested Daw San San, an MP from Rangoon, along with two other NLD MPs. Daw San San was charged under Article 5 (j) of the *1950 Emergency Provision Act* on 10 December 1997 and was given six years imprisonment. The SLORC/SPDC then attempted to force Daw San San to promise to end her political activities. When she refused she was charged under the *Official Secrets Act* for doing an interview in mid-1997 with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) which was critical of the regime. According to the SLORC/SPDC she was not sentenced under this charge, however her prison term was increased to 25 years for breaking the conditions of her early release from prison in 1992 in which she agreed to stop her involvement in politics.

Daw San San was of one more than 40 political prisoners who were granted a conditional early release from prison in 1992 under Declaration 11/92. The SLORC released the prisoners with the condition that they end their involvement in politics. Since then the SLORC/SPDC has re-arrested nearly all of those freed under this conditional and selected amnesty, including five NLD MPs - U Sein Hla Oo, U Khin Maung Swe, Dr. Aung Khin Sint (all Rangoon Division), U Kyaw Min (Irrawaddy Division) and U Soe Thein (Pegu Division).

In another case, Dr. Zaw Myint Maung, a political activist and MP from Mandalay Division, was first sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for attending the meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government. This sentence was later extended by another seven years for producing a magazine about Rangoon University while in prison. In such cases it is evident that the SLORC has instructed the courts to increase prison terms for MPs considered dangerous to the regime.

The complete prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is embodied in Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of

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Human Rights. However torture is an integral part of the interrogation of political prisoners in Burma and two Members of Parliament - U Tin Maung Win and U Hla Than - are known to have died in custody as a result of torture (see Table 12). U Tin Maung Win was arrested in October 1990 and died in Insein Prison on 18 January 1991 as a result of injuries sustained under torture by the MIS. U Hla Than had been in Insein Prison for nearly six years when he died in August 1996 after being tortured by jail authorities and the MIS. He had been diagnosed as carrying the HIV/AIDS virus, which is widespread in Burma's prisons due to the lack of sterile needles used by prison doctors.

The SLORC has used a range of repressive and arbitrary laws to gain convictions against NLD MPs and other pro-democracy supporters. The 42 NLD MPs currently in prison, as listed in Table 5, were charged under one or more of the repressive laws listed below which are all in contravention of international civil and political rights standards.

1. *Penal Code Article 122(1)*. This is defined as high treason and carries the maximum penalty of death. Many political activists, including MPs such as U Kyaw Thwin (Rangoon Division), U Khin Maung Swe (Rangoon Division) and U Hla Htun (Rangoon Division) have received long sentences of between 10 and 25 years under this law. Most of the MPs who participated in the meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government were also sentenced under this law (see U Ba Bwa, page 134).
2. *1950 Emergency Provision Act*. Most opposition members are sentenced under Article 5 (j) that states that any person who 'infringes upon the integrity, health, conduct and respect of State military organisations and government employees', 'spreads false news about the government', or 'disrupts the morality or the behaviour of a group of people' shall be sentenced to seven years in prison, fined or both. This law is widely used for the arbitrary detention of MPs and pro-democracy supporters. Anyone breaching provisions of Articles 2, 3 and 4 of this law can be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. When the NLD planned to hold its sixth election anniversary celebrations in May 1996, some 300 NLD members and MPs were arrested under this Act.
3. *1961 Restriction and Bond Act*. This Act is intended to restrict the movement of criminals. Many NLD members and MPs have been forced to sign bonds under this law that restrict their movement to the local area.
4. *1975 State Protection Act*. A person can be charged under this Act if there are reasons to believe that he or she has committed or is about to commit any act which infringes upon the sovereignty, security and peace of the State. The Act was amended in August 1991 and the maximum term of imprisonment was increased from three to five years. The law is used by the regime to carry out arbitrary arrests, and both Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and U Nu have been charged under Article 10 (a) of the Act.
5. *Official Secrets Act*. This constitutes the offence of handing over classified state documents of national interest to unauthorised persons and is an infringement on freedom of expression. NLD Vice-Chairman U Kyi Maung was charged under this law and sentenced to three years imprisonment. He was later

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dismissed as a Member of Parliament. Within the first week of April 1998, Daw San San, an NLD MP from Rangoon Division, was charged under this law and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for conducting interviews with international media.

6. *1962 Printers and Publishers Registration Act*. This act is intended to ban people from exercising freedom of expression and carries a maximum seven-year jail term and/or a fine of up to 30,000 kyat. The Act has been used mainly for censorship of authors, editors, publishers and distributors and to blacklist writers deemed critical of the government. U Saw Oo Reh, an NLD MP from Kayah State, was accused of writing and distributing a booklet about internal problems in Kayah State and the causes of the civil war. He was charged under this law and sentenced to seven years imprisonment.
7. *1985 Video Act*. Those involved in making, copying or distributing even amateur videos of NLD rallies and western news reports on Burma can be imprisoned for up to three years under this law. U Kyaw Khin, an NLD MP from Shan State, was charged under this law for copying and distributing videos made by foreign media and was sentenced to three years jail. U Win Htein, one of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's aides, compiled an anti-government video and was sentenced to three years imprisonment under this law and given another seven years under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*.
8. *Unlawful Associations Act*. Under this Act, a person can be imprisoned for up to five years if found guilty of being a member of, contributing to, or receiving or soliciting contributions towards any association which encourages or aids persons to commit acts of violence or intimidation. This law has been used extensively since the BSPP era to restrict freedom of association and the SLORC/SPDC continue to use it against MPs. In December 1996, NLD MP U Saw Oo Reh was accused of financially supporting the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) and was charged under this Act and given three years jail.

MPs Forced to Resign

The SLORC has intimidated and threatened 46 NLD MPs into resigning from Parliament. This method of attempting to reduce the number of MPs is preferred by the regime because, in comparison to the outright dismissal of MPs, it is less open and public and therefore avoids international condemnation. Since 1992 most of the politically active *NLD MPs* have been forced to resign (see Table 6).

The authorities threatened U Maung Kwin Aung, an MP from Arakan State, to resign from Parliament and after he refused to do so, he and members of his family were arrested and charged with criminal offences. In another case, U Thein Zan, an MP from Magwe Division, was threatened and intimidated by MIS officers to resign as an MP while he was in prison. As a result, U Thein Zan submitted a letter of resignation to the Election Commission, which subsequently announced his resignation on 7 January 1998.

Although the circumstances surrounding the resignations of many other NLD MPs are not known, it is understood the SLORC/SPDC has forced them to resign

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Table 6.

MPs Forced to Resign from Parliament (all NLD)

Name	State/ Division	Date of resignation	Remarks
U Than Tun	Sagaing	28.2.1992	Under detention
U Hla Saw Oo	Mandalay	7.6.1996	
U Yu Gan	Rangoon	7.6.1996	
U Chit Khin	Shan	7.6.1996	
Dr. Aung Bo	Sagaing	7.6.1996	
Dr. Sit Tin	Irrawaddy	9.6.1996	
U Seinn Maung	Mandalay	11.6.1996	
U Han Tha Myint	Sagaing	11.6.1996	
U Tint Lwin	Mandalay	12.6.1996	
U Tint Lwin	Pegu	13.6.1996	
U Ne Oo	Rangoon	13.6.1996	
U Myo Myint	Mandalay	16.6.1996	
Dr. Aung Khin	Sagaing	21.6.1996	
U Soe Maung	Pegu	24.6.1996	
Dr. Kyin Thein	Mon	1.7.1996	
U Sai Aung Than	Shan	1.7.1996	
U Than Maung	Mon	5.7.1996	
U Khin Maung Than	Magwe	9.7.1996	
U Kyee Maung	Sagaing	18.7.1996	
U Chit Khaing	Sagaing	27.8.1996	
Dr. U Hlaing	Shan	13.9.1996	
U Ngin Thang	Chin	30.9.1996	
Dr. Zaw Win	Sagaing	30.9.1996	
U Tha Soe	Irrawaddy	28.10.1996	
Dr. Sein Myint	Irrawaddy	4.11.1996	
U Saw Oo Reh	Kayah	28.11.1996	
U Win Kyaing	Irrawaddy	12.12.1996	
U Aung Tin	Kayah	13.1.1997	
U Boe Thin	Kayah	13.1.1997	
U Thaung Yi	Irrawaddy	21.1.1997	
U Maw Ni	Magwe	11.2.1997	
Daw Sein Tin	Kachin	22.2.1997	
Dr. Thaung Tin	Mandalay	25.2.1997	
U Saw Tun Lwin	Karen	5.3.1997	

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U Pu Htwe	Kachin	17.3.1997	
U Tin Ohn	Pegu	21.3.1997	
U Kyaw Win	Sagaing	8.5.1997	
U Than Kywe	Rangoon	18.6.1997	
U Nay Win	Arakan	24.7.1997	
U Tin Gyi	Arakan	5.8.1997	
U Maung Maung Myint	Mandalay	14.8.1997	
U Ba Nyein	Sagaing	20.8.1997	
U Tun Yi	Arakan	22.8.1997	
Dr. Khin Maung Swe	Sagaing	25.8.1997	
U Thein Zan	Magwe	7.1.1998	Under detention
U Aung Htoo	Magwe	15.2.1998	

through the use of threats and intimidation. The NLD has made a list of the methods the SLORC/SPDC has used to pressure party members and MPs to resign. These include the following: threats to confiscate property such as land and houses; threats to ban the right to education, medical care, the right to travel and to enter the monkhood; forcing NLD members and MPs to sign resignation forms prepared by the authorities; forcing NLD members and MPs to resign when they cannot repay government loans; intimidation by deploying security forces around the homes of NLD members and MPs; and threats to charge NLD members and MPs under the 1950 *Emergency Provision Act* when they refuse to go to forced labour camps (see Appendices I and II).

One very common method used by the SLORC/SPDC is to threaten to ruin the business of an elected representative or deny education and other government services to his or her family. Many NLD MPs are lawyers or doctors and in many cases their licences are either not renewed by the authorities or are cancelled before they are due to expire. The SLORC/SPDC and the MIS therefore create an environment in which an MP faces danger or severe difficulties if he or she refuses to resign.

Parties Banned

Of the 93 parties that took part in the 1990 election, only 10 remained legal by the end of March 1992. The Election Commission banned a total of 12 political parties while the SLORC banned the others through Declarations. Of the 10 parties that currently remain, only seven actually won seats in the 1990 election⁵.

The political parties banned by the Election Commission include significant

⁵ Two banned parties have recently been re-formed in exile. The Chin National League for Democracy (CNLD), was re-formed on 19 October 1997 (see Dr. Zahle Tang, Chin State), and on 12 February 1998 the United Nationalities League for Democracy (Liberated Area) (UNLD-LA) was formed.

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parties such as the League for Democracy and Peace (LDP) led by former Prime Minister U Nu; the Democratic Party for New Society (DPNS), which had the second largest membership after the NLD; and the Party for National Democracy (PND) led by Dr. Sein Win, a cousin of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the Prime Minister of the NCGUB.

The 48 MPs whose parties were banned by the SLORC and Election Commission have either resigned as MPs or have become independents (see Table 7). The reasons given by the authorities for banning these 83 parties were either that the parties had insufficient membership; that their leadership had only a few members or was composed of relatives and close friends; that their branches numbered less than five; that they had no clear manifesto; or that they failed to adhere to the country's laws.

The NLD has expressed its concern that the SLORC/SPDC has been trying to dissolve NLD branches across the country. If these branches number less than five, the NLD can be dissolved according to rules set down by the regime prior to the 1990 election.

Table 7.

MPs Whose Party Has Been Banned

Name	Party	State/ Division	Remarks
Dr. Htun Aye	ALD	Arakan	NCGUB Minister
U Maung Myint	ALD	Arakan	
U Tun Win	ALD	Arakan	
U Saw Mra Aung	ALD	Arakan	
U Aung Hla Zan	ALD	Arakan	
U Pru Sein Oo	ALD	Arakan	
U Ba Than	ALD	Arakan	
U Saw Tun Sein	ALD	Arakan	
U Aung Tun Sein	ALD	Arakan	
U Tha Noe	ALD	Arakan	
U San Tun (aka Lu Pru)	ALD	Arakan	
U Committee K Taikwell	CNLD	Chin	
Dr. Zahle Tang	CNLD	Chin	
U Shein Pe Ling	CNLD	Chin	Dismissed as MP NCGUB Minister
U R.P Thaung	DOKNU	Karen	
U Khun Marko Ban	DOKNU	Shan	
U Htun Hlaing	DP	Rangoon	
U Maung Maung Aung	GOSDA	Rangoon	

Introduction

U Shwe Ya	KNLD	Arakan	
U Khin Maung Cho	KSNDL	Kayah	
U Victor Lay	KSNDL	Kayah	
U G Bawn Hlan	KSNCN	Kachin	
U Oo Byit Tu	KSNCN	Kachin	Voluntarily resigned
U Zau Ein	KSNCN	Kachin	Voluntarily resigned
U Saw Htun Pe	KSNO	Karen	
Nai Thaung Shein	MNDF	Karen	
Nai Khin Maung	MNDF	Mon	
Dr. Kyi Win	MNDF	Mon	
Nai Htun Thein	MNDF	Mon	
Dr. Min Soe Lin	MNDF	Mon	
U Yo Ok	MPP	Chin	
U Kyaw Min (aka Marmuad Shaoshu Arnolgula Haud)	NDPHR	Arakan	
U Tin Maung (aka Nur Ahmed)	NDPHR	Arakan	
U Ebrahim (aka U Chit Lwin)	NDPHR	Arakan	
U Fazul Ahmed	NDPHR	Arakan	Died
U Khapo Kailon	NHRPP	Sagaing	
U Dwe Pawt	NHRPP	Sagaing	
U Hla Maung	POCL	Karen	
U Thein Oo	PND	Pegu	
Dr. Sein Win	PND	Pegu	NCGUB Prime Minister, dismissed as MP
U Soe Win	PND	Pegu	
U Ai Yi (aka U Hla Han)	TNLD	Shan	
U Htun Kyaw	TNLD	Shan	
U Myint Than	UDLD	Shan	
U Aung Thein	UNDP	Shan	
U Htaung Kho Htan	UNLD	Sagaing	
U Fu Cin Shing Thang	ZNC	Chin	In exile
U Tan Tang Lian Pau	ZNC	Chin	

Table 8.
Current Status of Political Parties that Contested the 1990 Election*

Party Name	Seats won	Status
National League for Democracy (NLD)	392	Operating
Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD)	23	Operating
Arakan League for Democracy (ALD)	11	Banned by the Election Commission on 6.3.1992
National Unity Party (NUP)	10	Operating
Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF)	5	Banned by the SLORC on 18.3.1992
National Democratic Party for Human Rights (NDPHR)	4	Banned by the SLORC on 18.3.1992
Chin National League for Democracy (CNLD)	3	Banned by the SLORC on 18.3.1992
Kachin State National Congress for Democracy (KSNCD)	3	Banned by the Election Commission on 6.3.1992
Party for National Democracy (PND)	3	Banned by the Election Commission on 20.12.1990
Union Pa-O National Organization (UPNO)	3	Operating
Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity (DOKNU)	2	Banned by the SLORC on 13.2.1992
Kayah State All Nationalities League for Democracy (KSNLD)	2	Banned by the SLORC on 18.3.1992
Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party (NHRPP)	2	Banned by the SLORC on 18.3.1992
Ta-ang (Palaung) National League for Democracy (TNLD)	2	Banned by the SLORC on 13.2.1992
Zomi National Congress (ZNC)	2	Banned by the SLORC on 11.3.1992
Democracy Party (DP)	1	Banned by the SLORC on 11.3.1992
Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association (GOSDA)	1	Banned by the SLORC on 11.3.1992
Kamans National League for Democracy (KNLD)	1	Banned by the SLORC on 11.3.1992
Karen State National Organisation (KSNO)	1	Banned by the SLORC on 27.11.1991

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Lahu National Development Party (LNDP)	1	Operating
Mara People's Party (MPP)	1	Banned by the SLORC on 11.3.1992
Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organisation (MKNSO)	1	Operating
Patriotic Old Comrades League (POCL)	1	Banned by the SLORC on 11.3.1992
Shan State Kokang Democratic Party (SSKDP)	1	Operating
Union Danu League for Democracy (UDLD)	1	Banned by the SLORC on 13.2.1992
Union Nationals Democracy Party (UNDP)	1	Banned by the SLORC on 18.3.1992
United Nationalities League for Democracy (UNLD)	1	Banned by the SLORC on 11.3.1992
All Burma Democratic People's Power Organisation	0	Banned by the SLORC on 22.1.1992
All Burma National Progressive Democracy Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
All Burma United Youths Organisation	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Amyothar Party(AP)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 8.1.1992
Anti-Communist, Anti-Socialist, Anti-Totalitarian Free Democracy League	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL)	0	Disbanded on 1.1.1992
Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (Original) (HQ)	0	Banned by the Election Commission on 2.2.1992
Arakan Nationalities Democracy Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 8.1.1992
Arakan People's Democratic Front	0	Banned by the Election Commission on 13.5.1991
Burma United Democratic Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 8.1.1992
Democratic Allies League (DAL)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 22.1.1992
Democratic Front for National Reconstruction (Union of Burma)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 13.2.1992
Democratic Human Rights Party	0	Disbanded on 19.8.1991
Democratic Labor Party (Burma)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Democratic League for the National Races of Shan State	0	Banned by the SLORC on 13.2.1992

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Democratic Party for New Society (DPNS)	0	Banned by the Election Commission on 6.12.1991
Democratic People's League (DPL)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Free People League of Burma	0	Disbanded on 27.1.1992
Indigenous Race Collaboration Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 22.1.1992
Inn - Tha National Organization	0	Disbanded on 27.6.1991
Kachin National Congress (KNC)	0	Disbanded on 27.11.1991
Karan National Congress for Democracy	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Kokang Democracy and Unity Party	0	Operating
Leading Strength of National Realism Centre	0	Banned by the Election Commission on 25.6.1991
League of Democratic Allies (LDA)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 8.1.1992
League for Democracy and Peace (LDP)	0	Banned by the Election Commission on 4.2.1991
League of Peasant's Unions (LPU)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 13.2.1992
Lisu National Solidarity (LSN)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 18.3.1992
National Ethnic Reformation Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
National Peace and Democracy Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 22.1.1992
National Peace Party (NPP)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 22.1.1992
National Politics Front (Youth)	0	Banned by the Election Commission on 6.2.1991
National Progressive Youth of Burma	0	Banned by the SLORC on 13.2.1992
Patriotic Youth Organization	0	Banned by the Election Commission on 17.3.1992
Peasants' Development Party (PDP)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Peasant's Unity Organisation	0	Disbanded on 27.2.1992
People's Democratic Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 22.1.1992
People's Peasants (Union of Burma)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 22.1.1992
People's Pioneer Party (PPP)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
People Power Party (PPP)	0	Disbanded on 19.9.1990
People's Volunteer Organisation (Burma)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Shan National Development Democratic Party (Union of Burma)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Shan State Kachin Democratic Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Students and Youth League for Mayyu Development	0	Banned by the Election Commission on 18.6.1991

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The Arakan National Unity Organisation (ANUO)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 8.1.1992
The Farmer, Gadu, Ganan and Shan National Unity Democratic Headquarters	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
The Kachin State National Democratic Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 13.2.1992
The Might of New Generation Youth Front (Burma)	0	Disbanded on 9.11.1990
The Patriotic Democratic Youth Front (Burma)	0	Banned by the Election Commission on 11.2.1991
The Rakhine National Humanitarian Development Organisation	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Union of Burma AFPFL (original) (HQ)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Union of Burma Democratic Front	0	Banned by the SLORC on 8.1.1992
Union of Burma Unity Democracy League	0	Banned by the SLORC on 22.1.1992
Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women (Central HQ)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
Union of Kachin Youth Led by Kachin University Students (UKY)	0	Disbanded on 23.5.1991
Union Karen League	0	Operating
United League for Democratic Parties	0	Disbanded on 13.9.1991
Union People's Future and Democracy Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 22.1.1992
Union Stability Party (USP)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 2.2.1992
United National Congress	0	Disbanded on 30.1.1992
United Trade Union Congress (Union of Burma)	0	Banned by the SLORC on 13.2.1992
Unity and Development Party	0	Banned by the SLORC on 13.2.1992
Wa National Development Party	0	Operating
Worker's Unity Organisation	0	Disbanded on 27.2.1992
Youth Solidarity Front (Union of Burma)	0	Disbanded on 8.5.1991
Youth Unity Organisation	0	Disbanded on 27.2.1992

*Does not include the six Independents

To Stand and Be Counted

Victories Overturned

Following the 1990 election, the Election Commission has been called upon to decide a number of cases involving disputes between political parties and the legality of particular elected representatives. Five Election Tribunals were formed to handle disputes and each Tribunal was composed of three senior government officials from the SLORC administration.

These Tribunals received a total of 11 complaints from voters and candidates. Eight of these complaints were rejected due to insufficient information, while the remaining three complaints were upheld by the Tribunals (see Table 9). The SLORC approved the decisions and overturned the election victories of these three MPs. One of these constituencies, once filled by U Win Shein, remains vacant.

In the other two constituencies the complaints were lodged by NUP rivals who came in second place. The SLORC subsequently handed these two constituencies over to the NUP candidates. The expectation is that there will be more MPs whose election win is likely to be overturned in the future.

Table 9.

Independent MPs Whose Win Has Been Overturned				
Name	State/ Division	Date Overturned	Constituency Now Held By	Remarks
U Win Shein	Sagaing	4.5.1992	<i>vacant</i>	
Dr. San Aung	Irrawaddy	14.5.1992	U Thein Tim (NUP)	NCGUB Minister
U Peter Linbin	Mandalay	14.5.1992	Col. Maung Maung (Rtd) (NUP)	Former NCGUB Minister

MPs in Exile

In December 1990, The first group of MPs left the country for the Thai-Burma border and subsequently formed the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB) at Manerplaw. Some of those who went into exile have since returned to Burma (see Table 11).

A number of exiled MPs are based in India as well as in Thailand and others have settled in other countries, (see Table 10) while some 10 exiled MPs are currently serving as Ministers in the NCGUB. On 15 May 1996, a group of 14 exiled MPs formed the Members of Parliament Union (MPU) on the Thai-Burma border, which works with the NCGUB to promote democracy in Burma and the results of the 1990 election.

The USDA: A New Political Base

In September 1993 the SLORC began to form a new organisation to succeed the NUP. While active and retired military officers had dominated the BSPP and the NUP, the SLORC sought to change this. Consequently, the Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA) was formed as a social organisation, and not as a political party, and its membership is open to both civil servants and army personnel. As a social organisation, the USDA is not subject to the same restrictions as political parties, although the USDA has the potential to develop as a state-

Table 10.
MPs in Exile

Name	Party	State/ Division	Country/ Remarks
U Tha Noe	ALD	Arakan	NCGUB Minister, India
Dr. Zahle Tang	CNLD	Chin	NCGUB Minister, Thailand
U Khun Marko Ban	DOKNU	Shan	NCGUB Minister, Thailand
U Liam Ok	Ind.	Chin	USA
Dr. San Aung	Ind.	Irrawaddy	NCGUB Minister, Thailand
U Peter Linbin	Ind.	Mandalay	Dismissed as MP, USA.
U Daniel Aung	LNDP	Shan	Australia
U Tin Htut	NLD	Irrawaddy	Dismissed as MP, Australia
U Teddy Buri	NLD	Kayah	NCGUB Minister, Thailand
U Bo Hla Tint	NLD	Mandalay	Dismissed as MP, NCGUB Minister, USA.
U Maung Maung Aye	NLD	Mandalay	Dismissed as MP, NCGUB Minister, Thailand.
U Thein Oo	NLD	Mandalay	Dismissed as MP, NCGUB Minister, Thailand
U Maung Maung Latt	NLD	Mon	Thailand
U Tun Oo	NLD	Pegu	Dismissed as MP, Thailand
U Hla Oo	NLD	Pegu	Dismissed as MP, Thailand
U Than Sein	NLD	Sagaing	Dismissed as MP, India
Dr. Tint Swe	NLD	Sagaing	Dismissed as MP, NCGUB Minister, India
U Bo Thaung	NLD	Sagaing	India
Dr. Sein Win	PND	Pegu	Dismissed as MP, NCGUB Prime Minister, USA.
U Fu Cin Shing Thang	ZNC	Chin	India

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sponsored vote-gathering machine should the SLORC/SPDC at some time call another election.

However, membership to the USDA is not voluntary. Civil servants have had to join the organisation in order to keep their jobs and in some cases the authorities have signed up entire villages into the USDA without the villagers' consent. In November 1996, USDA officials collected the identification cards of the families of Lei Pyin village in Sagaing Division, and filled out USDA membership forms for each villager. To the surprise of the villagers, these new memberships were then presented at a local USDA membership ceremony⁶.

In November 1996, senior USDA leader and the current SLORC/SPDC Minister of Culture, U Win Sein, delivered a speech to USDA members and told them to kill Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. The USDA has also carried out attacks on NLD members and leaders, including an attack on Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's motorcade in November 1996. The USDA is therefore viewed more as a government-sponsored terrorist group that carries out actions against pro-democracy leaders and supporters, particularly those from the NLD.

The Question of Fresh Elections

The SLORC has attempted to invalidate the result of the 1990 election and create a new political system in which the military can retain control. The National Convention is working towards the creation of a military-based political system while other authorities, such as the Election Commission, are working to invalidate the 1990 election result. The SLORC/SPDC will call new elections when it believes it has invalidated the 1990 election and is confident it can control the result of a

Table 11.

Former Exiled MPs Who Have Returned to Burma

Name	Party	State/ Division	Remarks
U Myint Maung	NLD	Irrawaddy	Dismissed as MP
U Kyaw Maung	NLD	Kachin	
U N. Nan Gam	NLD	Kachin	
U Maphang Hsin	NLD	Kachin	
U Kyar Mya	NLD	Kachin	
U Yaw Hsi	NLD	Kachin	
U Myint Aung	NLD	Magwe	
U Than Kywe	NLD	Pegu	

⁶ See ABSDF, Letters to a Dictator, page 130.

Introduction

new ballot. When the SLORC reconstituted itself into the SPDC in November 1997, one of its stated purposes was to 'ensure the emergence of an orderly or disciplined democracy'.

In the National Convention the SLORC has proposed a presidential system of government through indirect election for the presidency via an electoral college. With this system of government it would be easier for the regime to control an election result. The SLORC/SPDC dare not allow a popular vote for the presidency as they know the result would not be favourable to them. The regime's preference of an indirect election for key political posts, such as the president, is merely to avoid a direct popular vote.

To secure power, the SLORC and the Election Commission have ensured that popular civilian political leaders are banned from running in future elections.

Table 12.
MPs Who Have Died

Name	Party	State/ Division	Date of death	Remarks
U Mya Maung	NLD	Kachin	16.6.1990	Died in prison
U Sao Tha Tint	SNLD	Shan	26.9.1990	
U Tin Maung Win	NLD	Rangoon	18.1.1991	
U Maung Maung Gyi	NLD	Pegu	8.2.1991	
U Si Maung	NLD	Irrawaddy	30.3.1991	
U Sai Kyaw Sein	SNLD	Shan	19.4.1991	
U Maw	NLD	Mandalay	5.7.1991	
U Soe Nyunt	NLD	Tenasserim	10.11.1991	
U Sein Tun	NLD	Pegu	3.5.1992	
U Fazul Ahmed	NDPHR	Arakan	8.7.1992	
U Tim Tin	SNLD	Shan	7.9.1992	
U Khin Maung Aye	NLD	Sagaing	5.9.1992	
U Win Ko	NLD	Sagaing	1.11.1992	
Dr. Ohn Maung	NLD	Shan	11.10.1994	Died while NCGUB Minister
U Hla Pe	NLD	Mandalay	16.6.1993	Died while NCGUB Minister
U Mya Lay	NLD	Pegu	15.7.1995	Died in prison
Col. Kyi Win (Rtd)	NLD	Irrawaddy	11.10.1995	
U Hla Than	NLD	Rangoon	2.8.1996	
Daw Tin Saw Oo	NLD	Mon	14.3.1997	
Lt. Col. Chit Khaing (Rtd)	NLD	Mandalay		

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With the possibility of future elections, restrictions against political parties can be expected to continue with freedom of expression, freedom of association and election campaigning still strictly prohibited. In a resolution on Burma at the 54th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in April 1998, the Commission called on the Government of Myanmar

To take urgent and meaningful measures to ensure the establishment of democracy in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990 and, to this end, to engage immediately and unconditionally in substantive dialogue with the leaders of political parties, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and with leaders of ethnic groups, with the aim of achieving national reconciliation and restoration of democracy, and to ensure that political parties and non-governmental organizations can function freely.⁷

Because it will be difficult for the SLORC/SPDC to deny the results of a future popular election, the regime is constructing an electoral system in which they have an immense control. Under these circumstances, any new election with such extreme restrictions will be totally undemocratic and unrepresentative.

⁷ United Nations Commission on Human Rights resolution on Myanmar (Burma), 20 April 1998, page 5.

Recommendations

That the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC):

1. Abide by the 1990 election result and the will of the people of Burma and immediately transfer power to the elected representatives.
2. Reinstate all political parties that have been banned and allow political parties to freely operate and undertake their activities with freedom of expression and freedom of association.
3. Cease the dismissal of elected representatives from Parliament, and reinstate those Members of Parliament already dismissed.
4. Cease intimidation of elected representatives and forcing Members of Parliament to resign, and reinstate those MPs already forced to resign.
5. Unconditionally release all political prisoners from detention, and cease all forms of torture of prisoners as outlawed in Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
6. Abolish the National Convention, which is unrepresentative and has no legitimacy in drafting a state constitution.
7. Respect and comply with the United Nations Commission on Human Rights resolution of 20 April 1998, and implement the United Nations General Assembly resolution 52/137.

Members of Parliament

ARAKAN STATE

Land area:	36,778 sq. kms
Industries:	Rice, cotton, jute, coconut, gas, oil, coal and timber
Population:	2.28 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Arakan, Myo, Chin, Burman
Constituencies:	26
Voters in 1990:	1,278,716

**BAY
OF
BENGAL**

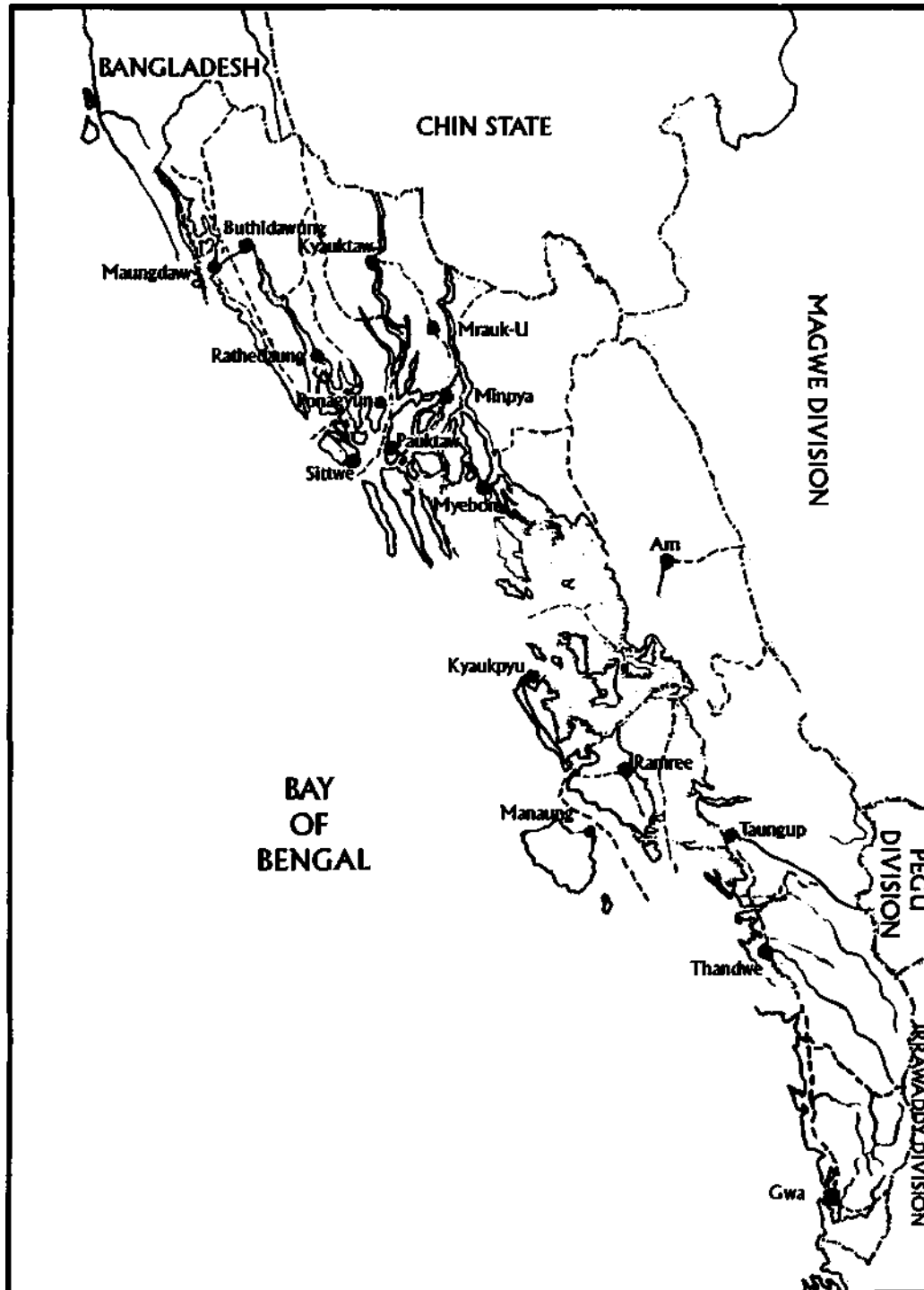


Table 13.
Arakan State MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U Nay Win	NLD	Am	Forced to resign
U Kyaw Min (aka Marmaud Shaoshu Arnolgula Haud)	NDPHR	Buthidaung 1	Party banned
U Tin Maung (aka Nur Ahmed)	NDPHR	Buthidaung 2	Party banned
U Nyi Pu	NLD	Gwa	
U Hsan Maung	NLD	Kyaukpyu 1	
U Tin Gyi	NLD	Kyaukpyu 2	Forced to resign
Dr. Tun Aye	ALD	Kyauktaw 1	Party banned
U San Tha Aung	MKNSO	Kyauktaw 2	
U Thein Maung	NLD	Manaung	
U Ebrahim (aka U Chit Lwin)	NDPHR	Maungdaw 1	Party banned
U Fazul Ahmed	NDPHR	Maungdaw 2	Passed away, party banned
U Maung Myint	ALD	Minbya 1	Party banned
U Tun Win	ALD	Minbya 2	Party banned
U Saw Mya Aung	ALD	Mrauk-U 1	Party banned
U Aung Hla Zan	ALD	Mrauk-U 2	Party banned
U Phyu Sein Oo	ALD	Myebon	Party banned
U Ba Than	ALD	Pauktaw 1	Party banned
U Saw Tun Sein	ALD	Pauktaw 2	Party banned
U Aung Tun Sein	ALD	Ponnagyun	Party banned
U Mya Maung	NLD	Ramree	
U Maung Kywin Aung	NLD	Rathedaung 1	
U Tha Noe	ALD	Rathedaung 2	NCGUB Minister, party banned
U Shwe Ya	KNLD	Sittwe 1	Party banned
U San Tun (aka U Lu Pru)	ALD	Sittwe 2	Party banned
U Kyaw Khaing	NLD	Taungup	
U Tun Yi	NLD	Thandwe	Forced to resign

Arakan State

Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: U Nay Win
Constituency: Am
Date of Birth: 1946
Place of Birth: Am
Parents: U Ne Oo and Daw Ma Thaung

The Election Commission announced on 24 July 1997 that U Nay Win had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Nay Win attended Am High School from 1963-1979 and studied Psychology at university, graduating in 1984.

Name: U Nyi Pu
Constituency: Gwa
Date of Birth: 10 April 1955
Place of Birth: Rakhine Gwin Village
Parents: U Tun Pe and Daw Mya Oo

U Nyi Pu is the Secretary of Gwa Township NLD. He graduated in Law from Rangoon University in 1983 and after working as a security guard from 1978-1988 he served as a Clerk at the Land Transport Department.

Name: U Hsan Maung
Constituency: Kyaukpyu 1
Date of Birth: 11 November 1926
Place of Birth: Kyaukpyu
Father: U Tha Tun San

U Hsan Maung attended Kyaukpyu State High School, passing Tenth Standard in 1946. He then joined the air force and later the army, and was awarded Best Cadet at Hmawbe Officer Training School in 1952. He worked as a Special Officer of the Human Settlement and Housing Development Department and, in his position as

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Lieutenant Colonel, was also the Commander of Light Infantry Battalion 107 from 1969-1986.

Name: U Tin Gyi
Constituency: Kyaukpyu 2
Father: U Saw Tun Oo

The Election Commission announced on 5 August 1997 that U Tin Gyi had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Tin Gyi took part in the August 1988 pro-democracy uprising and is currently the Treasurer of the Kyaukpyu Township NLD. He studied at Kyaukpyu Municipal School until he reached Seventh Standard, and when the Japanese troops arrived during World War II he worked as a Japanese translator. He joined a Military Police battalion in 1945 and the battalion later went underground to join the rebel movement against the new independent government. He abandoned the rebel movement in 1950.

Name: U Thein Maung
Constituency: Manaung
Date of Birth: 1951
Father: U Ngan Htee Aung

U Thein Maung is the Secretary of the Manaung Township NLD. He boycotted the National Convention along with other NLD representatives on 28 December 1995. He joined the NLD after the 1988 pro-democracy uprising.

Name: U Mya Maung
Constituency: Ramree
Date of Birth: 4 July 1938
Parents: U Phoe Tin and Daw Saw Mya Oo

U Mya Maung is a member of the Arakan State NLD Organising Committee and the Chairman of Ramree Township NLD. He finished school at Ramree State High School in 1958 and for the next 30 years, until 1988, he worked as a middle school teacher for the Education Department. U Mya Maung was Chairman of the Provisional Civil Administration during the 1988 pro-democracy uprising and also acted as a chairman of a strike committee.

Name: U Maung Kywin Aung
Constituency: Rathedaung 1
Date of Birth: 4 December 1944
Place of Birth: Myinkan Nyaung Village, Rathedaung
Parents: U Kyaw Zan Aung and Daw Hla Naw Oo

U Maung Kywin Aung is the Secretary of Rathedaung Township NLD. The SLORC pressured him to resign from the NLD, however when he refused the authorities charged him and his family with criminal offences. It is not known what has happened to the family since.

U Maung Kywin Aung left school when he reached Ninth Standard and currently works as a trader. He was also a part of the NLD boycott of the SLORC's National Convention on 28 December 1995.

Name: U Kyaw Khaing
Constituency: Taungup
Date of Birth: 23 May 1923
Place of Birth: Taungup
Parents: U Aung Ba and Daw Hlaing

U Kyaw Khaing studied at school until he passed Tenth Standard. He was in charge of Taungup Township security during the August 1988 demonstrations.

Name: U Tun Yi
Constituency: Thandwe
Date of Birth: 17 September 1947
Parents: U Ohn Pe and Daw Sein Ei

The Election Commission announced on 22 August 1997 that U Tun Yi had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Tun Yi is a member of the NLD Central Committee and was part of the mass NLD boycott of the SLORC's National Convention in December 1995.

He graduated from Rangoon University with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Mathematics and was the head of the Land Surveying Directorate Department in Rangoon from 1969-1981. U Tun Yi also worked as a surveyor for the United Nations Development Program in Fiji from 1981-1985, and from 1985-1989 he worked as a specialist surveyor in Burma.

Arakan League for Democracy (ALD)

Name:	Dr. Tun Aye
Constituency	Kyauktaw 1
Date of Birth	10 January 1954
Place of Birth	Auk Ywarpine Ward, Minpya
Parents:	U Thaukyar and Daw Ma Khine

Dr. Tun Aye is Secretary 1 of the ALD which the Election Commission banned on 6 March 1992. He was a student at Rangoon Medical Institute when he became involved in the June 1975 demonstration and the BSPP government imprisoned him for 140 days. He then continued his studies and received a medical degree in 1980. Dr. Tun Aye worked at the North Okkalapa Hospital, Rangoon, and then for the Kyauktaw Co-operative Clinic from 1981-1989.

Name:	U MaungMyint
Constituency	Minpya 1
Date of Birth	16 November 1938
Place of Birth	Ramree
Parents:	U Nyo Chan Aung and Daw Hnin Pu

U Maung Myint is a lawyer and Chairman of the Minpya Township ALD. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from Rangoon University and worked as a medic and later as a Higher-Grade Pleader⁸.

Name:	U Tun Win
Constituency:	Minpya 2
Date of Birth:	1 October 1941
Place of Birth:	Minpya
Parents:	U Ba San and Daw Thein May

U Tun Win is a writer and has written under the pen names of Pyin Tun Win (B.A. - Da Ma Sa Riya), Tun Win (Rangoon University) and University Khine Zar Win. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree at Rangoon University and is also qualified to teach the Buddhist Scriptures. He was a part-time tutor at the Workers College in Rangoon, and also worked as the Manager of Sittwe Township Co-operative and Arakan State Co-operative.

⁸ A Higher-Grade Pleader is a person who is qualified to represent people up to divisional courts. The qualification is attained through an exam and anyone can apply. A Higher-Grade Pleader can pass another exam to become an Advocate and work up to the High Court.

Arakan State

Name: U Saw Mya Aung
Constituency: Mrauk-U 1
Date of Birth: 23 April 1908
Place of Birth: Mrauk-U
Parents: U Saw Hla Aung and Daw Than San

The SLORC banned the ALD when U Saw Mya Aung was chairman of the party. U Saw Mya Aung studied medicine until 1942 when the Japanese occupied Burma, and he received his medical degree in 1947 in Bombay, India. He served as a government worker for two years and then went to Britain for four years where he received further medical degrees.

From 1955-1963 he was the head of Mandalay Hospital, and the head of the Medical Education Department of Mandalay Medical College. U Saw Mya Aung retired from government service in 1978 and worked for two hospitals in Hong Kong from 1979-1982. He came back to Burma in 1982 and worked as a volunteer specialist at the Sanga Health Contribution Hospital and the Nuns' Hospital in Rangoon.

Name: U Aung Hla Zan
Constituency: Mrauk-U 2
Date of Birth: 19 September 1927
Place of Birth: Mrauk-U
Parents: U Chit Saw Oo and Daw San Tha Phyu

U Aung Hla Zan has a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the Institute of Economics in Rangoon. In 1952 he began working as the Principal of Kyauk Taw State High School, Arakan State, and he later worked as an Accountant for the Central Statistics Bureau.

Name: U Phyu Sein Oo
Constituency: Myebon
Date of Birth: 3 March 1934
Father: U Maung Phyu

U Phyu Sein Oo received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Burmese in 1967 and a Diploma of Education in 1978-79. He began working as a teacher in 1967 and received a medical pension in 1988.

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: U Ba Than
Constituency: Pauktaw 1
Date of Birth: 10 March 1948
Father: U Kyaw Zan Oo

U Ba Than is chairman of Pauktaw Township ALD. He passed Tenth Standard from Pauktaw Youth Evening School, and worked as a Clerk at the town's General Administrative Department and at the Pauktaw Township People's Council for 11 years. He received a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree in 1982 and he currently works as an Advocate for the High Court in Rangoon.

Name: U Saw Tun Sein
Constituency: Pauktaw 2
Date of Birth: 1 November 1957
Parents: U Tun Hla Phyu and Daw Pan Khine

U Saw Tim Sein is an Advocate at the High Court in Rangoon and is the Secretary of the ALD. U Saw Tun Sein received a Diploma of Mechanics in 1978 and a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree from Rangoon University in 1982.

Name: U Aung Tun Sein
Constituency: Ponnagyun
Date of Birth: 31 October 1949
Place of Birth: Sittwe
Parents: U Saw Hla Oo and Daw Saw Tha

After receiving a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Chemistry, U Aung Tun Sein worked as a tutor for the Yatkan State High School and later as an Accountant at the Sittwe Shipping Corporation. He also graduated from the Aryubayda Holistic Medicine Institute and currently works as an holistic doctor.

Name: U Tha Noe
Constituency: Rathedaung 2
Parents: U Koung San Shwe and Daw Hnin Tha Phyu

U Tha Noe is currently the Social Welfare and Development Minister of the NCGUB. He joined the NCGUB in 1995 and on 27 July that year he was appointed the Coalition's Labour Minister. U Tha Noe studied at North Lammadaw State Middle School and at Sittwe State High School no.1. While at school he was the General

Arakan State

Secretary of the Sittwe Township Student Union and was also the Secretary of the Township Youth Congress. He temporarily served as a bodyguard for the Chief Inspector of Police at the Department of the Ministry of Justice, and in 1969 he was elected to the Sittwe Municipal Council.

Name: U San Tun (aka U Lu Pru)
Constituency: Sittwe 2
Date of Birth: 15 September 1925
Parents: U Mya Oo and Daw San Hla Phyu

U San Tun was studying Ninth Standard at Rangoon Government High School in 1942 when the Japanese occupied Burma. He subsequently joined the BDA and was involved in the Japanese resistance movement and later served as a Sergeant Major in the PBF. He was awarded the Star of Independence and the Medal of Organisers of Independence for his role in Burma's fight for independence.

Kamans National League for Democracy (KNLD)

Name: U Shwe Ya
Constituency: Sittwe 1
Date of Birth: 7 April 1955
Father: U Shwe Maung

The SLORC banned the KNLD on 11 March 1992. Following the 1990 election, the ALD candidate for Sittwe 1, U Maung Thazan, accused U Shwe Ya of cheating in the election. The Election Commission subsequently launched an investigation into the matter but the case was dismissed.

U Shwe Ya received a Law degree from Rangoon University, and started working in 1974 as a Clerk for the General Administrative Department in Myebon, Arakan State. He then began working as a lawyer.

Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organisation (MKNSO)

Name: U San Tha Aung
Constituency: Kyauktaw 2
Date of Birth: 28 January 1942
Father: U San Payint

To Stand And Be Counted

U San Tha Aung founded the MKNSO on 22 December 1988 and is the Chairman of the party. He finished high school in 1963 and later worked as a primary school teacher. He attended the BSPP's Workers Affairs Training in 1974, and from 1973-1988 was a member of Kyauktaw Township People's Council.

National Democratic Party for Human Rights (NDPHR)

Name: U Kyaw Min (aka Marmaud Shaoshu Arnolgula Haud)
Constituency: Buthidaung 1
Date of Birth: 1953
Place of Birth: Migoung Zay Village, Buthidaung
Parents: U Phaw Zaw Rawman and Daw Layman Kha

The SLORC banned the NDPHR under Declaration 8/92 on 18 March 1992, and at the time U Kyaw Min was a member of the party's Central Executive Committee. U Kyaw Min received a Bachelor of Economics degree in 1968 from the Rangoon Institute of Economics, and in 1969 he began working as a teacher. In 1983, he received a Diploma in Education and served as the Deputy Head of Buthidaung Township Educational Department. In 1985 he became a middle school principal but was dismissed from the position in 1989 because of his involvement in the August 1988 uprising.

Name: U Tin Maung (aka Nur Ahmed)
Constituency: Buthidaung 2
Place of Birth: Phon Nyo Lake Village, Buthidaung
Father: U Shawmalote

U Tin Maung was the Chairman of the NDPHR when the SLORC banned the party in 1992. U Tin Maung studied Medic training from 1954-1956 and later worked as the head of the Malaria Control Unit at the Medical Department in Buthidaung and Sittwe.

Name: U Ebrahim (aka U Chit Lwin)
Constituency: Maungdaw 1
Date of Birth: 1 June 1946
Place of Birth: Myothugyi Village, Maungdaw
Parents: Hargi U Sidi Armad and Daw Inbiharkatu

U Ebrahim was Vice-Chairman of the NDPHR when the SLORC banned the party

Arakan State

in 1992. U Ebrahim received a Bachelor of Commerce degree from Rangoon University in 1967 and is a certified accountant and auditor. He also received a Post-Graduate Diploma of Economic Planning in 1977 from the Institute of Economics in Rangoon and has worked as an Advocate at the High Court. From 1967-1983 he worked at the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

Name:	U Fazul Ahmed
Constituency:	Maungdaw 2
Date of Birth:	1941
Place of Birth:	Basuba Village, Maungdaw
Parents:	U Maharmad Karlu and Daw Wu Mrai

U Fazul Ahmed finished high school in 1960 and later worked as a clerk at the Mayu Border Deputy Commissioner's Office and in various office jobs in Kyauktaw, Kyauk Phyu, Taung Kote and Sittwe in Arakan State. After he passed the Higher-Grade Pleader examination he started working as a private lawyer. He was a Central Executive Committee member of the NDPHR when the SLORC banned the party in 1992.

To Stand And Be Counted

CHIN STATE

Land area:	36,019 sq. kms
Industries:	Teak, apples, oranges, silk
Population:	368,985
Main Ethnic Groups:	Chin, Burman, Naga, Arakan
Constituencies:	13
Voters in 1990:	163,566

CHIN STATE

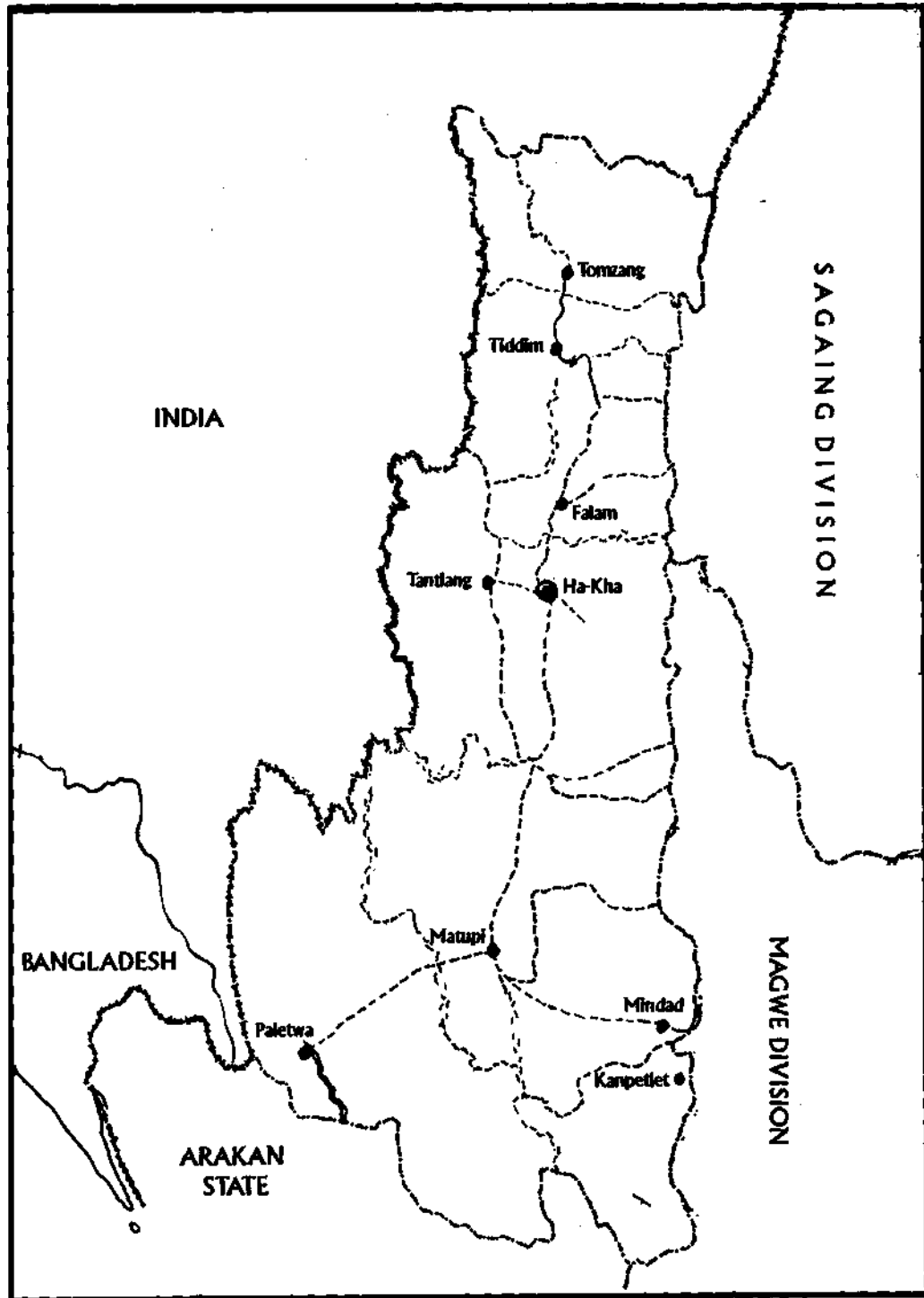


Table 14.
Chin State MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U C. K. Taikwell	CNLD	Falam 1	Party banned
Dr. Zahle Tang	CNLD	Falam2	NCGUB Minister, party banned
U Liam Ok	Ind.	Ha-kha	In exile
U Ling Ha	NUP	Kanpetlet	
U Yo Ok	MPP	Matupi 1	Party banned
U Shwe Tim	NLD	Matupi 2	
U Shein Pe Ling	CNLD	Mindat	Party banned
U Kyaw Tun	NLD	Paletwa 1	
U Htwe Aung	NLD	Paletwa 2	
Dr. Hmu Thang	Ind.	Thantlang	
U Ngin Thang	NLD	Tiddim 1	Forced to resign
U Fu Cin Shing Thang	ZNC	Tiddim 2	In exile, party banned
U Tan Tang Lian Pau	ZNC	Tonzang	Party banned

Chin State Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: U Shwe Tun
Constituency: Matupi 2
Date of Birth: 4 September 1947
Place of Birth: Matupi
Parents: U Si Tone and Daw Htwe Yin

U Shwe Tun worked as a headmaster before joining the National League for Democracy (NLD) in November 1989. He was the headmaster of a primary school from 1967-1973 and then as a middle school teacher from 1973-1985, and attended the BSPP's basic political training course in 1986. In 1984, he gained two degrees, a Bachelor of Law and a Bachelor of Education. He also worked as a Central Executive member of the Matupi Township Council from 1981-1985.

Name: U Kyaw Tun
Constituency: Paletwa 1
Date of Birth: 14 October 1945
Place of Birth: Htwe Ponewa Village, Plaetwa
Father: U Line Phar

U Kyaw Tun is the Chairman of Plaetwa Township NLD as well as a member of the Chin State NLD Organising Committee. He passed his high school final at Rangoon National High School and later started working for the Food and General Goods Corporation. He was the Secretary of the Plaetwa Regional Security Council in 1972, and from 1974-1984 was the Secretary and then Chairman of the Plaetwa Township Council.

Name: U Htwe Aung
Constituency: Paletwa 2
Place of Birth: Palon Chaung Village, Paletwa
Father: U Khin Tali

U Htwe Aung studied at the Institute of Development of Nationalities in Sagaing from 1964-1967. He has worked as a primary and middle school teacher and as a principal, and was the Secretary of the Plaetwa Township People's Council from 1978-1979.

Name: U Ngin Thang
Constituency: Tiddim 1
Date of Birth: 1 March 1944
Parents: U Byel Pone and Daw Kyint Lwin

The Election Commission announced on 30 September 1996 that U Ngin Thang had submitted his resignation as an MP. It is understood the authorities used intimidation to force him to resign. He had previously attended the National Convention and was part of the NLD boycott of the Convention on 28 December 1995.

U Ngin Thang received a Law degree in 1984 while working as a Clerk at the Tunzan Township Justice Office. He resigned from the job in 1988 and became the head of the Tiddim Township NLD Organising Committee.

Chin Nation League for Democracy (CNLD)

Name: U C. K. Taikwell
Constituency: Falam 1
Date of Birth: 20 September 1929
Father: Major Taikwell

U C.K. Taikwell was the Patron of the CNLD which the SLORC banned on 18 March 1992 by Declaration 8/92. As a result of the ban, U C. K. Taikwell became an independent MP. He studied in the United States from 1948-1954 and then worked for the Burma Electric Power Corporation for 35 years. He has a Bachelor of Science degree and a Masters degree.

Name: Dr. Zahle Tang
Constituency: Falam 2
Date of Birth: 6 April 1944
Place of Birth: Klaymon Village, Falam
Parents: U Ha Yan Shin and Daw Kaw Lyan Swle

Dr. Zahle Tang is currently the Chairman of the CNLD and in July 1997 was appointed Health and Education Minister of the NCGUB. He fled Burma after the SLORC accused him of breaking the 1962 *Printers and Publishers Registration Act*, Article 20. Dr. Zahle Tang fled to India and the SLORC later declared him a fugitive. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 22 February 1991.

Dr. Zahle Tang joined the NCGUB in 1995 and was later appointed Minister of Social Welfare and Development. He received a medical degree at Rangoon Medical College in 1977 and operated a clinic in Kalay, Sagaing Division.

Name: U Shein Pe Ling
Constituency: Mindat
Date of Birth: 10 December 1939
Parents: U Nein Shein Pe and Daw Tan Li Shu

U Shein Pe Ling was the first Chairman of the CNLD and later served as its Patron. He became an independent MP after the SLORC banned the CNLD on in 1992. U Shein Pe Ling studied at Mindat High School, and from 1960-1984 worked as a teacher and headmaster, and as a Trainer at the Institute of Development of Nationalities in Sagaing.

Independents

Name: U Liam Ok
Constituency: Ha-Kha
Date of Birth: 4 January 1937
Father: U Hmong Naw

The Election Commission dismissed U Liam Ok as an MP on 20 December 1991 and he currently lives in the United States. In 1990 the SLORC declared him a fugitive after he violated bail conditions following his arrest under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act* Articles 5(a), (d) and (j), and *Penal Code* Article 512.

U Liam Ok worked as a Higher-Grade Pleader from 1969-1970 and also as a High Court Advocate from 1971-1990. He has a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree and a Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University, and from 1959-1963 he was the headmaster at Paletwa State Middle School, Chin State.

Name: Dr. Hmu Thang
Constituency: Thantlang
Date of Birth: 16 May 1948
Father: U Hae Thum

Dr. Hmu Thang was a member of the NLD but decided to run as an independent in the 1990 election. He was a member of the Fifth Party Congress of the BSPP and he served as a part-time member of the 1986 Chin State Council. He is also a member of the SLORC's National Convention.

He gained a medical degree in 1973 and worked in Toonzan and Phalarm Hospitals. He retired in November 1989 after working as a doctor at Thantlang for eight years.

Mara People's Party (MPP)

Name: U Yo Ok
Constituency: Matupi 1
Place of Birth: Tesi Village, Matupi
Parents: U Hla Swe and Daw Nayku

U Yo Ok was the General Secretary of the MPP when the SLORC banned the party with Declaration 7/92 on 11 March 1992. He has a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Physics.

Zomi National Congress (ZNC)

Name: U Fu Cin Shing Thang
Constituency: Tiddim 2
Date of Birth: 6 April 1938
Father: U Swum Ham

U Fu Cin Shing Thang was the Chairman of the ZNC when the SLORC banned the party on 11 March 1992. He is currently in exile in India. In 1971, U Fu Cin Shing Thang became a member of the Group for Solidarity Among States which was formed by the states for the drafting of the new constitution. He gave advice to the BSPP's constitution drafting committee in 1972, and was subsequently detained by the BSPP for two years. U Fu Cin Shing Thang is a High Court Advocate and has a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree and a Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University.

Name: U Tan Tang Lian Pau
Constituency: Tonzang
Date of Birth: 18 April 1960
Place of Birth: Panmwarl village, Tonzang
Parents: U Khard Khan Tang and Daw Nyaung Kyint

U Tan Tang Lian Pau was the General Secretary of the ZNC until December 1991. He gained a Bachelor of Science degree from Mandalay University in 1984, and received a Masters of Science degree in 1988 from Rangoon University. He became an independent MP after the SLORC banned the ZNC in 1992.

National Unity Party (NUP)

Name: U Ling Ha
Constituency: Kanpetlet
Date of Birth: 3 March 1945
Place of Birth: Yelaungpan Village, Kanpetlet
Parents: U Har Tan and Daw Ewe Oum

U Ling Ha attended Hsaw State High School in Magwe Division and completed high school in 1970. He worked at the Kanpetlet BSPP Party Unit Office for three years, and was also the Secretary of the Township BSPP Youth. From 1977-1988, he was Secretary and then Chairman of the Kanpetlet BSPP Party Unit.

IRRAWADDY DIVISION

Land area:	35,138 sq. kms
Industries:	Rice, fishing
Population:	5.61 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Karen, Chin, Arakan, Burman
Constituencies:	51
Voters in 1990:	3,644,075

IRRAWADDY DIVISION

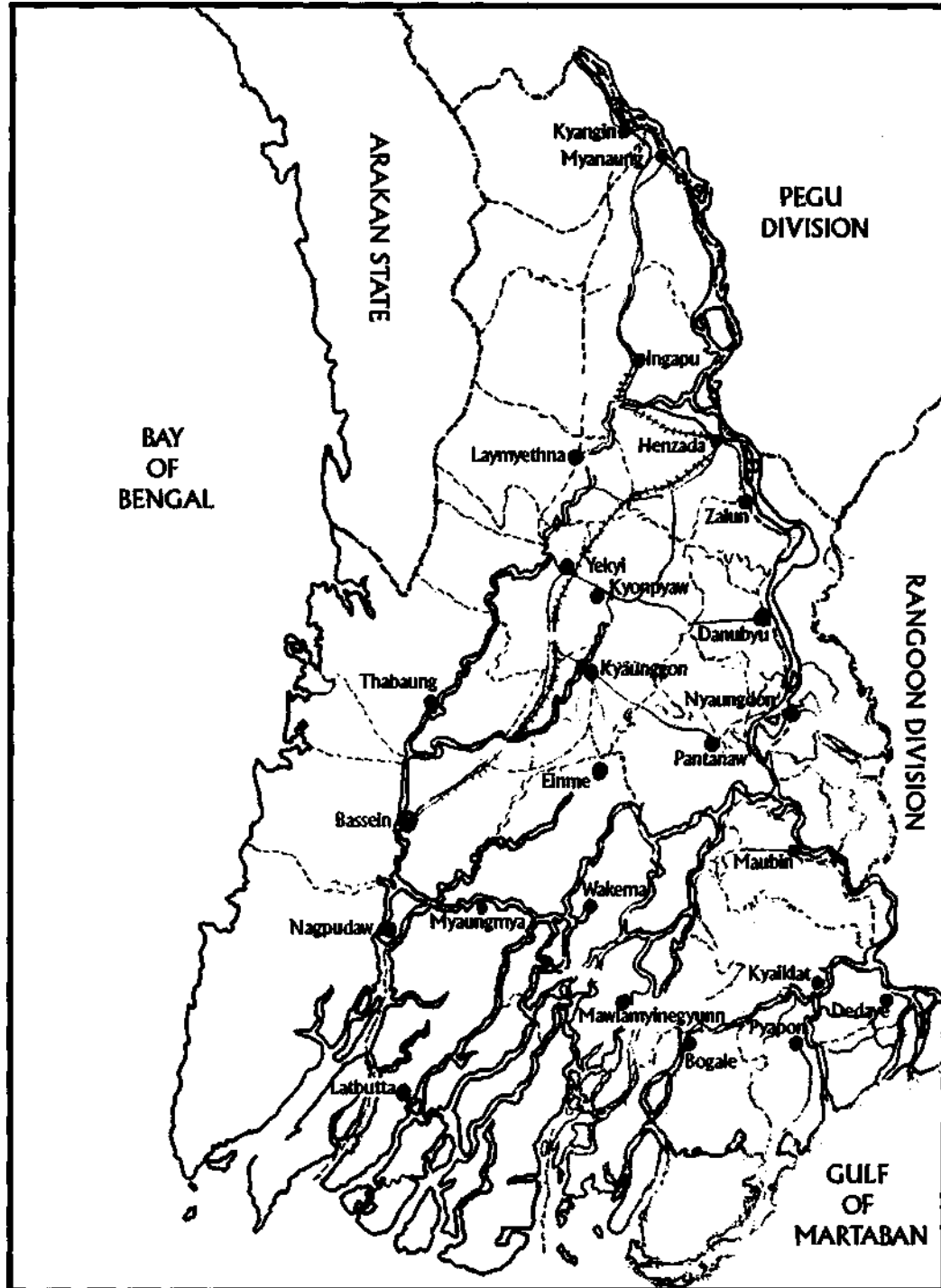


Table 15.
Irrawaddy Division MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U Win Kyaing	NLD	Bogale 1	Forced to resign
Dr. Sein Myint	NLD	Bogale 2	Forced to resign
U Win Myint	NLD	Danubyu 1	
U Thaung Yi	NLD	Danubyu 2	Forced to resign
Dr. Myo Nyunt	NLD	Dedaye1	Under detention
U Than Tun	NLD	Dedaye 2	Expelled from NLD
U Nyunt Hlaing	NLD	East Bassein 1	
U Hla Kyi	NLD	East Bassein 2	
U Tin Htut	NLD	Einme 1	Dismissed as MP
U Myint Maung	NLD	Einme 2	Dismissed as MP
U Mya Than	NLD	Henzada 1	
Dr. Zaw Myint	NLD	Henzada 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Mya Win	NLD	Ingapu 1	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Dr. San Aung	Ind.	Ingapu 2	NCGUB Minister
U Than Tin	NLD	Kyaiklat 1	
U Tin Win	NLD	Kyaiklat 2	
Dr. Ye Myint	NLD	Kyangin	
U Saw Lwin	NLD	Kyaunggon 1	Under detention
Dr. Hla Win	NLD	Kyaunggon 2	Under detention
U Mahn Johnny	NLD	Kyonpyaw 1	
U Tin	NLD	Kyonpyaw 2	
U Kyi Win	NLD	Labutta 1	
Dr. Aye Kyu	NLD	Labutta 2	
U Si Maung	NLD	Laymyetna 1	Passed away
U Hsan Myint	NLD	Laymyetna 2	Under detention
U Chit Than	NUP	Maubin 1	
U Hla MYint	NLD	Maubin 2	Under detention
U Hla Pe	NLD	Mawlamyine Gyunn 1	
U Tin Hla	NLD	Mawlamyine Gyunn 2	
U Tin Oo	NLD	Myanaung 1	
U Myint Thein	NLD	Myanaung 2	

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U Aung Kyin	NLD	Myaungmya 1	
U Soe Min	NLD	Myaungmya 2	
U David Hla Myint	NLD	Ngapudaw 1	Dismissed as MP
Dr. Sit Tin	NLD	Ngapudaw 2	Forced to resign
U Aung Kyaing	NLD	Nyaungdon 1	
U Tha Soe	NLD	Nyaungdon 2	Forced to resign
Dr. Tin Min Htut	NLD	Pantanaw 1	Under detention
U Mhan Nyunt Thein	NLD	Pantanaw 2	
U Thaung Tin	NLD	Pyapon 1	Voluntarily resigned
U Min Swe	NLD	Pyapon 2	Under detention
U Hla Myint	NLD	Thabaung 1	
U Than Win	NLD	Thabaung2	
U Tin Aung	NLD	Wakema 1	Under detention
Col. Thet Wai (Rtd)	NUP	Wakema 2	
U Tin Chaw	NLD	West Bassein 1	
U Kyaw Min	NLD	West Bassein 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Nyunt Win	NLD	Yekyi 1	
U Maung Maung	NLD	Yekyi 2	Dismissed as MP
U Kyaw Myint	NLD	Zalun 1	Under detention
Col. Kyi Win (Rtd)	NLD	Zalun 2	Passed away

Irrawaddy Division Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: U Win Kyaing
Constituency: Bogale 1
Date of Birth: 15 May 1945
Place of Birth: Kama Kalu Village, Bogale
Parents: U Kyaw Sein and Daw Kyin Tint

U Win Kyaing is the Bogale Township organiser of the NLD and on 12 December 1996, the Election Commission announced that he had resigned as an MP. It is

understood that the SLORC authorities used intimidation to force U Win Kyaing to resign.

U Win Kyaing has a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Physics from Rangoon University, and currently runs his own rice mill. In 1990, NUP official U Mya Han accused him of cheating in the election and subsequently lodged a complaint with the Election Commission Tribunal no.2 in Bogale Township. At the hearing the court found there was not enough evidence against U Win Kyaing and dismissed the complaint.

Name:	Dr. Sein Myint
Constituency:	Bogale 2
Date of Birth:	13 April 1954
Place of Birth:	Kadon Kani Village, Bogale Township
Parents:	U Than Tun and Daw Khin Sein

Dr. Sein Myint is an NLD organiser for Irrawaddy Division. On 4 November 1996, the Election Commission announced that Dr. Sein Myint had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign.

On 9 August 1989, SLORC authorities arrested Dr. Sein Myint under *the 1975 State Protection Act*, Article 10(a), for his involvement in organising a trip by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to Irrawaddy Division. He was detained at Bassein Prison and later released on 30 October 1989.

Following the 1990 election, a complaint was lodged against Dr. Sein Myint but it was dismissed due to a lack of evidence. He was arrested again in November 1991 and accused of participating in the KNU underground movement in Irrawaddy Division. He was detained at Insein Special Prison and was released in January 1992. He boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995 with other NLD representatives.

Dr. Sein Myint obtained a Bachelor of Medicine degree from the Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1980. After spending one year as a medical intern, he ran a private clinic from 1981-1989.

Name:	U Win Myint
Constituency:	Danubyu 1
Date of Birth:	8 November 1951
Place of Birth:	Nyaungpin Kyaung Village, Danubyu
Parents:	U Tun Kyin and Daw Than

U Win Myint is in charge of the Danubyu Township NLD Information Committee. He was among the 88 NLD MPs who boycotted the National Convention in

To Stand And Be Counted

December 1995. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Rangoon Arts and Science University, and became a Higher-Grade Pleader in 1981 and a High Court Advocate in 1985.

Name: U Thaung Yi
Constituency: Danubyu 2
Date of Birth: 10 September 1945
Parents: U Ngwe Sin and Daw Saw Hla

The Election Commission announced on 21 January 1997 that U Thaung Yihad resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Thaung Yi received a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree and a Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University and worked as a clerk and as a government lawyer from 1963-1974.

Name: Dr. Myo Nyunt
Constituency: Dedaye 1
Date of Birth: 14 July 1953
Place of Birth: Dedaye
Parents: U Ba Chit and Daw Kyin Mya

Dr. Myo Nyunt is currently under detention and is believed to be in Bassein Prison. The SLORC arrested him in May 1996 and charged him under the 1992 *Medicines Act*, Article 19(a). He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment with hard labour. Dr. Myo Nyunt graduated from Rangoon Institute of Medicine and worked for the Dedaye Co-operative Clinic from 1979-1984. He then operated his own clinic from 1979-1989. In 1988 he was among the doctors who supported an anti-BSPP statement from the Burma Medical Association (BMA). He was also a member of the Dedaye Township BMA Organising Committee.

Name: U Than Tun
Constituency: Dedaye 2
Date of Birth: 15 June 1949
Place of Birth: Dedaye
Parents: U That and Daw Tin Hla

U Than Tun was expelled from the NLD on 10 January 1997 along with U Thein Kyi from Magwe Division. The two were accused of breaking party rules by

Irrawaddy Division

distributing leaflets expressing the desire to rejoin SLORC's National Convention. U Than Tun had joined the boycott of the National Convention in December 1995 with other NLD representatives. Until his expulsion from the party, U Than Tun was the head of Irrawaddy Division NLD Organising Committee.

In 1969 he was imprisoned for a year and eight months for his participation in the South East Asian Games demonstration. U Than Tun graduated in Geology from Rangoon University and worked as a jewellery trader from 1975-1984. He also worked as an Assistant Geological Officer in West Germany in 1987.

Name: U Nyunt Hlaing
Constituency: East Bassein 1
Date of Birth: 1945
Father: U Than Maung

U Nyunt Hlaing was arrested on 13 September 1988 because of his involvement as the Chairman of the All Irrawaddy Servants and Labour Union during the August uprising. He was forced to retire from his job on 14 February 1989.

U Nyunt Hlaing received a scholarship to go to Moscow while he was studying at Medical College. When he returned from the Soviet Union he continued studying and got a Masters of Science (Fishery) degree. He then worked for the Fishery Department from 1972-1984 and at the Zoology Department of Mandalay University.

Name: U Hla Kyi
Constituency: East Bassein 2
Date of Birth: 1945
Place of Birth: Bassein
Parents: U That Tun and Daw Saw

U Hla Kyi is the Treasurer of the Irrawaddy Division NLD and is the division's chief organiser. He was arrested and later released on 30 November 1989 for helping to organise Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's tours to Irrawaddy Division, and former NLD Chairman U Tin Oo's tours to Arakan State and Irrawaddy and Pegu Divisions. He was among the 88 NLD MPs who boycotted the SLORC's National Convention on 28 December 1995. U Hla Kyi was a leader of the Myaungmya Student Union and was also one of U Tin Oo's bodyguards.

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: U Tin Htut
Constituency: Einme 1
Date of Birth: 25 June 1934
Place of Birth: Einme
Parents: U Yon Kaung and Daw Thein Mya

U Tin Htut was dismissed from Parliament by the Election Commission by Declaration no. 987 on 20 December 1991 and was banned from running in any future elections. He was earlier arrested on 23 October 1990 for his involvement in the NLD's Three Strategies Paper (see U Soe Thein, page 184) and was imprisoned for seven years under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*, Articles 5(a) (b) and (j). He now resides in Australia.

After the August 1988 uprising, U Tin Htut became a member of the Irrawaddy Division NLD Organising Committee and a member of the Central Executive Committee of the NLD.

U Tin Htut has a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in Law, and from 1945-1946 he served as Secretary of Einme Township Students' Union. U Tin Htut was Secretary of the All Burma Students' Union, the Chairman of Rangoon University Students' Union, and leader of the Progressive Students' Force, and was expelled from Rangoon University for calling for a one month university holiday in October 1953. He was later imprisoned for 18 months under Article 5 of the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*. From 1957-63, he was Chairman of Rangoon University Students' Unity Front.

Name: U Myint Maung
Constituency: Einme 2
Date of Birth: 13 September 1937
Father: U Maung Tin

U Myint Maung is a former minister of the NCGUB who surrendered to the SLORC in 1994. He left Burma in early 1991 for the Karen National Union's (KNU) base at Manerplaw on the Thai-Burma border, and joined the NCGUB. He was appointed Minister for Agriculture, Forest and the Environment and was later dismissed as an MP by the Election Commission on 30 April 1991. He surrendered to the SLORC authorities at the Burmese embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, on 26 March 1994.

U Myint Maung worked as Junior Clerk at the Finance Commissioner's Office in Rangoon from 1985-1989. He then worked as a Chief Auditor and retired in May 1989.

Irrawaddu Division

Name: U Mya Than
Constituency: Henzada 1
Parents' Name: U Thein Maung and Daw Saw Tin

U Mya Than received the Star of Independence (First Class) for his involvement in the fight for an independent Burma. He studied at Saint Paul School and Myoma National School in Rangoon until he reached English-Burmese Ninth Standard. He was involved in the *Dobama Asiayone* Association, the BIA, the BDA and the Patriotic Burmese Forces (PBF). From 1945-1947 he was a member of the PBF and from 1948-1958 he was a district Executive Committee member and Secretary of Henzada AFPFL Youth. He was also a member of the *Pyithu Hluttaw*, or Parliament, from 1958-1960.

Name: Dr Zaw Myint
Constituency: Henzada 2
Date of Birth: 2 November 1943
Place of Birth: Molumine
Parents: U Pha Tin and Daw Kyin Mya

Dr. Zaw Myint is currently behind bars in Insein Special Prison in Rangoon. He was arrested in January 1991 for attending meetings in Mandalay in 1990 in order to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). He was imprisoned for 25 years under *Penal Code* Article 122(1). The Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament on 27 December 1991, and banned him from running in future elections.

Dr. Zaw Myint got a Bachelor of Dental Science degree from the Rangoon Dental College in 1969. He worked for the Moulmein School Health Department, and at hospitals in Mindad in Chin State, and Henzada and Ngapudaw in Irrawaddy Division. He was an active member of a township strike committee during the 1988 uprising, and was detained for 25 days following the 1988 September coup. Upon his release he joined the NLD and quit his job.

Name: U Mya Win
Constituency: Ingapu 1
Date of Birth: 9 June 1949
Place of Birth: Ingapu
Parents: U Tun Myaing and Daw Mi Mi

U Mya Win is currently in Insein Special Prison having being sentenced to 25 years imprisonment by the SLORC under Criminal Code 122(1). On 3 December 1990 he

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was declared an 'absconder' by the authorities and on 12 December the Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament by Declaration no. 985 and banned him from running in future elections. He was not arrested until 9 December 1992 and was then sentenced to 25 years for attending meetings in Mandalay in 1990 with the aim of forming a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134).

U Mya Win was involved in the U Thant funeral demonstration in 1974 and the 1976 Thakhin Ko Daw Hmine demonstration. Because of these activities he was expelled from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1976 and imprisoned for nine years. He was released under an amnesty in 1980.

After the 1988 coup, U Mya Win became Deputy Secretary of the Democratic United Front, however when this party was banned by the SLORC he joined the Democracy and Peace League and then the NLD.

Name:	U Than Tin
Constituency:	Kyaiklat 1
Date of Birth:	1930
Place of Birth:	Htanbinkone Village, Ingapu
Father:	U Htuar

U Than Tin studied at Htanbinkone State Primary School, Henzada National High School and Rangoon Private Educational School until he reached Tenth Standard. He worked as a clerk at the government publishing house from 1955-1957 and currently works as a trader.

Name:	U Tin Win
Constituency:	Kyaiklat 2
Date of Birth:	1955
Place of Birth:	Kankyaung Village, Kyaiklat
Father:	U Thar Maung

U Tin Win boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995 with other NLD representatives. He studied at Kyaiklat State Primary High Schools until he reached Tenth Standard. During the 1988 uprising he was an executive member of a local trade union.

Name:	Dr. Ye Myint
Constituency:	Kyangin
Date of Birth:	7 April 1954
Place of Birth:	Rangoon

Dr. Ye Myint was dismissed from his government job as a Doctor in Pegu Division on 10 April 1989 as a result of his involvement in the pro-democracy movement. He was a part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention in December 1995. Dr. Ye Myint got his medical degree in 1979 from Rangoon Institute of Medicine. He was an Assistant Doctor at Tetain People's Hospital in Chin State from 1982-1985 and then worked as a Doctor in Htone Bo District, Pegu Division, from 1985-1989.

Name:	U Saw Lwin
Constituency:	Kyaunggon 1
Date of Birth:	10 February 1955
Place of Birth:	Kyaunggon
Parents:	U Nyo Gyi and Daw Nyein

U Saw Lwin is currently in prison under a two-year jail term. On 15 February 1997, Military Intelligence Service (MIS) officers and the police raided a meeting of the Kyaunggon Township NLD Organising Committee. The MIS and police swore at the participants and beat a number of them including Dr. Hla Win of Kyaunggon 2 constituency, Irrawaddy Division. U Saw Lwin, Dr. Hla Win and another four NLD members were charged under *Penal Code* Article 505(b) and were sentenced to two years. U Saw Lwin obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in History in 1983.

Name:	Dr. Hla Win
Constituency:	Kyaunggon 2
Date of Birth:	11 July 1955
Father:	U Tha Khin

Dr. Hla Win is currently in jail. He was kicked and beaten by MIS officers and police when they raided a meeting of the Kyaunggon Township NLD Organising Committee on 15 February 1997. The MIS and police swore at the participants and Dr. Hla Win was hit and kicked. Dr. Hla Win and five other NLD members were charged under *Penal Code* Article 505(b) and were sentenced to two years.

In 1979 Dr. Hla Win obtained a degree in medicine from the Rangoon Dental College. He worked as a dentist at the Kyaunggon Township Peoples' Hospital from 1982-1989.

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Name: U Mahn Johnny
Constituency: Kyonpyaw 1
Date of Birth: 31 January 1942
Place of Birth: Singaungyi Village, Bassein
Parents: U Kyaw Oo and Daw Chat

U Mahn Johnny finished high school in 1960 and studied at Bassein Regional College. He later worked as a primary school teacher in 1965 and as a secondary school teacher in 1967. He got a Diploma of Education from the Institute of Education in 1980 and retired in 1986 due to his health.

Name: U Tin
Constituency: Kyonpyaw 2
Date of Birth: 3 February 1917
Father: U Kyaw Oo

U Tin left school in 1937 and joined a Mandalay Division of the British Army. He rose to the rank of Sergeant and then resigned due to health reasons. He was involved in the independence movement against the Japanese and the British and later received the Star of Independence (Second Class).

U Tin was also a leader of the Asian Youth Association, deputy military leader of the People's Volunteer Force (PVF) and viceChairman of Kyonpyaw Township AFPFL. During Burma's post-independence period of democracy, he was an elected member of the *Pyithu Hluttaw* from 1951-1957 and a member of the Ethnic *Hluttaw* from 1957-1958. He was also appointed a permanent Financial Committee Member and Legislative Committee Member of the *Pyithu Hluttaw*.

Name: U Kyi Win
Constituency: Labutta 1
Date of Birth: 27 May 1946
Place of Birth: Labutta
Parents: U Thaung Shein and Daw Kyin Sein

U Kyi Win is the Labutta Township organiser for the NLD. He was arrested and detained from 19 September to 1 November 1988 by SLORC authorities due to his involvement in the 1988 uprising. He obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in Law from Rangoon University and is a High Court Advocate.

Irrawaddy Division

Name: Dr. Aye Kyu
Constituency: Labutta 2
Date of Birth: 29 January 1949
Place of Birth: Rangoon
Father: U Shwe Phone

Dr. Aye Kyu is the Labutta Township organiser for the NLD. He obtained a Bachelor of Medicine degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1977 and currently operates a private clinic in Labutta.

Name: U Si Maung
Constituency: Laymyetna 1
Date of Birth: 27 January 1947
Place of Birth: Khong Gyi Village, Lay Myetna
Parents: U Maung Shein and Daw Thein

U Si Maung died of malaria in the western mountain range in Lay Myetna Township on 30 January 1991 while on the run from the SLORC authorities. After the 1990 election he participated in the July 1990 Gandhi Hall meeting of NLD MPs, and as a result the authorities sought his arrest and declared him a fugitive. The day he died the Election Commission dismissed him as an MP.

U Si Maung studied Psychology at Bassein College and Rangoon University. He was expelled from Rangoon University for participating in the July 1962 student demonstration against the newly-installed Revolutionary Council.

Name: U Hsan Myint
Constituency: Laymyethna 2
Date of Birth: 2 May 1950
Place of Birth: Athoke, Yekyi
Parents: U Chit Aye and Daw Aye Tin

U Hsan Myint is currently under detention and is believed to be in Bassein Prison, Irrawaddy Division. He was arrested and charged under the 1985 *Video Act* for distributing speeches of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. His sentence is not known.

U Hsan Myint is a High Court Advocate and is in charge of the Laymyethna Township NLD Organising Committee. He received a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree from Rangoon University.

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Name: U Hla Myint
Constituency: Maubin 2
Date of Birth: 1942
Place of Birth: Thanbyuzu Village, Maubin
Father: U Tint

U Hla Myint is currently under detention and is believed to be in Insein Prison. He was arrested on 19 November 1996 and sentenced to seven years imprisonment. U Hla Myint studied until Seventh Standard and then served as a soldier for the BIA, BDA and the PBF. He was a member of the *Dobama Asiayone* Association from 1942-1945 and was also the Secretary of the Union Party in the Maubin District from 1958-1962. He then worked as a Primary School Teacher at the Waiyan Kyune Monastery School from 1964-1966 and later for the Maubin Township Trade and Agriculture Department.

Name: U Hla Pe
Constituency: Mawlamyine Gyun 1
Date of Birth: 19 January 1927
Father: U Maung Hsai

U Hla Pe is a member of the NLD Central Executive Committee (CEC) and is in charge of the NLD Irrawaddy Division. He was appointed a Central Committee member of the party after the NLD was founded on 26 March 1991, and became a Central Executive Committee member while Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, U Kyi Maung and U Tin Oo were under detention.

U Hla Pe studied until Tenth Standard at Myoma High School, Irrawaddy Division. He was an elected representative of Mawlamyine Gyun Township from 1951-1961, Secretary of the township AFPFL and Secretary of the Irrawaddy Division AFPFL. In 1967, he worked as an officer at the Ministry of Transportation and Communication and retired in 1986 while he was in charge of Irrawaddy Division Transportation and Communication.

Name: U Tin Hla
Constituency: Mawlamyine Gyun 2
Date of Birth: 4 October 1936
Place of Birth: Mawlamyine Gyun
Father: U Po Thaw

U Tin Hla completed Tenth Standard at Mawlamyine Gyun State High School.

Name: U Tin Oo
Constituency: Myanaung 1
Date of Birth: 1 June 1941
Place of Birth: Padaukgone Village, Henzada
Parents: U Kyaw Hmwe and Daw Lay

U Tin Oo was arrested on 31 October 1997 while visiting a friend in Henzada for not reporting his whereabouts to the authorities. He was detained for 15 days with hard labour and his host was given seven days imprisonment, also with hard labour.

U Tin Oo boycotted the National Convention in December 1995 with other NLD representatives. He graduated in Arts from Rangoon University in 1968, and after he attended Assistant Mayor Training, he served as the Inpin Township Assistant Mayor in 1969. He became a Higher-Grade Pleader in 1974 and was the BSPP Myanaung Township Council Secretary from 1974-1977.

Name: U Myint Thein
Constituency: Myanaung 2
Date of Birth: 4 January 1955
Place of Birth: Myanaung
Parents: U Mu and Daw Nyo

U Myint Thein is the head of the Myanaung Township NLD Organising Committee. While he was studying Mathematics at Bassein College in 1976 he was sentenced to two years imprisonment under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act* Article 5 (j) due to his involvement in the March 1976 Thakhin Ko Daw Hmine demonstration. After he was released he received a Mathematics degree in 1982.

Name: U Aung Kyin
Constituency: Myaungmya 1
Date of Birth: 3 February 1957
Place of Birth: Myaungmya
Father: U Maung Kyin

U Aung Kyin obtained a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Physics in 1981. He was a part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on 28 December 1995.

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Name: U Soe Min
Constituency: Myaungmya 2
Date of Birth: 17 January 1956
Parents: U Ohn Pe

U Soe Min is the Myaungmya Township NLD organiser. He completed high school in 1977 and obtained a degree in Burmese in 1981 from Bassein College.

Name: U David Hla Myint
Constituency: Ngapudaw 1
Date of Birth: 13 May 1959
Place of Birth: Bassein
Parents: U Hla Myint and Daw Han Htay

U David Hla Myint was imprisoned by the SLORC for flying the NLD flag at the same height as the national flag. He was charged under the *State Flag Act*, Article 6 and was found to have 'committed an offence relating to moral turpitude'. On 16 August 1991, the Election Commission dismissed him as an MP by Declaration 985, and also banned him from running in elections held within ten years.

U David Hla Myint obtained a degree in Mathematics from Bassein College. He worked as a teacher at a high school from 1985-1987 and was in charge of Bassein District NLD Organising Committee.

Name: Dr. Sit Tin
Constituency: Ngapudaw 2
Date of Birth: 5 June 1960
Place of Birth: Kyonekoo Village
Parents: U Myint Swe

Dr. Sit Tin is the Ngapudaw Township organiser for the NLD. He was harassed and intimidated by the SLORC into resigning as an MP on 9 June 1996. Dr. Sit Tin obtained a Bachelor of Medicine degree in 1984 from the Rangoon Institute of Medicine and worked as a medical intern at Bassein People's Hospital in 1985. Since then has operated a private clinic at Chaung Wa Pyin Village in Ngapudaw Township.

Name: U Aung Kyaing
Constituency: Nyaungdon 1
Date of Birth: 3 December 1936

Place of Birth: Hnekyo Village, Danuphyu
Parents: U Ba Maung and Daw Sein Pu

U Aung Kyaing is the Nyaungdon Township Organiser of the NLD. He was actively involved in the 1988 uprising and served as the Patron of the League for Democracy and Peace, the Patron of the Graduate Youth Organisation and Chairman of the Multi-Departmental Government Servants' Union.

He obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rangoon University and a Bachelor of Education degree from the Institute of Education in Rangoon. He worked as a high School Teacher in Danuphyu from 1957-1963, as a headmaster from 1963-1983, and was a Township Education Officer at Kyaukkyi, Nyaungdon Township from 1983-1989.

Name: U Tha Soe
Constituency: Nyaungdon 2
Date of Birth: 22 January 1943
Place of Birth: Peiyonseik Village, Nyaungdon
Parents: U Shwe Oo and Daw Saw Tin

U Tha Soe is Chairman of the Nyaungdon Township NLD and was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention in December 1995. The Election Commission announced on 20 October 1996 that U Tha Soe had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign.

U Tha Soe obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rangoon University. He served as Chairman of the Nyaungdon High School Students Union from 1960-1961 and Secretary of the Rangoon University's Students Association of Nyaungdon Students in 1964. He worked as Middle School Teacher at Nyaungdon State Middle School no.1 from 1968-1974, and as a private tuition instructor from 1974-1987. He was also Chairman of the Graduate Students and Alumni Association and Chairman of the Nyaungdon Democracy Strike Committee during the 1988 uprising.

Name: Dr. Tin Min Htut
Constituency: Pantanaw 1
Date of Birth: 24 May 1952
Place of Birth: Nyaung Kharshe Village, Waw
Parents: U Tun Kyi and Daw Tin Tin

Dr. Tin Min Htut is currently in prison after being arrested on 19 February 1997 and charged with possession of illegal currency. Prior to his arrest the Pantanaw Township LORC had summoned officials from all departments in the town and

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asked if Dr. Tin Min Htut had violated any laws. When they were unable to find something to charge Dr. Tin Min Htut with, the police chief ordered a search of the doctor's home. The police found two Singaporean coins in a toy cup Dr. Tin Min Htut's son was playing with and the doctor was subsequently charged and jailed for possession of illegal currency.

Dr. Tin Min Htut received his medical degree in 1976 from Rangoon Institute of Medicine. He was a medical intern at North Okkalapa Hospital from 1976-1977 and a member of the Irrawaddy BSPP People's Council from 1986-1988. In 1988 he was a member of the Pantanaw Area Peace, Order and Social Committee. When he was arrested in February 1997 he was vice-Chairman of the Pantanaw Township NLD.

Name:	U Mhan Nyunt Thein
Constituency:	Pantanaw 2
Date of Birth:	15 March 1949
Place of Birth:	Pantanaw
Parents:	U Aung Chin Pe and Daw Thaung Kyi

U Mhan Nyunt Thein is the Chairman of Pantanaw Township NLD. He graduated in Mathematics from Rangoon University and was a part-time member of the Pantanaw Township People's Council as well as a teacher at Mainmapye Village Affiliated State Middle and High Schools.

Name:	U Thaung Tin
Constituency:	Pyapon 1
Date of Birth:	1 March 1944
Place of Birth:	Alanflood Village, Pyapon
Parents:	U Tun Shwe and Daw Thein

U Thaung Tin voluntarily resigned from Parliament and the NLD on 26 June 1991 after the NLD's Central Committee dismissed the entire Pyapon Township NLD Organising Committee, of which he was a member.

U Thaung Tin was actively involved in the 1988 uprising and was Chairman of the Pyapon Township Former University Students' Union. After the 1988 uprising he joined the NLD and was in charge of the Township Organising Committee. He received a Bachelor of Economics degree in 1966 from the Rangoon Institute of Economics and worked as a teacher at Myinkagon State High School and Pyapon State High School no.2 from 1967-1978.

Irrawaddy Division

Name: **U Min Swe**
Constituency: Pyapon 2
Date of Birth: 16 March 1944
Place of Birth: Kyonegadon Village, Pyapon
Parents' Name: U Poe Kyar and Daw Tin Oo

U Min Swe is currently under detention and is believed to be in Bassein Prison. He and his son, Ko Thein Swe, were arrested by the SLORC on 28 October 1996 for alleged violations of the *Private Tuition Act*, although U Min Swe had received official permission to open a private school.

U Min Swe and his son were each fined 30,000 kyat and sentenced to three years imprisonment. The two were unable to pay the combined 60,000 kyat and the court sentenced each of them to an additional nine months. At the time, U Min Swe was a member of the Irrawaddy Division Organising Committee and Ko Thein Swe was a member of Irrawaddy Division NLD Youth.

U Min Swe has a Bachelor of Science degree from Rangoon University and a Diploma of Education from the Rangoon Institute of Education. He worked as a high school teacher from 1967-1984 and was Secretary of the BSPP Phyapon Township Youth Association from 1977-1987. After the 1988 demonstrations he joined the NLD and became an organiser. He was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on 28 December 1995.

Name: **U Hla Myint**
Constituency: Thabaung 1
Date of Birth: 24 February 1947
Place of Birth: Htanpuu Mageegon Village, Thabaung
Parents: U Thein Maung and Daw Thangema

U Hla Myint received a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in Law from Rangoon University. He is a High Court Advocate and has worked as the Secretary of the Bassein Advocates Association for ten years.

Name: **U Than Win**
Constituency: Thabaung 2
Date of Birth: May 25 1947
Place of Birth: Kindat Village, Thabaung
Parents: U Han Sein and Daw Yin Mya

U Than Win was arrested and detained by the SLORC for a month from 18 September to 22 October 1988 due to his involvement in the 1988 uprising. On 1

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January 1989 he was forced to retire from his job as a middle school teacher. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in Geography in 1968 and worked as teacher for the next 20 years.

Name:	U Tin Aung
Constituency	Wakema 1
Date of Birth	22 July 1944
Place of Birth	Wakema
Parents:	U Maung Cho and Daw Ohn May

U Tin Aung is currently under detention and is believed to be in Bassein Prison. He was arrested and charged under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*, Article 5 (j) and his sentence is not known. He received a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree in 1972 and a Bachelor of Law degree in 1973 from Rangoon University. He has worked as a High Court Advocate since 1974.

Name:	U Tin Chaw
Constituency	West Bassein 1
Date of Birth	10 May 1935
Place of Birth	Yae Kyi
Parents:	U Hnit and Daw Myit

U Tin Chaw received a Bachelor of Education degree from Rangoon Institute of Education in 1964. He worked as the Principal of the Satkyi Daunt Village State Secondary School in Thapown Township, and was also the Principal of the Bassein State Secondary School no.2 in 1968. He was in charge of Tenasserim Township Education Department from 1981-1982 and West Bassein Education Department from 1982-1988.

Name:	U Kyaw Min
Constituency:	West Bassein 2
Date of Birth:	9 November 1933
Parents:	U Ba Kyaw and Daw Aye Kyi

U Kyaw Min is currently under detention Insein Special Prison and has been hospitalised with various ailments. He was arrested on 21 May 1996 prior to the NLD's sixth anniversary of the 1990 election, along with U Soe Thein (MP, Pegu Division) and four other NLD members. They were all charged under the 1975

Irrawaddy Division

State Protection Act, Article 10(a).

U Kyaw Min was previously arrested in May 1991 for his involvement in the Three Strategies Paper (see U Soe Thein, page 184) that was to be used as an alternative in case the SLORC failed to abide by the election result. He was charged under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*, Articles 5 (a), (b) and (j), and was released from Insein Prison on 20 May 1992. Due to pressure by the SLORC, the NLD was forced to dismiss him from the party on 24 January 1992. The Election Commission earlier dismissed him from Parliament by Declaration no. 984 on 10 December 1991 and banned him from running in elections held within ten years.

While he was a third year Engineering student in 1954, U Kyaw Min went to study in the United States. He received an Architecture degree in 1957 and from 1958-1960 worked as an Assistant Lecturer and Head of the Department of Architecture at Rangoon Institute of Technology. After the 1998 uprising he joined the NLD and was appointed a member of the Central Executive Committee.

Name: U Nyunt Win
Constituency: Yekyi 1
Date of Birth: 1939
Place of Birth: Bassein
Parents: U Ba Ohn and Daw Htwa

U Nyunt Win is a member of Irrawaddy Division NLD Organising Committee. On 4 November 1996, the Housing Development Department evicted U Nyunt Win and his family from their home. The eviction notice read, in part, that the Department was aware U Nyunt Win 'is working as a representative of the NLD, having being elected to Yekyi 1 constituency after his retirement [from government service]'. U Nyunt Win and his family were forced to return their government flat to the authorities.

During the 1988 uprising, the SLORC detained U Nyunt Win from 4 October to 2 November. U Nyunt Win has a Bachelor of Arts and a Diploma of Education. From 1958-1960, he was the Secretary and Chairman of the Students' Union at Bassein College and from 1961-1988 he worked as a middle school teacher, a high school teacher, and the Assistant Director of Education in Bassein, Ngaputaw, Thayet, Pintaya and Yekyi Townships.

Name: U Maung Maung
Constituency: Yekyi 2
Date of Birth: 23 September 1922
Place of Birth: Ngathai Chaung
Parents: U Shwe Paw and Daw Sein Tint

The SLORC arrested U Maung Maung for his participation in writing the Three

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Strategies Paper (see U Soe Thein, page 184) and he was released from Insein Prison on 11 April 1992. The same day, the Election Commission dismissed as an MP on 11 April 1992.

U Maung Maung joined the NLD soon after the founding of the party and was appointed to the Central Committee and the Economics and Trading Committee. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rangoon University and was a Joint General-Secretary of the AFPFL Youth and a member of the Executive Committee of the AFPFL, 'stable' faction. From 1952-1958 he worked at the Ministry of Information and was an elected Parliamentarian for Yekyi and Ngathai Chaung Townships. From 1968-1986, he worked for the Hotel and Tourism Corporation and he was honoured for his services with the *Naingan Gonye* Award (Second Class)

Name:	U Kyaw Myint
Constituency:	Zalun 1
Date of Birth:	30 August 1943
Place of Birth:	Yepawthaung Village, Zalun
Parents:	U Ohn Hsai and Daw Khin Shwe

U Kyaw Myint obtained a Diploma in Agriculture in 1969 from the Institute of Agriculture in Pinyinmanar, Mandalay Division.

Name:	Col. Kyi Win(Retired)
Constituency	Zalun 2
Date of Birth	1 July 1919
Place of Birth	Myingyan
Parents:	U Maung and Daw Pu

Col. Kyi Win died on 11 October 1995. During the 1988 uprising he joined the Army Veterans' Association, which later became the POCL, and after the demonstrations became a member of the Central Committee of the NLD.

He worked for the Myingyan District Students' Union during the 1938 strike and collaborated with Colonel Ba Htoo, Commander of Northern Military Command, during the Japanese occupation. He was forced to retire from military service after being accused of supporting a political party during parliamentary elections in 1960 while he was Commander of Brigade 7.

Independent

Name: Dr. San Aung
Constituency: Ingapu 2
Date of Birth: 5 July 1955
Place of Birth: Taunggyi
Parents: U Ba Htay and Daw Khin Toke

Dr. San Aung was appointed the NCGUB Labour Minister in July 1997. He fled to the Liberated Area on the Thai-Burma border in 1991 and was appointed the NCGUB Minister of Education and Health.

After the 1990 election, NUP candidate U Thein Tun submitted a letter of protest stating that Dr. San Aung had cheated in the election. An Election Commission Tribunal investigated the case and declared that Dr. San Aung had violated election laws. The Election Commission subsequently dismissed Dr. San Aung as an MP by Declaration 28/92 on 14 May 1992. The Commission also announced that the second place candidate, U Thein Tun, was now the elected MP for Ingapu 2 constituency.

Dr. San Aung graduated from Dental College in Rangoon in 1979 and worked as a Dentist at Ngaputaw Township People's Hospital from 1982.

National Unity Party (NUP)

Name: U Chit Than
Constituency: Maubin 1
Date of Birth: 1946
Place of Birth: Hnalekyo Village, Danupyu
Father: U Tin Aye

U Chit Than graduated from Rangoon University with a Bachelor of Law degree in 1980. He was a member of the BSPP's Central Peasant Council from 1971-1988.

Name: Col. Thet Wai (Retired)
Constituency: Wakema 2
Date of Birth: 3 June 1928
Place of Birth: Rangoon
Father: U Ba Ba

Col. Thet Wai studied at Rangoon University and joined the Army in 1949. He attended military training courses in England and the United States, and served

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as an artillery trainer. From 1960-1961 was the group leader of the Sino-Burma Border Boundary Committee and then served as tire Regiment Commander of the Central Artillery Regiment until 1970.

From 1971-1974 he was the Military Attache at the Burmese Embassy in Peking. He also was the head of Consul Generals from 1976-1978, and the Director of the Military Attache Department of the Defence Ministry from 1986-1988. Col. Thet Wai was also a Central Committee member of the BSPP from 1986-1988.

He was involved in the BDA and PBF and received the Star of Independence (Second Class), the *Zayya Kyawhtin* medal, and other State medals.

KACHIN STATE

Land area:	89,041 sq. kms
Industries:	Mining (gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, jade, amber and coal), teak, rice, sugar cane, ground nut
Population:	1.01 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Kachin, Shan, Burman, Lesu, Azi, Lashi, Lawai, Maru, Kadu, Kanan
Constituencies:	19
Voters in 1990:	403,410

KACHIN STATE

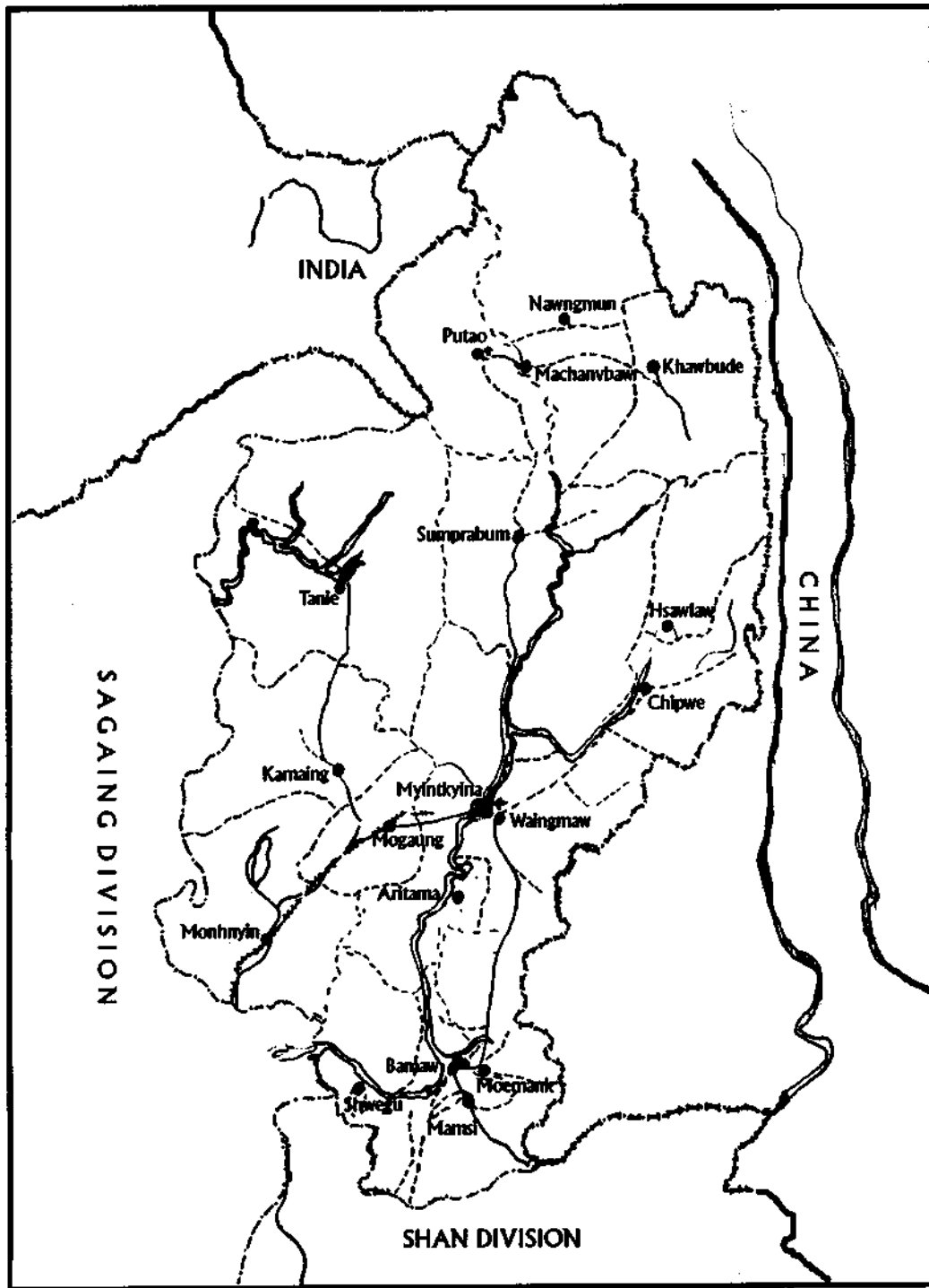


Table 16.
Kachin State MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U Pu Htwe (aka Bamaw Nyo New)	NLD	Bamaw	Forced to resign
U G. Bawn Hlan	KSNCD	Chiphwe	Party banned
U Mok Myaw Hsan Khawng	NUP	Hsawlaw	
U Tin Myint	NLD	Kamaing	
U Maphangn Hsin	NLD	Khawbude	Former exile returned to Burma
U N. Nan Gam	NLD	Machanbaw	Former exile returned to Burma
U J. M. Naula	NLD	Mansi	
U Thaung Ngwe	NLD	Moemauk	Voluntarily resigned
U Tim Kyi	NLD	Mogaung	
U Kyaw Maung	NLD	Mohnyin 1	Former exile returned to Burma
U Kyar Mya	NLD	Mohnyin 2	Former exile returned to Burma
U Mya Maung	NLD	Myitkyina 1	Passed away
U Oo Byit Tu	KSNCD	Myitkyina 2	Voluntarily resigned, Party banned
U M. Sinsar	NUP	Nawngmun	
UYawHsi	NLD	Putao	Former exile returned to Burma
Daw Sein Tin	NLD	Shwegu	Forced to resign
UZawEin	KSNCD	Sumprabum	Voluntarily resigned, Party banned
U N. Wam Khan Zau Tawng	NLD	Tanai	
Duwa Zaw Aung	NLD	Waingmaw	

Kachin State

Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: U Pu Htwe (aka Bamaw Nyo Nwe)
Constituency: Bamaw
Date of Birth: 27 December 1922
Father: U Suu

On 17 March 1997, the Election Commission announced that U Pu Htwe had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Pu Htwe participated in the 1938 Strike as a rural organiser of the Asian Youth Association (AYA) and began his literary career in 1945 under the pen name 'Bamaw Nyo Nwe'. In 1963 he won the National Literary Award for his poem entitled 'Dawn'. In 1948 was the Secretary of Bamaw District Teachers' Association. He worked as a middle school teacher, high school teacher and education supervisor from 1949-1955 and again as a high school teacher from 1962-1983.

Name: U Tin Myint
Constituency: Kamaing
Date of Birth: 23 March 1924
Place of Birth: Kyaiklat, Irrawaddy Division
Parents: U Aye Maung and Daw Thein Yin

U Tin Myint was educated up to Tenth Standard at Shin Ardeitsawuntha National School in Pazundaung, Rangoon. He participated in various military campaigns from 1942-45, firstly fighting alongside the Japanese against the British, and then fighting the Japanese as a soldier in the BIA, BDA and PBF. After the Japanese occupation, he was arrested while serving as the Vice-Chairman of the Pegu District Organising Committee of the PBF. He was released when the government headed by Gen. Aung San came into power.

U Tin Myint worked as a merchant from 1948-1957. He was the Joint-General Secretary of Pegu District War Veteran Organisation and was awarded the Star of Independence (First Class) for his efforts in bringing independence to Burma.

Kachin State

Name: U Maphangn Hsin
Constituency: Khawbude
Date of Birth: 1953
Place of Birth: Khawbude,
Parents: U Khiarkyaw and Daw Hturan Htanchan

On 22 December 1991, several MPs from Kachin State, including U Maphangn Hsin, U N. Nan Gam, U Yaw Hsi, U Kyar Mya and U Kyaw Maung, left Myitkyina, the state capital, and went underground. They fled to the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO) controlled area, then on to the Karen National Union (KNU) base at Manerplaw on the Thai-Burma border.

U Maphangn Hsin subsequently became part of the NLD-Liberated Area (Northern Chapter) when it was formed in the last week of January 1992, at Pajao on the Sino-Burma border. He was part of a seven-member NLD-LA Organising Committee. U Maphangn Hsin, and the other four representatives who fled in 1991, surrendered to the SLORC on 5 June 1994 following the KIO's cease-fire with the SLORC eight months earlier.

U Maphangn Hsin was educated up to Sixth Standard, first at Nant Shal Village Primary School and later at Dukkan Village Middle School, Kachin State.

Name: U N. Nan Gam
Constituency: Machanbaw
Date of Birth: 4 March 1942
Place of Birth: Shavanga Village, Putao
Parents: U N Nan Tit and Daw Khin Hla

U N. Nan Gam surrendered to the SLORC on 5 June 1994 after fleeing to the Thai-Burma border in 1991 with four other MPs from Kachin State (see U Maphangn Hsin above). He was educated up to Ninth Standard at Myitkyina and worked as a teacher at the Inbudau Village State Middle School in Machanbaw Township. He was the Secretary of the Machanbaw Township Co-operative from 1974-1977.

Name: U J. M. Naula
Constituency: Mansi
Date of Birth: 21 December 1929
Parents: U Maula San and Daw Phaw Shwe Ral

U J. M. Naula is the Vice-Chairman of Bamaw Township NLD. He was educated up to Tenth Standard at Bamaw State High School and at another private school. His role in forming the Kachin Student Organisation was crucial, and subsequently

To Stand And Be Counted

became its first chairman. He worked at the Kachin Tactical Command 2 at Bamaw as an organiser for the Army in 1963, and in 1967 he was a graduate of the BSPP cadre training. Following the SLORC's coup in 1988, he was fined 200 kyat and imprisoned for one month for subversion.

Name: U Thaung Ngwe
Constituency: Moemauk
Date of Birth: 9 June 1949
Place of Birth: Moemauk
Father: U Khin Maung

The Election Commission announced on 4 March 1992 that U Thaung Ngwe had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Thaung Ngwe graduated with a Law degree from Rangoon University in 1975 and rose to a Judicial Officer Grade 3 in 1985. He resigned from his job in March 1988 and then worked as an independent lawyer while serving as the Moemauk Township NLD organiser.

Name: U Tun Kyi
Constituency: Mogaung
Date of Birth: 25 December 1942
Place of Birth: Mogaung
Parents: U Tun Oak and Daw Shwe

U Tun Kyi was educated up to Seventh Standard at Mogaung High School. He actively took part in the 1988 pro-democracy uprising and became the Mogaung Township NLD organiser when the party was formed.

Name: U Kyaw Maung
Constituency: Mohnyin 1
Date of Birth: 7 February 1944
Parents: U Ba Hlaing and Daw Hla Mae

U Kyaw Maung surrendered to the SLORC on 5 June 1994 after fleeing to the Thai-Burma border in 1991 with four other MPs from Kachin State (see U Maphangn Hsin, page 93). He finished high school in 1962 and became a Primary School Teacher at Bilu Middle School in Myintkyina. In 1975 he became the Headmaster of the school. He joined the NLD following the 1988 uprising.

Kachin State

Name: U Kyar Mya
Constituency: Monhyin 2
Date of Birth: 1940
Place of Birth: Hopin
Parents: U Htin Paw and Daw Aye Nyint

U Kyar Mya surrendered to the SLORC on 5 June 1994 after fleeing to the Thai-Burma border in 1991 with four other MPs from Kachin State (see U Maphangn Hsin, page 93) and was Secretary of the northern chapter of the NLD-LA. He was educated up to Seventh Standard at Hpin State Middle School and then worked at the Namtee Sugar Mill for eight years. After the 1988 uprising he became head of the Monhyin Township NLD Organising Committee.

Name: U Mya Maung
Constituency: Myitkyina 1
Date of Birth: 16 December 1920
Parents: U Sawt and Daw Kum

U Mya Maung passed away on 16 June 1990. He participated in the 1938 Strike and left school in 1939 and became a member of the *Dobama Asiayone* 'Association. In 1942, he joined the BIA at the persuasion of members of the Thirty Comrades such as Bo Taya and Bo Tauk Htein who were his classmates. During the 1945 campaign against the Japanese he participated in the formation of the Anti Fascist Organisation (AFO) in Pyinmana. He went underground in 1948 with the Burma Communist Party (BCP) when it took up its armed revolt, however he surrendered to the government a year later along with Bo Taya. In November 1949, he was detained in Rangoon by the authorities and released in 1951. From then on he worked at the Immigration Department until his retirement in 1980.

Name: U Yaw Hsi
Constituency: Putao
Date of Birth: 13 April 1948
Place of Birth: Biwahtan Village, Khawbude
Parents: U Harku and Daw Phaiaibi

U Yaw Hsi surrendered to the SLORC on 5 June 1994 after fleeing to the Thai-Burma border in 1991 with four other MPs from Kachin State (see U Maphangn Hsin, page 93). He was educated up to Seventh Standard and was in charge of the Marmulae Village Co-operative from 1982-1983.

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: Daw Sein Tin
Constituency: Shwegu
Date of Birth: 1922
Father: U Poe Aung

The Election Commission announced on 23 February 1997 that Daw Sein Tin had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force her to resign. Daw Sein Tin was pent of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on 28 December 1995. She was involved in the 1938 strike against the British and was a member of the Asia Youth Association. She passed Tenth Standard in Moulmein and worked as a teacher from 1949-1984.

Name: U N. Wam Khan Zau Tawng
Constituency: Tanai
Date of Birth: 15 March 1927
Place of Birth: Innwankhan Village
Father: U N. Warn Kham Zau Aung

U N. Wam Khan Zau Tawng was educated to Fourth Standard in Myitkhyina and was a member of the People's Volunteer Force (PVF) in Nammar from 1946-1952. He was also the Chairman of Tanai Township Kachin Youth Organisation from 1948-1952. U N. Wam Khan Zau Tawng served as the Chairman of the Tanai People's Council under the BSPP government from 1974-78 and also a part-time member of the Kachin State People's Council from 1970-1980. He joined the NLD after the August 1988 uprising and became the Chairman of Tanai Township NLD.

Name: Duwa ZawAung
Constituency: Waingmaw
Date of Birth: 20 September 1933
Father: Duwa Jah

Duwa Zaw Aung was the Chairman of the Kachin State Student Union from 1954-1957. He was also the Bamaw District Chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of Kachin Culture from 1956-1957 and Chairman of the Kachin State Baptist Church from 1982-1987.

Kachin State National Congress for Democracy (KSNCD)

Name: U G. Bawn Hlan
Constituency: Chiphwe
Date of Birth: 15 December 1953
Parents: U G Chan Bawn and Daw La Nam

The SLORC banned the KSNCD on 6 March 1992. Following the 1990 election the unsuccessful NUP candidate U Khaw Saung lodged a protest against U G. Bawn Hlan. The Election Commission launched an investigation into the complaint which was dismissed. U G. Bawn Hlan passed Tenth Standard at Myitkyina State High School no.3.

Name: U Oo Byit Tu
Constituency: Myitkyina 2
Date of Birth: 1 June 1920
Place of Birth: Lamaga Village, Swamprabwam
Parents: U Oo Byit Naw On and Daw Daung Grakha

U Oo Byit Tu voluntarily resigned as KSNCD Chairman and as a Member of Parliament on 13 January 1992. He joined the Burma Rifle Regiment 2 under the British in 1939 and, while in the Army, continued his education in India. He was with the British Army when it retreated into Assam, India, in 1942 during the Japanese occupation and he participated in the military campaign against the Japanese in 1944. In 1962, he became the Commander of Burma Rifle Regiment 6 and he retired from the Army in 1965. He then worked as the State Manager for the Directorate of Trade and as Kachin State Inspector-General. In 1980 he was a mediator between the KIO and the then BSPP government during cease-fire talks.

Name: U Zaw Ein
Constituency: Sumprabum
Date of Birth: 13 November 1938
Place of Birth: Kyanayan Village, Sumprabum
Parents: U Sinkhar Naung and Daw Susyel Jar

U Zaw Ein voluntarily resigned as an MP on 5 December 1991. He was educated to Tenth Standard and was in charge of Sumprabum People's Co-operative and was also the Township Manager for the Directorate of Trade. From 1981-1985, he was a part-time member of Myitkyina People's Council.

National Unity Party (NUP)

Name: U Mok Myaw Hsan Khawng
Constituency: Hsawlaw
Date of Birth: 4 October 1947
Place of Birth: Htawtlan Village, Hsawlaw
Parents: U Khau San and Daw Khau Yaw

U Mok Myaw Hsan Khawng studied at Myitkyina College from 1970-1973 and worked at Myitkyina Kein Myat Hospital for two years. He was a BSPP Hsawlaw Township Party Unit member from 1975-1988, and was then appointed Secretary of the township party unit.

Name: U M. Sinsar
Constituency: Nawngmun
Date of Birth: 3 June 1925
Place of Birth: Nawngmun
Parents:

Following the 1988 demonstrations U M. Sinsar became a member of the NUP Central Executive Committee. He was educated to Tenth Standard and worked as a Clerk at the Kachin State Education Department from 1956-1957 and as a deputy headmaster. He was a BSPP township organiser, a member of the BSPP Regional Committee for Kachin State and a Central Committee member of the BSPP. He was also a member of the *Pyithu Hluttaw* from 1974-1988, representing the townships of Khawbude, Nawngmun and Bamaw.

KAREN STATE

Land area:	30,383 sq. kms
Industries:	Teak, mining, rice, ground nut, tobacco, rubber
Population:	1.18 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Karen, Shan, Pa-o, Burman and Mon
Constituencies:	14
Voters in 1990:	396,626

KAREN STATE

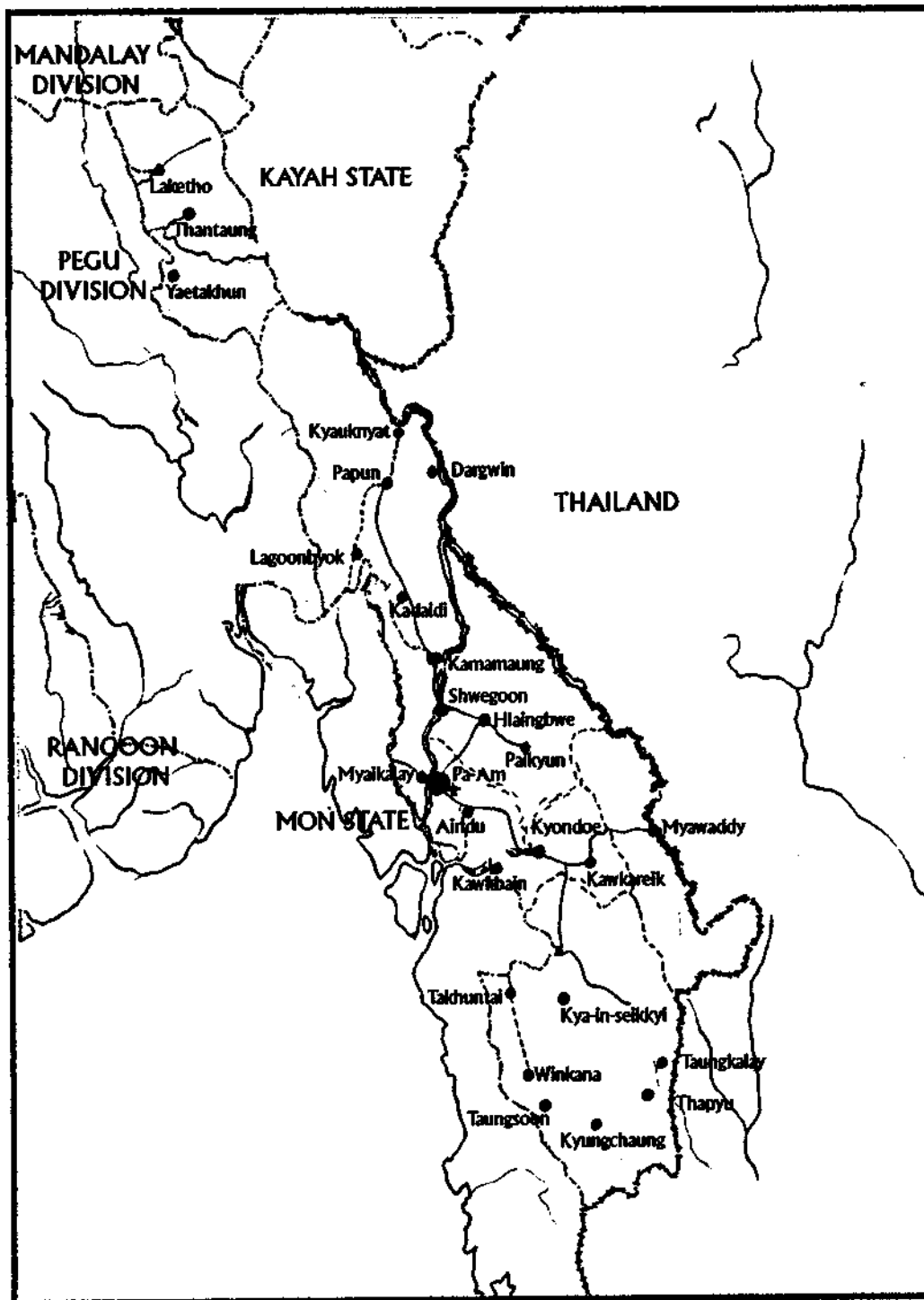


Table 17.

Karen State MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U Saw Tim Pe	KSNO	Hlaingbwe 1	Party banned
U Saw Tun Lwin	NLD	Hlaingbwe 2	Forced to resign
U Mahn Myaing Aye	NLD	Kawkareik 1	
Nai Thaung Shein	MNDF	Kawkareik 2	Party banned
Lt. Col. Hla Maung (Rtd)	POCL	Kya-in-Seikkyi 1	Party banned
U Kyin Thein	NLD	Kya-in-Seikkyi 2	Under detention
U Sein Bo	NLD	Myawaddy	
U Saw Chit Than	NLD	Pa-an 1	Dismissed as MP
U Tun Chit	NLD	Pa-an 2	
Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint	NLD	Pa-an 3	Under detention
U Aung Than	NLD	Papun 1	
U Ba Aye	NLD	Papun 2	
U R. P. Thaung	DOKNU	Thandaung 1	Party banned
U Saw Victor Clyde	NLD	Thandaung 2	Dismissed as MP

Karen State Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: U Saw Tun Lwin
Constituency: Hlaingbwe 2
Date of Birth: 1 December 1917
Place of Birth: Htaw Shwal Village
Parents: U Hte Maung and Daw Phone Shwe

The Election Commission announced on 5 March 1997 that U Saw Tun Lwin had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Saw Tun Lwin received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Judson College in Rangoon in 1941 and worked as a civil servant until 1972. He received the *Wana Kyaw Htin* award from the government in 1962 for his services. In 1978 he started working as a lawyer, after working as the Officer In Charge of Judicial Affairs in Karen State.

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: U Mahn Myaing Aye
Constituency: Kawkareik 1
Date of Birth: 7 February 1937
Father: U Kyar Pwint

After the 1988 uprising, U Mahn Myaing Aye became a member of the Central Executive Committee of the NLD. In July 1991 the SLORC charged him under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*, Article 5 (j), and he was sent to prison. The Election Commission also dismissed him as an MP on 25 November 1991. U Mahn Myaing Aye was released from Moulmein Prison on 27 May 1992.

Prior to the military coup on 2 March 1962, U Mahn Myaing Aye was the Minister for Health and Education. In 1963 the military authorities detained him for four years and five months. He was educated at Moulmein Inter College and has a Diploma of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science. He worked as a Veterinary Surgeon in the government service for 30 years, and retired as the deputy in charge of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department in Rangoon.

Name: U Kyin Thein
Constituency: Kya-in-Seikkyi 2
Date of Birth: 1948
Place of Birth: Ye, Mon State
Father: UParO

U Kyin Thein is currently in prison after being sentenced to seven years imprisonment under Article 5 (j) of the *1950 Emergency Proirision Act*. Prior to his arrest he was the Chairman of Kya-in-Seikkyi Township NLD and in charge of the Karen State Organising Committee. He attended the SLORC's National Convention and was a part of the NLD boycott in December 1995.

He led student demonstrations against the BSPP government in 1975 at Moulmein College and was subsequently arrested, and from March to September 1976 was detained in Moulmein Prison as a political prisoner.

U Kyin Thein has a degree in Geography and worked as a Kya-in-Seikkyi Township Council member in 1985 and was a part time member of the township jury. During the August 1988 uprising he was attending the BSPP's Basic Political Training Course at the Central Institute of Political Science in Rangoon. He returned to Kya-in-Seikkyi and joined in the demonstrations and afterwards was dismissed from his job as an Assistant Librarian at the Television and Radio Broadcasting Department.

Karen State

Name: U Sein Bo
Constituency: Myawaddy
Date of Birth: 15 March 1947
Place of Birth: Ye Oo Kone Village, Tanse
Parents: U Phoe Thant and Daw Chit Mae

U Sein Bo joined the NLD after the August 1988 uprising and is now the Vice-Chairman of Myawaddy Township NLD. He worked as a telegraphic clerk from 1965-1966 and then as a tractor mechanic. He passed Tenth Standard in 1969 and later received a Bachelor of Veterinary Science degree.

Name: U Saw Chit Than
Constituency: Pa-an 1
Date of Birth: 17 February 1926
Place of Birth: Tha Ton
Parent: U Tun Lin and Daw Hla Shwe

After the 1988 democracy uprising, U Saw Chit Than joined the NLD and is currently a member of the Central Committee and in charge of the Karen State Organising Committee. U Saw Chit Than was arrested on 30 January 1992 and charged under the *1950 Emergency Provisions Act*, Article 5 (a), (b) and (j) and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP by order no. 1016 on 9 April 1992 and he was also banned from running in elections for a period of ten years. He was released from Insein Prison on 9 April 1992.

U Saw Chit Than was educated until Eighth Standard at the English-Burmese High School at Tha Ton. He served as a private in the BIA and was in the unit led by Bo Nyar Na, one of Thirty Comrades. He also took part in the resistance against Japanese rule by forming a Tha Ton district guerrilla force which was allied with Division 4 of the Burmese Army.

In 1945, he served as an Executive Committee member of the district level of the AFPFL. He was elected to Parliament in 1952 as a representative of Tha Ton North Constituency, and served as the Parliamentary Secretary for Karen State. He was Health and Education Minister of Karen State from 1960 until the military coup in 1962. From 1962-1963 he served as the head of Agriculture and Forest Affairs at the Administrative Committee of Karen State under the Revolutionary Council. He was then detained on 4 October 1963 by the Revolutionary Council and spent almost four years and five months in prison. He was honoured by the government in 1980 for his role in Burma's independence by being presented with the *Naing Ngan Gonye* award (Second Class).

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: U Tun Chit
Constituency: Pa-an 2
Date of Birth: 10 November 1948
Place of Birth: Hton Ai Village, Pa-An
Parents: U Htwe and Daw Konma

U Tun Chit received a Government Technical Institute diploma in 1972.

Name: Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint
Constituency: Pa-an 3
Date of Birth: 10 May 1954
Parents: Dr. Saw Hla Tun and Daw Ahmar

Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint was arrested on 10 February 1998 while on her way to Rangoon to attend celebrations for the 51st Anniversary of Union Day. MIS officers from Unit 25 based in Pa-an detained her at Tha Ton Station. The intelligence officers had followed her since she left her home, and when she arrived at Tha Ton station the officers searched her bag and returned it to her with some belongings missing. An argument ensued and the officers arrested her on the grounds that she had obstructed them in their duties. She was tried and convicted the following day under *Penal Code* Article 353 and sentenced to two years imprisonment by the Tha Ton Court. Her family knew nothing of what had happened to her until they heard that she was in prison. She was not allowed to hire a lawyer to represent her nor call any witnesses to testify in court. According to the NLD, her arrest had been set up since she had previously had a heated argument with Major Khin Maung Kyi who was the Commander of the intelligence unit that arrested her.

Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint is the daughter of Dr. Saw Hla Tun, a former Prime Minister of Karen State. The BSPP government imprisoned her in 1975 because of her participation in the June students' demonstration at Rangoon University. At the time she was a second year student at the Rangoon Institute of Economics. She was released from prison in 1978.

After the 1988 uprising, Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint left the Department of Domestic Revenue where she was working and began to work full time for the NLD. In June 1992, she attended a pre-National Convention meeting organised by the SLORC as a representative of the NLD.

Name: U Aung Than
Constituency: Papun 1
Date of Birth: 21 August 1939
Parents: U Hlaing and Daw Hla Tin

Karen State

U Aung Than is a member of the Karen State NLD Organising Committee. After he passed Ninth Standard, U Aung Than worked as a teacher at Kamma MOUNG Primary School.

Name: U Ba Aye
Constituency: Papun 2
Date of Birth: 1946
Father: U Kyi Yin

U Ba Aye studied two years of an Arts degree and then worked as a primary school teacher from 1965-1975. He later became a member the BSPP Papun Township Party Unit.

Name: U Saw Victor Clyde
Constituency: Thandaung 2
Date of Birth: 1948
Place of Birth: Thandaung
Father: U Saw Clyde Tun Win

The SLORC arrested U Saw Victor Clyde in July 1991 and charged him under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*, Article 5 (j). The Election Commission later dismissed him as an MP on 25 November 1991 and he was released from prison on 27 May 1992.

After completing a teacher training course in 1968, U Saw Victor Clyde worked as a primary school teacher and principal until 1985.

Democratic Organisation for Kayan National Unity (DOKNU)

Name: U R. P. Thaung
Constituency: Thandaung 1
Date of Birth: 24 October 1922
Father: U Ni Se Thaung

U R. P. Thaung is the patron of DOKNU as well as a member of the Presidium of the UNLD. He was arrested in February 1991 and the SLORC accused him of having contact with the United States Embassy in Rangoon. He was charged under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act* Article 5 (j) for refusing to sign the SLORC's

To Stand And Be Counted

Declaration 1/90, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment in March 1991. The Election Commission dismissed him as a Member of Parliament on 27 December 1991. He was released from Insein Special Prison in December 1994.

U R. P. Thaung studied at Rangoon University and received a People's Administration Arts degree from Manila University. He was a Radio Operator in the US Army and was involved in BDA revolt against Japanese forces in March 1945 in Insein District, Rangoon. For 30 years he served as a township and district Mayor, and then as the Deputy Staff Officer of Rangoon Division People's Council.

Karen State National Organisation (KSNO)

Name:	U Saw Tun Pe
Constituency:	Hlaingbwe 1
Date of Birth:	1 December 1917
Place of Birth:	Kyat Phogyi Village, Fruso
Father:	U Saw Khun Su

U Saw Tun Pe became an independent MP after the Election Commission banned the KSNO on 27 November 1991. U Saw Tun Pe received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1941 and a Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University in 1959. From 1948-1971 he worked as a township and district Mayor and as a Registration Officer. He then served as the Secretary of the Karen State Administration Committee.

Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF)

Name:	Nai Thaung Shein
Constituency:	Kawkareik 2
Date of Birth:	9 October 1947
Place of Birth:	Thayattaw Village
Father:	U Nai Kyaw

Nai Thaung Shein passed Tenth Standard in 1968 and worked as a teacher at Kanni State Middle School from 1969-1974.

Patriotic Old Comrades League (POCL)

Name:	Lt. Col. U Hla Maung(Retired)
Constituency:	Kya-in-Seikkyi 1
Date of Birth:	26 July 1936
Place of Birth:	Them Po Ward, Mergui
Parents:	U Po Titt and Daw Ma MaGyi

Lt. Col. U Hla Maung became an independent after the SLORC banned the POCL with Declaration 7/92 on 11 March 1992. He has attended the SLORC's National Convention as an independent delegate.

U Hla Maung left school in 1954 while in Tenth Standard to join the Army. From 1971-1975 he was the Administrative Officer in charge of the Central Military Command Headquarters. He was also involved in the three *Moe Hein* operations with Light Infantry Battalion 65 to remove opium in Shan State. From 1979-1984, he served as an Army Commander.

KAYAH STATE

Land area:	11,753 sq. kms
Industries:	Rice, sugar cane, ground nut, and bean , com, wheat, teak, mining
Population:	168,355
Main Ethnic Groups:	Kayah, Gaukho, Wayba, Padaung or Kayan, Paye, Shan, Pa-o
Constituencies:	8
Voters in 1990:	87,897

KAYAH STATE

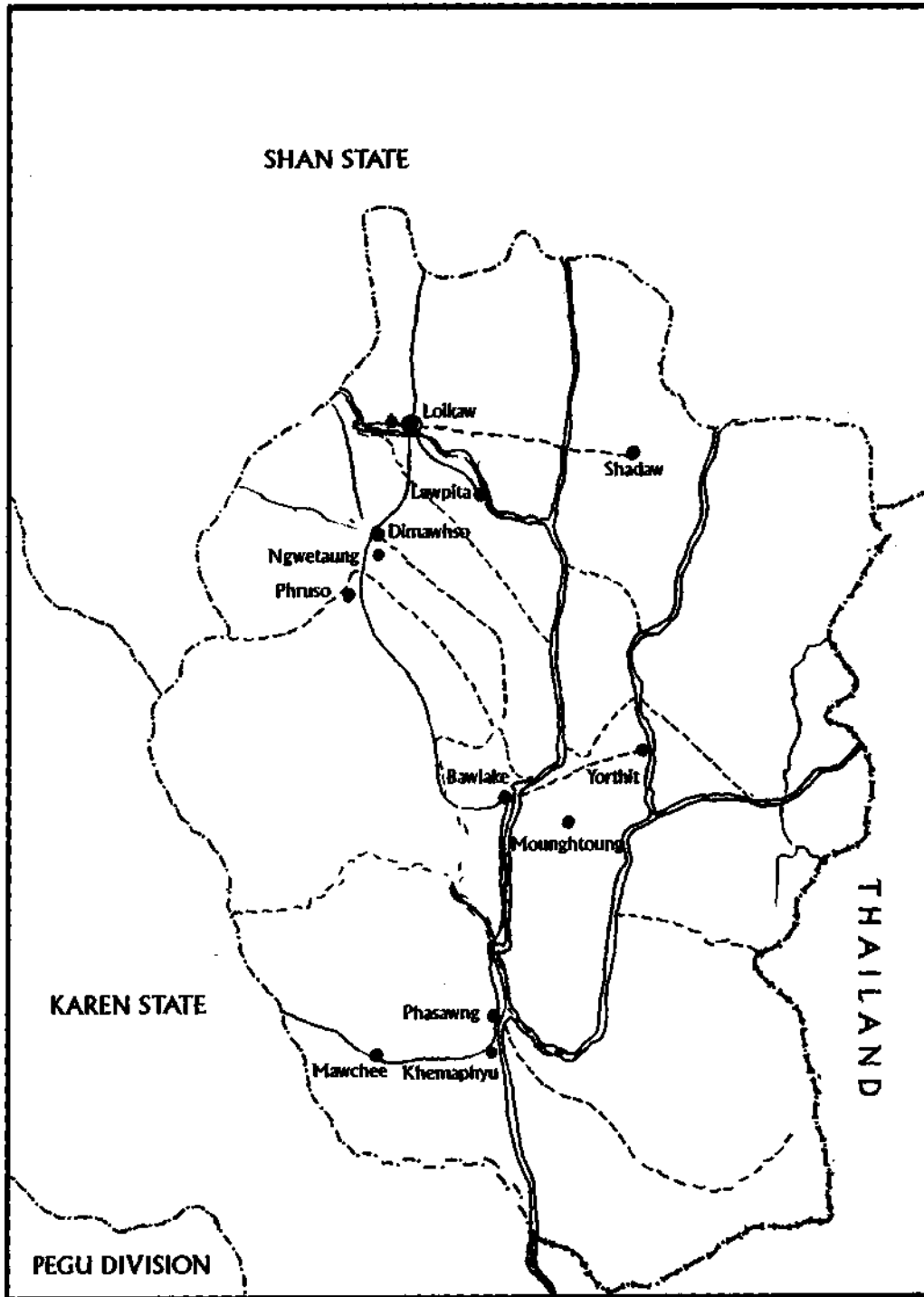


Table 18
Kayah State MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U Aung Thein	NUP	Bawlake	
U Khin Maung Cho	KSNLD	Dimawhso 1	Party banned
U Victor Lay	KSNLD	Dimawhso 2	Party banned
U Boe Thin	NLD	Loikaw 1	Forced to resign
U Teddy Buri	NLD	Loikaw 2	NCGUB Minister
U Saw Tar Rutu	NUP	Phasawng	
U Saw Oo Reh	NLD	Phruhso	Forced to resign, under detention
U Aung Tin	NLD	Shadaw	Forced to resign

Kayah State Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: U Boe Thin
Constituency: Loikaw
Date of Birth: 26 November 1936
Father: U Ba Thaung

On 13 January 1997, the Election Commission announced that U Boe Thin had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. He joined the NLD after the August 1988 uprising.

U Boe Thin was the General Secretary of the Kayah State Students' Union and he worked for the Loikaw Trade Corporation in 1968. He was also the Deputy Chairman of the Loikaw Township Co-operative as well as a member of the Kayah State Council and a part-time member of the Kayah State Judiciary.

Name: U Teddy Buri
Constituency: Loikaw 2
Date of Birth: 19 December 1944
Father: U Maung Maung Kyaw

U Teddy Buri left Burma in 1994 and subsequently joined the NCGUB on the Thai-Burma border. He was appointed Minister of the Prime Minister's office on 27 July 1995, and was made NCGUB Minister for Asia/Pacific Affairs in July 1997. He is also Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the NCUB.

U Teddy Buri graduated in English at Rangoon University in 1967. He was a teacher at Loikaw State High School from 1968-1969 and worked at the Lawpita Hydro-Electric Power Plant from 1973-1975. He was a Central Executive Committee member of the BSPP Kayah State Council from 1975-1978, and was the General Secretary of the Kayah State Co-operative from 1987-1988.

Name: U Saw Oo Reh
Constituency: Phruso
Date of Birth: 30 August 1928
Father: U Toe Yal

U Saw Oo Reh is currently imprisoned in Loikaw, Kayah State, and is suffering from serious diabetes and kidney problems. He is 70 years old. He was hospitalised in July 1997 as a result of his health problems and, although in shackles, was tied to his hospital bed. His son-in-law, Aung Myint, fled to Thailand in October 1997 after being forcibly recruited as a porter for the army and reported at the time that U Saw Oo Reh's health was declining.

U Saw Oo Reh was arrested in December 1996 and charged with financially supporting the outlawed Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) and writing a book entitled 'The Crisis of Kayah State and Causes of Civil War in Burma'. He was charged under the *Association with Illegal Organisations Act* and the *1962 Printing and Publishing Act*, and sentenced to 17 years imprisonment. Prior to his arrest, on 28 November 1996 the Election Commission announced that U Saw Oo Reh had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. He joined the NLD after the August 1988 uprising and was a member of the Kayah State Organising Committee. He was then a Central Committee member of the NLD and boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995.

U Saw Oo Reh was educated up to Seventh Standard and during World War II he served as a Sergeant with spider-badge paratroop unit 136. He was a candidate in the 1960 election, and was a representative of the *Pyithu Hluttaw* from 1974-1978 for Phruso Township, Kayah State.

ToStandAndBe Counted

Name: U Aung Tin
Constituency: Shadaw
Date of Birth: 30 August 1935
Father: U Ba Aung

U Aung Tin joined the NLD following the August 1988 uprising. He studied up to Ninth Standard and from 1954-1956 worked for the Electric Power Corporation. He was then the deputy in charge of the Agriculture and Farm Products Trading Corporation and has worked as a merchant since 1967.

Kavah State All Nationalities League for Democracy
(KSNLD)

Name: U Khin Maung Cho
Constituency: Dimawhso 1
Date of Birth: 1939
Place of Birth: Nanpae Khon Village
Parents: U Saung and Daw Nan Myat

U Khin Maung Cho became an independent MP after the SLORC banned the KSNLD with order 8/92 on 18 March 1992. The National Convention Convening Commission dismissed him from the National Convention for allegedly having unauthorised discussions. U Khin Maung Cho is a former Central Executive Committee member of the KSNLD. He worked as a civil servant for the Kayah State Trade Corporation from 1964-1967 and then worked as a merchant.

Name: U Victor Lay
Constituency: Dimawhso 2
Date of Birth: 19 July 1949
Parents: U A Mya Lay and Daw Layte Shar

U Victor Lay became an independent MP after the SLORC banned the KSNLD in 1992. He graduated from Pyinmana Agricultural Science Institute in 1973 and from the Taunggyi Teacher Training Course in 1975.

National Unity Party (NUP)

Name: U Aung Thein
Constituency: Bawlake
Date of Birth: 1940
Place of Birth: Loikaw
Father: U San Sint

U Aung Thein completed high school at Loikaw State High School in 1961 and worked as a Clerk at the District Administrative Office from 1961-1971. He was then a committee member, Secretary and Chairman of Bawlake Township BSPP Party Unit, as well as a Secretary of the BSPP Regional Committee and a member of the BSPP Central Committee. He was elected to the *Pyithu Hluttaw* in 1981 as a representative of Phasawng Township.

Name: U Saw Tar Rutu
Constituency: Phasawng
Date of Birth: 24 December 1939
Place of Birth: Lokharlo Village, Phasawng
Father: U Saw Tin Ray

U Saw Tar Rutu graduated from Rangoon University in 1968 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry. He worked at the Mawchee Mine Project, Kayah State, and attended the BSPP's basic political course in 1970. In 1972 he worked as the Secretary of Phasawng Township Security and Administrative Committee and was the Chairman of Phasawng Township People's Council from 1974-1985. He was the Chairman of Phasawng Township BSPP Party Unit from 1985-1988.

To Stand And Be Counted

MAGWE DIVISION

Land area:	44,819 sq. kms
Industries:	Rice, corn, ground nut, gas and oil
Population:	3.7 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Burman, Chin, Arakan
Constituencies:	39
Voters in 1990:	2,027,596

MAGWE DIVISION

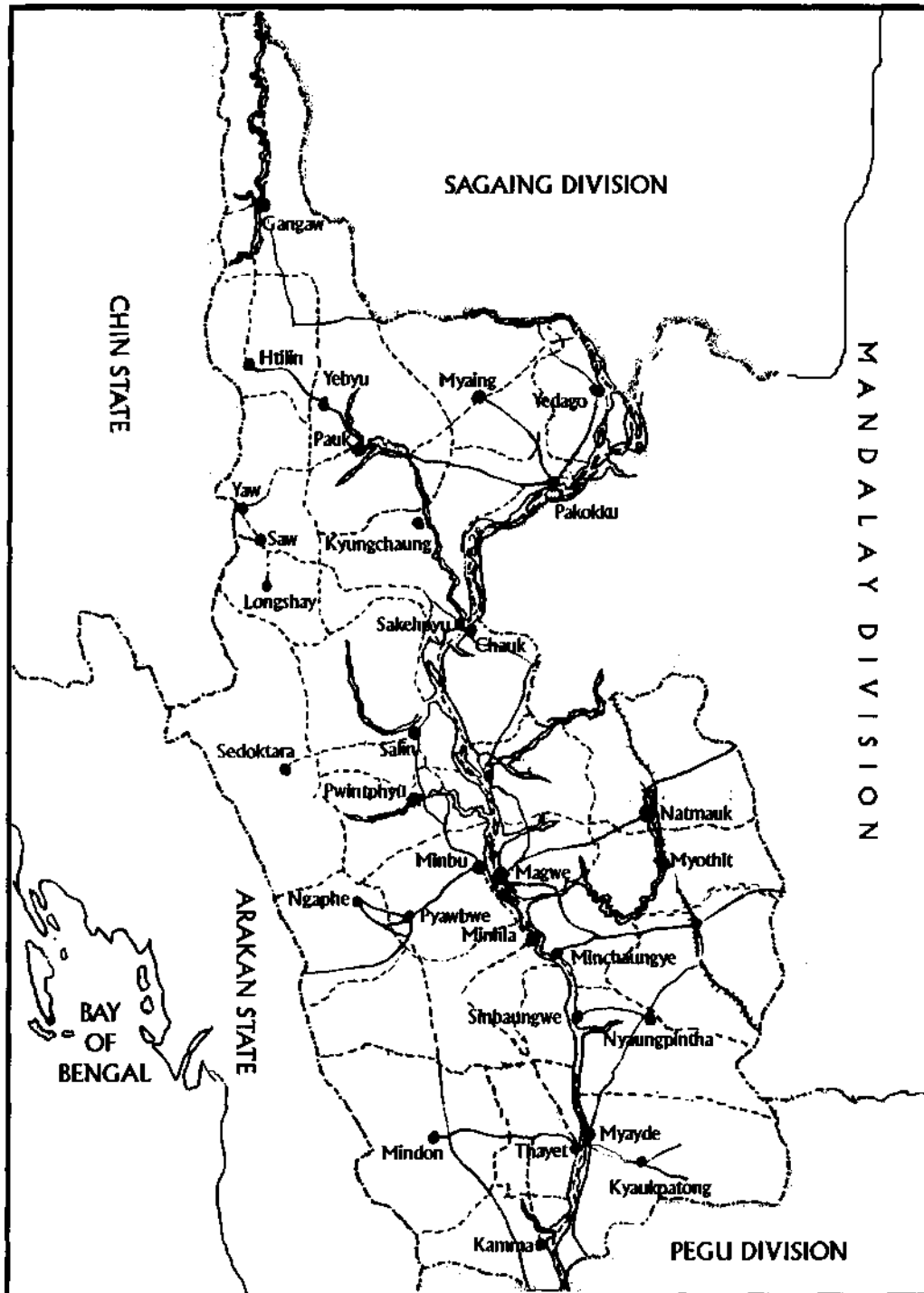


Table 19.
Magwe Division MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U Myint Thein	NLD	Chauk 1	
Dr. Nyunt Sein	NLD	Chauk 2	
U Aung Htoo	NLD	Gangaw	Forced to resign
U Saw Win (aka U Kyaw Zaw Lin)	NLD	Htilin	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Myint Aung	NLD	Kamma	Forced to resign, former exile returned to Burma
U Kyaw Myint	NLD	Magwe 1	
U Aung Soe	NLD	Magwe 2	
U Soe Myint	NLD	Minbu 1	
U Hla Soe	NLD	Minbu 2	
U Tun Win	NLD	Mindon	
U Chit Tin	NLD	Minhla	Dismissed as MP
U Aung San Myint	NLD	Myaing 1	Dismissed as MP
U Myint Aung	NLD	Myaing 2	
U Nyunt Hlaing	NLD	Myayde 1	Under detention
U Thein Zan	NLD	Myayde 2	Forced to resign, under detention
U Tha Aung	NLD	Myothit 1	
U Chit Htwe	NLD	Myothit 2	Under detention
U Bo Htwe	NLD	Natmauk 1	
U Aung Myint Thein	NLD	Natmauk 2	
U Kyi Lwin	NLD	Ngahpe	
Dr. Kyi Min	NLD	Pakokku 1	
U Hlaing Aye	NLD	Pakokku 2	
U Khin Maung Kyi	NLD	Pauk 1	Dismissed as MP
U Aung Naing Oo	NLD	Pauk 2	
U Kyaw Shin	NLD	Pwintbyu 1	
Dr. Aung Moe Nyo	NLD	Pwintbyu 2	Voluntarily resigned
U Tar	NLD	Salin 1	
U Kan Oo	NLD	Salin 2	
U Kyaw Tin	NLD	Saw	Under detention
U Aant Kyi	NLD	Sedoktara	
U Soe Win	NLD	Seikphyu	

Magwe Division

U Han Zaw	NLD	Sinbaungwe	Expelled from NLD
U Thein Kyi	NLD	Taungdwingyi 1	
Dr. Than Naing	NLD	Taungdwingyi 0.	
U Khin Maung Than	NLD	Thayet	Forced to resign
Thakin Khin Nyunt	NLD	Yenangyaung 1	
U Kyaw Kyaw (aka U Khin Kyaw Han)	NLD	Yenangyaung 2	Forced to resign
U Maw Ni	NLD	Yesagyo 1	
U Tin Maung	NLD	Yesagyo 2	Voluntarily resigned

Magwe Division

Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD) MPs

Name: U MyintThein
Constituency: Chauk 1
Date of Birth: 13 September 1942
Place of Birth: Pagan Township
Father: UYe

U Myint Thein is in charge of Chauk Township NLD. He was a part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on 28 December 1995. U Myint Thein graduated from Rangoon University in History in 1975 and worked for the Burma Oil Corporation from 1960 and at the Chauk oil field from 1972. He was dismissed from his job in 1974 following his involvement in a rice riot in Chauk District.

Name: Dr. Nyunt Sein
Constituency: Chauk 2
Date of Birth: 11 December 1928
Place of Birth: Than Lian Township
Father: U Maung Maung

To Stand And Be Counted

Dr. Nyunt Sein is a member of the Organising Committee of Magwe Division and was a part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention in December 1995. In 1954 Dr. Nyunt Sein graduated from the Rangoon Institute of Medicine and from 1954-1957 he worked as a Doctor in the Department of Malaria at Rangoon General Hospital. He then worked at the Chauk Oil Field Hospital until 1976.

In 1977, Dr. Nyunt Sein travelled to the Federal Republic Germany, the Netherlands, Iran, Egypt and Indonesia to study the state of the health of workers in the oil and chemical sectors with the World Health Organisation (WHO). He then worked from 1977-1988 as the Head Doctor at the Burma Oil Corporation (BOC) and during the 1988 uprising he was chairman of the Corporation's Workers' Union.

Name: U Aung Htoo
Constituency: Gangaw
Date of Birth: 20 September 1930
Parents: U Ba Maw and Daw Chit Mya

The Election Commission announced on 15 January 1998 that U Aung Htoo had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC/SPDC used intimidation to force him to resign. He boycotted the National Convention in December 1995 along with other NLD representatives.

U Aung Htoo is an Arts graduate and worked in the Army Accounting Office from 1951-1957. He worked as a teacher at Gangaw State High School and was the Assistant Education Administrator at Gangaw Township from 1983-1989.

Name: U Saw Win (aka U Kyaw Zaw Lin)
Constituency: Htilin
Date of Birth: 14 May 1938
Parents: U Kyaw Nyunt and Daw Aye Hla

U Saw Win remains in Tharyarwady Prison after being arrested in 1991 for allegedly failing to transport logs in time while working on the construction of the Rangoon-Thanlyin Bridge. He was charged under Article 3 of the 1963 *Public Property Protection Act* and was given ten years imprisonment. He was also charged under Article 5 (j) of the 1950 *Emergency Provision Act* and was sentenced to an additional one year imprisonment.

The Election Commission subsequently dismissed U Saw Win from Parliament on 12 December 1991. The authorities have twice promised to release U Saw Win from prison, once in Declaration 11/92 and again in 1995 to commemorate the Golden Anniversary of the founding of the Burmese Army, but they have failed to do so. He was first sent to Insein Prison, then transferred to Tharyarwady Prison

Maawe Division

and in 1997 transferred again to Thayet Prison following a strike by political prisoners.

U Saw Win graduated in Science from Rangoon University and in 1965 began working as a newspaper journalist and as a trader. He later became an Assistant Editor at the *Botahtaung* newspaper and at the government publishing house.

Name: U Myint Aung
Constituency: Kamma
Date of Birth: 11 June 1959
Place of Birth: Zwaymi Village, Kamma
Parents: U Tha Nyan and Daw Phwa

U Myint Aung was an organiser of Kamma Township NLD when he left for the Thai-Burma border and joined the NCGUB in Manerplaw on 18 December 1990. He was subsequently appointed NCGUB Minister for Agriculture and Forests. On 19 January 1991 he, along with U Than Kywe (MP, Pegu Division), surrendered to the SLORC at the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand. He then resigned from Parliament on 8 February 1991. U Myint Aung has a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry from Rangoon University.

Name: U Kyaw Myint
Constituency: Magwe 1
Date of Birth: 1943
Place of Birth: Natmauk Township
Parents: U Sein and Daw Khin May

U Kyaw Myint was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Mandalay University in 1965 and went to Hmawbe Officer Training School in 1967. He retired from the Army as a Major in 1984.

Name: U Aung Soe
Constituency: Magwe 2
Date of Birth: 7 September 1934
Father: U Tin

U Aung Soe was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention in December 1995. In 1996 the authorities forcibly evicted him from his government apartment. From 1952-1974 he worked as an Accountant at the Telegraph and Postal Service

To Stand And Be Counted

Department. From 1974-1988 he worked as the Deputy Officer of the Magwe Township Accounts Department and then was Officer In Charge of the Magwe Division Accounts Department.

Name: U Soe Myint
Constituency: Minbu 1
Date of Birth: 3 March 1946
Father: U Nyunt

U Soe Myint is an organiser with the Magwe Division NLD. In 1968 he graduated from Mandalay University in Zoology and then worked as a high school teacher until starting work as a trader in 1974.

Name: U Hla Soe
Constituency: Minbu 2
Date of Birth: 20 November 1934
Place of Birth: Salin Township
Parents: U Sein and Daw Thein Tin

U Hla Soe is an organiser for the Magwe Division NLD. He was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. U Hla Soe left high school at Tenth Standard and joined the Army, serving as a Captain from 1953-1962. For the next 14 years he worked in various positions within the BSPP and rose to Regional Chairman of the BSPP in Kayah State. In November 1978 there was a purge within the BSPP and he was arrested along with 14 regional chairmen as part of the so-called *Aung Kyaw Lin* Operation. He was released from prison in September 1980.

Name: U Tun Win
Constituency: Mindon
Date of Birth: 3 April 1929
Parents: U Oo Tha and Daw Tin

U Tim Win is the Chairman of Mindon NLD. He passed Ninth Standard at Yenau Gyung State High School and owns a photography and printing business.

Name: U Chit Tin
Constituency: Minhla
Date of Birth: 1 September 1945
Parents: U Tun Tin and Daw Saki

U Chit Tin is chairman of Minhla Township NLD. He was arrested in 1990 for attending secret meetings in Mandalay in 1990 in order to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). U Chit Tin was charged under the *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and sent to prison. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP and also banned him from running in future elections. He was released from prison on 29 June 1992.

U Chit Tin has a Science degree and is a High Court Advocate, and from 1969 he worked as a High School Teacher in Thayet and Minhla High Schools.

Name: U Aung San Myint
Constituency: Myaing 1
Date of Birth: 1941
Parents: U Maung Hla and Daw Ma Ma Gyi

U Aung San Myint was arrested and jailed in 1990 for attending secret meetings in Mandalay to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). The Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament by Declaration 996 on 6 January 1992 and he was also banned from running in future elections. He was released from Insein Prison on 29 June 1992.

U Aung San Myint was a member the Red Flag faction of the Communist Party of Burma between 1965 and 1972. He was arrested in 1966 and sentenced to six years imprisonment, four years of which were spent in Insein Prison and two years on Coco Island. He was released from prison in 1972. During the 1988 uprising, he led demonstrations in his village and after the uprising he became a member of the Myaing Township NLD Organising Committee.

U Aung San Myint left school in Tenth Standard and from 1956-1960 served in the Bahan High School Students' Union. In 1961 he worked as a Junior Clerk for the Air Force.

Name: U Myint Aung
Constituency: Myaing 2
Date of Birth: 18 May 1959
Parent's Name: U Thein Maung and Daw Khin Than

U Myint Aung attended Pakokku College and Rangoon University and graduated in Chemistry in 1984.

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: U NyuntHlaing
Constituency Myayde 1
Date of Birth 26 November 1939
Place of Birth Myayde
Father: U Tun Hlaing

U Nyunt Hlaing is currently in Thayet Prison. On 24 February 1997 he was detained along with six other NLD members, including U Thein Zan (MP, Myayde Constituency, Magwe Division), and charged under Article 5 (j) of the 1950 *Emergency Provision Act* for inciting farmers.

The Chairman of the Myayde Township Law and Order Restoration Council accused the NLD of inciting two farmers who had asked questions regarding the repayment of state loans. The two farmers had been slapped across the face by the LORC Chairman for asking their questions and had reported the incident to the Myayde NLD. The local authorities then detained the six NLD members who were each given five years imprisonment. Another three township NLD members were arrested over the same incident and were also each sentenced to five-year terms.

U Nyunt Hlaing was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention in December 1995. He graduated from Rangoon University in Arts in 1964 and was the Secretary of the Thayet District Students' Union during 1962. From 1965 he worked as an Accountant at the Trade Department and then as a teacher.

Name: U Thein Zan
Constituency: Myayde 2
Date of Birth: 15 November 1938
Place of Birth: Duringa Bo Village, Myayde
Father: U Tin

U Thein Zan is currently in Thayet Prison after being arrested on 24 February 1997 and sentenced to five years imprisonment for allegedly inciting farmers (see U Nyunt Hlaing above). While in prison, it is understood that MIS officers used threats and intimidation to force U Thein Zan to submit a letter of resignation on 14 December 1997 to the Election Commission. The Commission announced his resignation from Parliament on 7 January 1998.

U Thein Zan graduated from Rangoon University in Law in 1958 and worked at the Trade Department. He has been a State Prosecutor and High Court Advocate since 1968.

Magwe Division

Name: U Tha Aung
Constituency: Myothit 1
Date of Birth: 1956
Place of Birth: Myothit
Parents: U Aung Thaung and Daw Ohn Yin

U Tha Aung is a member of the Organising Committee of the Myothit Township NLD. He left school while in Tenth Standard.

Name: U Chit Htwe
Constituency: Myothit 2
Date of Birth: 13 July 1965
Place of Birth: Myo Thit Township
Father: U Tin Manung

U Chit Htwe received a Bachelor of Science degree in Physics in 1987. He took part in the 1988 uprising and is currently an NLD organiser.

Name: U Bo Htwe
Constituency: Natmauk 1
Date of Birth: 1926
Parents: U Phoe Aung and Daw Mya

U Bo Htwe is Patron of the Natmauk Township NLD. He worked as a Primary School Teacher at Sharpin Hla Village in Magwe from 1953-1957 and was a Middle School Teacher at Natmauk State High School from 1957-1986. He was the Patron of the Township Strike Committee during the 1988 uprising.

Name: U Aung Myint Thein
Constituency: Natmauk 2
Date of Birth: 13 June 1954
Place of Birth: Natmauk
Parents: U Ne Aung and Daw Khin Lay

U Aung Myint Thein is a member of the Natmauk Township NLD Organising Committee. He is the son of the elder brother of Gen. Aung San and studied until Tenth Standard.

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: U Kyi Lwin
Constituency: Ngahpe
Date of Birth: 1954
Parents: U Tun Shin and Daw Khin Aye

U Kyi Lwin is an organiser for Ngahpe Township NLD. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from Magwe College and worked as a teacher from 1979-1982.

Name: Dr. Kyi Min
Constituency: Pakokku 1
Date of Birth: 24 January 1958
Parents: U Hla Maung and Daw Phwer Kyin

Dr. Kyi Min graduated from Dental College in 1982.

Name: U Hlaing Aye
Constituency: Pakokku 2
Date of Birth: 17 October 1942
Parents: U Ohn Maung and Daw Hla Nuynt

U Hlaing Aye graduated in Science from Mandalay University in 1968. He worked as a High School Teacher in Myaing Township from 1969-1973 and in Pakokku from 1973-1981. He has worked as a rice trader from 1981.

Name: U Khin Maung Kyi
Constituency: Paukl
Date of Birth: 30 January 1954
Place of Birth: Pauk
Father: U Pe Nyunt

The Election Commission dismissed U Khin Maung Kyi as an MP on 9 January 1992. U Khin Maung Kyi is an organiser of the Pauk Township NLD and he graduated from Rangoon University in Science in 1979.

Magwe Division

Name: U Aung Naing Oo
Constituency: Pauk 2
Date of Birth: 24 June 1951
Place of Birth: Pauk
Father: U Ba Tin

U Aung Naing Oo attended Pauk High School finishing in 1969. He worked as a council clerk for two years and studied Philosophy as a part-time student. He has been in business as a trader in Pauk since 1974.

Name: U Kyaw Shin
Constituency: Pwintbyu 1
Date of Birth: 13 October 1929
Parents: U Thaung and Daw O

U Kyaw Shin graduated from Rangoon University in Arts and obtained a Diploma of Education in 1974. From 1953-1981, he worked as a teacher at Pwintbyu, a high school teacher at Kon Saung and an Assistant Officer In Charge of Education at Pwintbyu. He is currently an organiser with the township NLD.

Name: Dr. Aung Moe Nyo
Constituency: Pwintbyu 2
Date of Birth: 13 December 1958
Place of Birth: Pwintbyu
Parents: U Nyo and Daw Nyein

After the 1990 election Dr. Aung Moe Nyo voluntarily resigned from the NLD. He graduated from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1982 and started his own clinic in 1984.

Name: U Tar
Constituency: Salin 1
Date of Birth: 10 June 1948
Place of Birth: Linsin Village, Salin
Parents: U Aye Maung and Daw San Kyi

U Tar is the Chairman of the Salin Township NLD. He graduated from Rangoon University in 1972 and worked as an Accountant in Sidoktaya Township Co-operative. He has been in business since 1975.

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: U Kan Oo
Constituency: Salin 2
Date of Birth: 11 May 1952
Place of Birth: Salin
Parents: U Hla and Daw Khin Yi

U Kan Oo is a member of the Sinbyu Kyune Township NLD. He graduated from Rangoon Institute of Technology with a Bachelor of Engineering degree majoring in Electrical Power. He worked as a teacher at Zeebyubin Affiliated High School.

Name: U Kyaw Tin
Constituency: Saw
Date of Birth: 5 July 1949
Father: U Aung Kyaw

U Kyaw Tin is currently under detention and is the Chairman of the Saw Township NLD. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geography in 1974 and worked at the Saw Township Accounting Office in 1977. He was a part-time member of the Magwe Division People's Council from 1982-1988 and resigned from government service on 16 November 1988.

Name: U Aant Kyi
Constituency: Sedoktara
Date of Birth: 31 July 1938
Place of Birth: Sedoktara
Parents: U Ya Chain and Daw Mae Tin

U Aant Kyi is a member of the Organising Committee for Sedoktara Township NLD. He has an Arts degree and has worked as an administrative clerk. He worked as a teacher for 30 years and from 1974-1978 he was a member of the Sedoktara Township Council.

Name: U Soe Win
Constituency: Seikphyu
Date of Birth: 4 April 1944
Place of Birth: Seikphyu
Parents: U Maung Kalay and Daw Shwe Tin

U Soe Win attended Chauk State High School and has an Arts degree from Rangoon University

Magwe Division

Name: U Han Zaw
Constituency: Sinbaungwe
Date of Birth: 2 December 1940
Place of Birth: Sinbaungwe
Father: U Tun Shwe

U Han Zaw was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995 and has worked as a staff officer for the NLD chairman at the party headquarters in Rangoon. He studied at Sinbaungwe High School and received an Arts degree from Rangoon University in 1964. U Han Zaw also graduated from Hmawbi Officer Training School in 1965 and retired from the Army in 1977.

Name: U Thein Kyi
Constituency: Taungdwingyi 1
Date of Birth: 7 September 1951
Parents: U Aung Myint and Daw Mya Mya Than

U Thein Kyi was expelled from the NLD along with U Than Tun (Irrawaddy Division) in January 1997 for breaking party rules by advocating rejoining the National Convention. On 28 December 1995 he boycotted the National Convention with other NLD representatives. U Thein Kyi received a Law degree in 1981 and works as a High Court Advocate.

Name: Dr. Than Naing
Constituency: Taungdwingyi 2
Date of Birth: 2 February 1951
Father: U Thein Maung

Dr. Than Naing graduated in Medicine from Rangoon Institute of Medicine. He boycotted the SLORC's National Convention along with other NLD representatives in December 1995.

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: U Khin Maung Than
Constituency: Thayet
Date of Birth: 11 December 1930
Parents: U Ba Thit and Daw Tin Tin

The Election Commission announced on 9 July 1996 that U Khin Maung Than had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to submit a letter of resignation to the Commission.

U Khin Maung Than received a Bachelor of Education degree in 1963. He worked as a high school teacher and a principal and was the Thayet Township Officer In Charge of Education. He was involved in the 1988 uprising and was the Patron of the Thayet Strike Committee and Urban Administrative Association.

Name: Thakin Khin Kyunt
Constituency: Yenangyaung 1
Date of Birth: 6 July 1914
Parents: U Myat Gyi and Daw Kyin Hmone

Thakin Khin Kyunt established the *Dobama Asiayme* Association and was Secretary of the organisation. He was a leader of the 1938 general strike and was sentenced to one year imprisonment for his involvement. He was also chairman of the Asia Youth Association and led a guerrilla force in Yenengyaung Township against the Japanese. He received the Star of Independence for his efforts in bringing independence to Burma.

Thakin Khin Kyunt was also leader of the National United Front (NUF). He established a publishing house in Rangoon in 1956 and was fire convenor of the committee formed to compile a history of the *Dobama Asiayme* Association. He was also the patron of the Youth Solidarity Front.

Name: U Kyaw Kyaw (aka U Khin Kyaw Han)
Constituency: Yenangyaung 2
Date of Birth: 23 February 1953
Place of Birth: Yenangyaung
Parents: U Thein and Daw Khin Pyone

U Kyaw Kyaw is the chairman of Yenangyaung Township NLD.

Magwe Division

Name: U Maw Ni
Constituency: Yesagyo 1
Date of Birth: 21 May 1948
Place of Birth: Yesagyo
Father: U Maw Tin

On 11 February 1997, the Election Commission announced that U Maw Ni had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Maw Ni attended Yesagyo State High School and received a Bachelor of Law degree in 1973. After becoming an apprentice lawyer, he worked as an Advocate at the High Court until 1976.

Name: U Tin Maung
Constituency: Yesagyo 2
Date of Birth: 1946
Place of Birth: Kan Thit Village, Yesagyo
Parents: U Sein and Daw Than Tin

U Tin Maung voluntarily resigned as an MP on 4 June 1991. He received a Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University in 1974.

MANDALAY DIVISION

Land area:	37,024 sq. kms
Industries:	Rice, wheat, corn, ground nut, sesame, cotton, tobacco
Population:	5.26 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Burman, Mon, Karen, Pa-o, Kayah, Chin, Shan
Constituencies:	56
Voters in 1990:	2,647,419

MANDALAY DIVISION

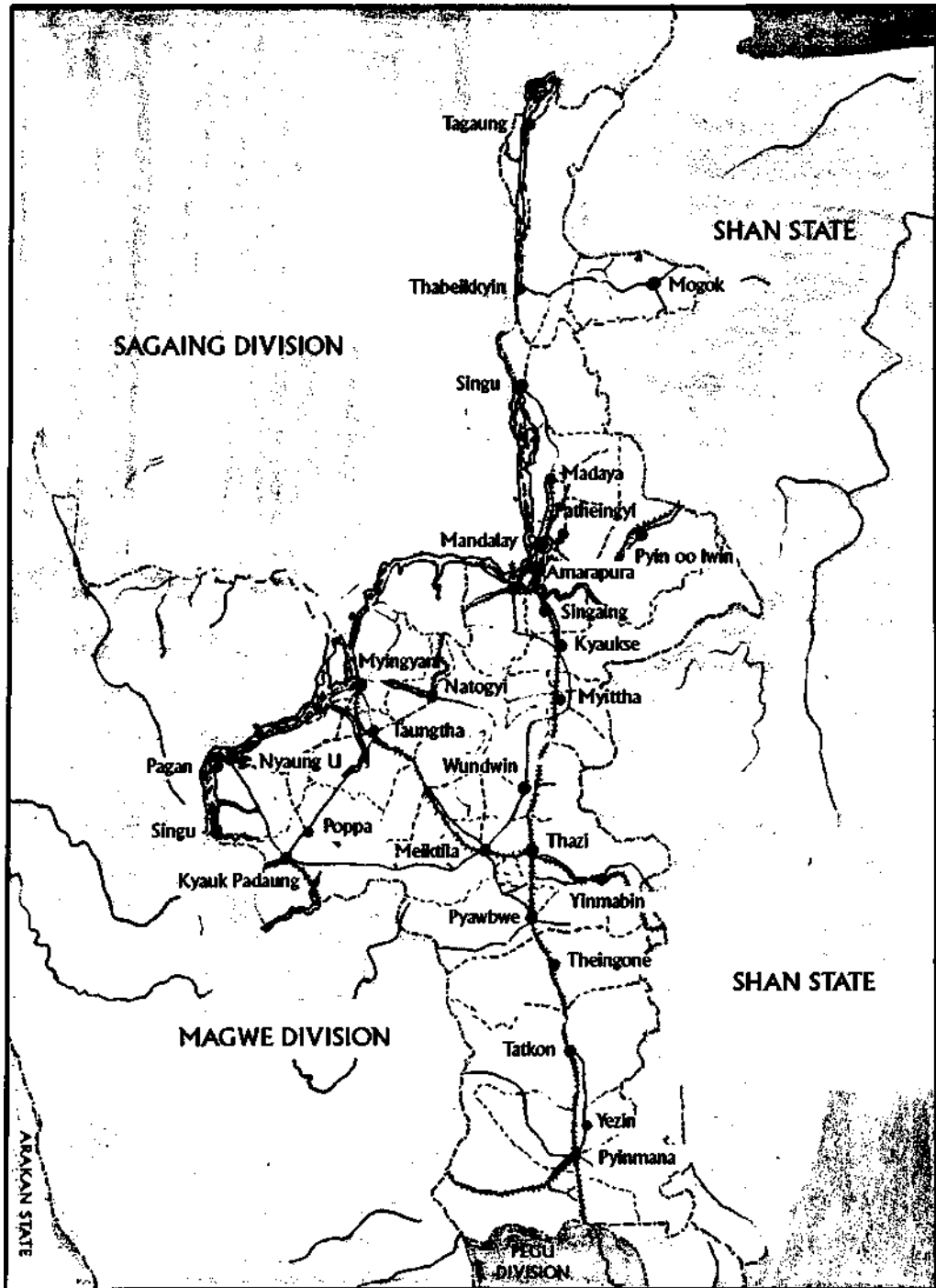


Table 20.
Mandalay Division MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
Dr. Zaw Myint Maung	NLD	Amarapura 1	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Ba Bwa	NLD	Amarapura 2	Dismissed as MP
U Bo Zan	NLD	Kyauk Padaung 1	
U Ngwe Tun	NLD	Kyauk Padaung 2	
U Aung Kyaw Oo	NLD	Kyaukse 1	
U Kyaw Win	NLD	Kyaukse 2	
U Tin Htut Oo	NLD	Lewe 1	
U Nyi Nyi Tun	NLD	Lewe 2	
Dr. Aung Wai	NLD	Madaya 1	
U Than Lwin	NLD	Madaya 2	
U Saw Shwe	NLD	Mahlaing 1	
U Maung Maung Myint	NLD	Mahlaing2	
Maj. Maung Maung Myint (Rtd)	NLD	Meiktila 1	Forced to resign
Dr. Thein Lwin	NLD	Meiktila 2	
Daw May Hnin Kyi	NLD	Mogok 1	
U Bo Hla Tint	NLD	Mogok 2	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Paw Khin	NLD	Myingyan 1	
U Maung Maung Win (aka			
U Win Maung)	NLD	Myingyan 2	
Daw Ohn Kyi	NLD	Myittha 1	Dismissed as MP
U Myo Myint	NLD	Myittha 2	Forced to resign
U Pan Tha	NLD	Natogyi 1	
U Seinn Maung	NLD	Natogyi 2	Forced to resign
U Maung Maung Aye	NLD	Northeast	Dismissed as MP, in exile
		Mandalay 1	
Lt. Col. Tin Aye (Rtd)	NLD	Northeast	Dismissed as MP
		Mandalay 2	
U Tin Aung Aung	NLD	Northwest	Dismissed as MP, under detention
		Mandalay 1	
U Aung Soe	NLD	Northwest	
		Mandalay 2	
U Cho	NLD	Nyaung-U 1	

Mandalau Division

U Pe Tin	NLD	Nyaung-U 2	
U San Nyunt Wai	NLD	Patheingyi 1	
Lt. Col. San Hla Baw (Rtd)	NLD	Patheingyi 2	
U Khin Maung Nyo	NLD	Pyawbwe 1	
U Hla Pe	NLD	Pyawbwe 2	Dismissed as MP, passed away
U Tint Lwin	NLD	Pyinmana 1	Forced to resign
U Kyaw	NLD	Pyinmana 2	
U Hla Saw Oo	NLD	Pyin-Oo-Lwin 1	Forced to resign
U Peter Linbin	Ind.	Pyin-Oo-Lwin 2	In exile
Dr. Soe Myint	NLD	Singaing 1	
Dr. Hla Soe Nyunt	NLD	Singaing 2	
U Saw Htay	NLD	Singu	
U Tin Nyunt (aka U Htin Kyaw)	NLD	Southeast Mandalay 1	
U Ohn Kyaing (aka Aung Wint)	NLD	Southeast Mandalay 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Dr. Soe Lin	NLD	Southwest Mandalay 1	Dismissed as MP
U Thein Oo	NLD	Southwest Mandalay 2	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Ayar	NLD	Tada-U 1	
U Than Ni	NLD	Tada-U 2	
U Wan Maung	NLD	Tatkon 1	
U Win Hlaing	NLD	Tatkon 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Lt. Col. Chit Khaing (Rtd)	NLD	Taungtha 1	Passed away
U Than Tim	NLD	Taungtha 2	
U Maw	NLD	Thabeikkyin	Passed away
U Thein Maung	NLD	Thazi 1	
U Maung Maung Lay	NLD	Thazi 2	
Dr. Thaung Tin	NLD	Wundwin 1	Forced to resign
U Hla Aung	NLD	Wundwin 2	
U Maung Maung Myint	NLD	Yemethin 1	Dismissed as MP
U Maung Maung Than	NLD	Yemethin 2	

Mandalay Division Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: Dr. Zaw Myint Maung
Constituency: Amarapura 1
Date of Birth: 11 December 1951
Father: U Chit Maung

Dr. Zaw Myint Maung is currently under detention after being arrested for attending meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa below). He was charged under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. The Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament on 27 November 1991 and banned him from running in future elections.

In March 1996 while in Insein Prison, he, U Win Tin and other political prisoners were sentenced to a further seven years jail. They were charged under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*, Article 5 (e), for producing a magazine marking the 75th anniversary of Rangoon University, and a magazine entitled *New Blood Wave*.

Dr. Zaw Myint Maung was also found in possession of a letter addressed to the UN Special Rapporteur on Burma, Professor Yozo Yokota, which detailed the situation of political prisoners in Insein Prison. In relation to this second charge, Dr. Zaw Myint Maung was interrogated by MIS officers in prison and was tortured and badly beaten.

Dr. Zaw Myint Maung graduated from Mandalay Institute of Medicine in 1979. He was in charge of the Yurthitgyi Hospital, Sagaing Division and worked as a Chemistry Lecturer at Mandalay University from 1983-1988.

Name: U Ba Bwa
Constituency: Amarapura 2
Date of Birth: 22 January 1926
Father: Thakhin Ba Thein

U Ba Bwa was arrested for attending meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government in which up to 25 Members of Parliament were to be sent to border areas. The meetings were held on 29 and 30 September and 1 October 1990 in Mandalay at U Ba Bwa's home, at an NLD office, and at a rice mill beside

Mandalay Division

the Mandalay-Maymyo Road. U Ba Bwa was imprisoned under the *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and was released from Insein Prison on 4 May 1992. On 30 December 1992 the Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament and banned him from contesting any future election.

U Ba Bwa joined the *Dobama Asiayone* Association and the Japanese resistance movements with Thakhin Ba Thein. He also joined the Burmese Army when it was formed in 1946 and in 1948 he took part in the battle to recapture Amarapura Township from insurgents. He resigned from the Army when Burma gained her independence in 1948.

Name:	U Bo Zan
Constituency:	Kyauk Padaung 1
Date of Birth:	1 October 1937
Place of Birth:	Indine Village, Kyauk Padaung
Parents:	U Ba Thaw and Daw Aye Hlaing

U Bo Zan is a member of Kyauk Padaung Township NLD Organising Committee. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Mandalay University in 1964 and then worked for the Directorate of Trade in Kyauk Padaung Township. From 1965-1972 he was the Manager of the Trade and Commerce Corporation at Kyauk Padaung, Pagan, Nyaung Oo and Saw Townships. He operated a cooking oil business from 1972-1989. Before the 1962 coup, he was elected to Parliament under the National United Front (NUF). In 1988 he was the Vice-Chairman of the Township Strike Alliance.

Name:	U Ngwe Tun
Constituency:	Kyauk Padaung 2
Date of Birth:	1 February 1937
Place of Birth:	Kimpone Chone Village, Kyauk Padaung
Parents:	U Tha Ai and Daw Aye Tin

U Ngwe Tun has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Education and a Bachelor of Education degree. He worked as a High School Teacher at Kyauk Padaung State High School no.1 in 1957 and later as a principal. He was also the Officer In Charge of Kyauk Padaung Township Education Department in 1984 and attended the BSPFs Basic Political Training Course in 1986.

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Name: U Aung Kyaw Oo
Constituency: Kyaukse 1
Date of Birth: 25 May 1956
Place of Birth: Kyaukse
Parents: U Kyaw Khin and Daw Khin Mya Oo

U Aung Kyaw Oo was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the SLORC's National Convention on 28 December 1995. He received an Engineering degree from the Rangoon Institute of Technology in 1980 and worked at the Shwetaung Textile and Cloth Factory in Rangoon from 1980-1983. He then operated his own business from 1984-1988.

Name: U Kyaw Win
Constituency: Kyaukse 2
Date of Birth: 28 February 1955
Parents: U Shein and Daw Tun Kyi

U Kyaw Win is the Kyaukse Township NLD organiser. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry from Mandalay University in 1979 and became a Higher-Grade Pleader in 1988. He then worked as a High School Teacher at Than Village Affiliated High School from 1982-1988.

Name: U Tin Htut Oo
Constituency: Lewe 1
Date of Birth: 27 February 1963
Place of Birth: Mandalay
Parents: U Ko Gyi and Daw Khin Nyein Nyein

U Tin Htut Oo was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Physics from Mandalay University in 1983 and then worked as a Burmese herbal medical agent for his parents' business.

Name: U Nyi Nyi Tun
Constituency: Lewe 2
Date of Birth: 22 May 1935
Place of Birth: Yamethin
Parents: U Myat Tha Tim and Daw Saw Lay

U Nyi Nyi Tun is in the Chairman of the Lewe Township NLD. He studied Arts at the Regional College in Rangoon. He was the Chairman of the NUF in 1958 and competed in the 1960 election under the NUF. He was Secretary of the Lewe Township party unit of the BSPP in 1963 and from 1982-1988 worked as the Manager of the Township Co-operative.

Name: Dr. Aung Wai
Constituency: Madaya 1
Date of Birth: 14 September 1943
Place of Birth: Myinchan
Parents: U Thaik and Daw Chain

Dr. Aung Wai was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on 28 December 1995. Dr. Aung Wai graduated from Mandalay Institute of Medicine in 1968 and from 1969-72 he worked as a Health Officer in Laputta Township and then as the Doctor In Charge of the Phaung Gyi Civil Servant School. From 1974-1984, he worked as a doctor in Minpya, Ponna Kyun and Madaya Townships and from 1978-1988 as a Madaya Township Council member and a member of the Workers Association. During the 1988 demonstrations he led the Madaya Township health workers.

Name: U Than Lwin
Constituency: Madaya 2
Date of Birth: 1938
Parents: U San Htwe

U Than Lwin has a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture. He worked as a teacher for 10 years and as an agriculture officer for six years. He was imprisoned after a fire broke out while he was on duty as a civil servant and his department subsequently lost money.

Name: U Saw Shwe
Constituency: Mahlaing 1
Date of Birth: 1936
Father: U Wai Lin Cho

U Saw Shwe is a member of the Organising Committee of the Mahlaing Township NLD and was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National

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Convention in December 1995. From 1978-1985, he was a member of the Mahlaing Township People's Council.

Name:	U Maung MaungMyint
Constituency	Mahlaing 2
Date of Birth	1 January 1941
Place of Birth	Maymyo
Parents:	Ba Than and Daw Nwet

U Maung Maung Myint attended St. Elbert's English High School and in 1961 graduated from Mandalay University in Science. He was imprisoned while serving in Light Infantry Battalion 109 after he accidentally shot and killed a person, and was released from Yamethin Prison in 1977. For the next three years he worked as a member of Northeast Mandalay Township People's Council and then ran a private language school. During the 1988 uprising he headed a veterans union.

Name:	Major Maung Maung Myint (Retired)
Constituency	Meiktila 1
Date of Birth	22 September 1929
Place of Birth	Rangoon
Parents:	U Ba Tin and Daw Tin

On 14 August 1997, the Election Commission announced that Maj. Maung Maung Myint had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign.

Maj. Maung Maung Myint attended Myoma High School and graduated from Rangoon Institute of Medicine. From 1959-1963, he worked as a Doctor at the Kyi Myintai Christian Hospital and in 1963 at a military hospital. He became an officer in the Medical Army in 1964 and retired from the Army in 1980.

Name:	Dr. Thein Lwin
Constituency:	Meiktila 2
Parents:	U Kan Yin and Daw Amar

Dr. Thein Lwin was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995. In 1979, he graduated from Rangoon Institute of Medicine and ran his own clinic in Meiktila.

Mandalay Division

Name: Daw May Hnin Kyi
Constituency: Mogok 1
Date of Birth: 14 February 1948
Place of Birth: Mogok
Parents: U Aung Nyunt and Daw Htay

Daw May Hnin Kyi boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995 with other NLD representatives. She attended Mogok State High School and graduated in Botany from Mandalay University.

Name: U Bo Hla Tint
Constituency: Mogok 2
Date of Birth: 23 December 1957
Place of Birth: Mogok
Parents: U San Shein and Daw Ohn

U Bo Hla Tint was involved in the formation of the NCGUB and was Minister for Construction, Mining and Energy as well as Finance Minister. During a cabinet shake-up in July 1997, U Bo Hla Tint was appointed as the Minister for North and South American Affairs.

The Election Commission dismissed U Bo Hla Tint from Parliament on 26 December 1990. He was detained from 19 August to 24 October 1988 for participating in the August uprising, and the SLORC declared him fugitive on 3 December 1992 for participating in meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa page 134).

In 1981, U Bo Hla Tint received a Civil Engineering degree from the Rangoon Institute of Technology and worked as an Assistant Engineer at the Litchaung Dam from February 1994 to July 1985.

Name: U Paw Khin
Constituency: Myingyan 1
Date of Birth: 12 February 1947
Place of Birth: Gawnkwe Village, Myingyan
Parents: U Htwe and Daw Thet Myaing

U Paw Khin is a member of the Myingyan Township NLD. He studied at Maymyo St. Elvert High School and Myingyan State High School and in 1975 received an Engineering degree from Rangoon Institute of Technology. He works as a trader.

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Name: U Maung Maung Win (aka U Win Maung)
Constituency: Myingyan 2
Date of Birth: 19 April 1946
Parents: U Tin Maung and Daw Thein

U Maung Maung Win is an organiser for Myingyan Township NLD. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Mandalay University and a Master of Arts from Rangoon University.

Name: Daw Ohn Kyi
Constituency: Myittha 1
Date of Birth: 25 February 1952
Place of Birth: Kyanna Village, Nwahtogyi
Parents: U Pu and Daw Than Tin

Daw Ohn Kyi is a member of the Myittha Township NLD Organising Committee. She was imprisoned in April 1991 under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) for attending a secret meeting in Mandalay to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa page 134). The Election Commission dismissed her as an MP by Declaration 996 on 6 January 1992, and banned her from running in future elections. She was released from prison on 4 May 1992.

Daw Ohn Kyi studied at Taunggyi College and in 1973 received a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Chemistry degree from Mandalay University. She became a Higher-Grade Pleader in 1980.

Name: Dr. Myo Myint
Constituency: Myittha 2
Date of Birth: 4 April 1954
Place of Birth: Kume Village, Myittha
Parents: U Nyunt Maung and Daw San

Dr. Myo Myint is a member of Myittha Township NLD Organising Committee, and on 16 June 1996 the Election Commission announced that he had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force Dr. Myo Myint to resign.

Dr. Myo Myint received a medical degree from Mandalay Institute of Medicine in 1981 and was a member of BSPP Youth at the Institute. He established his own clinic as soon as he finished his study.

Mandalay Division

Name: U Pan Tha
Constituency: Natogyi 1
Date of Birth: 31 January 1924
Place of Birth: Watlu Village, Natogyi
Parents: U Hla Yin and Daw Hla Gyi

U Pan Tha was the leader of a guerrilla force in northern Natogyi Township during the Japanese occupation and worked for the Asia Youth Association from 1941-1945. He was also a member of the Organising Committee of the Communist Party of Burma (CPB) from 1946-1948. On 28 March 1948, he was arrested by the authorities and put in Mandalay Prison but was released after Karen rebels captured the prison in 1949.

From 1951-1953, U Pan Tha was the Chairman of Natogyi Township CPB and in 1953 he surrendered to the authorities. Following his surrender, he worked with the government as a member of a committee which assisted rebels who defected.

Name: U Seinn Maung
Constituency: Natogyi 2
Parents: U Tun Sein and Daw Hla Yin

The Election Commission announced on 11 June 1996 that U Seinn Maung had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to submit a letter of resignation to the Commission. U Seinn Maung is a member of the Natogyi Township NLD and a former member of the Natogyi POCL. He studied Tenth Standard at Myingyan State High School and joined the Army in 1950. In 1965 he attended Officer Training School and served with Supply Regiment 222 in Shwe Nyaung Township from 1965-1968, and with Supply Regiment 525 in Moulmein from 1980-1984.

Name: U Maung Maung Aye
Constituency: Northeast Mandalay 1
Date of Birth: 27 July 1956
Parents: U Hla Ngwe and Daw Ahmar

U Maung Maung Aye is the Minister for Information in the NCGUB. He refused to sign the SLORC's Declaration 1/90 and was subsequently declared a fugitive by the authorities. On 21 January 1990, the Election Commission dismissed him as an MP. U Maung Maung Aye graduated in Mathematics from Mandalay University in 1979 and became a Higher-Grade Pleader in 1983.

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Name: Lt. Col. Tin Aye(Retired)
Constituency: Northeast Mandalay 2
Date of Birth: 11 April 1925
Place of Birth: Paungde
Parents: U Nyein and Daw Nyo Mael

Lt. Col. Tin Aye is the chairman of Mandalay Division NLD. He was arrested in January 1991 along with Col. Thiha Thuya Soe Thein (Sagaing Division) and was charged under Articles 5 (a), (b) and (j) of the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*. He was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and was released from Insein Prison on 25 April 1992. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 11 April 1992.

Lt. Col. Tin Aye studied until he reached Regional College and was a leader of the Student Union during the 1938 strike. He was also a member of the BIA and joined the Army in 1951 and worked at the Defence Ministry Office and the Welfare Department. He worked at the Military Research Department and also went to United States as an Army scholar. After the military seized power in the 1962 coup, Lt. Col. Tin Aye worked as a Lecturer at the Central Institute of Political Science and rose to Assistant Principal. He then became a member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Council and retired from the Army in 1977. He was a member of the Army Veterans' Association which later became the POCL.

Name: U Tin Aung Aung
Constituency: Northwest Mandalay 1
Date of Birth: 23 June 1943
Father: U Hla Yin

U Tin Aung Aung is under detention after being arrested for attending meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa page 134). He was imprisoned under the *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. On 27 December 1991 the Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament.

U Tin Aung Aung received a Bachelor of Engineering degree from Rangoon Institute of Technology (RIT). He served as an Assistant Engineer and Executive Engineer of the Land Transportation Corporation from 1969-1988.

Name: U Aung Soe
Constituency: Northwest Mandalay 2
Date of Birth: 29 May 1949
Parents: U Ba Kyauk and Daw Saw Shwe

U Aung Soe graduated in Physics from Mandalay University in 1975. He operates his own business.

Mandalay Division

Name: U Cho
Constituency: Nyaung-U 1
Date of Birth: 1921
Place of Birth: Nyaung-U
Parents: U Ba Shwe and Daw Mya Ohn

U Cho is a member of Nyaung-U Township NLD Organising Committee. As a student, he was actively involved in the Asia Youth Association and the Oil Workers' Association. He worked as a school teacher, a supply and oil officer, an Assistant Officer with the Air Force and as a Deputy Sub-Inspector of Police. He spent 30 years in the Police Force, and retired in 1981 as Mandalay Deputy Chief of Police. During the 1988 uprising he was the Chairman of Nyaung-U Township Security and Peace Committee.

Name: U Pe Tin
Constituency: Nyaung-U 2
Date of Birth: 27 July 1927
Place of Birth: Nattalin
Parents: U Tin and Daw Hla Pu

U Pe Tin is a member of the Nyaung-U Township NLD Organising Committee. He was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995.

U Pe Tin studied until he reached Seventh Standard. He joined the BDA and from 1942-1945 was a private in an artillery unit. He joined the Burma Army under the British in 1946 and was the Commander of a security force from 1946-1961. He was also the Chairman of the Amarapura Area Security Committee and from 1963-1965 served as a Platoon Commander and Column Commander. From 1965-1974 he worked as the Manager of the Nyaung-U and Kookhaing Township Trade Corporation. During the 1988 uprising he was the Chairman of the Township Army Veterans' Association and he currently runs a guesthouse.

Name: U San NyuntWai
Constituency: Patheingyi 1
Date of Birth: 5 September 1952
Place of Birth: Kyauk Padaung
Parents: U Aye and Daw Saw Shwe

U San Nyunt Wai is a member of the Patheingyi Township NLD Organising Committee. He was a first year student when he left Magwe College and went to Officer Training School in 1971. He served in Infantry Battalion 1 as a Lieutenant

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Trainee. While serving as a Captain in 1984 he was charged under Article 307 (1) and sentenced to a year imprisonment with hard labour for committing a civil crime. He was also expelled from the Army for life. From 1984-1989, he worked in the timber business in Patheingyi Township and after the 1988 uprising he became Chairman of the Patheingyi Township POCL.

Name:	Lt. Col San Hla Baw(Retired)
Constituency	Patheingyi 2
Date of Birth	28 October 1928
Place of Birth	Moulmein
Father:	U Kyaw Shein

Lt. Col San Hla Baw was Chairman of Mandalay Division POCL when the party was banned in 1992 and is a Central Committee member of the NLD. He was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995. On 22 November 1996, Lt. Col. San Hla Baw was on his way to Rangoon when he was beaten and robbed by three men identified as SLORC henchmen. Although the NLD wrote a letter to tire then SLORC chairman Senior General Than Shwe, no action was taken against the culprits.

Lt. Col San Hla Baw participated in the 1938 strike and was a member of the Asian Youth Association and the PBF. He joined the army in 1947 while he was in high school, and retired as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1985.

Name:	U Khin Maung Nyo
Constituency:	Pyawbwe 1
Date of Birth:	2 May 1941
Place of Birth:	Shawphyugone Village, Pyawbwe
Parents:	U Thaung Pe and Daw Thaung Tin

U Khin Maung Nyo is an organiser and Treasurer of Pyawbwe Township NLD. He was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention in December 1995. He studied until he reached Tenth Standard at Pyawbwe State High School no.1.

Name:	U Hla Pe
Constituency:	Pyawbwe 2
Date of Birth:	6 June 1949
Place of Birth:	ZeephyugoneVillage, Pawbwe
Parents:	U Toe Khin and DawSaw Mya

U Hla Pe was murdered in Bangkok, Thailand, in June 1993. He was a Deputy

Mandalay Division

organiser of Pyawbwe Township NLD. U Hla Pe received a Bachelor of Science degree in Physics from Mandalay University in 1971 and worked as a school teacher for two years. He began teaching privately in 1976 and was Chairman of the Pyawbwe Township Trade Co-operative from 1982-1988.

Name: U Tint Lwin
Constituency: Pyinmana 1
Date of Birth: 1945
Place of Birth: Pyinmana
Parents: U Bo Gyi and Daw Khin Mya

U Tint Lwin is a member of the Pyinmana NLD Township Organising Committee, and on 12 June 1996, the Election Commission announced that he had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Tint Lwin passed Tenth Standard and operated his own sugar business.

Name: U Kyaw
Constituency: Pyinmana 2
Date of Birth: 9 February 1937
Place of Birth: Pyinmana
Parents: U Phyu and Daw Saw Yin

U Kyaw is a member of the Pyinmana Township NLD Organising Committee. He received an Arts degree from Rangoon University in 1962, and in 1965 he joined the BSPP. He was a member of the BSPP Pyinmana Party Unit Committee from 1965-1976, the Chairman of Pyinmana Township Security and Administrative Committee and Chairman of Pyinmana Township Co-operative.

Name: U Hla Saw Oo
Constituency: Pyin Oo Lwin 1
Date of Birth: 1924
Parents: U Kyaw Hla Aung and Daw San Mya Khine

The Election Commission announced on 7 June 1996 that U Saw Hla Oo had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Hla Saw Oo is a High Court Advocate and was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. He received a Bachelor of Science degree and a Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University, and

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has worked as the Principal of Myo Houn, Henzada and Insein High Schools. U Saw Hla Oo was a Regional Judge in Sittwe, Maymyo and Maundaw and the Senior Judge of Maymyo Township. He also worked as the Deputy Assistant Manager of the High Court in Rangoon.

Name: Dr. Soe Myint
Constituency: Singaing 1
Date of Birth: 12 July 1946
Parents: U Than Shwe and Daw Ohn May

Dr. Soe Myint attended Kyauk Se State High School and in 1972 received a medical degree from Mandalay Institute of Medicine. He did his medical internship at the Maymyo Military Hospital no.1 and then operated his own clinic from 1981-1988. In 1982 he became the Chairman of the Burmese Herbal Medicine Association.

Name: Dr. Hla Soe Nyunt
Constituency: Singaing 2
Date of Birth: 11 September 1957
Place of Birth: Mandalay
Parents: U Han Nyunt and Daw Chit Chit

Dr. Hla Soe Nyunt is a member of the Singaing Township NLD Organising Committee. He received a medical degree from Mandalay Institute of Medicine in 1983 and established his own clinic.

Name: U Saw Htay
Constituency: Singu
Date of Birth: 7 April 1934
Parents: U Ba Din and Daw Zin

U Saw Htay is a member of Singu Township NLD. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Education in 1962 and a Bachelor of Education degree in 1966 from Rangoon Institute of Education. From 1957-1972 he worked as a high school teacher and was in charge of the Singu Township Education Department. He was also the Principal of Singu State High School from 1972-1975, and from 1975-1988 was in charge of Northwest Mandalay Township Education Department.

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Name: U Tin Nyunt (aka U Htin Kyaw)
Constituency: Southeast Mandalay 1
Date of Birth: 5 November 1937
Father: U Hla Maung

U Tin Nyunt received a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Master of Arts degree from Delhi University in India. He worked as an apprentice for the All India Radio Burmese Program in India, and returned to Burma in 1981.

Name: U Ohn Kyaing (aka Aung Wint)
Constituency: Southeast Mandalay 2
Date of Birth: 2 July 1944
Place of Birth: Maulmein Kyune
Parents: U Ba Shin and Daw Sein

U Ohn Kyaing is under detention in Insein prison after being arrested under the 1950 *Emergency Provisions Act* Articles 5 (a) (b) and (j) for refusing to sign the SLORC's Declaration 1/90. On 7 September 1990 he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment which the SLORC later extended to 10 years. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 27 December 1991 and banned him from running in future elections.

U Ohn Kyaing graduated in Arts in 1967. He received a Diploma of Journalism in 1972 and in 1979 received a scholarship to study in the United States. He worked as the Assistant Editor and Editor of the *Kyehmom* (the Mirror), *Hanthawaddy* (Mandalay) and *Botahtaung* (The Guardian) newspapers, and wrote under different pen names, such as Maung Chit Phwe, Aung Wint, and Aung Tint. He was involved in the July 1962 student demonstration and also in the August 1988 uprising, after which he retired from the *Botahtaung* newspaper. Before he was jailed, U Ohn Kyaing was a Central Committee member of the NLD and a member of the Mandalay Division Organising Committee.

Name: Dr. Soe Lin
Constituency: Southwest Mandalay 1
Date of Birth: 1 May 1953
Place of Birth: Mandalay
Parents: U Than Pe and Daw Ohn Sein

Dr. Soe Lin was imprisoned under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) for attending meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa page 134) and making arrangements for the representatives who attended the meetings. On 23 December 1990 the Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament by

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Declaration 988 and banned him from running in future elections. Dr. Soe Lin received his medical degree from Mandalay Medicine College in 1979, and he is a member of the Mandalay Southwest Township Organising Committee of the NLD.

Name: U Thein Oo
Constituency: Southwest Mandalay 2
Date of Birth: 24 May 1955
Place of Birth: Mandalay
Parents: U Tin Maung and Daw Hla Mying

U Thein Oo is one of the founders of the NCGUB and was appointed the Coalition's Justice Minister in 1990. He is a former Secretary of the NLD-LA and is Chairman of the Thailand-based Burma Lawyers' Council. He participated in the meetings held in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134) and on 3 December 1990 the SLORC declared him a fugitive and later that month the Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament.

U Thein Oo was involved in the 1974 U Thant funeral demonstration, the June 1975 demonstration and the 1976 Thakhin Ko Daw Hmine protests. He has a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree and Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University, and started working as a High Court Advocate in 1981.

Name: U Ayar
Constituency: Tada-U 1
Date of Birth: 1 October 1920
Parents: UPoWun

During the 1938 general strike, U Ayar was a strike leader and Chairman of Tada-U Township Students' Union. He was also a member of the BIA, and a private in BDA Battalion 1. He was a bodyguard of Gen. Aung San and after his assassination, U Ayar worked as a school teacher.

Name: U Than Ni
Constituency: Tada-U 2
Date of Birth: 25 March 1931
Place of Birth: Tada-U
Parents: U Tha Shan

U Than Ni is a member of the Tada-U Township NLD Organising Committee. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Education in 1964 and a Bachelor of Education

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degree in 1970. He has worked as a teacher and a principal from 1954-1979 and was a student leader at Tada-U Township during the 1946 general strike.

Name: U Warn Maung
Constituency: Tatkon 1
Date of Birth: 13 October 1946
Parents: U Hla and Daw Saw Hla

U Warn Maung is a member of the Tatkon NLD Organising Committee. He studied until Tenth Standard and works as a horticulturist. During the 1988 uprising he organised demonstrations in 64 villages in his district.

Name: U Win Hlaing
Constituency: Tatkon 2
Date of Birth: 27 November 1963
Place of Birth: Simamkanethit Chaung Village, Kalay Wa
Parents: U Aung Tun

U Win Hlaing is currently in detention in Insein Special Prison after being arrested in 1990. Following the 1990 election, U Win Hlaing was responsible for implementing the youth strategies contained in the NLD's Three Strategies Paper (see U Soe Thein, page 184) which was compiled in case the SLORC refused to hand over power. U Win Hlaing was arrested by the MIS and charged under the 1950 *Emergency Provision Act* Articles 5 (a), (b) and (j) and sent to prison. The Election Commission dismissed him as a Member of Parliament on 20 December 1991.

U Win Hlaing graduated in Physics and is a High Court Advocate. He was in charge of the NLD (Youth) Working Committee and was also a member of the NLD Central Committee.

Name: Lt. Col. Chit Khaing (Retired)
Constituency: Taungtha 1
Date of Birth: 7 November 1921
Place of Birth: Thaput Su Village, Taungtha
Parents: U Shwe Oo

Lt. Col. Chit Khaing recently passed away. He was arrested in September 1990 for his role in writing the Three Strategies Paper (see U Soe Thein, page 184) and was sentenced under the 1975 *State Protection Act* to ten years imprisonment. He was

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released from Insein Prison in 1992.

Up until 1 September 1991, Lt. Col. Chit Khaing was the General Secretary of the NLD and the General Secretary of the now banned POCL. While studying Tenth Standard, he was a leader of the school student union and from 1940-1961 was involved in the BIA, BDA and the PBF. Lt. Col. Chit Khaing was also the Director General of the Labour Ministry from 1958-1960 during Gen. Ne Win's caretaker government.

Name: U Than Tun
Constituency: Taungtha 2
Date of Birth: 1921
Father: U Hpo Min

U Than Tun is a Central Executive Committee member of the NLD and was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995. U Than Tim was a member of the Myingyan Student Union from 1937-1941, and from 1942-1946 worked for the BIA in Myingyan District. He was also the Secretary of Myingyan District AFPFL from 1946-1953.

U Than Tun was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1947, and later became a Member of Parliament and a Parliamentary Secretary. From 1953-1962 he was the Secretary of the Trade Union Confederation of Burma and he became a member of the BSPP in 1964.

Name: U Maw
Constituency: Thabeikkyin
Date of Birth: 13 July 1923
Place of Birth: Zee Kon Village
Father: U Tha Jum

U Maw passed away on 5 July 1991. In the late 1930s he was a member of the *Dobama Asiayone* Association and joined student demonstrations in 1938. In 1946 he became a member of the Red Flag faction of the Communist Party of Burma and two years later he left for the jungle to join the rebel movement. However, in 1958 he denounced the Red Flag faction, and he defected to the government in 1962. In 1970 was Chairman of the Thabeikkyin Township Trade Co-operative.

Name: U Thein Maung
Constituency: Thazi 1
Date of Birth: 13 August 1943

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Place of Birth: Hanzar Village, Thazi
Parents: U San Kyuu and Daw Hlelt

U Thein Maung graduated in Philosophy from Rangoon University and has worked as a secondary school teacher and an auditor. He resigned from the BSPP in 1986.

Name: U Maung Maung Lay
Constituency: Thazi 2
Date of Birth: 24 February 1949
Place of Birth: Thazi
Parents: U Saw Aye Cho and Daw Khin Kyi

U Maung Maung Lay received a degree in Geography from Mandalay University in 1970. From 1971-1978, he was a member of the Trade Co-operative in Kalaw and Thazi and was in charge of the Nam San Trade Co-operative from 1987-1988. He resigned as a government servant on 16 October 1988.

Name: Dr. Thaung Tin
Constituency: Wundwin 1
Date of Birth: 24 June 1949
Place of Birth: Shautaw Village, Pwint Phyu Township
Parents: U Mya Thaung and Daw Khin

On 25 February 1997, the Election Commission announced that Dr. Thaung Tin had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. Dr. Thaung Tin received a medical degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1975 and was the Senior Doctor at Phayasu Village from 1977-1980.

Name: U Hla Aung
Constituency: Wundwin 2
Date of Birth: 27 December 1941
Place of Birth: Pyidawtha Village, Wundwin
Parents: U Aye Maung and Daw Aye Kyi

U Hla Aung is the Wundwin Township NLD organiser. He attended Rangoon University from 1962-1964 and received an Arts degree and an International Communication Diploma. He also received a Russian Language Diploma and a Doctorate in Economics from the State University of Moscow. He worked as a Research Officer and Assistant Lecturer at the Central Institute of Political Science

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from 1970-1977.

Name: U Maung Maung Myint
Constituency: Yamethin 1
Date of Birth: 3 May 1942
Place of Birth: Yamethin
Parents: U Aung Tin and Daw Tin Nyunt

U Maung Maung Myint is the Treasurer of Yamethin NLD. On 9 January 1992 the Election Commission dismissed him as an MP.

Name: U Maung Maung Than
Constituency: Yamethin 2
Date of Birth: 31 August 1950
Place of Birth: Tha Si
Father: U Sein

U Maung Maung Than was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on 28 December 1995. He passed Tenth Standard from Mandalay Saint Maria State High School and joined the Air Force in 1972. From 1972-1983 he served at the Methila Air Base and then at the 502 Mingaladon Air Base. While serving with the Air Force, he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Physics. He retired from the Air Force in 1983 and started his own business.

Independent

Name: U Peter Linbin
Constituency: Pyin Oo Lwin 2
Date of Birth: 10 October 1941
Parents: U Linbin Htate Tin Latt

U Peter Linbin currently lives in exile in the United States. He is one of the founders of the NCGUB and is a former Coalition Foreign Minister.

After the 1990 election, Col. Maung Maung of the NUP lodged a complaint against U Peter Linbin claiming that he had distributed misleading campaign leaflets. The Election Commission Tribunal no.3, lead by Judge U Ba Than, heard the case and on 26 December 1990 the Commission dismissed U Peter Linbin as an MP. The

Mandalay Division

SLORC subsequently announced on 14 May 1992 that the second position candidate, Col. Maung Maung, was the legally elected MP for the constituency. After participating in meetings in Mandalay in late 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134), U Peter Linbin fled to the Thai-Burma border and helped establish the NCGUB.

U Peter Linbin was a member of the Maymyo NLD and Treasurer for Maymyo NLD Youth. He applied to compete as an NLD candidate for Pyin Oo Lwin 2 constituency in the 1990 election, but the NLD Central Committee chose U Khin Maung Myint who had joined the NLD after quitting the Democracy and Peace Party. U Peter Linbin subsequently resigned from the NLD and contested the constituency as an Independent candidate.

U Peter Linbin completed high school in 1962 and later worked as a clerk, a field auditor and as an Accountant at the Accounting Office in the Defence Ministry. The SLORC detained him from 23 September to 17 December 1988 for participating in the August uprising, and he was sacked from his job at the Defence Ministry on 3 March 1989.

To Stand And Be Counted

MON STATE

Land area:	4,527 sq. kms
Industries:	Rice, sugar cane, peanut, coconut, durian, rubber
Population:	1.87 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Mon, Tavoy, Shan, Burman, Pa-o
Constituencies:	20
Voters in 1990:	973,690

MON STATE

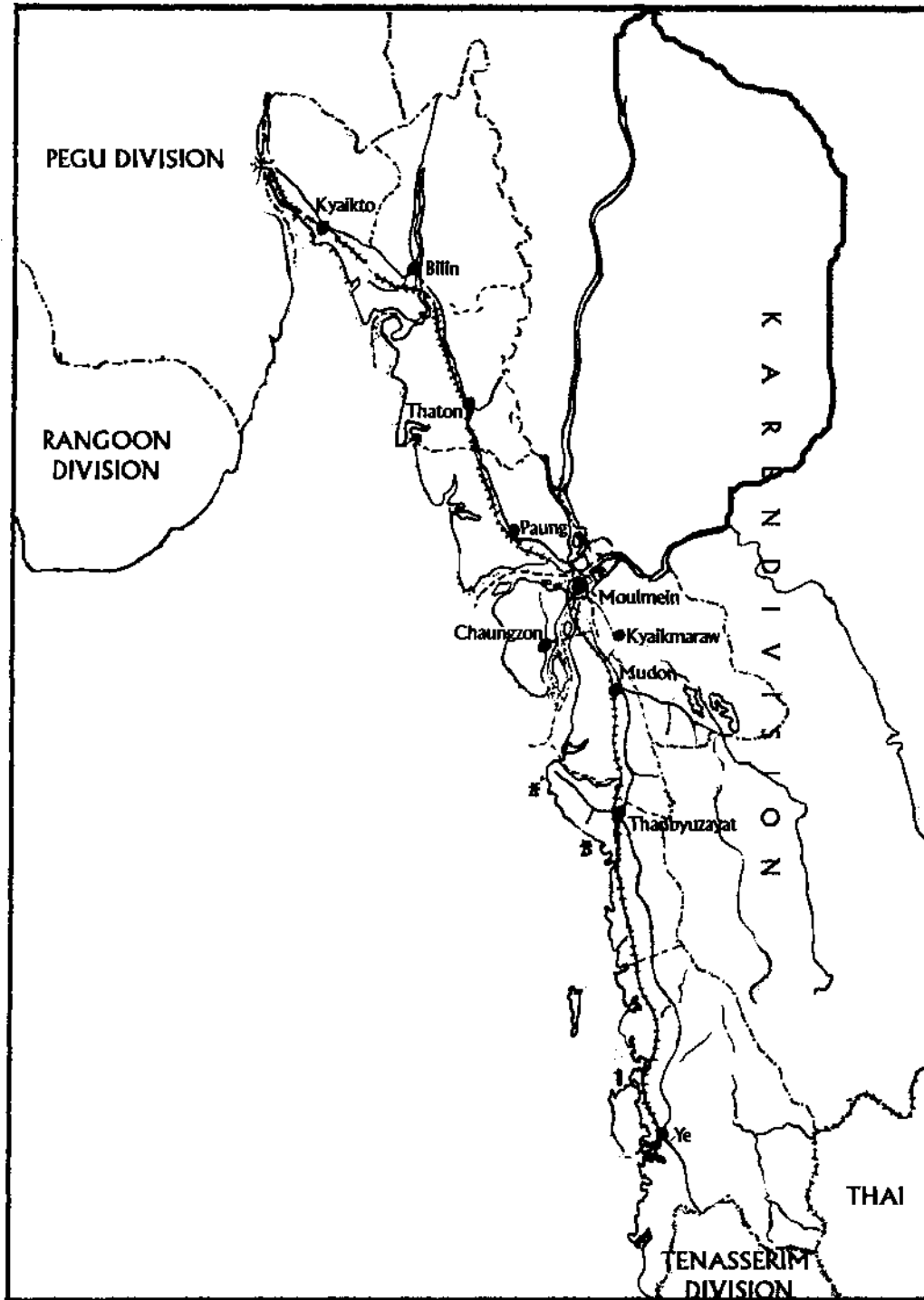


Table 21.
Mon State MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U Maung Maung Latt	NLD	Bilin 1	In exile
U Mating Maung	NLD	Bilin 2	
U Aung Kyi Nyunt	NLD	Chaungzon 1	Dismissed as MP
Daw Khin Htay Kywe	NLD	Chaungzon 2	
U Myint Thein	NLD	Kyaikmayaw 1	
Nai Khin Maung	MNDF	Kyaikmayaw 2	Party banned
U Ye Htut	NLD	Kyaikto 1	
Dr. Aye Zan	NLD	Kyaikto 2	Under detention
Co. Lun Tin (Rtd)	NLD	Moulmein 1	
U Chan Aye (aka Maung Susan)	NLD	Moulmein 2	Dismissed as MP
Daw Tin Saw Oo	NLD	Mudon 1	Passed away
Dr. Kyi Win	MNDF	Mudon 2	Party banned
U Nyan Win	NLD	Paung 1	
U Nai Thaung Nyunt	NLD	Paung 2	
U Maung Maung Gyi	NLD	Thanbyuzayat 1	
Nai Tun Thein	MNDF	Thanbyuzayat 2	Party banned
U Khun Myint Tun	NLD	Thaton 1	Under detention
U Than Maung	NLD	Thaton 2	Forced to resign
Dr. Min Soe Linn	MNDF	Ye 1	Party banned
Dr. Kyin Thein	NLD	Ye 2	Forced to resign

Mon State

Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: U Maung Maung Latt
Constituency: Bilin 1
Date of Birth: 9 September 1947
Father: U Tun Sein

U Maung Maung Latt is the Assistant Secretary 1 of the NLD-LA and is a member of the NCUB and the Members of Parliament Union (MPU). He has a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree and a Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University. In 1974 he began working as a lawyer and in 1983 as a High Court Advocate.

Name: U Maung Maung
Constituency: Bilin 2
Date of Birth: 1930
Place of Birth: Maymyo
Father: U Mya

U Maung Maung joined the NLD and the POCL in 1988. He became a member of the Central Committee of the POCL as well as Secretary of the POCL Administrative Section. He boycotted the SLORC's National Convention with other NLD representatives on 28 December 1995.

During World War II, U Maung Maung was a member of the Asia Youth Association and was a leader of the 1946 strike. He joined the Army in 1947 and received a State award in 1950 for courage and bravery. From 1955-1957 he attended military training in Singapore, Australia and the United States and retired as a Major in 1972.

U Maung Maung was in charge of a department at the BSPP Headquarters in Rangoon from 1963-1977 and then became a member of the BSPP Central Committee. He attended three United Nations' General Assemblies as part of the Burmese delegation and was dismissed from government service in 1977.

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: U Aung KyiNyunt
Constituency: Chaungzon 1
Date of Birth: 8 September 1951
Place of Birth: Tatfone, Mandalay Division
Father: U TinMyint

The Election Commission dismissed U Aung Kyi Nyunt from Parliament on 9 December 1992. He was tried and imprisoned by the SLORC under Article 436 and 109 of the *Penal Code* and has since been released from prison. U Aung Kyi Nyunt became a Higher-Grade Pleader in 1973 and received a degree in Agriculture in 1975. He started working as a High Court Advocate in 1977.

Name: Daw Khin Htay Kywe
Constituency: Chaungzon 2
Date of Birth: 16 November 1946
Place of Birth: Muyitkalay Village, Chaungzon
Father: U Kunpa

Daw Khin Htay Kywe attended Tarmwe State High School no.3 and in 1970 graduated in Zoology from Rangoon Arts and Science University. She worked as a lawyer after passing the Higher-Grade Pleader exam in 1978.

Name: U Myint Thein
Constituency: Kyaikmayaw 1
Date of Birth: 1947
Place of Birth: Nganzon, Sagaing Division
Father: U Aung Kyi

U Myint Thein received a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 1968 and started working for the Co-operative Ministry in 1970. He worked as a Township Co-operative Officer in Thaton, Madaya, Hshseng, Taunggyi, Butalin, Seik Kan and Kyaikmayaw Townships, and in Rangoon. He retired in February 1989.

Name: U Ye Htut
Constituency: Kyaikto 1
Date of Birth: 21 April 1922
Father: U Pe Khin

U Ye Htut is a Central Executive Committee member of the NLD as well as a

member of the Mon State NLD Organising Committee.

During the Japanese occupation, U Ye Htut was involved in the BIA and the BDA and was in charge of the Mergui Organising Committee of the Asian Youth Association. He received a Science degree in 1952 and worked as a Chemistry Teacher. He also served as the AFPFL Tenasserim Division Commander in 1963, and in 1969 he received a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in Law and started working as a High Court Advocate in 1971.

Name:	Dr. Aye Zan
Constituency	Kyaikto 2
Date of Birth	1954
Place of Birth	Mudon
Father:	LI Kyaw Zan

Dr. Aye Zan received a medical degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1979. He opened a clinic in Mudon and another in Kyaikto in April 1989.

Name:	Col. Lun Tin (Retired)
Constituency:	Moulmein 1
Date of Birth:	1 February 1921
Place of Birth:	Kawnut Village
Parents:	U Tim Lin and Daw Thein May

Col. Lun Tin joined the NLD after the SLORC coup in September 1988. He is a former Central Executive Committee member of the POCL and is currently a Central Committee member of the NLD. On 9 October 1996 he was appointed a member of NLD's Central Executive Committee and was given the responsibility for Mon State. He was also a part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention in December 1995.

Col. Lun Tin passed Tenth Standard at Myaung Mya State High School in 1941. From 1942-1945 he served with the BIA, BDA and PBF, and from 1953-1965 he served as a Regiment Commander and Commander of Brigade 7 and of the Northwest Military Command.

While he was Commander of the Northwest Military Command, the BSPP imprisoned him from 1965-1967 for his involvement in a monks' strike. He was then forced to retire from the Army on 25 January 1968. For the next ten years he worked as the Director-General of the Ministry of Industry 1, and from 1978-1983 was the Director-General and then an Advisor at the Labour Ministry.

To Stand And Be Counted.

Name: U Chan Aye (aka Maung Susan)
Constituency: Moulmein 2
Date of Birth: 24 September 1927
Place of Birth: Pyinmana
Parents: U Hlaing and Daw Sein

After the 1988 uprising, U Chan Aye joined the NLD as a Central Executive Committee member and was appointed chief organiser for Mon State. In May 1991 he was imprisoned under the 1950 *Emergency Provision Act* Article 5 (j) for his involvement in the NLD's Three Strategies Paper (see U Soe Thein, page 184) and was sentenced to 20 years. He was released from Insein Prison on 15 May 1992.

The Election Commission dismissed U Chan Aye from Parliament on 20 December 1991 and banned him from running in future elections. The SLORC later forced the NLD to dismiss U Chan Aye from the party on 24 January 1992. U Chan Aye has written articles and books under the pen name Maung Sue San.

While at school, U Chan Aye was a student leader in the 1938 general strike. He attended the Mingladon Military Training Course in 1943 and two years later became the leader of a guerrilla group in Tharyarwady, Okken and Pegu districts. He passed Tenth Standard in 1946 and worked as the General Secretary and Chairman of the All Burma Federation of Students' Unions (ABFSU) in 1946-1947. He then went underground with the Communist Party of Burma (CPB) but in March 1956 his party membership was suspended for nine months for disobedience against the instructions of the CPB Central Committee. During 1956 he submitted a proposal to the Central Committee which advocated parliamentary democracy rather than armed revolution. The CPB turned down the proposal and, on 8 February 1957, U Chan Aye was arrested by the AFPFL in Rangoon while carrying out underground political activities. The AFPFL released him on 5 April 1957 because of his previous support for democracy. U Chan Aye then worked in the Information Department of the AFPFL and later worked in Moulmein as a lawyer.

Name: Daw Tin Saw Oo
Constituency: Mudon 1
Date of Birth: 14 March 1944
Place of Birth: Nyaung Wyne, Mudon
Parents: U Hla Shwe and Daw Ngwe Ye

Daw Tin Saw Oo passed away on 14 March 1998. She had been under tremendous pressure by the Burmese military authorities immediately before her death. Two days before she died, officers from Special Branch came to her home and attempted to force her to resign from Parliament. Daw Tin Saw Oo angrily refused to comply with the demand and drove the officers out of her house. Daw Tin Saw Oo already had heart disease and continued restrictions on her movement by the SLORC/

SPDC had played a major part in her declining health. After she drove the Special Branch officers from her home, she suffered from repeated attacks of hypertension and developed further heart problems. She was very close to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, which was one of the main reasons the SLORC/SPDC targeted her.

The day after Daw Tin Saw Oo's death, the officers from the Special Branch came to her house and demanded that all papers and literature belonging to her be handed over to them. The bereaved family refused the order and the officers left the house threatening to take action against them. Two state-run newspapers, *Kyehmon* (The Mirror) and *The New Light of Myanmar* refused to run her obituary because it contained phrases such as 'National League for Democracy', 'elected representative', and 'NLD representative to the National Convention'. Only when these phrases were removed did the newspapers print the obituary which was a week after her death. Six NLD Central Committee members came to her funeral with a letter of condolence from Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. They led the funeral service which was attended by more than 5,000 mourners.

Daw Tin Saw Oo joined the NLD in 1988 and became the chairman of the Mudon Township NLD Organising Committee. She was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. Daw Tin Saw Oo was briefly detained before the 6th anniversary of the elections in 1996. She received a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree and a Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University in 1968 and became a High Court Advocate in 1971.

Name:	U Nyan Win
Constituency:	Paung 1
Date of Birth:	1942
Place of Birth:	Kyaikhame
Parents:	U Chein Pe and Daw Ye

U Nyan Win studied Moulmein Regional College, Mandalay University and Rangoon University from 1960-1968 and received a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree and a Bachelor of Law degree. He worked as a High Court Advocate from 1970-1973 and started working as a government prosecutor in 1973. He retired as a government prosecutor in November 1988 but is still working as High Court Advocate.

Name:	U Nai Thaung Nyunt
Constituency:	Paung 2
Date of Birth:	31 July 1934
Place of Birth:	Paung
Father:	U Boe That

Nai Thaung Nyunt studied at Paung State High School until he reached Tenth

To Stand And Be Counted

Standard. He served with the Paung Township AFPFL and the All Burma Peasants Association, and in 1965 was the Secretary of the Paung Township Committee for the Protection of the Socialist Economy. He was the Chairman of the Paung Township BSPP Party Unit from 1978-1985 and retired from the BSPP in May 1986.

Name: U Maung Maung Gyi
Constituency: Thanbyuzayat 1
Date of Birth: 1 April 1920
Place of Birth: Moulmein
Father: U Boe Sein

U Maung Maung Gyi boycotted the National Convention with other NLD representatives in December 1995. He attended Moulmein State High School and received a Bachelor of Science degree from Rangoon University. He served as a Lieutenant in the BIA and was a bodyguard for Gen. Aung San.

U Maung Maung Gyi also served as a Director General at the Labour Department and was the Special Commissioner for the Rangoon Port Authority from 1958-1960. During the Revolutionary Council led by Gen. Ne Win, he was the Vice-Chairman of the Security and Administrative Committee for the Southeast Military Command. From 1964-1966 he worked as the Joint Secretary of the Ministry for Agriculture and Forest under the Revolutionary Council. After the 1988 uprising he was the Patron of the Army Veterans' Association, later known as the POCL, and he has been awarded the Star of Independence (Class 1), the *Zaya Kyawhtin* award, and other medals.

Name: U Khun Myint Tun
Constituency: Thaton 1
Date of Birth: 12 January 1963
Place of Birth: Theinseik Village, Thaton
Parents: U Hpon Khin and Daw Khin Aye

U Khun Myint Tun was arrested by the SLORC in May 1996 with 19 other people, including U Do Htaung (MP, Sagaing Division). He was accused of contacting Dr. Tint Swe of the India-based NLD-LA and was charged with disturbing the state's peace and stability and sentenced to seven years jail.

Later the SLORC found out that U Khun Myint Tun had met with a journalist from the Australian Broadcasting Corporation in April 1996 at Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's house and that he had given the journalist a video cassette of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's weekly speeches. U Khun Myint Tim was then sentenced to an additional three years for breaching the 1985 *Video Act*, along with U Kyaw Khin (MP, Shan

State).

Khun Myint Tun graduated in Geology from Rangoon University in 1983. After he finished studying he ran his own business with his parents and worked as an assistant teacher.

Name:	U Than Maung
Constituency:	Thaton 2
Date of Birth:	20 November 1927
Place of Birth:	Aungban, Shan State
Parents:	U Pyant and Daw Tint

On 5 July 1996, the Election Commission announced that U Than Maung had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him

to resign. Prior to his resignation U Than Maung was a member of the Thaton Township NLD Organising Committee. He was also Thaton Township Chairman of the POCL before the party was banned.

U Than Maung passed Eighth Standard in Maymyo and joined the Maymyo Engineer Force as a private in 1946. He received medals for bravery in 1949-50, and later attended the Maymyo Defence Service Academy Course 10. He served as a Company Commander until 1965 and was the chairman of the Thaton State Security Council from 1965-1968. He was also the chairman of the Tenasserim State Security Council from 1968-1970 and he then served with Kachin Rifle Regiment 1 before working at the Hmawbe Officer Training School and the Army's Central Training School at Oaktwin.

Name:	Dr. Kyin Thein
Constituency:	Ye 2
Date of Birth:	12 November 1941
Place of Birth:	Pyinkato Village, Tonte
Parents:	U Ba Ngwe and Daw Hla Tin

The Election Commission announced on 1 July 1996 that Dr. Kyin Thein had resigned as an MP, and it is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. Dr. Kyin Thein received his medical degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1968, and in 1969 began working as a Doctor at Leshi Township in the Naga Mountains. He then worked as a Doctor at Thaton, Mudon Kamarwat, Ye and at the Magwe Division People's Hospital before opening his own clinic in 1986.

Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF)

Name: Nai Khin Maung
Constituency: Kyeikmayaw 2
Date of Birth: 8 February 1933
Father: U Lun Khine

Nai Khin Maung was a Central Committee member of the MNDF and a member of the UNLD Presidium before the SLORC banned the MNDF on 18 March 1992. He was arrested in November 1991 and was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment for allegedly attempting to contact embassies in Rangoon. He was released in May 1992 and prior to his release the Election Commission dismissed him as an MP.

Naing Khin Maung worked as an Assistant Engineer at the Electricity Department in 1962 and was also a Supervisor at the Machinery Export Control Department in 1966. He was the Deputy Director of the Regional Industrial Co-ordination and Industrial Inspection Department and retired in 1989.

Name: Dr. Kyi Win
Constituency: Mudon 2
Date of Birth: 29 June 1952
Parents: U Kyaw Naing and Daw Saw Shein

Dr. Kyi Win was the Deputy Secretary 1 of the MNDF when the SLORC banned the party in 1992. He graduated from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1980 and now operates his own clinic in Mudon.

Name: Nai Tun Thein
Constituency: Thanbyuzayat 2
Date of Birth: 30 November 1917
Father: U Aung Doon

Nai Tun Thein was Chairman of the MNDF when the SLORC banned the party on 18 March 1992. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1945 and was arrested by the Revolutionary Council in 1963 and detained in Moulmein Prison for six years.

Name: Dr. Min Soe Lin
Constituency: Yel
Date of Birth: 31 August 1957
Place of Birth: Kawdon, Ye
Father: U Tha Khin

The SLORC arrested Dr. Min Soe Lin in Mudon, Mon State, on 6 November 1997. He was charged under Article 5 (j) of the *1950 Emergency Provision Act* and was released from detention after a few weeks. The reason for Dr. Min Soe Lin's arrest was his role in organising celebrations for the 50th Mon National Day on 23 February 1997.

Dr. Min Soe Lin was the General Secretary of the Mon State Commission for the Golden Jubilee Celebrations for Mon National Day. In this role, he repeatedly sought permission to hold the celebrations in Moulmein, the capital of Mon State. However, MIS Unit 5, based in Moulmein, refused to give its consent for the celebrations, and finally the event was held near Kanni in an area under the control of the New Mon State Party (NMSP). The military considered this an act of defiance and Dr. Min Soe Lin was subsequently placed on the military's most wanted list.

Dr. Min Soe Lin joined the MNLD when it was formed after the 1988 uprising and was the General Secretary of the party when it was banned by the SLORC in 1992. Dr. Min Soe Lin received his medical degree from the Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1985.

To Stand And Be Counted

PEGU DIVISION

Land area:	39,404 sq. kms
Industries:	Teak, rice, ground nut, jute
Population:	4.24 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Burman, Mon, Karen
Constituencies:	51
Voters in 1990:	2,382,815

PEGU DIVISION

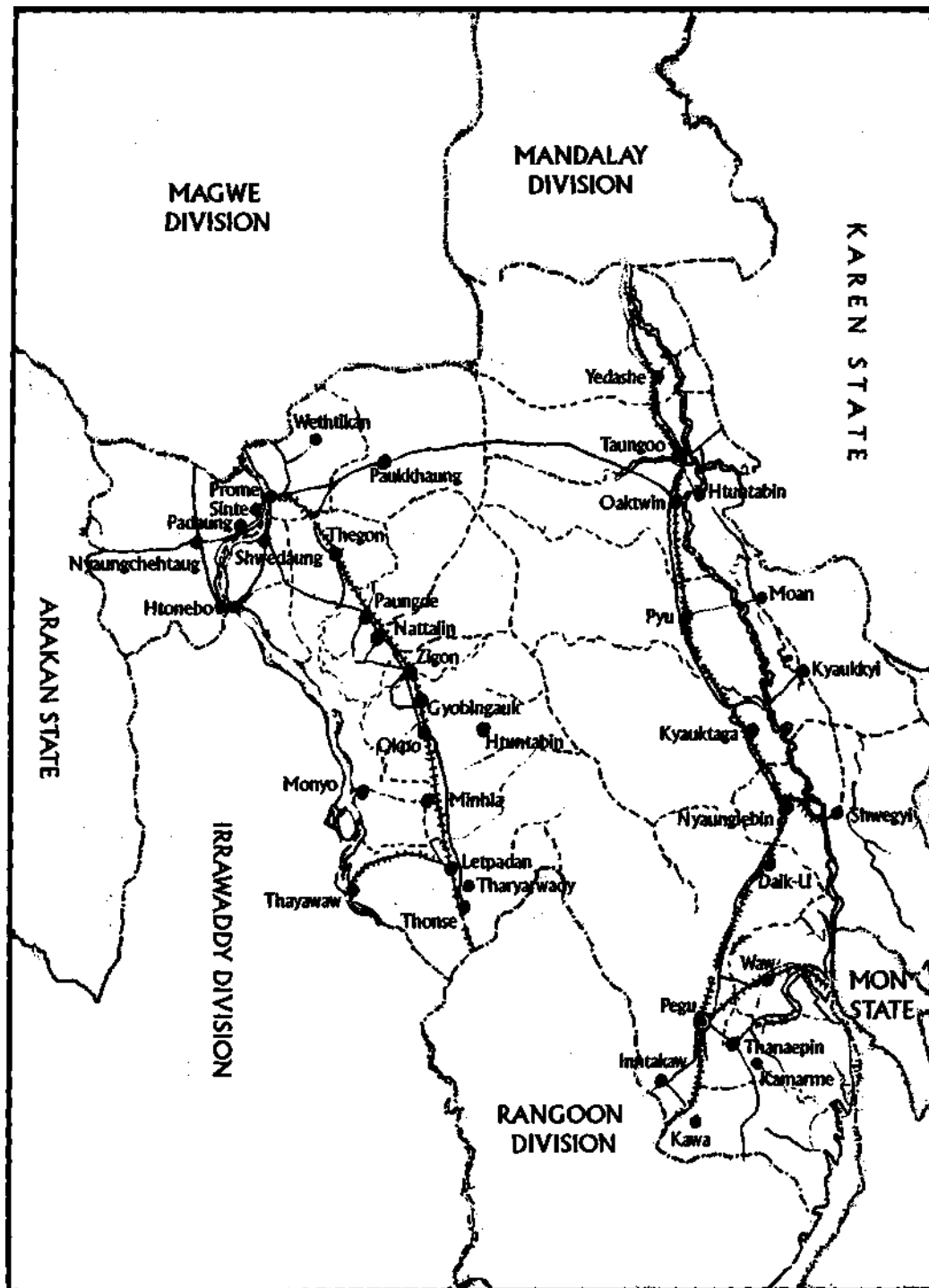


Table 22.

Pegu Division MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U Ye Htut	NLD	Daik-U 1	Dismissed as MP
U Sein Tun	NLD	Daik-U 2	Passed away
U Aye Myint	NLD	Gyobingauk 1	
U Aye	NLD	Gyobingauk 2	
U Chit Maung	NLD	Htantabin	
Dr. Myo Win	NLD	Kawa 1	
U Mya Lay	NLD	Kawa 2	Passed away
U Tun Oo	NLD	Kyaukkyi	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Hla Oo	NLD	Kyauktaga 1	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Maung Maung Gyi	NLD	Kyauktaga 2	Passed away
U Aung Myint	NLD	Letpadan 1	
U Nyunt Aye	NLD	Letpadan 2	
U Tint Lwin	NLD	Minhla 1	Forced to resign
Daw Hla Hla Moe	NLD	Minhla 2	
U Hla Aung	NLD	Monyo 1	
U Tun Shwe	NLD	Monyo 2	
U Ohn Ngwe	NLD	Nattalin 1	
U Saw Sein Tun	NLD	Nattalin 2	
U Ohn Maung	NLD	Nyaunglebin 1	
U Tun Kywe	NLD	Nyaunglebin 2	
U Tin Oo	NLD	Oakpo 1	
U Tha Maung	NLD	Oakpo 2	
U Thein Oo	PND	Oaktwin 1	Party banned
U Khin Maung Win	NLD	Oaktwin 2	Dismissed as MP
U Tin Ohn	NLD	Pandaung 1	Forced to resign
U Thein Han	NLD	Pandaung 2	
Dr. Sein Win	PND	Paukkhaung	NCGUB Prime Minister, party banned
U Ohn Naing	NLD	Paungde 1	Expelled from NLD
U Aye Than	NLD	Paungde 2	Expelled from NLD
U Soe Win	PND	Pegu 1	Party banned
U Myat Hla	NLD	Pegu 2	Voluntarily resigned
Col. Maung Ohn (Rtd)	NUP	Prome 1	

Pegu Division

U Thaung Sein	NLD	Prome 2	
U Aung Than	NLD	Pyu 1	
U Soe Maung	NLD	Pyu 2	Forced to resign
U Than Kywe	NLD	Shwedaung 1	Dismissed as MP, former NCGUB Minister, returned to Burma
U Pike Chone	NLD	Shwedaung 2	
U Soe Lwin	NLD	Shwekyin	
U Aung Soe Myint	NLD	Taungoo 1	
U Nyunt Wai	NLD	Taungoo 2	
U Aye Thein	NLD	Thanatpin 1	
Dr. Htay Thein	NLD	Thanatpin 2	
U San Win	NLD	Tharyarwaddy 1	
U Maung Aye	NLD	Tharyarwaddy 2	
U Aye	NLD	Thegon 1	
U Thein Tun	NLD	Thegon 2	Dismissed as MP
U Tin Shwe	NLD	Waw 1	Voluntarily resigned
U Soe Thein (aka Maung Wuntha)	NLD	Waw 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Dr. Kyaw Kyaw	NLD	Yedashe 1	
U Tun Aung	NLD	Yedashe 2	Dismissed as MP
U San Tin	NLD	Zigon	

Pegu Division Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: U Ye Htut
Constituency: Daik-U 1
Date of Birth: 1 January 1951
Place of Birth: Tamwe, Rangoon Division
Father: U Mya Than

U Ye Htut was arrested and imprisoned under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) in May, 1991 for attending a secret meeting in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP by Declaration 984 on 30 December 1991 and banned him from running in future elections. He was freed from Insein Prison on 27 May 1992.

U Ye Htut had earlier been imprisoned in 1982 after being sentenced to two years with hard labour under the *1950 Emergency Promsion Act*, Article 5 (j). U Ye Htut took part in the demonstration at the South East Asian Games in 1969, and was involved in the demonstration at U Thant's funeral in 1974 and in the labour strike of the same year.

He graduated from Rangoon Institute of Economics in 1975 and from 1976-1982 worked as an auditor and as an assistant labour officer.

Name: U Sein Tun
Constituency: Daik-U 2
Date of Birth: 27 January 1942
Place of Birth: Pauktabin Village, Daik-U
Parents: U Tun Yin and Daw Tin

U Sein Tun passed away on 3 May 1992. He had a Bachelor of Arts degree in Law and a Bachelor of Law degree, and worked as a lawyer.

Name: U Aye Myint
Constituency: Gyobingauk 1
Date of Birth: 20 April 1931

Place of Birth: Gyobingauk
Father: U Hla Maung

U Aye Myint was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on 28 December 1995. He graduated from Rangoon University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1953 and a Bachelor of Law degree in 1969. U Aye Myint worked as a middle school teacher and a headmaster, and was a Translation Editor at the *New Light of Myanmar* newspaper.

Name: U Aye
Constituency: Gyobingauk 2
Date of Birth: 11 February 1924
Place of Birth: Gyobingauk
Parents: U Ba Ohn and Daw Shwe Su

While at school, U Aye was a member of the *Dobama Asiaone* Association, and Chairman of the school Students' Union. He went on a hunger strike during the 1938 general strike and was expelled from school for joining in a demonstration. He was also a member of the resistance movement against the British.

Name: U Chit Maung
Constituency: Htantabin
Date of Birth: 2 November 1943
Place of Birth: Let Hlout Village, Yin Marbin
Parents: U Phoe Oo and Daw Aye Sein

U Chit Maung has a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Bachelor of Education degree, and is a Higher-Grade Pleader. From 1962-1967 he worked as a clerk at the Directorate of Procurement in the Defence Ministry, and from 1967-1974 as a High School Teacher at Htantabin High School. From 1974-1988 he was a Judge at Htantabin Township and for the next two years he worked as a lawyer.

Name: Dr. Myo Win
Constituency: Kawa 1
Date of Birth: 29 December 1954
Place of Birth: Kawa
Parents: U Cho and Daw Tin Nyunt

Dr. Myo Win is in charge of the Kawa Township NLD. He attended Pegu State

To Stand And Be Counted

High School no.3 in Kawa Township, and graduated from Mandalay Institute of Medicine.

Name: U Mya Lay
Constituency: Kawa 2
Date of Birth: 15 December 1922
Parents: U Pan Myaing

U Mya Lay attended the National Convention before passing away on 15 July 1995. He joined the NLD after the 1988 uprising and became a member of the Central Executive Committee following the arrests of Daw Aung San Su Kyi and U Tin Oo and the re-organisation of the party on 26 March 1991.

U Mya Lay was a member of the *Dobama Asiaone* Association and the Asian Youth Association and fought with the British resistance. He also fought in the Japanese resistance in 1945 and became the Secretary of the Shwe Kyin Township AFPFL from 1946-1947.

The AFPFL headquarters sent him to Vietnam in 1947 to contact Vietnamese guerrillas and he went on a mission to China in 1955. He was honoured for his role in the struggle for independence with the Star of Independence (Second Class).

Name: U Tun Oo
Constituency: Kyaukkyi
Date of Birth: 9 February 1957
Place of Birth: Kyaukkyi
Parents: U Maung Kyin and Daw San Yee

U Tun Oo lives in exile in Thailand and is a former NCGUB minister for Social Welfare, Labour and Finance. The SLORC declared him a fugitive in 1990 and the Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 26 December 1990 for joining the NCGUB.

In 1979, U Tun Oo graduated from Rangoon Institute of Technology in Civil Engineering and he worked as an assistant engineer until 1988. During the 1988 uprising he was Chairman of the Kyaukkyi Township demonstration force.

Name: U Hla Oo
Constituency: Kyauktaga 1
Date of Birth: 6 April 1951
Parents: U Hla Gyi and Daw Kyi Kyi

U Hla Oo lives in exile in Thailand and is the Chairman of the Federation of Trade

Pegu Division

Unions of Burma (FTUB). He is also a former NCGUB Minister for Labour. The SLORC declared him a fugitive for joining the NCGUB and charged him under *Penal Code* Article 512 and the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*, Articles 5 (a), (b) and (j). The Election Commission subsequently dismissed him from Parliament on 30 April 1991.

Name: U Maung Maung Gyi
Constituency: Kyauktaga 2
Date of Birth: 9 July 1922
Parents: U Yangyi Aung

U Maung Maung Gyi passed away on 8 February 1991. He was Chairman of the Kyauktaga Township NLD. After the military coup in 1962, U Maung Maung Gyi left for the jungle and joined rebel groups for two years. He later returned and set up his own business.

Name: U Aung Myint
Constituency: Letpadan 1
Date of Birth: 5 June 1944
Place of Birth: Khamong Sate Ywama Village
Parents: U Khin Maung and Daw Htwe Tin

U Aung Myint is the Secretary of the Letpadan Township NLD and a former township Chairman of the banned POCL. He boycotted the SLORC's National Convention in December 1995 along with other NLD representatives. He finished school at Letpadan State High School and from 1961-1962 was convenor of the Letpadan Students' Union. In 1961 he joined the Army and became a member of the BSPP, however he was imprisoned from 1967-1972 for breaking BSPP rules. During the 1988 uprising, he was involved in the Letpadan Township pro-democracy force.

Name: U Nyunt Aye
Constituency: Letpadan 2
Date of Birth: 12 April 1936 1 July 1928
Place of Birth: Kunchan Kone Village, Letpadan
Parents: U Boe Shwe and Daw Khin Pu

U Nyunt Aye is a member of Letpadan Township NLD and during the 1988 uprising

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he was Chairman of the Letpadan Township pro-democracy force. He studied science at Rangoon University for two years and from 1958-1959 he taught at Gyobingauk State High School. From 1961 he was a Patron of the Worker's Unity Party and the NUF until his arrest by the Revolutionary Council in 1963. He was released from prison in 1968. From 1971-78 he worked as the Secretary at the office of Soviet Film. He worked as a Higher-Grade Pleader from 1978-1986 and as a sugar-cane farmer from 1986-1989.

Name:	U TintLwin
Constituency	Minhla 1
Date of Birth	4 December 1917
Place of Birth	Yang Aung Village, Pyawbwe, Mandalay Division
Father:	U Tim

The Election Commission announced on 13 July 1996 that U Tint Lwin had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. During the 1988 uprising U Tint Lwin was a Central Committee member of the Army Veterans' Association.

He studied at Pynmana State High School and in 1936 was Secretary of the school Students' Union and a member of the Minhla strike committee. In 1942 he joined the Asian Youth Association, the BDA and the PBF. U Tint Lwin fought in the resistance movement against the Japanese and was honoured with the Star of Independence (Second Class). He joined the Battalion of Engineering in 1946 as a private and served in the Army until 1977 having been the Commander of Regiment 20. He also worked as a headmaster of the Central Institute of Civil Services.

U Tint Lwin was a Central Committee member of the BSPP and was expelled from the party in 1977. Prior to his expulsion, he was the Member of Parliament for Hlegu Township, Rangoon Division.

Name:	Daw Hla Hla Moe
Constituency:	Minhla 2
Date of Birth:	1943
Place of Birth:	Min Hla
Father:	U Hla Boo

Daw Hla Hla Moe was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995. She finished high school in 1961 and in 1968 began working as a high school teacher. She was a member of the Organising Committee of the BSPP Youth from 1975, and in 1984 she obtained a Bachelor of Education degree.

Pegu Division

Name: U Hla Aung
Constituency: Monyo 1
Date of Birth: 1924
Father: U Pho Sein

U Hla Aung was in Tenth Standard at Tone Pho High School when he left school and joined the *Dobama Asiayone* Association as a soldier. During 1943 and 1944 he worked as a primary school teacher and fought in the resistance movement against the Japanese. When the PVO was formed during 1946 and 1947, he became a General Staff Officer, and from 1947-1948 he was as a Staff Officer in the Burmese Reserve Army. From 1950-1956 he worked in the AFPFL Co-operative and he then joined the AFPFL faction led by U Bo.

Name: U Tun Shwe
Constituency: Monyo 2
Date of Birth: 1 March 1933
Father: U Hla Maung

U Tun Shwe was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on 28 December 1995.

Between 1964 and 1978, U Tun Swe was a member of the BSPP Central Committee, a member of the BSPP Discipline Enforcement Committee, an Assistant Attorney-General, Director of the Office of Legal Affairs in the Ministry of Justice, and a member of the BSPP Central Land Committee. U Tun Shwe also was a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee and the Member of Parliament for Monyo Township. He was arrested at the third conference of the BSPP following a conflict over voting in the election.

U Tun Shwe has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Education and a Bachelor of Law degree and from 1956-1964 he worked as a teacher and lawyer. He is also a graduate of the Central Institute of Political Science. He used to write articles under the pen name Maung Tim Shwe (High Court lawyer).

Name: U Ohn Ngwe
Constituency: Nattalin 1
Date of Birth: 24 March 1918
Place of Birth: Oattwin Kone Village, Nattalin
Father: U Boe Shein

U Ohn Ngwe has a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Diploma of Education. He was

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the headmaster of a primary school, and in 1977 he retired as a township Director of Education.

Name: U Saw Sein Tun
Constituency: Nattalin 2
Date of Birth: 6 June 1931
Father: U Aung Myint

U Saw Sein Tim is currently a member of the NLD Central Working Committee of Farmers. He graduated in agriculture in 1955 and received a Bachelor of Law degree in 1960. From 1955-1957 he worked as a high school teacher and from 1958-1967 as a District Agricultural Officer in Tharyarwaddy and Mergui districts. From 1967-1977 he was the Headmaster at the Agriculture and Livestock School in Nam San and The Kone.

Name: U Ohn Maung
Constituency: Nyaunglebin 1
Date of Birth: 1 July 1928
Father: U Shwe Hla

U Ohn Maung studied at Rangoon University and received a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Bachelor of Law degree. In 1945, he fought in the resistance against the Japanese and in 1946 he was the Secretary of the AFPFL in Madauk Sub-district. The following year he was Chairman of the Students' Union at Minbu State High School and from 1948-1951 was Chairman of the Students' Union at Baho State High School, Rangoon. In 1963 he travelled to England to study banking and he later retired as a bank manager.

Name: U Tun Kywe
Constituency: Nyaunglebin 2
Date of Birth: 7 February 1925
Father: U Kyaw

U Tun Kywe was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the SLORC's National Convention in December 1995. He has a Bachelor of Arts in Education and a Master of Arts from Columbia University, as well as a Diploma of Teacher Training. He started as a primary school teacher and retired as a professor and has been to Japan, India and Sri Lanka on study tours. He has written articles on education under the names of Professor U Tun Kywe and Saya Dubba. He used to

Pegu Division

be the Secretary of the Pyundasa Township Anti-Fascist Organisation (AFO), the Secretary of the Township Teachers' Union and Chairman of the Pyundasa Association.

Name:	U Tin Oo
Constituency	Oakpo 1
Date of Birth	13 May 1938
Place of Birth	Kyibin Sake Village, Oakpo
Parents:	U Tha Hman and Daw Mel Kyin

U Tin Oo is the Secretary of the Oakpo Township NLD and during the 1988 uprising he was Secretary of the Oakpo Peasants and Farmers' Union. He was in year ten when he left school and from 1970-1981 he was joint Secretary of Oakpo Township Peasants and Farmers' Association and a committee member of a BSPP party unit. His membership of the BSPP was revoked when he accused the party of lacking democracy.

Name:	U Tha Maung
Constituency	Oakpo 2
Date of Birth	27 February 1920
Place of Birth	Kyain Tala Phaya Kon Village, Irrawaddy Division
Parents:	U Boe Sein and Daw Sake Kaung

U Tha Maung is Chairman of the Oakpo Township NLD. During the 1988 uprising, he acted as Patron of the Township Peasant and Farmers' Union. He passed seventh Standard and joined the BIA in 1942. He was a graduate of Cadet Training School Class 2 under the Japanese, and from 1945-1948 was a district organiser of the PVF. From 1953-1962 he worked for the AFPFL and the Union Party as a township Chairman, district organiser and Central Committee member.

Name:	U Khin Maung Win
Constituency:	Oaktwin 2
Date of Birth:	12 November 1944
Place of Birth:	Myingyan
Parents:	U Tun Yin and Daw Than Nwe

U Khin Maung Win was arrested on the charge of illegally holding a party meeting on 22 July 1991, but the authorities later charged him under the *Gambling Act*. He

Pegu Division

be the Secretary of the Pyundasa Township Anti-Fascist Organisation (AFO), the Secretary of the Township Teachers' Union and Chairman of the Pyundasa Association.

Name: U Tin Oo
Constituency: Oakpo 1
Date of Birth: 13 May 1938
Place of Birth: Kyibin Sake Village, Oakpo
Parents: U Tha Hman and Daw Mel Kyin

U Tin Oo is the Secretary of the Oakpo Township NLD and during the 1988 uprising he was Secretary of the Oakpo Peasants and Farmers' Union. He was in year ten when he left school and from 1970-1981 he was joint Secretary of Oakpo Township Peasants and Farmers' Association and a committee member of a BSPP party unit. His membership of the BSPP was revoked when he accused the party of lacking democracy.

Name: U Tha Maung
Constituency: Oakpo 2
Date of Birth: 27 February 1920
Place of Birth: Kyain Tala Phaya Kon Village, Irrawaddy Division
Parents: U Boe Sein and Daw Sake Kaung

U Tha Maung is Chairman of the Oakpo Township NLD. During the 1988 uprising, he acted as Patron of the Township Peasant and Farmers' Union. He passed seventh Standard and joined the BIA in 1942. He was a graduate of Cadet Training School Class 2 under the Japanese, and from 1945-1948 was a district organiser of the PVF. From 1953-1962 he worked for the AFPFL and the Union Party as a township Chairman, district organiser and Central Committee member.

Name: U Khin Maung Win
Constituency: Oaktwin 2
Date of Birth: 12 November 1944
Place of Birth: Myingyan
Parents: U Tun Yin and Daw Than Nwe

U Khin Maung Win was arrested on the charge of illegally holding a party meeting on 22 July 1991, but the authorities later charged him under the *Gambling Act*. He

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finished high school in 1962 and in 1966 attended Deputy Police Officer Training at the Central Institute of Civil Services in Paunggyi. From 1967 he worked as a Sub-Inspector of Police in Taungoo District until he resigned from the Police Force in 1978.

Name: U Tin Ohn
Constituency: Pandaung 1
Date of Birth: 18 February 1947
Place of Birth: Pandaung
Parents: U Saw Hlaing and Daw Than Sein

The Election Commission announced on 14 March 1997 that U Tin Ohn had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Tin Ohn left school when he was in Tenth Standard at the National Model School in Rangoon. He worked in a government shop from 1964-1966 and from 1967-1970 worked as an accountant. For the next ten years he was the Officer In Charge of the Pandaung Township Co-operative.

Name: U Thein Han
Constituency: Pandaung 2
Date of Birth: 17 February 1939
Place of Birth: Ohn Shippin Village, Pandaung
Parents: U San Shwe and Daw Nyunt

U Thein Han is Chairman of the Pandaung Township NLD. He was a first year student of physics when he left Workers College in Rangoon, and from 1961-1981 he worked as a Clerk at the Department of Labour. Between 1981 and 1985 he wrote a number of articles and novels under the pen name of Ye Han.

Name: U Ohn Naing
Constituency: Paungde 1
Date of Birth: 11 November 1933
Parents: U Sein Phyo and Daw Sein

U Ohn Naing was expelled from the NLD following the 1990 election. He received a Bachelor of Science degree, a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Diploma of Education from Rangoon University. While at university he joined the Students' Unity Front and the Students' Welfare Association in Prome District. From 1958-1965 he worked

Pegu Division

as a high school teacher and from 1965-1976 he was a Lecturer at Thegon Teacher Training School. He then worked as a headmaster of schools in Paungde and Daik U Townships until 1988.

Name: U Aye Than
Constituency: Paungde 2
Date of Birth: 4 February 1941
Parents: U Ngwe Dah and Daw Sein Chu

U Aye Than was expelled from the NLD following the 1990 election. He graduated from Rangoon University in Burmese in 1974 and from 1967-1988 made his living as a trader. He was a member of the Paungde Township NLD Organising Committee.

Name: U Myat Hla
Constituency: Pegu 2
Date of Birth: 23 May, 1935
Place of Birth: Paypinchaung Village, Pegu
Parents: U Sein Tun and Daw Aye Tin

U Myat Hla received the highest percentage of votes among all Members of Parliament in the 1990 election. Following the election he voluntarily resigned from the NLD and also as an MP. He finished school at Pegu National High School and graduated from Rangoon University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1957. He also received a Bachelor of Law degree in 1967. He worked as a high school teacher from 1957-1968 and he has been a High Court Advocate since then.

Name: U Thaung Sein
Constituency: Prome 2
Date of Birth: 1930
Place of Birth: Thae Kone
Parents: U Soe Min and Daw Aye Mya

U Thaung Sein is the Chairman of Prome Township NLD. He was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. U Thaung Sein was in Ninth Standard at Thae Kone High School when he left school. From 1953-1960 he worked as an assistant clerk and a rice inspector. From 1960-1962 he was a contractor at the Department of Irrigation and in 1962 he set up his

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own rice mill and ran it until 1990.

Name: U Aung Than
Constituency: Pyu 1
Date of Birth: 17 December 1929
Place of Birth: Pyu
Parents: U Boe Gaung and Daw Sein May

U Aung Than received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1962, and a Diploma of Education in 1973. From 1944-1946 he was a member of the Asia Youth Association and from 1959-1960 was Secretary of the Pyu Township AFPFL. He worked as a High School Teacher in Pyu from 1954-1959 and was a member of the BSPP from 1964-1968. U Aung Than was also a Headmaster at Yamethin from 1963-1975, and at Ahlone State High School no.3 from 1981-1986, and was the Taungoo Township Director of Education. During the 1988 uprising, he was the Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Taungoo Township pro-democracy movement, and the chairman of the combined civil servant and factory workers' union in Taungoo.

Name: U Soe Maung
Constituency: Pyu 2
Parents: U Aye and Daw HI Myaing

U Soe Maung is Chairman of the Pyu Township NLD Organising Committee. On June 26 1996, the Election Commission announced that he had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. During the 1988 uprising, U Soe Maung was the Vice-Chairman of the Pyu Township Democracy Front. He graduated from Rangoon University with a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Bachelor of Law degree. From 1972-1974 he worked as a High Court Advocate, and from 1974-1978 as a State Prosecutor in Hlaing Township.

Name: U Than Kywe
Constituency: Shwedaung 1
Date of Birth: 4 December 1942
Place of Birth: Kyee The Village, Shwedaung
Parents: U Tun Sein and Daw Mya Tin

The SLORC declared U Than Kywe a fugitive on 4 December 1990 for attending meetings in Mandalay earlier that year with the aim to form a provisional

Pegu Division

government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). The Election Commission then dismissed him from Parliament after he was appointed NCGUB Minister for Trade and Co-operatives on 18 December 1990.

On 31 January 1991, he and U Myint Aung, (MP Magwe Division), surrendered to the SLORC at the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok, Thailand, and announced their resignations from the NCGUB. In 1968, U Than Kywe received a Bachelor of Arts degree and from 1964 he worked as an Accountant at the Trade Department until he retired in 1987.

Name: U Paik Chon
Constituency: Shwedaung 2
Date of Birth: 5 July 1945
Place of Birth: Htanaung Kone Village
Parents: U Shin and Daw Thein Shin

U Paik Chon is one of the organising committee members of the NLD in Pegu Division and was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995. He studied at Rangoon University and in 1984 became a solicitor.

Name: U Soe Lwin
Constituency: Shwekyin
Date of Birth: 25 December 1946
Place of Birth: Shwegyin
Parents: U Tote and Daw Amar

U Soe Lwin is a High Court Advocate. He attended Shwegyin State High School and received a Law degree in 1982 by correspondence.

Name: U Aung Soe Myint
Constituency: Taungoo 1
Date of Birth: 3 August 1952
Parents: U Ohn Kyaw and Daw Aye Mi

U Aung Soe Myint was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. During the 1988 uprising, he was a member of the Central General Strike Committee of the Taungoo District People's Liberation Alliance. In 1975, U Aung Soe Myint graduated from Rangoon Institute of Economics

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and from 1975-1988 he operated his own business.

Name: U Nyunt Wai
Constituency: Taungoo 2
Date of Birth: 14 November 1926
Father: U Ba Swe

U Nyunt Wai was appointed treasurer of the Central Executive Committee of the NLD on 26 March 1991 in a re-organisation of the party following the arrests of Daw Aung San Su Kyi and U Tin Oo. On 8 October 1995, he was also placed in charge of the NLD for Pegu Division. U Nyunt Wai was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on in December 1995.

U Nyunt Wai graduated from Rangoon Institute of Economics and obtained a Master of Arts in Administration from Harvard University. In 1947 he attended the AFPFL's leadership training, and from 1947-1952 he was a university student leader. Between 1952 and 1986, he worked as a Chief Manager at the Bank of Industry and the Bank of Agriculture, and as a Supervisor at the Insurance Corporation.

Name: U Aye Thein
Constituency: Thanatpin 1
Date of Birth: 5 April 1959
Place of Birth: Outsua Ward, Thanatpin
Parents: U Thein Shwe and Daw Mya Kyi

U Aye Thein attended Thanatpin State High School and received a Law degree by correspondence in 1980.

Name: Dr. Htay Thein
Constituency: Thanatpin 2
Date of Birth: 24 September 1953
Parents: U Chit Maung and Daw Kyin Nu

Dr. Htay Thein graduated from Rangoon Institute of Medicine and worked at Myaut Okkalapa Hospital before establishing his own clinic. He was Patron of the Thanatpin Township Students' Union during the 1988 pro-democracy uprising.

Name: U San Win
Constituency: Tharyarwaddy
Date of Birth: 22 April 1924
Place of Birth: Zee Kone
Father: U Ba Kyi

U San Win was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on 28 December 1995. From 1942-1945, U San Win served as a Sub-Lieutenant of the BIA and was a graduate of the Army Cadet Training Class 3. During those years he also served in Division 7 of the Japanese resistance force, Regiment 2 of the PBF, and was a Lt.-Col. in Burma Rifle Regiment 4. Later, he was a BSPP Central Committee Member and a BSPP Trade Minister. On 7 June 1976 he was expelled from the BSPP while a member of the working body of the Farmers' Council. He was also a Joint Secretary of the POCL.

Name: U Maung Aye
Constituency: Tharyarwaddy 2
Date of Birth: 25 May 1929
Place of Birth: Paungde
Father: U Boe Se

U Maung Aye was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. After he finished high school he joined the Navy and became a Captain and in charge of a base. In 1963 he worked a Special Officer of the Pearl and Fish Breeding Corporation. He retired from the Navy in 1972 and worked as a Deputy Manager at the Pearl and Fisheries Corporation. In 1976 he was faced with a lawsuit which he fought for five years and which was dismissed in 1991.

Name: U Aye
Constituency: Thegon 1
Date of Birth: 22 February 1925
Place of Birth: Inma Village, Thegon
Parents: U Tin and Daw Ohn Tin

U Aye finished Ninth Standard in 1939 and from 1942-1944 he worked as a Police Sergeant and an Inspector. In 1945 he began working for the Special Police Intelligence Service in the resistance against the Japanese. He worked under Col. Ba Htoo in the BIA as an intelligence officer tracking the activities of the Japanese military police.

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Name: U Thein Tun
Constituency: Thegon 2
Date of Birth: 11 November 1949
Place of Birth: Thegon
Parents: U Too and Daw Mya Sein

U Thein Tun was arrested and imprisoned under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) for attending a meeting in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP by Declaration 996 on 6 January 1992 and banned him from running in future elections. He was released from Insein Prison on 27 May 1992.

U Thein Tun finished high school in 1966 and then worked as a Clerk at Thegon Teacher Training School. In 1984 he retired on a health pension and set up an agriculture and livestock business. Since 1969 he has written in the *Moeway*, *Shumawa*, *Phyuni Nyopya* and *Sarpay Lope Thar* magazines under the names of Thakar Tun and Tun Lu Aung.

Name: U Tin Shwe
Constituency: Waw 1
Date of Birth: 10 December, 1941
Place of Birth: Pe Nwe Kone Village, Kyauktada
Father: U Ohn

U Tin Shwe voluntarily resigned from the NLD in April 1992. He was the Chairman of the Organising Committee in Waw when the NLD was founded in 1988.

Name: U Soe Thein (aka Maung Wuntha)
Constituency: Waw 2
Date of Birth: 17 April 1945
Place of Birth: Pegu
Parents: U Maung Khin and Daw Mya Sein

U Soe Thein is currently under detention in Insein Prison after being arrested on 21 May 1996 and charged under Article 10 (a) of the 1975 *State Protection Act*. He was arrested along with U Kyaw Min (MP, Irrawaddy Division), and four other NLD members. The Election Commission dismissed U Soe Thein as an MP on 10 December 1991 by Declaration 984.

U Soe Thein was earlier imprisoned in November 1990 for his role in writing the NLD's Three Strategies Paper. The Paper was written after the Ghandi Hall meeting in July 1990 (see Appendix III) and contained three strategies to be adopted

in case the SLORC failed to convene Parliament following the NLD's election win. These strategies were political defiance, to operate the party within the current laws, and to compromise with the SLORC.

A number of Central Executive Committee members of the NLD were imprisoned due to the Three Strategies Paper, including U Chan Aye (MP, Mon State), U Khin Maung Swe, U Kyaw Min (aka Pithugar Kyaw Min) and U Sein Hla Oo (aka Maung Ngwe Oo). In addition, ex-colonel Myo Aung (MP, Tenasserim Division), ex-Captain Tin Win, U Win Hlaing (MP, Mandalay Division) and Ko Moe Zaw Oo, Ko Yan Aung, and Ko Ko Gyi of the NLD Youth were also imprisoned. At the time of his arrest, U Soe Thein was a Central Executive Committee member of the NLD. He was charged under Article 5 (a) (b) and (j) of the *1950 Emergency Provision Act* for his role in writing the Three Strategies Paper, and was released from prison on 29 April 1992.

U Soe Thein was expelled from Rangoon University for taking part in the 7 July student uprising in 1962. He earned his living as a poet and writer from 1964-1988, and has written several books under the name of Maung Wuntha. He was forcibly pensioned off as the editor of the *Botahtaung* daily newspaper after the 1988 uprising.

Name:	Dr. Kyaw Kyaw
Constituency:	Yedashe 1
Date of Birth:	2 April 1951
Place of Birth:	Mandalay
Parents:	U Ko Ko and Daw Than Than

During the 1988 uprising, Dr. Kyaw Kyaw was in charge of the township demonstration base. He received a Dentistry degree in 1978 and set up his own dental clinic.

Name:	U Tun Aung
Constituency:	Yedashe 2
Date of Birth:	19 May 1951
Parents:	U Boe Kaung and Daw U Lay

U Tun Aung was arrested and imprisoned under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) for attending meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP by Declaration 992 on 30 January 1991 and banned him from running in future elections. He was released from Insein Prison on 27 May 1992.

U Tun Aung received a Science diploma from the Insein Institute of

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Technology in 1974, and from 1978-1979 he taught at a state evening school.

Name: U San Tin
Constituency: Zigon
Date of Birth: 1934
Place of Birth: Mingyi Village, Monyo
Father: U Ohn Maung

U San Tin was in Seventh Standard at Yekin Affiliated High School when he left school. He was a member of the AFPFL and the Socialist Youth.

Party for National Democracy (PND)

Name: U Thein Oo
Constituency: Oaktwin 1
Date of Birth: 21 June 1949
Place of Birth: Myaung Mya
Father: U Ye Baloo

During the 1988 uprising, U Thein Oo was Patron of Rangoon University Graduates and Former Students' Union. He graduated from Rangoon Institute of Economics in 1971 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Mathematics and Statistics. In 1972, he began working for the Mya Kantha Film Distribution company, and from 1984-1985 was the Administrator and an Editor of the *Moe Way* magazine.

Name: Dr. Sein Win
Constituency: Paukkhaung
Date of Birth: 16 December 1944
Place of Birth: Taungtwin Gyi
Parents: U Ba Win and Daw Khin Saw

Dr. Sein Win is the Prime Minister of the NCGUB and the former leader of the PND. He currently lives in the United States. In late 1990, Dr. Sein Win left for the liberated area on the Thai-Burma border and set up the NCGUB. The PND was then banned on 20 December 1990 and Dr. Sein Win was charged with breaking the *Political Parties Registration Act*. The Election Commission subsequently and dismissed him as an MP on 26 December 1990.

Pegu Division

Dr. Sein Win is the son of U Ba Win, the elder brother of Gen. Aung San. In 1965 he graduated from Rangoon University in Mathematics and later went to Hamburg University and obtained a Master of Science in 1974 and a doctorate in Mathematics in 1979. From 1980-1982 he taught at Colombo University in Sri Lanka and from 1982-1984 at Nairobi University in Kenya. From 1986-1988 he taught at the Workers' College as a part-time Mathematics Lecturer and the following year he was the Treasurer of the Information Department of the NLD and in charge of the PND.

Name:	U Soe Win
Constituency	Pegu 1
Date of Birth	7 August 1945
Place of Birth	Nyan U
Father:	U Kyin Syne

U Soe Win is currently a member of the NLD Information Department. When the PND was banned in December 1990, U Soe Win was a Central Executive Committee member of the party.

During the 1988 uprising U Soe Win was a bodyguard for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and a degree in Industrial Production.

National Unity Party (NUP)

Name:	Colonel Maung Ohn (Retired)
Constituency:	Prome 1
Date of Birth:	7 April 1929
Place of Birth:	Rangoon
Parents:	U Thein Pe and Daw Aye Sein

Colonel Maung Ohn graduated from Rangoon Institute of Technology in Mechanics and joined the Army in 1955. After retiring from the Army in 1981, he became a member of the BSPP Central Committee, the Member for Pandaung 2 constituency, and the Deputy Minister of Industry 1 under the BSPP.

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RANGOON DIVISION

Land area:	24,156 sq. kms
Industries:	Rice, heavy industry
Population:	4.5 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	All groups
Constituencies:	61
Voters in 1990 Election:	2,769,531

RANGOON DIVISION

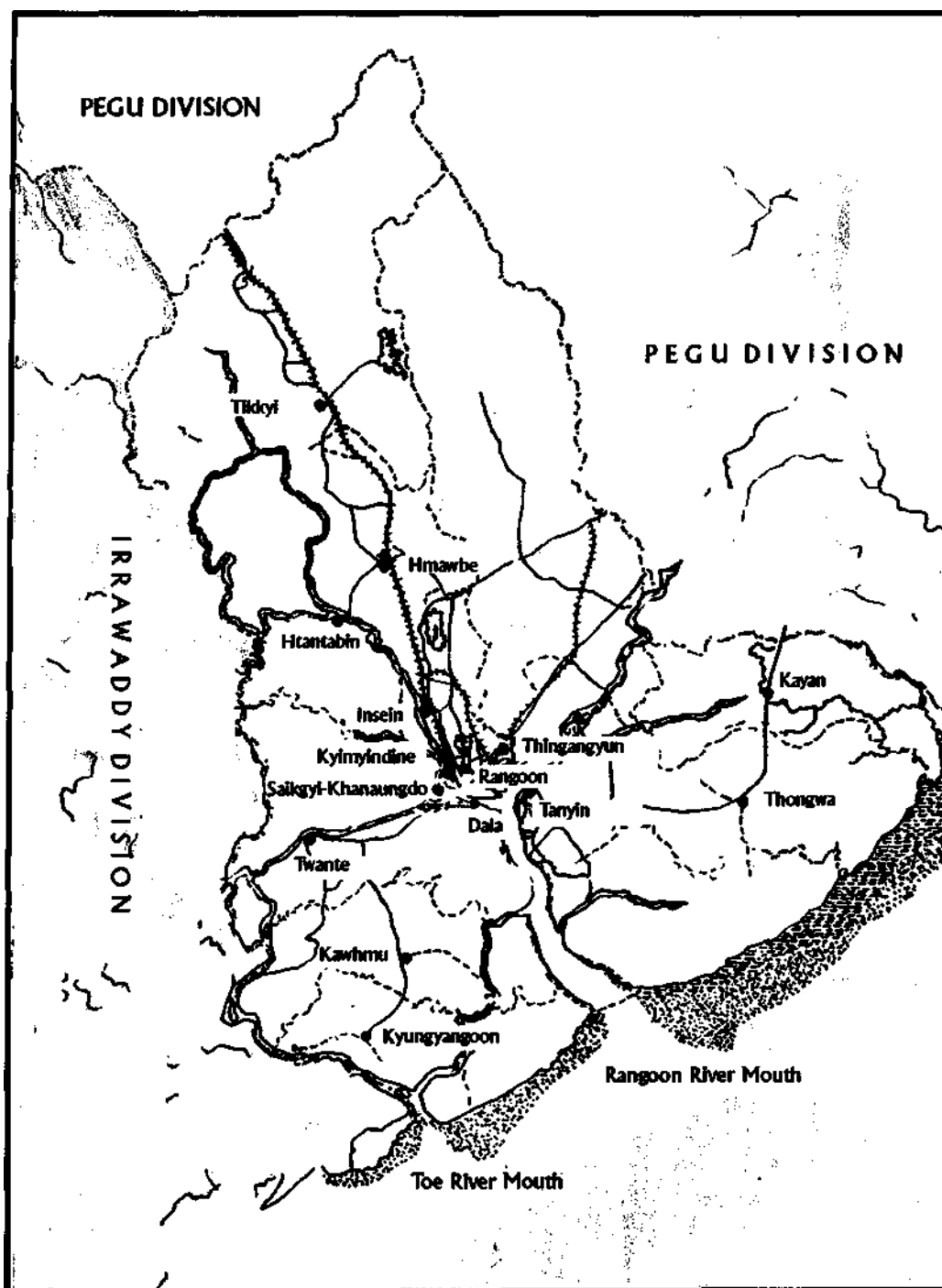


Table 23.

¹ Rangoon Division MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
Daw San San Win	NLD	Alon	Dismissed as MP
U Tun Hlaing	DP	Bahan 1	Party banned
U Kyi Maung	NLD	Bahan 2	Dismissed as MP
Dr. Maung Maung Kyaw	NLD	Botahatung	Dismissed as MP
U Hla Than	NLD	Coco Island	Dismissed as MP, died in prison
U Aung Zaw	NLD	Dagon	
U Tun Ohn	NLD	Dagon Myothit	
U Sein Win	NLD	Dala	
U Mya Maung	NLD	Dawbon	
Col. Maung Shwe (Rtd) (aka U Shwe)	NLD	Hlaing 1	Expelled from NLD
Lt. Col. Saw Mya Thein (Rtd)	NLD	Hlaing 2	
Capt. Than Kywe (Rtd)	NLD	Hlaingthaya	Forced to resign
U Saw Kyaw Sein	NLD	Hlegu 1	
U San Tin	NLD	Hlegu 2	
U Soe Tin (aka U Soe)	NLD	Hmawbe 1	
U Khin Maung Tun	NLD	Hmawbe 2	Dismissed as MP
U Tin Ko Ko	NLD	Htantabin	
U Tun Hlaing	NLD	Insein 1	
U Sein Hla Oo	NLD	Insein 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Won (aka Min Thu Won)	NLD	Kamaryut	Voluntarily resigned
U Ba Swe (aka Myaung Mya Ba Swe)	NLD	Kawhmu	
U Kyaw Thwin	NLD	Kayan 1	Dismissed as MP
U Tin Maung Win	NLD	Kayan 2	Died in prison
U Hla Tun	NLD	Kemmendine	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Yu Gan	NLD	Kunchyangon	Forced to resign
U Tin Soe	NLD	Kyauktada	
Dr. Than Nyein	NLD	Kyauktan 1	Under detention
U Soe Nyunt	NLD	Kyauktan 2	Dismissed as MP
U Ne Oo	NLD	Lanmadaw	Forced to resign

Rangoon Division

U Kyi Myint	NLD	Latha	Under detention
U Aung Shwe	NLD	Mayangone 1	
Dr. May Win Myint	NLD	Mayangone 2	Under detention
Dr. Aung Khin Sint	NLD	Mingala	Under detention
		Taung Nyunt 1	
Dr. Than Aung	NLD	Mingala	Under detention
		Taung Nyunt 2	
U Kyi Win	NLD	Mingaladon 1	
U Tin Tun Maung	NLD	Mingaladon 2	
Dr. Than Win	NLD	North	
		Okkalapa 1	
U Kyaw Nyunt	NLD	North	
		Okkalapa 2	
U Maung Maung Aung	GOSDA	Pabedan	Party banned
U Naing Naing	NLD	Pazundaung	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Khin Maung Swe	NLD	Sanchaung	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Daw San San	NLD	SeikKan	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Dr. Sein Win	NLD	Seikkyi- Khanaungto	
U Sein Lwin	NLD	Shwepyitha	
U Soe Myint (aka Thakin Soe Myint)	NLD	South	
U Khin Maung Kyaw	NLD	Okkalapa 1	
		South	Voluntarily resigned
		Okkalapa 2	
U Hla Tun	NLD	Taikkayi 1	
Daw San May (aka Shweku May Hnin)	NLD	Taikkayi 2	Dismissed as MP
U Hla Thein	NLD	Tamwe 1	
U Thein Myint	NLD	Tamwe 2	
Dr. Win Naing	NLD	Tanyin 1	
U Than Win	NLD	Tanyin 2	
U Maung Maung Latt (aka Dr. Hlaing Ni)	NLD	Tharkayta 1	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Ohn Myint	NLD	Tharkayta 2	
U Thein Nyunt	NLD	Thingangyun 1	

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U Myint Thein	NLD	Thingangyun 2	Dismissed as MP
U Lwin (aka Col. Maung Lwin (Rtd)	NLD	Thongwa 1	
U Kyaw Myint	NLD	Thongwa 2	
U Tha Saing	NLD	Twante 1	
U Mya Hlaing	NLD	Twante 2	
Daw Khin Aye Myint	NLD	Yankin	

Rangoon Division

Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: Daw San San Win
Constituency: Alon
Date of Birth: 25 December 1945
Place of Birth: Dadeyel
Parents: U Ko Ko Gyiland Daw Wan

Daw San San Win was arrested in April 1991 and tried and imprisoned under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) for attending a secret meeting in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). The Election Commission dismissed her from Parliament on 23 December 1991 and she was banned from running in future elections. She was released from Insein Prison on 1 May 1992.

Daw San San Win graduated in Law from Rangoon University in 1971. She started working as a lawyer in 1972.

Name: U Kyi Maung
Constituency: Bahan 2
Date of Birth: 20 December 1920
Parents: U Phoe Thein

U Kyi Maung became the interim Chairman of the NLD in July 1989 following the house arrest of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and imprisonment of U Tin Oo. He was

arrested in August 1990 by the SLORC following the NLD's Ghandi Hall meeting (see Appendix III) which called on the SLORC to hand over power to elected representatives. U Kyi Maung was sentenced to seven years under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act* Article 5 (j), and to ten years under the *Official Secrets Act*, Article 6 (2b) and (3). These sentences were later increased to 14 years and 20 years respectively.

As a result of threats and intimidation from the SLORC authorities, NLD Chairman U Aung Shwe was forced to dismiss 12 senior leaders from the party, including U Kyi Maung. The Election Commission dismissed U Kyi Maung as an MP on 10 December 1991 and banned him from running in elections held within ten years. He was released from Insein Prison on 14 March 1995 and was appointed NLD Vice-Chairman when the party was reformed on 9 October that year after the release from house arrest of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

U Kyi Maung joined the NLD after the 1988 uprising. He joined the faction led by U Aung Gyi and was a Central Executive Committee member in charge of the Research Department. U Kyi Maung switched to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's faction on 3 December 1988 after a party vote on U Aung Gyi's accusations that the NLD was influenced by communism.

U Kyi Maung passed Tenth Standard in 1936. He nursed Bo Aung Gyaw during the 1938 uprising, who was the first student to die in the demonstrations, and he joined the BIA in 1941. He attended a military training course at the Zama Infantry Academy in Japan from 1943-1945, and in 1948 he served as a Regiment Commander. He also attended a training course from 1955-1956 for senior officers at Fort Levinworth in the United States. He was the Commander of the Rangoon Military Command in 1960, a member of the Revolutionary Council in 1962 and served as the Commander of the Southwest Military Command from 1962-1963. U Kyi Maung was dismissed from the Southwest Military Command for refusing to attend a conference that was organised by the Revolutionary Council in March 1963.

Name:	Dr. Maung Maung Kyaw
Constituency:	Botahtaung
Date of Birth:	4 January 1961
Place of Birth:	Rangoon
Parents:	U Kyaw Sein and Daw Tin Hla

The SLORC authorities arrested Dr. Maung Maung Kyaw in November 1990 after forcing the woman he intended to marry to take him to court for supposedly delaying the wedding. Although there is no law regarding such matters, Dr. Maung Maung Kyaw was sentenced to one year imprisonment the day after his arrest. The Election Commission dismissed Dr. Maung Maung Kyaw from Parliament on 14 August 1991.

To Stand And Be Counted

Dr. Maung Maung Kyaw received a Bachelor of Dental Science degree from the Rangoon Institute of Dentistry in 1984. He operated his own dental clinic from 1985-1990, and then worked as a Dentist for Tharkata and Western Seikkam Township Co-operative Clinic.

Name: U Hla Than
Constituency: Coco Island
Father: U Thein Pe

U Hla Than had been in Insein Prison for nearly six years when he died in August 1996. He died from tuberculosis and had been diagnosed as carrying the Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV). The HIV/AIDS virus is widespread in Burma's prisons due to the lack of sterile needles that are used by prison doctors to treat patients. In 1996, while he was in Insein Prison, U Hla Than was tortured by jail authorities and MIS officers and he was treated at the Insein Prison hospital. He was transferred to Rangoon General Hospital on 9 July 1996 when his health deteriorated and he died at the hospital at 4 p.m. on 2 August.

U Hla Than had been arrested on 23 October 1990 and imprisoned for 25 years for attending a secret meeting in Mandalay to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 10 December 1991.

U Hla Than was a High Court Advocate and the Chairman of the Kyimyindine Township NLD. He joined the Navy in 1965 and retired in 1977 and was a Staff Officer of Kyimyindine Township War Veterans' Organisation from 1978.

Name: U Aung Zaw
Constituency: Dagon
Date of Birth: 29 December 1937
Father: U Min Thu

U Aung Zaw studied at Taungu Agriculture and Animal Husbandry State High School and received a diploma from the Pyinmana Agricultural College. He worked as a government servant for the central office of the Farm and Agriculture Corporation from 1981-1987.

Name: U Tun Ohn
Constituency: Dagon Myothit
Date of Birth: 13 March 1943

Rangoon Division

Place of Birth: Pauktalauk Village, Hlegu
Parents: U Maung Pu and Daw Wen

U Tun Ohn studied up to Ninth Standard and worked as a member of Mayangone Township People's Council from 1985-1988 under the BSPP.

Name: U Sein Win
Constituency: Dala
Date of Birth: 13 May 1953
Place of Birth: Metilla
Father's Name: U Nyunt

U Sein Win was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. U Sein Win attended Metilla State High School and received a Bachelor of Science degree from Mergui College in 1975. He operated a market in Seik Kan Township from 1977-1982 and again from 1985-1988, and also worked for the Department of Mineral Exploration. During the 1988 uprising he was in charge of supply for the demonstrators in Rangoon.

Name: U Mya Maung
Constituency: Dawbon
Date of Birth: 1924
Place of Birth: Tamarkong Village, Wantwin
Parents: U Phoe Tin and Daw Sai

U Mya Maung was a member of the BIA from its establishment until its abolition. He served in the BIA under Bo Linyon, one of the Thirty Comrades, and received the Star of Independence (Third Class) for his role in Burma's independence.

Name: Col. Maung Shwe (aka U Shwe) (Retired)
Constituency: Hlaing 1
Date of Birth: 4 September 1920
Place of Birth: Paukkhung

Col. Maung Shwe resigned as an NLD Central Executive Committee member and an MP on 7 October 1991 for health reasons. The following day he was expelled from the NLD for failing to inform the party of his resignation, which was against party policy. He joined the Army Veterans' Association during the 1988 uprising

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and later worked for the POCL.

From 1964-1972, Col. Maung Shwe was the Minister of Industry and the Minister of Labour and was also a member of the Revolutionary Council from 1962-1972. Then in 1972 the Revolutionary Council took him to court but the case was dismissed. Although he filed an appeal against the action taken against him, the appeal was not recognised by the BSPP leadership.

U Shwe joined the BIA while he was studying Arts at the Regional College in Rangoon. He served with the BIA, BDA and PBF and was the Commander of the Eastern Military Command from 1961-1964.

Name:	Lt. Col. Saw Mya Thein (Retired)
Constituency:	Hlaing 2
Date of Birth:	3 July 1924
Place of Birth:	Myittha
Parents:	U Myaing and Daw Ngwe Pyne

Lt. Col. Saw Mya Thein is a former Central Executive Committee member of the banned POCL and is Hlaing Township NLD Patron. He studied at the National High School at Myittha until Tenth Standard and was Secretary of the school Students' Union. He was a private in the BDA in 1942, and attended Officer Training School and won a scholarship to study at the Royal Military Academy in Japan.

While he was the Commander of the Union Military Police Regiment 6 in Mithila, Lt. Col. Saw My Thein was arrested by the Karen National Defence Organisation (KNDO). He was detained for over two years and then released.

Lt. Col. Saw Mya Thein also served as the Special Commissioner for Rangoon Port and Customs Authority and was Vice-Chairman of Chin State People's Council. He received the Star of Independence (Second Class) for his role in Burma's independence, and other State awards.

Name:	Captain Than Kywe (Retired)
Constituency:	Hlaingthaya
Date of Birth:	26 March 1927
Father's Name:	U Tint

The Election Commission announced on 18 June 1997 that Capt. Than Kywe had resigned as an MP and it is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. Capt. Than Kywe is Chairman of the Hlaingthaya Township NLD and was actively involved in the 1938 strike. He was a member of the Maubin District Asian Youth Association in 1941 and joined the Army in 1947. While in the Army he was detained in 1949 for eight months and in 1950 he joined the Maubin

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District Military Service Force. He returned to the Army in 1955 and was appointed an officer. He was the Chairman of Thanatpin Township Security and Administrative Committee from 1966-1972 and worked in the same position in Insein, Mingladon and Bamauk. He also served as Chairman of Insein Township People's Council from 1974-1978.

Name: U Saw Kyaw Sein
Constituency: Hlegu 1
Date of Birth: 25 January 1932
Parents: U Mya Min

U Saw Kyaw Sein was actively involved in the 1988 uprising. He went to school in Moulmein and at the Pegu-Karen School in Ahlone. After that he worked in the timber business.

Name: U San Tin
Constituency: Hlegu 2
Date of Birth: 22 November 1947
Father: U Hla Pe

U San Tin is a High Court Advocate and was involved in 1988 uprising. He completed a Bachelor of Arts degree at Moulmein College and Rangoon University.

Name: U Soe Tint (aka U Soe)
Constituency: Hmawbe 1
Date of Birth: 29 August 1941
Place of Birth: Thaneseik Village, Thaton
Parents: U Maung Tun

U Soe Tin was detained from 2 October 1988 to 4 September 1989 because of his involvement in the August 1988 uprising. He completed high school in 1958 and obtained a diploma from the Government Technical Institute of Insein in 1961. He worked as a Deputy Assistant Engineer and an Engineer at Minbu, Magwe, Pegu and Hmawbe from 1963-1986. He retired in 1989.

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Name: U Khin Maung Tun
Constituency: Hmawbe 2
Date of Birth: 5 January 1928
Father: U Myat Tha Tim

U Khin Maung Tun is a member of the NLD Central Committee. In July 1990, he was appointed to a special group in the NLD which was in charge of implementing a new policy of organising people for general strikes. He was, however, arrested in February 1991 after the SLORC found out about the policy and was sentenced, along with U Ohn Maung from Shan State, to 12 years imprisonment. U Khin Maung Tun was released in April 1992, but before he was released the Election Commission dismissed him as an MP and banned him from running in future elections.

U Khin Maung Tun joined the Army as private and served in Division 7 against the Japanese. After the war he completed his high school education and studied at Rangoon University. He also attended Officer Training School and from 1950-1970 he served in the Signal Corps rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He also attended a Radio Communication Officer Training Course in London.

He was Chairman of Mandalay Division Security and Administrative Committee and from 1970-1981 he worked as the Director General of the Communication Corporation. He was awarded the Star of Independence (First Class) and other State awards.

Name: U Tin Ko Ko
Constituency: Htantabin
Date of Birth: 18 March 1923
Parents: U Pyne and Daw Tin Tin Gyi

U Tin Ko Ko was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the SLORC's National Convention in December 1995. He attended Mandalay Central National High School and he continued studying at Rangoon University in 1948. He served in the Army from 1949-1973 and rose to a Lt. Col with the Northwest Military Command. Then he served as the Managing Director of the Ministry of Mining from 1973-1980 and was a member of the Bahan Township People's Council of Justice from 1980-1984. During the 1988 uprising he was a Central Committee member of the Army Veterans' Association.

Name: U Tun Hlaing
Constituency: Insein 1
Date of Birth: 16 August 1927

Place of Birth: Tikegyi
Parents: U San Myint and Daw Aye Mya

U Tun Hlaing was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention on 28 December 1995. From 1964-1976 he was a Central Committee member of the BSPP and was the Chairman of Insein Township Party Unit. He was dismissed from the BSPP in 1976.

From 1943-1945, U Tun Hlaing was a member of the Asia Youth Association. He was a member of the BIA during the Japanese resistance, and from 1945-1946 was the Secretary of Tikegyi Township Red Flag Communist Party. He was arrested by the British for one and a half months, and then continued studying at Rangoon University and received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1951. In 1954 the AFPFL government arrested him for involvement in the student movement and was dismissed from his job as an Agricultural Officer.

U Tun Hlaing became a Higher-Grade Pleader in 1980 and received the Star of Independence (Second Class) for his efforts in the independence movement.

Name: U Sein Hla Oo
Constituency: Insein 2
Date of Birth: 17 November 1938
Father: U Phoe Ba

U Sein Hla Oo is currently under detention in Insein Special Prison and since the end of 1997 has been suffering from hypertension and dysentery. He was arrested on 5 August 1994 in connection with Dr. Khin Zaw Win who was imprisoned earlier that year under the *Official Secrets Act*. Dr. Khin Zaw Win was accused of attempting to smuggle abroad 'state secrets' which included a translation into Burmese by U Sein Hla Oo of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's book *Freedom From Fear*. U Sein Hla Oo was arrested along with U Khin Maung Swe and Daw San San Nwe and they were all sentenced to seven years imprisonment under *Penal Code* Article 109 and the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*.

In April 1991, U Sein Hla Oo was imprisoned for 10 years under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) for his involvement in the Three Strategies Paper (see U Soe Thein, page 184) which contained strategies in case the SLORC failed to hand over power following the NLD's 1990 election win. He was released from Insein Prison on 1 May 1992. The Election Commission dismissed U Sein Hla Oo from Parliament on 23 December 1991 and banned him from running in future elections.

U Sein Hla Oo studied at Rangoon University and then in the United States where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Diploma of Journalism. While he was a student in Rangoon he participated in the July 1962 demonstrations. After he finished his study he worked as the Editor of the *Botahtaung* newspaper and was a film critic under the pen name of Maung Ngwe Oo. He was forced to

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retire as Editor of the *Botahtaung* for his participation in the 1988 uprising.

Name: U Wun (aka Min Thu Wun)
Constituency: Kamaryut
Date of Birth: 1909
Place of Birth: Kunchang Kone

U Wun resigned from NLD due to health reasons but is still involved in some NLD activities. He has a Master of Arts from Rangoon University and a Bachelor of Literature from Oxford University. He worked in the Burmese Department at Rangoon University from 1933-1935 and again from 1945-1961. During World War II he wrote a Burmese Dictionary and is famous for writing modern children's poems in Burmese. He also invented new methods of learning for the blind in Burmese. He was a visiting professor at Osaka University and has compiled a Burmese-Japanese Dictionary, and written books on reading and speaking Burmese.

Name: U Ba Swe (Myaung Mya Ba Swe)
Constituency: Kawhmu
Date of Birth: 1931
Parents: U Ba Kyaw and Daw Aye Kyi

During the 1988 uprising U Ba Swe was the strike leader of Kawhmu Township. From 1944-1947, he served as a member of the Myaung Mya Township Asia Youth Association, the PVF and the AFPFL. Since then he has worked as a teacher, reporter, writer and an editor. In 1972 he went to Karen State and joined the Parliament Democracy Party (PDP) led by former Prime Minister U Nu. He served as a Central Committee member of the PDP and was also a Major in the party's military wing. U Ba Swe defected to the BSPP in 1974 during an amnesty. He has been arrested three times, first during the Sino-Burmese incident in 1967, then during the U Thant funeral demonstration in 1974 and lastly in 1977.

Name: U Kyaw Thwin
Constituency: Kayan 1
Date of Birth: 12 December 1955
Father: Thakhin Maung Maung Gyi

U Kyaw Thwin was first arrested after the U Thant funeral demonstration in 1974. He was arrested in 1975 and imprisoned for two years under Article 5 (j) of the

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1950 Emergency Provision Act. U Kyaw Thwin was imprisoned a second time for attending a secret meeting in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). He was charged under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and the Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 18 December 1991 and banned him from running in future elections.

U Kyaw Thwin completed a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Geology from Rangoon University in 1975.

Name:	U Tin Maung Win
Constituency:	Kayan 2
Date of Birth:	8 November 1940
Place of Birth:	Khayan
Father:	U Myo

U Tin Maung Win died in Insein Prison on 18 January 1991 as a result of injuries sustained under torture by Military Intelligence officers. He had been arrested in October 1990. U Tin Maung Win joined the NLD in 1988 and was a member of Rangoon Division Organising Committee.

The Revolutionary Council imprisoned U Tin Maung Win from 1963-1970 for his participation in the July 1962 demonstrations. At the time he was Chairman of the 1962 Student Strike Committee and a Presidium member of the Students' Unity Front. His brother, Colonel Zaw Win, is a former member of the BSPP State Council and ran as the candidate for the NUP in the 1990 election against U Tin Maung Win.

U Tin Maung Win studied at Khayan State High School, Ye Kyaw Methodist School and Myo Ma National school and went to Rangoon University in 1957-1958.

Name:	U Hla Tun
Constituency:	Kemmendine
Date of Birth:	1 November 1941
Parents:	U Myo Sai

U Hla Tun is currently under detention after being sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for attending a secret meeting in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). He was arrested in October 1990 and charged under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) in April 1991. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 2 January 1992 and banned him from running in future elections.

U Hla Tun was imprisoned from 19 September to 23 October 1988 for participation in the August demonstrations and was also sacked from his job in the

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Project Department in Irrawaddy Division. He graduated in Arts from Rangoon University in 1966.

Name: U Yu Gan
Constituency: Kunchangon
Date of Birth: 21 January 1925
Parents: U Wai Lu

The Election Commission announced on 7 June 1996 that U Yu Gan had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Yu Gan completed high school in 1941 and he joined the BIA in 1942. He was Chairman of the Kunchangon Asia Youth Association and he served as a Colonel with the BDA and was a military leader for the townships of Mandalay. He was also a Commander of the PBF and from 1945-1948 he campaigned for tire AFPFL with Gen. Aung San. U Yu Gan was also a member of the Drafting Committee of the 1947 constitution.

From 1945-1951, U Yu Gan set up his own business and worked as a bank officer until he retired in 1983. He was actively involved in the 1988 uprising and served as a Central Executive Committee member of the POCL. He was awarded the Star of Independence and other State medals.

Name: U Tin Soe
Constituency: Kyauktada
Date of Birth: 27 December 1941
Father: U Chit

U Tin Soe was involved in the 1988 uprising and was detained by the SLORC from 2 October 1988 to 19 January 1989. He is a well-known writer under the pseudonym U Tin Soe (Sabae Oo). U Tin Soe became Editor of the *Shumawa* and *Ngweta Yee* magazines and established the *Sabe Oo* press in 1964. He works as a film and is also known as Director Tin Maung Soe.

Name: Dr. Than Nyein
Constituency: Kyauktan 1
Date of Birth: 5 August 1937
Place of Birth: Khanaung Village, Kyauktan
Father: U Maung Sein

Dr. Than Nyein was arrested on 28 October 1997 following an attempt by the

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NLD to hold a meeting with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and NLD youth in Mayangone Township in Rangoon. On the day, the SLORC blocked a delegation of NLD members and leaders from holding the meeting, which included the Chairman, the two Vice-Chairmen and General Secretary Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Many NLD members were forced into waiting vehicles and dumped near townships outside Rangoon.

Dr. Than Nyein was arrested along with seven others including Daw San San (MP, Rangoon Division) and Dr. May Win Myint (MP, Rangoon Division). All detainees were given seven years imprisonment under Article 5 (j) of the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*. The sentences were handed down on 10 December 1997. Dr. Than Nyein was forced to retire from his position as a doctor because of his involvement in the 1988 uprising. While he was running a private clinic in Thakayta Township in Rangoon, SLORC authorities arrested and charged him for not paying the registration fee for his private clinic. He was charged under the 1972 *People's Health Affairs Act* Article 9 (lc) and the SLORC released him after he paid a fine. The NLD said that the authorities targeted Dr. Than Nyein and did not arrest or charge other clinic owners.

Dr. Than Nyein obtained a medical degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1963. He worked as an assistant doctor and township doctor from 1964-1988 and was also a volunteer doctor for the United Nations in Sri Lanka from 1982-1984. Dr. Than Nyein is currently Vice-Chairman of the Rangoon Division Organising Committee.

Name:	U Soe Nyunt
Constituency:	Kyauktan 2
Date of Birth:	18 October 1936
Parents:	U Paw Hlaing

U Soe Nyunt is Chairman of the Mayangon Township NLD. In January 1991, U Soe Nyunt was imprisoned under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act* Article 5 (a), (b) and (c) and sentenced to 12 years. He was released in February 1995 under an amnesty for the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Burmese Army. The Election Commission dismissed U Soe Nyunt as an MP on 20 December 1991 and banned him from running in future elections.

U Soe Nyunt obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rangoon university and rose to a Lt. Colonel in the Army. He was also director of the Domestic Revenue Department in Rangoon and Managing Director of the Burma Export Import Corporation.

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Name: U Ne Oo
Constituency: Lanmadaw
Date of Birth: 19 January 1952
Parents: U Ne Win and Daw Yi Yi

The Election Commission announced on 13 June 1996 that U Ne Oo had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Ne Oo boycotted the National Convention in December 1995 along with other NLD MPs. He studied at Saint Patrick's School and Alon State High School no.2, and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Burmese from Rangoon University.

Name: U Kyi Myint
Constituency: Latha
Date of Birth: 14 July 1953
Parents: U Maung Maung

U Kyi Myint is under detention in Myingan Prison, Mandalay Division, after being sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for distributing the *New Era Journal*. He was arrested in August 1993 along with Ma Thida and other students and they were all charged under the 1962 *Printers and Publishers Registration Act* and sentenced to 20 years. U Kyi Myint was later dismissed as a Member of Parliament by the Election Commission.

He attended Alon State High School no.1 and received a Bachelor of Economics degree from Rangoon University. He worked in the Planning Department in Loylin and Phasong from 1971-1982 and operated his own business from 1982-1989.

Name: U Aung Shwe
Constituency: Mayangone 1
Date of Birth: 19 July 1918
Father: U Poe Koon

U Aung Shwe is Chairman of the NLD. He was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995. In 1961 he was forced to retire from the Army while Commander of the Southern Military Command due to accusations that he was partial towards elections.

U Aung Shwe graduated in Arts from Rangoon University in 1940 and from 1942-1945 he served in the BIA, BDA and PBF. He served as Ambassador to Australia, Egypt, France, Spain and New Zealand from 1961-1975 and was Chairman of the POCL before the SLORC banned the party.

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Name: Dr. May Win Myint
Constituency: Mayangone 2
Date of Birth: 8 March 1950
Place of Birth: Moulmein
Father: U Thaung Nyunt

Dr. May Win Myint was arrested on 28 October 1997 following an attempt by the NLD to hold a meeting with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and NLD youth in Mayangone Township in Rangoon (see Dr. Than Nyein, page 202). Dr. May Win Myint boycotted the National Convention in December 1995 along with other NLD MPs, and is the Secretary of Mayangone Township NLD. She graduated in Medicine from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1976 and worked as a part-time Doctor for North-Okkalapa and Kyauktada Co-operative Clinics from 1978-1981 and also at Rangoon General Hospital from 1981-1983. From 1983-1988 she worked at the Handicap Hospital.

Name: Dr. Aung Khin Sint
Constituency: Mingala Taung Nyunt 1
Date of Birth: 1 January 1935
Place of Birth: Phakoku
Parents: U Maung Kalay and Daw Thi Hla

Dr. Aung Khin Sint is currently under detention after being arrested on 23 July 1996. He has been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and has not been allowed any family visits. Dr. Aung Khin Sint was earlier arrested on 4 August 1993 for distributing leaflets that opposed restrictions in the National Convention. He was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment under the *1962 Printers and Publishers Registration Act* and the *Official Secrets Act* and was released on 4 February 1995. He was dismissed as a representative to the National Convention.

Dr. Aung Khin Sint is an NLD Central Committee member and was forced to retire as deputy director general at the Health and Education Department due to his participation in the 1988 uprising, during which he was Chairman of the Health Workers' Union. Dr. Aung Khin Sint was awarded Burma's National Literacy Award in 1972 and has received the World Health Fellowship award three times. He studied at Phakoku Buddhist School and he received his medical degree from Rangoon University. He also has medical degrees from universities in Manchester and London.

Name: Dr. Than Aung
Constituency: Mingala Taung Nyunt 2
Date of Birth: 5 July 1944

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Place of Birth: Kyauk Phyu

Dr. Than Aung is currently under detention after the SLORC charged him with the manslaughter of a patient in February 1997. Dr. Than Aung gave an emergency injection to a patient who suffered from asthma and had problems with his lungs, and after the injection he told the patient and his family to go to hospital. However, they later returned to Dr. Than Aung when the patient began to have difficulty breathing and the doctor told them to send him urgently to hospital for emergency treatment. For some reason Rangoon General Hospital wasn't admitting any patients that day, so the patient's family attempted to take him to Rangoon New Hospital. However their car had a flat tyre along the way and the patient subsequently died.

USDA and township SLORC officials reported the matter to the regional military base and the police subsequently charged Dr. Than Aung with manslaughter. The NLD believe Dr. Than Aung was targeted because he was an NLD MP. Dr. Than Aung was arrested and charged on 21 February 1997 and was sentenced in the first week of April 1997.

Dr. Than Aung received his medical degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine. He established his own clinic in 1974 and worked as the Doctor In Charge at the Mingala Taung Nyunt Co-operative Clinic from 1975-1989. He is also the Chairman of the Mingala Taung Nyunt Township NLD.

Name: U Kyi Win
Constituency: Mingaladon 1
Date of Birth: 12 September 1949
Parents: U Myint Wai and Daw Aye Aye

U Kyi Win was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995. He is the Secretary of Mingaladon Township NLD as well as a member of Rangoon Division NLD Organising Committee. U Kyi Win was imprisoned for seven years by the BSPP government for his participation in the 1974 U Thant demonstration. He has a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Mathematics from Rangoon University.

Name: U Tin Tun Maung
Constituency: Mingaladon 2
Date of Birth: 27 November 1944
Place of Birth: Kemmendine
Parents: Lt. Col. Hla Maung and Daw Saw Nyunt

U Tin Tun Maung boycotted the SLORC's National Convention in December 1995

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along with other NLD representatives. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Physics in 1966 and while studying his Master of Science he worked as an Apprentice Officer for the Geological Department in the Mining Ministry. He was a technician in the Army Reserves and attended Officer Training School in 1969. He also worked for the Burmese Heavy Industrial Corporation from 1970-1987.

Name: Dr. Than Win
Constituency: North Okkalapa 1
Date of Birth: 18 November 1949
Parents: U Sein Win and Daw Kyin Ye

Dr. Than Win received a medical degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1974 and operated his own clinic from 1976-1988.

Name: U Kyaw Nyunt
Constituency: North Okkalapa 2
Date of Birth: 19 April 1948
Place of Birth: Alaldang Village, Maubin
Father: U Sein Mya

U Kyaw Nyunt passed Tenth Standard and was actively involved in the 1988 uprising.

Name: U Naing Naing
Constituency: Pazundaung
Date of Birth: 3 April 1942
Place of Birth: Kyaik Hto
Father: U Saw Thein

U Naing Naing is under detention in Thayet Prison after being arrested on 25 October 1990 and sentenced to 10 years under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1). According to prison rules U Naing Naing could have been released after seven years, however the authorities have continued to detain him. The Election Commission dismissed U Naing Naing as an MP on 30 December 1991 and banned him from running in future elections.

U Naing Naing has a Post-Graduate Diploma in Management and Administration from Rangoon University. He was a government Trade Corporation Manager from 1967-1983 and resigned from the job in 1983. He then worked as a

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consultant. After 1988 he was Chairman of Pazundaung Township NLD.

Name: U Khin Maung Swe
Constituency: Sanchaung
Date of Birth: 20 July 1942
Parents: U Maung Aye and Daw Tin Kyi

U Khin Maung Swe is currently under detention. He has been held in special solitary confinement since 1995 and among his neighbours are well known political prisoners such as student leader Min Ko Naing, who has been serving a 20 year sentence, and Ko Ko Naing from the KNU.

U Khin Maung Swe was arrested on 5 August 1994 in connection with Dr. Khin Zaw Win who was imprisoned earlier that year under the *Official Secrets Act*. Dr. Khin Zaw Win was accused of attempting to smuggle abroad 'state secrets' which included a translation into Burmese of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's book *Freedom From Fear*.

He was arrested along with U Sein Hla Oo and Daw San San Nwe and they were all sentenced to seven years imprisonment under *Penal Code* Article 109 and the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*. The Election Commission dismissed U Khin Maung Swe as an MP on 18 December 1995 and banned him from running in future elections. He was earlier arrested by the SLORC in November 1990 for his involvement in forming a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). He was charged under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) in April 1991 and sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and was released from Insein Prison on 1 May 1992.

U Khin Maung Swe worked as Secretary of the Workers' Union of Myanmar Oil Corporation during the 1988 uprising. He was dismissed from his job for defying a SLORC Declaration for civil servants to return to work. Following the 1988 uprising he became a member of the NLD Central Executive Committee, Chairman of the NLD Central Working Group for Labour and Chairman of the NLD's Central Information Department.

He received a Geology degree from Rangoon University in 1966 and worked as a geology officer from 1966-1988.

Name: Daw San San
Constituency: Seik Kan
Date of Birth: 10 January 1930
Place of Birth: Monywa
Parents: U Ba Thaw and Daw Ma Ma Lay

The SLORC/SPDC sentenced Daw San San to 25 years imprisonment in April 1998

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for doing an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in which she was critical of the regime. Daw San San had been detained on 28 October 1997 along with MPs Dr. Than Nyein and Dr. May Win Myint of the NLD, as well as five other NLD members (see Dr. Than Nyein, page 202). All detainees, including Daw San San, were each given six years imprisonment on 10 December 1997 under Article 5 (j) of the 1950 *Emergency Provision Act*.

The SLORC/SPDC, however, singled out Daw San San and attempted to force her to promise to end her political activities. When she refused to comply with the demand she was then charged under the *Official Secrets Act* for doing the interview with the BBC. However, the SLORC/SPDC did not sentence her under this charge but instead increased her prison sentence to 25 years for breaking the conditions of her earlier release from prison in which she agreed to end her involvement in politics.

Daw San San was arrested in November 1990 for attending a meeting in Mandalay to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). She was subsequently tried and sentenced in April 1991 to 25 years imprisonment under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1). She was released from Insein Prison on 1 May 1992 under the condition that she not involve herself in politics. The Election Commission dismissed her as an MP on 23 December 1991, and banned her from running in future elections. After her release from prison, Daw San San became the Vice-Chairperson of the NLD Rangoon Division Organising Committee.

She received a Bachelor of Science degree from Rangoon University and she worked as a teacher at Alon State High School from 1952-1955. She then worked as a Zoology teacher at Rangoon Central High School, went to Yugoslavia to study in 1956 and in 1959 received a Diploma of Journalism. From 1958-1988 she worked for the Department of Labour in Rangoon and in Sagaing Division. During the 1988 uprising she was the chairperson of the Rangoon Labour Union and, as a result, was sacked from her post as Deputy Director of the Department of Labour in October 1988.

Name:	Dr. Sein Win
Constituency:	Seikkyi-Khanaungdo
Date of Birth:	21 November 1958
Place of Birth:	Rangoon
Father:	U Nyunt

Dr. Sein Win received a medical degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine. He worked as a medical intern from 1982-93 and ran a private clinic for the next three years. In 1985 he was an assistant doctor and from 1985-1988 he worked as an Army doctor at a military hospital.

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Name: U Sein Lwin
Constituency: Shwepyitha
Date of Birth: 1922
Place of Birth: Kyopinkauk
Parents: U Mya Shwone and Daw Sein Mae

U Sein Lwin studied until Tenth Standard at Kyopinkauk National High School. He served with the BDA at Pynmana Township Military Office and with the PBF from 1942-1945. He also worked for the Military Records Office from 1970-1980 and for the POCL.

Name: U Soe Myint (aka Thakhin Soe Myint)
Constituency: South Okkalapa 1
Date of Birth: 16 August 1923
Father: U Shein

U Soe Myint is a Central Executive Committee member of the NLD. He was one of the founders of the People's Revolution Party (PRP). He was Secretary of the Myaungmya Township *Dobama Asiayone* Association and was an underground network leader in the fight against the Japanese. U Soe Myint was also a Regiment Commander with the BDA and Chairman of the Myaungmya District Socialist Party.

Name: U Khin Maung Kyaw
Constituency: South Okkalapa 2
Date of Birth: 20 November 1937
Place of Birth: Taungtha
Father: U Thaug

U Khin Maung Kyaw voluntarily resigned as a Member of Parliament on 28 August 1991. He received a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Mathematics from Rangoon University in 1959, and served as a Lieutenant in the Army's Electronic and Technical Engineering Force. He left the Army in 1984.

Name: U Hla Tun
Constituency: Taikkyi 1
Date of Birth: 3 April 1932
Place of Birth: Aikalauk Village, Taikkyi
Parents: U Lauk Kan and Daw Ngwe Ye

U Hla Tim works as a High Court Advocate and has a Bachelor in Arts degree and

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a Bachelor of Law degree. As a student he was involved in various student ^{jl} unions and was Vice-Chairman of the ABFSU. U Hla Tun was Chairman of the Insein Township BSPP Party Unit from 1966-1977 and a member of the BSPP Rangoon Division. He was expelled from the BSPP in 1977.

Name: Daw San May (Shweku May Hnin)
Constituency: Taikkyi 2
Date of Birth: 15 August 1939
Place of Birth: Shweku
Father: U Sein

Daw San May is the leader of the Central Women's Working Group of the NLD. The SLORC authorities arrested and imprisoned her under *Penal Code* Article 193 and she has since been released from prison. The Election Commission dismissed her as an MP on 25 November 1991. Daw San May has a Bachelor of Arts degree and has worked as teacher and with the Burmese Broadcasting Corporation.

Name: U Hla Thein
Constituency: Tamwe 1
Date of Birth: 10 January 1950
Father's Name: U Aung Thein

U Hla Thein is Chairman of Tamwe Township NLD. He studied until Ninth Standard and was actively involved in the 1988 uprising.

Name: U Thein Myint
Constituency: Tamwe 2
Date of Birth: 5 May 1950
Father: U Tin Shwe

U Thein Myint has a Bachelor of Science degree and is qualified to be a High Court Advocate. He has worked as a teacher and a principal.

Name: Dr Win Naing
Constituency: Tanyin 1
Place of Birth: Bahan
Parents: U Mya Thaung and Daw Nyunt Shin

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Dr Win Naing received a medical degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1979 and worked as private physician from 1981-1989.

Name: U Than Win
Constituency: Tanyin 2
Date of Birth: 26 August 1930
Place of Birth: Mergui
Father: U Sein Kwe

U Than Win has a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry and post-graduate qualifications in petro-chemical science. He worked as a senior chemical officer at Tanyin Petroleum Factory from 1953, as a director of the Mam-Thanbaya oil field from 1977 and as a Project Director of Burma Oil and Gas Corporation from 1984. He retired from government service in 1987.

Name: U Maung Maung Latt (aka Dr. Hlaing Ni)
Constituency: Tharkayta 1
Date of Birth: 9 August 1950
Place of Birth: Pyinmaner
Parents: U Hla Myaing and Daw HlaingHlaing

U Maung Maung Latt is currently under detention after being arrested by the SLORC for attending secret meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 12 December 1990 and banned him from running in future elections.

U Maung Maung Latt is the son of Bo Yan Aung, one of the Thirty Comrades. He took an active part in the 1969 South East Asian Games demonstration and the 1974 U Thant funeral protest while he was a student at university.

In 1977 he graduated from Rangoon Institute of Medicine and two years later established his own clinic in Myo Hla and worked at the Myo Hla Co-operative Association Clinic.

Name: U Ohn Myint
Constituency: Tharkayta 2
Date of Birth: 16 October 1936
Place of Birth: Pegu
Parents: U Tim Yin and Daw Than

U Ohn Myint graduated in Science from Rangoon University and established his

own school of mathematics and physics in 1962.

Name: U Thein Nyunt
Constituency: Thingangyun 1
Date of Birth: 26 December 1944
Father: U Nyan Yin

U Thein Nyunt boycotted the National Convention with other NLD representatives in December 1995. U Thein Nyunt was a student leader and leader of the Students' Solidarity Union from 1969-1971. He was arrested and imprisoned in Moulmein jail from 2 December 1963 to 14 November 1967 because of his leading role in the student movement.

He worked as a clerk from 1969-1971 and at BSPP headquarters from 1972-1978. On 22 August 1978 he was expelled from the BSPP because he wrote two articles critical of youth affairs and of two politicians. From 1968-1978 he wrote articles under the pseudonym Maung Thein Nyunt (Kawkareik). He has a Bachelor of Arts degree and is a qualified to be a High Court Advocate.

Name: U Myint Thein
Constituency: Thingangyun 2
Date of Birth: 1928
Father: U Po Htay

U Myint Thein works with the Central Peasant Group of the NLD. He was involved in the resistance movement against the Japanese and from 1950-1962 played a leading role in the Thingangyun Township and District AFPFL. He was awarded the Star of Independence (Second Class) for his role in Burma's independence and operates his own herbal clinic.

Name: U Lwin (aka Col. Maung Lwin (Retired))
Constituency: Thongwa 1
Date of Birth: 22 September 1924
Father: U, Ba Tha

U Lwin is Secretary of the NLD and is a former party Treasurer. He was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995 and is a former BSPP Deputy Prime Minister and member of the BSPP State Council.

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He completed high school in Rangoon before World War II and served in the BIA, BDA and with the PBF from 1942-1945. He completed BDA officer training at the Japanese Royal Military Academy and from 1952-1954 studied at the British Royal Military Academy. He was also the Military Attache to the USA.

Name: U Kyaw Myint
Constituency: Thongwa 2
Date of Birth: 1 January 1934
Place of Birth: Takaw Village, Thongwa
Parents: U San Hla and Daw Saw Hla

U Kyaw Myint is a successful traditional medical doctor and has worked at the Traditional Herbal Medicine Research in Rangoon.

Name: U Tha Saing
Constituency: Twante 1
Date of Birth: 24 December 1946
Parents: U Tha Po and Daw Sein May

U Tha Saing was arrested and imprisoned under *Penal Code* second 122(1) in April 1991 for attending a secret meeting in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 2 January 1992 and banned him from running in future elections. He was released from Insein Prison on 2 June 1992.

U Tha Saing studied at Myo Ma National School in Rangoon and participated in the 1974 U Thant funeral demonstration. He joined the NLD after the 1988 demonstrations.

Name: U Mya Hlaing
Constituency: Twante 2
Date of Birth: 13 March 1935
Place of Birth: Yetwingon Village, Twante
Father: U San Ba

U Mya Hlaing boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995 along with other NLD representatives. He was Chairman of the Htantabin Township BSPP Party Unit from 1968-1978 and then worked as a farmer.

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Name: Daw Khin Aye Myint
Constituency: Yankin
Date of Birth: 28 June 1929
Place of Birth: Maulmeingyun
Parents: U San Nyunt and Daw Ohn

Daw Khin Aye Myint was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention in December 1995. She is currently the Chairperson of Yankin Township NLD.

Daw Khin Aye Myint received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1952 and a Bachelor of Education degree in 1958. She worked as a High School Teacher from 1952-1965 at Bahan State High School no.1, and was then an Assistant Lecturer at Kanbe Teacher Training School. She worked as a high school principal from 1967-1986.

Democracy Party (DP)

Name: U Tun Hlaing
Constituency: Bahan 1
Date of Birth: 8 December 1956
Parents: U Hla Han and Daw Amar Kyi

U Tun Hlaing was arrested in December 1992 and was sentenced to one year imprisonment after the SLORC accused him of being involved in a brawl. He was released from prison in November 1993 and the Election Commission dismissed him as an MP. The SLORC banned the DP on 11 March 1992 by Declaration 7/92.

Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association (GOSDA)

Name: U Maung Maung Aung
Constituency: Pabetan
Date of Birth: 12 March 1966
Place of Birth: Mayangone, Rangoon Division
Parents: U Tin Aung and Daw Khin Aye Wai

U Maung Maung Aung was arrested in March 1992 for having a false labour identification card and was sentenced to six months in prison. The Election Commission subsequently dismissed him as an MP.

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U Maung Maung Aung was GOSDA General Secretary when the SLORC banned the party on 11 March 1992 by Declaration 7/92. U Maung Maung Aung has a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Chemistry.

SAGAING DIVISION

Land area:	94,625 sq. kms
Industries:	Teak, copper, rice, tobacco, wheat
Population:	4.42 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Burman, Kachin, Chin, Naga, Shan
Constituencies:	58
Voters in 1990:	2,395,173

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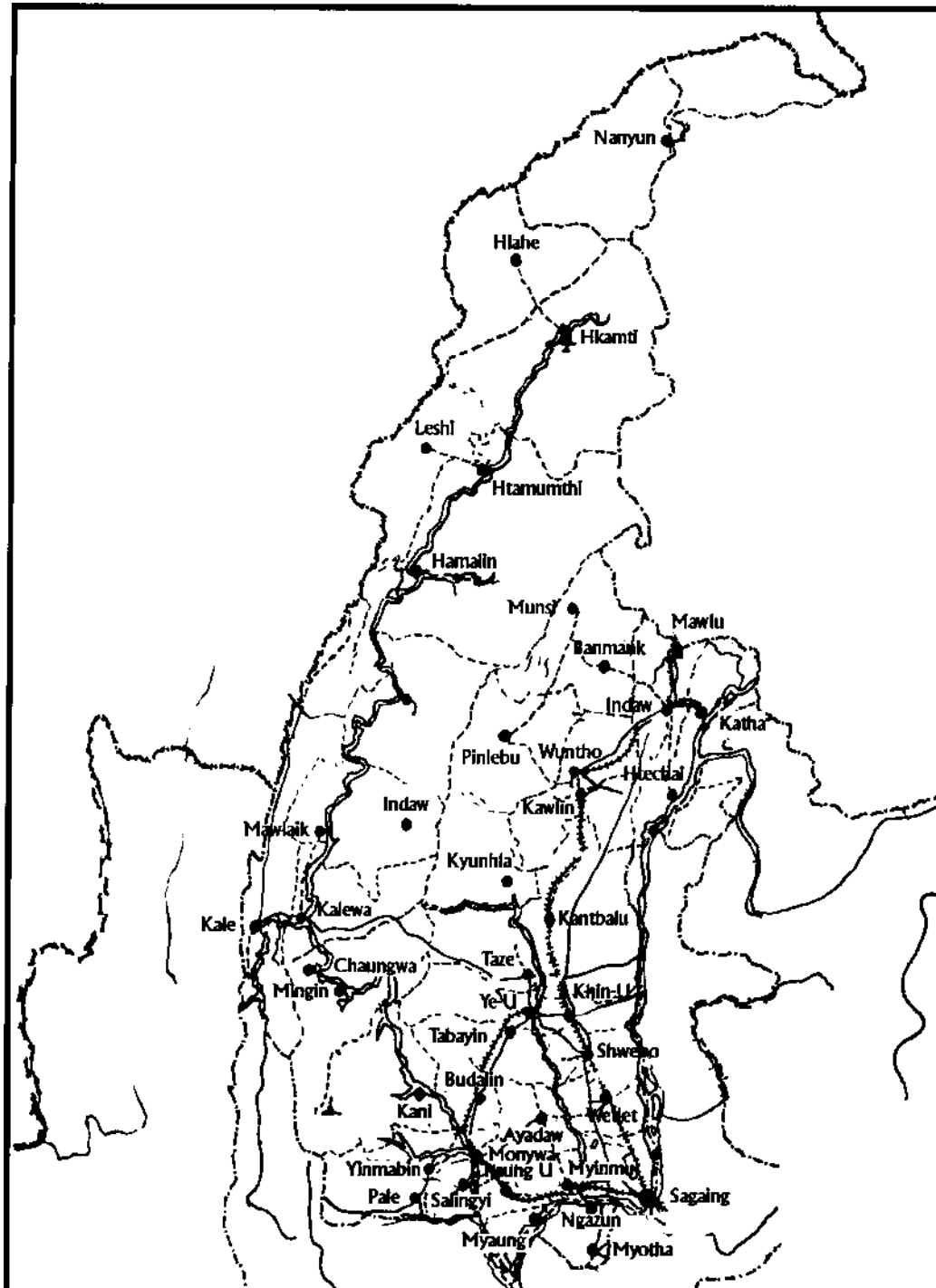


Table 24.
Sagaing Division MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
Dr. Zaw Win	NLD	Ayadaw 1	Forced to resign
U Bala	NLD	Ayadaw 2	
U Ba Nyein	NLD	Banmauk	Forced to resign
U Han Tha Myint	NLD	Budalin 1	Forced to resign
U Khin Maung Aye	NLD	Budalin 2	Passed away
U Amt Kyi	NLD	Chaung-U	
Daw Hse Hse	NLD	Hkamti	
U Ohn Kyaing	NLD	Homalin 1	
U Hla Thein	NLD	Homalin 2	
U Kyaw Win	NLD	Htigyaing	Forced to resign
U Saw Hlaing	NLD	Indaw	Dismissed as MP
U Do Htaung	NLD	Kale 1	Under detention
Dr. Thein Win	NLD	Kale 2	
U Tin Maung	NLD	Kalewa	
U Thein Pe	Ind.	Kantbalu 1	
Dr. Myint Naing	NLD	Kantbalu 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Khin Maung Than	NLD	Kani 1	
U Thant Zin	NLD	Kani 2	
U Myint Kyi	NLD	Katha	Dismissed as MP
U Thein San	NLD	Kawlin	
U Khin Maung Thein	NLD	Khin U 1	Dismissed as MP
U Thaung Myint	NLD	Khin U 2	Dismissed as MP
U Kyee Maung	NLD	Kyunhla	Forced to resign
U Khapo Kailon	NHRPP	Lahe	Party banned
U Dwe Pawt	NHRPP	Leshi	Party banned
U Tin Maung Win	NLD	Mawlaik	
U Bo	NLD	Mingin	
U Kyi Soe	NLD	Monywa 1	
U Saw Aung	NLD	Monywa 2	
U Win Shein	Ind.	Myaung 1	
U Minn Thwin	NLD	Myaung 2	
U Ba Ba	NLD	Myinmu 1	
U Tin Ngwe	NLD	Myinmu 2	
U Kyaw Maung	NUP	Nanyun	

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U Chit Khaing	NLD	Ngazun 1	Forced to resign
U Cho Hlaing	NLD	Ngazun 2	
U Than Sein	NLD	Pale 1	Dismissed as MP, in exile
Dr. Tint Swe	NLD	Pale 2	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Aung Thaung	NLD	Phaungpyin	
U Mya Aye	NLD	Pinlebu	Voluntarily resigned
Col. Thiha Thura Soe Thein (Rtd)	NLD	Sagaing 1	Dismissed as MP
Dr. Khin Maung Swe	NLD	Sagaing 2	Forced to resign
U Khin Maung Kyi	NLD	Salingyi 1	
U Sein Yan	NLD	Salingyi 2	
Dr. Aung Bo	NLD	Shwebo 1	Forced to resign
U Than Tun	NLD	Shwebo 2	Forced to resign
U Bo Maung	NLD	Tabayin 1	Dismissed as MP
U Win Myint Aung	NLD	Tabayin 2	
U Htaung Kho Htan	UNLD	Tamu	Party banned
Lt. Col. Kyaw San (Rtd)	NLD	Taze 1	
U Pe Than	NLD	Taze 2	
U Tun Myaing	NLD	Wetlet 1	
Daw Khin San Hlaing	NLD	Wetlet 2	Dismissed as MP
Dr. Aung Khin	NLD	Wuntho	Forced to resign
Dr. Htay Maung (aka U Than Aung Htay)	NLD	Ye-U 1	
U Win Ko	NLD	Ye-U 2	Dismissed as MP, passed away
U Bo Thaung	NLD	Yinmabin 1	In exile
U Tin Tun Aung	NLD	Yinmabin 2	

Sagaing Division Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: Dr. Zaw Win
Constituency: Ayadaw 1
Date of Birth: 28 July 1952
Place of Birth: Shwebo
Parents: U Thein Maung and Daw Thaung Tin

The Election Commission announced on 30 September 1996 that Dr. Zaw Win had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC authorities intimidated him into resigning. He was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. Dr. Zaw Win finished his medical studies at Mandalay Institute of Medicine and began working in Tawka Village, Ayadaw Township.

Name: U Bala
Constituency: Ayadaw 2
Date of Birth: 25 June 1944
Father : U Chit Tin

U Bala is a member of the Organising Committee of Ayadaw Township NLD. He studied up to Ninth Standard and was Chairman of Than Market Committee in Lamataw Township during the 1988 uprising. He is also the Secretary of the Ayadaw Township Association.

Name: U Ba Nyein
Constituency: Banmauk
Date of Birth: 22 June 1917
Place of Birth: Jothaung Village, Wuntho
Parents: U Don and Daw Mon

The Election Commission announced on 20 August 1997 that U Ba Nyein had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC authorities intimidated him

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into resigning. He studied until Seventh Standard at Banmauk Middle School and was Secretary of the Banmauk AFPFL from 1947-1957. He also served as Treasurer of the Township Solidarity Organisation.

Name: U Han Tha Myint
Constituency: Budalin 1
Date of Birth: 7 May 1948
Parents: U Thein Pe Myint and Daw Khin Kyi Kyi

The Election Commission announced on 11 June 1996 that U Han Tha Myint had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC authorities intimidated him into resigning. He was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995. His father, U Thein Pe Myint, was a prominent AFPFL leader and a close friend of Gen. Aung San.

U Han Tha Myint gained a Bachelor of Engineering in Electrical Power from Rangoon Institute of Technology in 1970. From 1970-1988 he worked as Training Demonstrator at the Burma Communication Service, and as Deputy In Charge of the Engineering Department in Mon, Shan and Karen States and in Irrawaddy Division.

Name: U Khin Maung Aye
Constituency: Budalin 2
Date of Birth: 10 February 1948
Father: U Thein

U Khin Maung Aye studied at both Rangoon and Mandalay Universities and graduated with a degree in Zoology. He worked as a Field Manager at Shwebo Fishery Department in 1975.

Name: U Aant Kyi
Constituency: Chaung U
Date of Birth: 10 December 1922
Father: U Aung Ba

U Aant Kyi completed Tenth Standard and Teacher Training School. He was a student leader in the 1938 strike and was also a member of the *Dobama Asiayone* Association in Chaung U and worked in the Association's head office in Rangoon. He was awarded the Star of Independence (Second Class) for his efforts in bringing

Sagaing Division

independence to Burma. He was elected a Member of Parliament of the NUF in 1956 for Chaung U Township.

Name: Daw Hse Hse
Constituency: Hkamti
Date of Birth: 10 March 1945
Place of Birth: Mandalay
Father: U Tay Naung

Daw Hse Hse was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995. She completed high school at Mandalay Pwagon Private School and since 1979 has worked as Secretary at the Hkamti Maternity and Child Care Association.

Name: U Ohn Kyaing
Constituency: Homalin 1
Date of Birth: 14 July 1934
Place of Birth: Mongkhan Village, Homalin
Father: U Thawa

U Ohn Kyaing completed Seventh Standard in 1953. From 1964-1983 he worked as a primary school teacher in Leshi Township and as a Principal of Seinkhun Primary School in Khantee Township, Sagaing Division.

Name: U Hla Thein
Constituency: Homalin 2
Date of Birth: 14 July 1934
Father: U Tha Wa

The SLORC briefly detained U Hla Thein in 1988 due to his participation in the August uprising. He joined the BSPP in 1966 and served as the Chairman of Khantee Township BSPP Party Unit in 1974. U Hla Thein resigned as Chairman in 1974 and sent a letter to BSPP headquarters which was critical of the party. His resignation letter stated that there was a lack of democracy in the BSPP, that it was too centralised and dictatorial, and that the party was out of touch with public opinion. He was subsequently expelled from the BSPP.

U Hla Thein passed high school in 1957 and later worked as the headmaster of a middle school.

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Name: U Kyaw Win
Constituency: Htigyaing
Date of Birth: 20 October 1947
Place of Birth: Kanni Village
Parents: U Chit Swe and Daw Tin Kyi

The Election Commission announced on 8 May 1997 that U Kyaw Win had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC authorities intimidated him into resigning. U Kyaw Win studied at Mandalay University and received a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Chemistry. In 1972 he attended the Army Officer Training School and received an award for bravery in 1975. He resigned from the Army in 1980 and from 1982-1986 was Vice-Chairman of the Taungoo Township Veteran Organisation.

Name: U Saw Hlaing
Constituency: Indaw
Date of Birth: 8 February 1956
Parents: U Nathanthee and Daw Yee

U Saw Hlaing was arrested and imprisoned after he attended a secret meeting on 29 September 1990 in Mandalay to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). He was charged under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and was freed from Insein Prison on 27 May 1992. The Election Commission dismissed U Saw Hlaing from Parliament on 23 December 1991 and banned him from running in future elections. In 1976 he was sentenced to nine years imprisonment because of his involvement in the 1976 Thakhin Ko Daw Hmine demonstration. He was released in 1978 under an amnesty.

U Saw Hlaing has a Bachelor of Arts degree majoring in Philosophy and a Master of Arts degree. In 1982 he became a Higher-Grade Pleader in 1987 he qualified as a High Court Advocate.

Name: U Do Htaung
Constituency: Kale 1
Date of Birth: 1940
Place of Birth: Bo Kyone Village, Phlam
Parents: U Hlanon and Daw Htanman

U Do Htaung is currently under detention in Mandalay Prison. He was arrested by the SLORC's Military Intelligence at midnight on 21 May 1996 while preparing to attend the sixth anniversary of NLD at Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's residence.

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After he was released on 27 May 1996, he was arrested again by the MIS and was tortured the whole night. His sons, Dr Rodain and Dr Lawn Thang fled from Burma after the MIS attempted to catch them. Some 19 other NLD members, including U Ba Min, U Tin Cho and U Win Naing, were arrested and charged along with U Do Htaung under Article 5 (j) of the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*. They are all still in Mandalay Prison.

U Do Htaung passed Medic Training in 1962 with the highest mark in the country and from 1963-1989 he worked as a Medic in Tatalan, Kanpalat, Kale, Molite and Homalin. He was arrested by the BSPP in 1971 and spent two years in Myingyan Prison.

Name:	Dr Thein Win
Constituency:	Kale 2
Date of Birth:	1952
Place of Birth:	Monywa
Parents:	U Bo and Daw Than Htike

Dr Thein Win is the Chairman of Kale Township NLD. He received his medical degree from Mandalay Medical Institute in 1978, and after completing his medical internship he worked at the Tahan Township Co-operative Clinic, Chin State, until 1988.

Name:	U Tin Maung
Constituency:	Kalewa
Date of Birth:	14 March 1933
Place of Birth:	Kyolin Village, Leway
Father:	U Than Kyaw

U Tin Maung was arrested for over one month for his involvement in the 1988 uprising. He passed Eighth Standard at Pyawbwe High School and won a scholarship to study Mining in Australia in 1955. From 1958-1962 he was Chairman of the Kalewa Township Coal Mine Union, an Executive Committee member of the Kalewa Township People's Council and Chairman of the Copper Mine Union. From 1975-1978 he worked as a Mining Engineer at Kalewa Coal Mine and then ran a restaurant in Kalewa Township.

Name:	Dr. Myint Naing
Constituency:	Kantbalu 2

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Date of Birth: 6 October 1951
Place of Birth: Shwe Bo
Parents: U Zaw and Daw Aye Yin

Dr. Myint Naing is currently under detention after being arrested for attending a secret meeting held in September 1990 in Mandalay to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). He was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1). The Election Commission dismissed Dr. Myint Naing from Parliament by Declaration 995 on 2 January 1992, and banned him from running in future elections. Dr. Myint Naing received his medical degree from Mandalay Institute of Medicine in 1981.

Name: U Khin Maung Than
Constituency: Kani 1
Date of Birth: 1 January 1945
Place of Birth: Letpansuu Village, Kani
Parents: U Nyunt and Daw Ohn Kyi

U Khin Maung Than was imprisoned for one and a half years for his involvement in the 1969 South East Asian Games demonstration while he was studying at Mandalay University. He received a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Mathematics in 1973 and worked as teacher in Kani Township until 1988.

Name: U Thant Zin
Constituency: Kani 2
Date of Birth: 15 February 1940
Place of Birth: Mawlite
Father: U Ba Sein

U Thant Zin studied at Mawlite High School and graduated from Mandalay University with a degree in Agriculture. From 1967-1981 he worked as the Kani Township Manager of the Farm and Agriculture Corporation.

Name: U Myint Kyi
Constituency: Katha ,
Date of Birth: 25 October 1950
Place of Birth: Katha
Parents: U Tin Aung and Daw Chit

U Myint Kyi was arrested for attending a secret meeting in Mandalay in 1990 to

form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). He was imprisoned under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and was released from Insein Prison on 4 June 1992. The Election Commission dismissed U Myint Kyi as an MP on 2 January 1992 in accordance with Declaration 995, and also banned him from running in future elections.

U Myint Kyi studied at the Institute of Veterinary Science, and later transferred to Mandalay University to complete a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Zoology.

Name:	U Thein San
Constituency	Kawlin
Date of Birth	18 August 1946
Place of Birth	Kawlin
Father:	U Ba Thin

U Thein San studied at Kawlin High School and was expelled from Rangoon University while studying a Bachelor of Arts degree due to his involvement in a demonstration in 1966. He worked as Middle School Teacher at Kawlin High School from 1967-1969 and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1971 and a Master of Arts degree in 1977.

Name:	U Khin Maung Thein
Constituency:	Khin U 1
Date of Birth:	3 December 1940
Place of Birth:	Khin U
Father:	U Phone Maw

U Khin Maung Thein was arrested for attending a secret meeting held in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). He was tried and sentenced under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and was released from Insein Prison on 2 June 1992. The Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament on 18 December 1991 and also banned him from running in future elections.

U Khin Maung Thein received a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Chemistry from Mandalay University in 1969. He became a High Court Advocate in 1983.

To Stand And Be Counted

Name: U Thaung Myint
Constituency: Khin U 2
Date of Birth: 1 April 1949
Place of Birth: Painzlote
Father: U Bo K

U Thaung Myint was arrested for attending a meeting in Mandalay in 1990 at the residence of U Ba Bwa to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). He was tried and sentenced under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and was released from Insein Prison on 4 June 1992. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP by Declaration 996 on 6 January 1992 and banned him from running in future elections.

U Thaung received a Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University in 1974 and then worked as a High Court Advocate.

Name: U Kyee Maung
Constituency: Kyunhla
Date of Birth: 29 September 1938
Place of Birth: Yamethin
Parents: U Tun Khaing and Daw Ya

The Election Commission announced on 18 July 1996 that U Kyee Maung had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC authorities intimidated him into resigning. U Kyee Maung passed Tenth Standard from Yamethin High School and studied at Yankin College at Rangoon University. He joined the Army in 1959 and retired as a Captain in 1985. From 1981-1988 he was Chairman of the Kyunhla Township People's Council.

Name: U Tin Maung Win
Constituency: Mawlaik
Date of Birth: 21 February 1955
Place of Birth: Kintark
Parents: U Nyo Oo and Daw Than Kyi

U Tin Maung Win studied at Kintark Middle School and Mawlaik High School. He worked as a Clerk at the Mawlaik Township Trade Co-operative from 1975-1980 and ran a private electronic repair shop from 1980-1990.

Name: U Bo
Constituency: Mingin
Date of Birth: 8 July 1927
Place of Birth: Inbinhla Village, Mingin
Parents: U Po Ohn and Daw Sein

U Bo is Treasurer of the Mingin Township NLD. When the Japanese occupied Burma in 1942 he left school while studying Fourth Standard at Maukadaw Village Primary School. From 1952-1988 he operated his own businesses including a timber concession, rice mill and a cooking oil factory.

Name: U Kyi Soe
Constituency: Monywa 1
Date of Birth: 14 March 1935
Father: U Han

U Kyi Soe received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1958 and joined the Army the following year. He resigned from the Army while he was Deputy Commander of Infantry Battalion 94 and received the second highest percentage of votes among all candidates in the election.

Name: U Saw Aung
Constituency: Monywa 2
Date of Birth: 9 May 1935
Place of Birth: Shwepan Village, Myaung
Father: U Aung Chate

U Saw Aung boycotted the National Convention in December 1995 along with other NLD representatives. He gained a Bachelor of Science degree from Rangoon University, and Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law degrees between 1960 and 1968 while working as a high school teacher in Monywa. From 1969-1989 he worked as a Higher-Grade Pleader and a High Court Advocate. He also worked as a part-time member of Monywa Township People's Council from 1985-1988.

Name: U Min Thwin
Constituency: Myaung 2
Date of Birth: 1925
Place of Birth: Phalon Village, Taikkyi

To Stand. And Be Counted

Parents: U Pu and Daw Tote

U Min Thwin is the Vice-Chairman of Sagaing Division NLD. He joined the NLD after he participated in the 1988 uprising in Wuntho. He completed Sixth Standard at Taikkyi State Middle School and joined the Burma Military Police (BMP) in 1940. He also joined the BIA in 1942 and fought against the Japanese. He was one of Gen. Aung San's bodyguards until 1947 when he then served in the Army in the anti-insurgent unit. He was also in the State Guard Police Regiment and served as a Company Commander of the President's bodyguards.

U Min Thwin passed Tenth Standard in 1961. In 1966 he was injured while serving as a Column Commander during the Yoma Operation against the Communist Party of Burma (CPB). Both his legs had to be amputated as a result of his injuries and he retired from the Army in 1968 on medical grounds.

U Min Thwin was a member of South Okkalapa Township People's Council in 1975 and in same year he was awarded the Star of Independence (Third Class) for his role in Burma's independence.

Name: U Ba Ba
Constituency: Myinmu 1
Date of Birth: 12 March 1932
Father: U Hoke Sein

U Ba Ba was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. He gained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rangoon University in 1963 and worked as a government servant in the Education Department from 1963-1988.

Name: U Tin Ngwe
Constituency: Myinmu 2
Date of Birth: 6 July 1941
Place of Birth: Ywathaung
Parents: U Po Soe and Daw Myin

U Tin Ngwe is the Myinmu Township organiser for the NLD. He studied at Myinmu High School and worked as a government servant in the Industrial Farming Department from 1965-1971. During the 1988 uprising he was Vice-Chairman of the Myinmu Strike Committee.

Name: U Chit Khine
Constituency: Ngazun 1
Date of Birth: 4 April 1930
Father: U Aung Kha

The Election Commission announced on 27 August 1996 that U Chit Khine had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC authorities intimidated him into resigning. U Chit Khine has worked as an NLD organiser for Ngazun Township and runs a cooking-oil factory.

Name: U Cho Hlaing
Constituency Ngazun 2
Date of Birth 10 April 1961
Place of Birth Ngazun
Parents: U Mya Than

The SLORC arrested U Cho Hlaing under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*, Article 5 0) on 16 January 1991, and released on 25 April 1992. He gained a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry in 1987 and is an NLD organiser for Ngazun Township.

Name: U Than Sein
Constituency Pale 1
Date of Birth 16 April 1950
Place of Birth Kokkosu Village
Parents: U Ba Htwe and Daw Hmone

U Than Sein is currently in exile in India. The Election Commission dismissed U Than Sein from Parliament on 21 February 1991 for having contact with armed groups and co-operating with them with the intent of forming a parallel government. As a result, U Than Sein fled Burma for India and joined the NCGUB.

U Than Sein studied at Yinmabin High School and worked as Primary School Teacher at Nyaungkai and Padaukkone Villages in Pale Township from 1969-1976. He also worked in the transportation industry from 1976-1990.

Name: Dr Tint Swe
Constituency: Pale 2
Date of Birth: 9 August 1948
Place of Birth: Min Village, Pale

To Stand And Be Counted

Father: U Ba Cho

Dr Tint Swe is in exile in India and is the NCGUB's Minister for South Asia Affairs. He is also a Central Executive Committee of the NLD-LA. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 21 February 1992. The Commission charged that Dr. Tint Swe made contact with armed groups and collaborated with them with the intent to form a parallel government. Dr. Tint Swe left for India to join the NCGUB and was initially appointed the Coalition's Minister for the Prime Minister's Office.

Dr Tint Swe gained his medical degree in 1972 from Mandalay Institute of Medicine. He worked as a government doctor in Heinze Mine, Monywa, Myotha, Ngazun, Sagaing and Pale and left the government service in 1988.

Name:	U Aung Thaung
Constituency	Phaungpyin
Date of Birth	23 November 1955
Place of Birth	Phaungpyin
Parents:	U Kan Tint

U Aung Thaung was among the NLD representatives who walked out of the SLORC's National Convention in December 1995. He is now an NLD township organiser. He studied at Phaungpyin High School and worked at Phaungpyin Township Co-operative. During the 1988 uprising he was in charge of the News and Information Department of Phaungpyin Township Strike Committee.

Name:	U Mya Aye
Constituency	Pinlebu
Date of Birth	1930
Place of Birth	Naungkho Village, Banmaw
Parents:	U San Ya and Daw Lay

U Mya Aye voluntarily resigned from the NLD in April 1992. He started writing novels, poems and articles in 1954 under the pen name of Bamaw Shwe Nyo. He was an education officer from 1954-1960 and a middle school teacher at Wuntho from 1960-1966. After he completed the BSPFs Basic Political Training Course in 1966, he became a Wuntho Township BSPP Party Unit organiser. He was also an assistant lecturer at the Central Institute of Political Science in 1967.

U Mya Aye was Chairman of the Sanchaung Township People's Justice Council, but in September 1976 he was discharged from the position and expelled from the BSPP after he dismissed a case of six workers involved in the 1974 labour strike. U Mya Aye then worked as a teacher.

Sagaing Division

Name: Col. Thiha Thuya Soe Thein (Retired)
Constituency: Sagaing 1
Date of Birth: 19 June 1927
Place of Birth: Sagaing
Father: U Zay Yar

Col. Thiha Thuya Soe Thein was a Central Committee member of the POCL before the SLORC banned the party. The SLORC arrested him on 16 January 1991 and charged under Article 5 (a), (b) and (j) of the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*. He was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and was released from Insein Prison on 25 April 1992. The Election Commission dismissed Col Thiha Thuya Soe Thein as an MP on 11 April 1992.

Col. Thiha Thuya Soe Thein was Chairman of the Magwe Division Security and Administrative Committee, a Central Committee member of the BSPP and he also worked at the BSPP headquarters in Rangoon. In 1977 he was expelled from the BSPP with many other Central Committee members during the Third Party Congress.

Col. Thiha Thuya Soe Thein studied at Sagaing State High School. He served as Information Officer of the PVF in 1946 and was Secretary of the Sagaing District Socialist Party. He was also an Executive Committee member of the AFPFL from 1947-1949 and was involved in major operations in the Army from 1949-1978. He was awarded a medal for bravery after the Yan Gyi Aung operation that defeated an invasion into Shan State by Kuomintang forces from China.

Name: Dr. Khin Maung Swe
Constituency: Sagaing 2
Date of Birth: 1953
Father: U Tun Pe

Dr Khin Maung Swe boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995 along with other NLD representatives. He gained a medical degree from the Rangoon Institute of Medicine and from 1981-1985 was the organiser and Treasurer of the Mudon Township Burma Doctors Association.

Name: U Khin Maung Kyi
Constituency: Salingyi 1
Date of Birth: 15 September 1926
Place of Birth: Sathone Village, Salingyi
Father: U Ba Than

U Khin Maung Kyi was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National

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Convention on 28 December 1995 and was a member the Labour Department of the NLD. He gained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1951 and was a member of Rangoon University Students' Union from 1950-1951.

From 1943-1945, U Khin Maung Kyi was a trainer in the Asia Youth Association and in 1945 he joined an artillery company to fight against the Japanese. He worked at the Department of Labour from 1952-1959 and up until 1979 worked with various government departments. He was also a member of the BSPP's Workers' Organising Committee.

Name:	U Sein Yan
Constituency	Salingyi 2
Date of Birth	7 March 1922
Place of Birth	Salingyi
Father:	U Aung Boe

U Sein Yan received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1968 and a Diploma of Education through correspondence in 1972. He worked as High School Teacher at Kyakaw High School from 1965-1982.

Name:	Dr. Aung Bo
Constituency	Shwebo 1
Date of Birth	7 May 1952
Place of Birth	Kyaukmyaung, Shwebo
Parents:	U Thein Tan and Daw Thaung Thaung

The Election Commission announced on 7 June 1996 that Dr. Aung Bo had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC authorities intimidated him into resigning. Dr. Aung Bo received his medical degree from Mandalay Institute of Medicine.

Name:	U Than Tun
Constituency	Shwebo 2
Date of Birth	11 February 1949
Place of Birth	Shwebo
Parents:	U Ba Ohn and Daw Kyi

The Election Commission announced on 28 February 1992 that U Than Tun had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC authorities intimidated him

Sagaing Division

into resigning. The SLORC arrested him in January 1992 and placed him in Shwebo Prison. He was released on 13 May 1992.

U Than Tun gained a Bachelor of Engineering degree from Rangoon Institute of Technology in 1973 and joined the NLD after the 1988 uprising.

Name: U Bo Maung
Constituency: Tabayin 1
Place of Birth: Tabayin
Date of Birth: 1948
Parents: U Bo Shin and Daw Chan Phyu

In 1991, U Bo Maung was charged under *Penal Code* Article 143 and sent to prison and has since been released. The Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament in accordance with Declaration 984 on 10 December 1991 and banned him from running in elections held within ten years. During the 1988 uprising he was the leader of the Tabayin Township Strike Committee.

U Bo Maung received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1969, a Diploma of Accounting in 1975 and became a High Court Advocate in 1978. He was worked for the Tabayin Township Co-operative from 1970-1984 and started working as a lawyer in 1983.

Name: U Win Myint Aung
Constituency: Tabayin 2
Date of Birth: 1955
Father: U Bo Sein

U Win Myint Aung boycotted the National Convention in December 1995 along with other NLD representatives. He received a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Botany from Mandalay University and then worked for his parents' business.

Name: Lt. Col. Kyaw Hsan (Retired)
Constituency: Taze 1
Date of Birth: 17 June 1932
Place of Birth: Kyarmingyi Village, Sagaing
Parents: U Lar Mya and Daw Ohn Khin

Military Intelligence officers arrested Lt. Col. Kyaw San in January 1992 after the Sagaing Division NLD released a statement supporting the decision to award Daw Aung San Suu Kyi the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize. After he refused to withdraw the statement, the authorities sentenced him to seven years imprisonment. He was

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released from Insein Special Prison in February 1995, along with U Tin Oo and U Kyi Maung, on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Burmese Army. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP in 1994.

Lt. Col. Kyaw San joined the Army in 1949 and he retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel in January 1986. During the 1988 uprising he was involved in the Army Veterans Association and was later a Central Committee member of the now banned POCL. He is currently a member of the Sagaing Division NLD Organising Committee.

Name: U Pe Than
Constituency: Taze 2
Date of Birth: 12 March 1943
Place of Birth: Taze
Parents: U San Maung and Daw Aye Khin

U Pe Than graduated from Mandalay University and attended Mandalay Teacher Training School from 1966-1968. He worked as a teacher at Taze State Middle School from 1968-1985.

Name: U Tun Myaing
Constituency: Wetlet 1
Date of Birth: 1 May 1949
Parents: U Chit Toak and Daw Mi

U Tun Myaing was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. He received a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Mathematics from Mandalay University in 1973 and worked as a Clerk at Wetlet Township Co-operative from 1973-1975. He was also Secretary of Wetlet Township BSPP's Youth Wing from 1975-1981. In 1981 he was accused of creating problems in Wetlet Township BSPP and was subsequently dismissed from his post. He then worked as a private teacher from 1981-1988.

Name: Daw Khin San Hlaing
Constituency: Wetlet 2
Date of Birth: 16 October 1956
Place of Birth: Wetlet
Parents: U Shwe Ba and Daw Lay

Daw Khin San Hlaing was arrested in April 1991 for participating in a secret meeting

Sagaing Division

in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). She was tried and sentenced under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and was released from Insein Prison on 4 May 1992. The Election Commission dismissed her as an MP on 18 December 1991 and banned her from running in future elections.

Daw Khin San Hlaing attended Wetlet State High School and worked as a clerk in 1979. She obtained a Bachelor of Law degree in 1982 and in 1985 began working as a High Court Advocate.

Name:	Dr. AungKhin
Constituency	Wuntho
Date of Birth	13 May 1952
Place of Birth	Kawlin
Parents:	U Kyaw and Daw Myat

The Election Commission announced on 21 June 1996 that Dr. Aung Khin had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC authorities intimidated him into resigning. Dr. Aung Khin was among the NLD representatives who walked out of the National Convention in December 1995. He completed his medical study at Mandalay Institute of Medicine in 1981 and from 1982-1985 he worked at the Chokethin Village Co-operative Clinic in Kantbalu Township. Since 1986 he has run his own clinic.

Name:	Dr. Htay Maung (aka U Than Aung Htay)
Constituency:	Ye-U 1
Date of Birth:	4 September 1942
Place of Birth:	Chaung Yoe, Tantse
Parents:	U Ba Yan and Daw Kyi May

Dr. Htay Maung is Chairman of Ye-U Township NLD and was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. He received a medical degree from the Mandalay Institute of Medicine in 1971 and worked as the Doctor In Charge at the Ye-U Township Co-operative Clinic.

Name:	U Win Ko
Constituency	Ye-U 2
Date of Birth	11 April 1945
Place of Birth	Ye-U
Father:	U Thiwa

U Win Ko was murdered in a hotel in Kunming, China on 28 February 1993. Prior

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to his death he was a Central Committee member of the NLD-LA, and on 18 December 1990, U Win Ko was appointed NCGUB Minister for Finance. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 26 December 1992 on the grounds that he had contact with armed revolutionary groups and was co-operating with them to form a parallel government.

U Win Ko has a Bachelor of Education degree and worked as a teacher at Ye-U State High School from 1968-1985.

Name:	U Bo Thaung
Constituency	Yinmabin 1
Date of Birth	31 July 1947
Place of Birth	Chaung U
Parents:	U Yan and Daw Gyi

U Bo Thaung joined the NLD after the 1988 uprising, and in 1992 he left for India to join the NCGUB. He was selected as a Central Executive Committee member of the NLD-LA in November 1996.

U Bo Thaung studied at Chaung U High School and gained a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Physics from Mandalay University in 1973. He worked as a teacher from 1974-1986 and since then has operated his own business.

Name:	U Tin Tun Aung
Constituency:	Yinmabin 2
Date of Birth:	1 May 1937
Place of Birth:	Daikoo
Parents:	U Tin and Daw Thein Tin

U Tin Tim Aung worked at the *New Light of Myanmar* newspaper, and as an Editor at the Burmese Broadcasting Service for 30 years. He gained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rangoon University and a Newspaper Diploma from the Rangoon Journalism Training School.

Independents

Name:	U Thein Pe
Constituency	Kantbalu 1
Date of Birth	5 January 1940
Place of Birth	Homalin
Father:	U Ba Thin

U Thein Pe was arrested by the SLORC for participating in a meeting in September 1990 in Mandalay to form a provisional government (see U Ba Bwa, page 134). He was charged under *Penal Code* Article 122(b) in May 1991 and sent to Insein Prison for one year. The Election Commission subsequently dismissed him as an MP on 22 January 1992.

U Thein Pe graduated from the Assistant Medic Training School in 1961 and worked as a village Medic from 1961-1987.

Name:	U Win Shein
Constituency:	Myaung 1
Date of Birth:	25 February 1948
Parents:	U Than Pe and Daw Kyi Win

U Win Shein was Myaung Township strike leader in 1988 and the township organiser of the NLD from 1988-1989. He resigned from the NLD on 2 January 1990 because he was replaced by Lt. Col. Aung Tun to run as the NLD candidate for Myaung 1 constituency. Lt. Col. Aung Tun was a former Deputy Minister of the Education Ministry. U Win Shein subsequently ran as an independent in the election.

U Win Shein has a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Chemistry from Rangoon University and he worked as teacher from 1972-1982. The BSPP arrested him in April 1982 under the *1975 State Protection Act* Article 10 (a), and he was sent to prison for 15 months.

Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party (NHRPP)

Name:	U Khapo Kailon
Constituency:	Lahe
Date of Birth:	16 August 1933
Father:	U Par Non

The SLORC abolished the NHRPP on 18 March 1992 and U Khapo Kailon, who

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was party Chairman at the time, subsequently became an independent MP. U Khapo Kailon completed Seventh Standard at Rangoon Model High School and served as district organiser for the AFPFL from 1959-1960.

Name:	U Dwe Pawt
Constituency:	Leshi
Date of Birth:	1947
Place of Birth:	Sommara Village
Father:	U Tar Lai Pawt

After the SLORC abolished the NHRPP in 1992, U Dwe Pawt became an independent MP. He studied at Henzada Karen Baptist Christian Bible School and Insein Baptist Christian Bible School, and was General-Secretary of the Naga Baptist Convention in Naga Hills.

United Nationalities League for Democracy (UNLD)

Name:	U Htaung Kho Htan
Constituency:	Tamu
Date of Birth:	5 July 1951
Place of Birth:	Sankart Village, Tamu
Parents:	U Yan Kho Lun and Daw Hlaing Kho Kyin

The SLORC banned the UNLD on 11 March 1992 by Declaration 7/92, and U Htaung Kho Htan subsequently became an independent MP. He was the General-Secretary of the Hill Tribe Democratic Party which was banned along with the UNLD. U Htaung Kho Htan has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rangoon University and has attended the SLORC's National Convention.

National Unity Party (NUP)

Name:	U KyawMaung
Constituency	Nanyun
Date of Birth	10 June 1948
Place of Birth	Donti Village, Nanyun
Father:	U Kay Pu

U Kyaw Maung is the Nanyun Township organiser for the NUP. He studied at Khamti, Tavoy and Kawkareik High Schools and worked as a Clerk at the Nanyun Township Police Force in 1969. In 1970, he attended the BSPP's Basic Political Training Course and was Secretary of Nanyun Township People's Council and Secretary of the township's BSPP Party Unit. He was also a member of the Sagaing Division People's Council.

SHAN STATE

Land area:	155,801 sq. kms
Industries:	Mining (gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, and tungsten), rice, wheat, cotton, potato, tobacco, tea, beans oranges, apples
Population:	4.1 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Shan, Pa-o, Danu, Wa, Lahu, Layah, Palaung, Lesaw, Kachin, Kayah
Constituencies:	56
Voters in 1990:	2,066,054

SHAN STATE

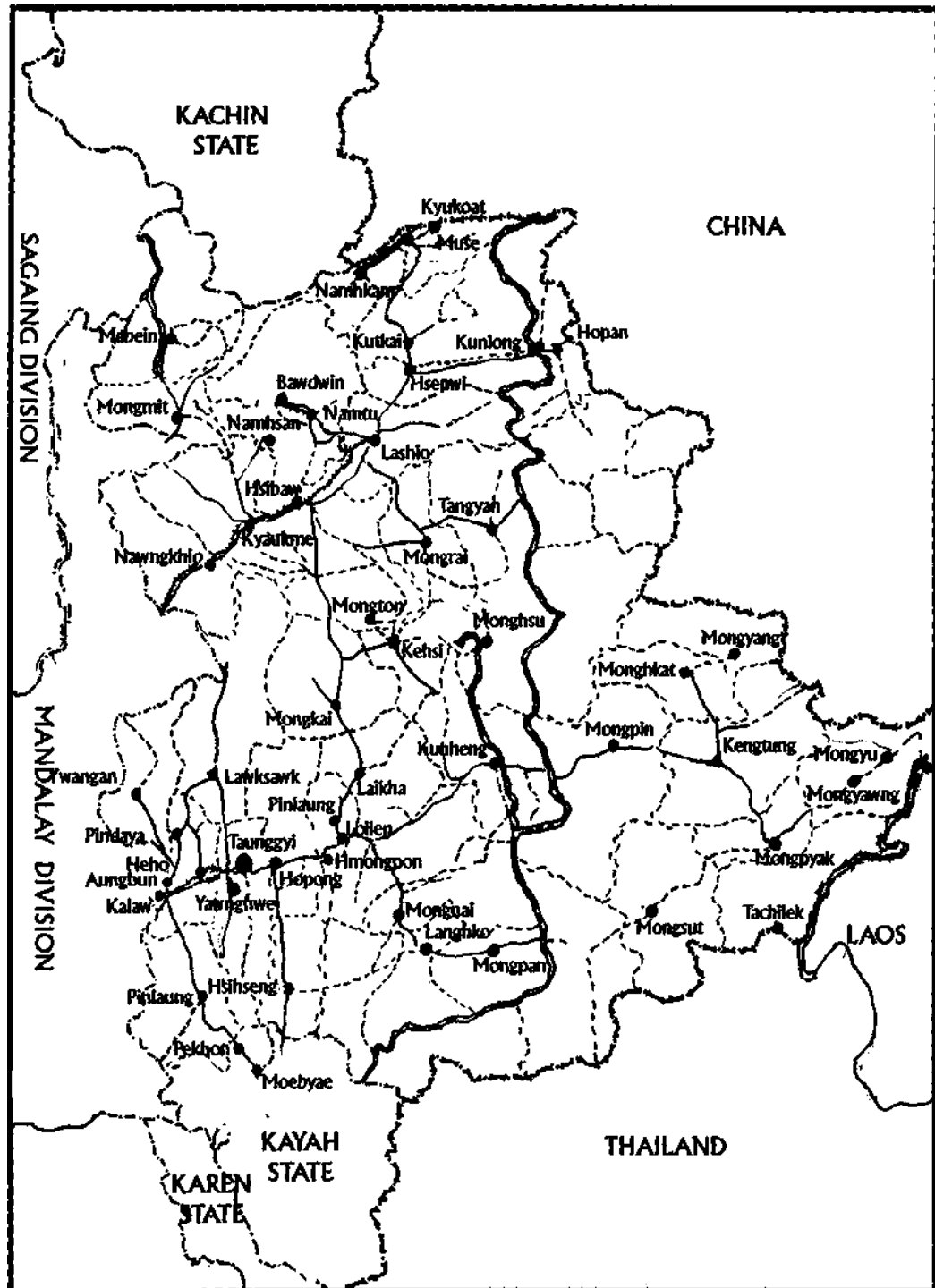


Table 25.
Shan State MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U Khun Tun Lu	NUP	Hopang	
U San Hla	UPNO	Hopong	
U Sai Tun Lu	SNLD	Hsenwi	
U Sein Win	UPNO	Hsi Hseng	
U Khun Tun Oo	SNLD	Hsipaw 1	
U Sai Aung Than	NLD	Hsipaw 2	Forced to resign
U Myint Than	UDLD	Kalaw	Party banned
U Tun Tin	SNLD	Kehsi	Passed away
U Sai Lon Kyauk	NLD	Kengtung 1	
U Sai Yi Tip	NLD	Kengtung 2	
U Sai Leik	SNLD	Kunheng	
U Yankyin Maw	SSKDP	Kunlong	
U Khun Sai	NLD	Kutkai 1	Voluntarily resigned
U Ai Yi (aka U Hla Han)	TNLD	Kutkai2	Party banned
U Hla Pe (aka Sai Hpa)	SNLD	Kyaukme 1	
Sai Hsaung Hsi (aka Nelson)	SNLD	Kyaukme 2	
U Tha Tun Mya	SNLD	Laikha	
U Sai Tim Aung	SNLD	Langhko	
U Sai Myint Maung	NLD	Lashio 1	
U Than Htay	NLD	Lashio 2	
Dr. Hla Shein	NLD	Lawksawk	
U Sai Tun Kyaw (aka Tun Kyaw)	SNLD	Loilem	
U Chit Khin	NLD	Mabein	Forced to resign
U Sai Ok (aka Sai Tin Aung)	SNLD	Maukmai	
U Sai Nwe	NLD	Mongpyak	
U Hsan Wonn (aka U Sai Phone Myint)	NLD	Monghsat	
U Sai Win Pe	SNLD	Monghsu	
U Sai Qm	SNLD	Mongkai	
U Sai Shan Lway	NLD	Mongkhat	
Dr. Ohn Maung	NLD	Mongmit	Passed away
U Khun Pwint	SNLD	Mongnai	

Shan State

U Sai Moe Kyi	SNLD	Mongpan	
U Daniel Aung	LNDP	Mongping	In exile
U Hla Din	SNLD	Mongrai	
U Sai Kyaw Sein	SNLD	Mongton	Passed away
U Sai Nong Tip	NLD	Mongyang	
U Sai Tun Aung	NLD	Mongyawng	
U Sai Hla Pe	SNLD	Muse 1	
U Sai Maung Lay	SNLD	Muse 2	
U Sai Tha Aye	SNLD	Namhkam	
U Tun Kyaw	TNLD	Namsan	Party banned
U Sai Tin Win	SNLD	Namtsang	
Daw May Phyo	NLD	Namtu	
U Tim Aung (aka U Tun Tun Hein)	NLD	Nawngkhio	
U Khun Marko Ban	DOKNU	Pekhonn	NCGUB Minister, party banned
U Aung Than	NLD	Pindaya	
U Maung Gyi	UPNO	Pinlaung 1	
U Sao Tha Tint	SNLD	Pinlaung 2	Passed away
U Sai Soon Hsaing	NLD	Tachilek	
U Khun Gyi	SNLD	Tangyan 1	
U Tun Hsa (aka U Sai Tun Win)	SNLD	Tangyan 2	
U Kyaw Khin	NLD	Taunggyi1	Under detention
U Khun Pe Htwe	NLD	Taunggyi 2	
Dr. U Hlaing	NLD	Yawngghwe 1	Forced to resign
U Ohn Maung	NLD	Yawngghwe 2	Dismissed as MP
<u>U Aung Thein</u>	UNDP	Ywangan	<u>Party banned</u>

Shan State

Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: U Sai Aung Than
Constituency: Hsipaw 2
Date of Birth: 1951
Place of Birth: Minelon Village, Kyaukme
Father: U Hla Din

The Election Commission announced on 1 July 1996 that U Sai Aung Than had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Sai Aung Than received a Civil Engineering degree from Rangoon Institute of Technology in 1977 and worked as an engineer in Hsipaw from 1979-1980. He was a member of Hsipaw Township People's Council from 1981-1984.

Name: U Sai Lon Kyauk
Constituency: Kengtung 1
Date of Birth: 1942
Father: U Maung Ni

U Sai Lon Kyauk passed Seventh Standard from Kengtung State High School in 1958. He worked as a teacher at Naung Ye State Primary School in Kengtung from 1960-1965.

Name: U Sai Yi Tip
Constituency: Kengtung 2
Date of Birth: 1942
Parents: U Lon Htrie

U Sai Yi Tip passed Tenth Standard in 1965 and studied first year science at Taunggyi Inter-College. He worked as a teacher at Kengtung State High School no. 2.

Name: U Khun Sai
Constituency: Kutkai 1
Date of Birth: 1916
Place of Birth: Kutkai
Father: U Khun Jan

U Khun Sai voluntarily resigned from the NLD. He studied until ninth standard and attended Mandalay Police Academy in 1940. He worked as a sub inspector from 1941-1942 and was a Kachin State Council member from 1953-1959. From 1959-1976 he worked in the Police Force rising to the position of Deputy Divisional Police Chief.

Name: U Sai Myint Maung
Constituency: Lashio 1
Date of Birth: July 1946
Father: U Win Lwin

U Sai Myint Maung obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in 1970 from Rangoon University. In 1979 he became a High Court Advocate in Rangoon and also served as Chairman of the Association of the Advocates of Lashio Township. After the 1988 uprising, the SLORC detained him for 23 days for acting as Chairman of the Lashio Township Strike Committee.

Name: U Than Htay
Constituency: Lashio 2
Date of Birth: 1948
Father: U Ba Shin

U Than Htay has a Bachelor of Law degree and between 1965 and 1982 he worked as a clerk, an accountant and a manager. In 1983 he qualified to work as an Advocate at the High Court.

Name: Dr. Hla Shein
Constituency: Lawksawk
Date of Birth: 1962
Place of Birth: Yale Village, Pantanaw, Irrawaddy Division
Father: U Boe Aung

Dr. Hla Shein worked as a teacher before receiving his medical degree at the

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Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1966. He then worked at the Health Ministry for 18 years. Despite having numerous military training schools and battalions based in his constituency, he easily won his seat in the 1990 election over his NUP rival.

Name: U Chit Khin
Constituency: Mabein
Date of Birth: 1940
Place of Birth: Mabein
Father: U Ba Thwe

U Chit Khin is a member of the Mabein NLD Township Organising Committee. He graduated in Science from Mandalay University in 1973 and was Secretary and Vice-President of Mabein Township Co-operative from 1974-1988.

Name: U Hsan Wonn (aka U Sai Phone Myint)
Constituency: Monghsat
Date of Birth: 1940
Place of Birth: Waine Village, Monghsat
Father: U Shan Sai

U Hsan Wonn worked as a teacher at a primary school from 1964-1969, and in 1974 was a member of the Monghsat Township Security and Administrative Committee. From 1974-1978 he served as an Executive Committee member of the Monghsat Township People's Council and was a part-time member of the Shan State Council from 1978-1988.

Name: U Sai Shan Lway
Constituency: Mongkhat
Date of Birth: 1942
Place of Birth: Mine Lwae Village, Minyang
Father: U Shan Sai Kham

U Sai Shan Lway is the organiser for Mongkhat Township NLD. He finished high school in 1962 and was the General Secretary of Kengtung Township Co-operative from 1978-1988. He was also a member of the Mongkhat BSPP Party Unit

Name: Dr. Ohn Maung
Constituency: Mongmit
Date of Birth: 1932
Place of Birth: Mabain
Parents: U Maung Gyi and Daw Khin Yone

Dr. Ohn Maung passed away on 11 October 1994. He received the National Literary Award in 1979 for his book *Kyundawthargyi Thayminhnin Sitkhinthu* (My Son Who Fought Against Death). Dr. Ohn Maung received his medical degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1960 and went to England for a specialist degree in surgery in 1963. While in England he was in a car accident and was partially paralysed as a result. He returned to Burma in 1970 and worked as a Doctor in Mogok Hospital, Mandalay Division from 1970-1978.

Name: U Sai Nwe
Constituency: Mongpyak
Date of Birth: 1937
Place of Birth: Kengtung
Father: U Hsai Kyauk

U Sai Nwe studied until Fifth Standard in Kengtung and from 1952-1957 he worked in a bookstore. He now operates his own rice mill business.

Name: Sai Nong Tip
Constituency: Mongyang
Date of Birth: 1961
Father: U Saw Aung

Sai Nong Tip studied until Tenth Standard at Kengtung State High School.

Name: U Sai Tun Aung
Constituency: Mongyawng
Date of Birth: 1953
Place of Birth: Mongyawng
Father: U Saw Lon

U Sai Tun Aung passed Tenth Standard at Mongyawng State High School in 1971 and worked as a Clerk at Myoma Township Co-operative from 1973-1985.

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Name: Daw May Phyo
Constituency: Namtu
Date of Birth: 1927
Parents: U Phyto and Daw Ywat

Daw May Phyo was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995. She worked as a teacher after she received a Bachelor of Arts degree and then worked for the Mining Ministry for 19 years. From 1978-1985, she was a part-time member of the Namtu Township People's Council.

Name: U Tun Aung (aka U Tun Tun Hein)
Constituency Nawngkhio
Date of Birth 1949
Place of Birth Zebingyi Village, Pyin Oo Lwin
Parents: U Kyar Hein and Daw Mya Khin

U Tun Aung is Chairman of the Nawngkhio Township NLD. He was among the NLD MPs who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995. The SLORC arrested him in September 1988 for his role as the Chairman of the Nawngkhio Township General Strike Committee.

U Tun Aung graduated in Science from Mandalay University in 1972 and worked as a teacher in Kunlong from 1973-1974.

Name: U Aung Than
Constituency Pindaya
Date of Birth March 1941
Place of Birth Thit Eh Bin Village, Pindaya
Parents: U Kyei Pyaung and Daw Tin

U Aung Than completed Eighth Standard in 1960 at the Pindaya Affiliated High School and worked as a Clerk at the Communication Corporation from 1963-1974.

Name: U Sai Soon Hsaing
Constituency: Tachilek
Date of Birth: 1959
Parents: U San Khet

U Sai Soon Hsaing studied at Tachilek State High School no.1 from 1965-1978 and

passed Eighth Standard. From 1979-1989 he worked for his parents business.

Name: U Kyaw Khin
Constituency: Taunggyi 1
Date of Birth: May 1939
Place of Birth: Moenyin
Parents: U Nyunt and Daw Sein Tin

U Kyaw Khin is currently under detention in Insein Prison. He was arrested on 5 June 1996 for recording and distributing video and audio tapes containing foreign news reports and documentaries on Burma. Eight others were also charged and sentenced under the same offence. U Kyaw Khin was charged under the 1985 *Video Act* and was sentenced on 15 August 1996 to three years imprisonment, and was given an additional seven years under the 1950 *Emergency Provision Act*, Article 5 (j). U Kyaw Khin boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995 along with other NLD representatives.

After he obtained a Bachelor of Science degree, U Kyaw Khin worked for a trade corporation and at the Parkang Jade Mine in Kachin State before moving to Taunggyi in 1972. After the 1988 uprising he joined the NLD and was appointed Taunggyi Township NLD organiser as well as a member of the Shan State NLD.

Name: U Khun Pe Htwe
Constituency: Taunggyi 2
Date of Birth: October 1949
Parents: U Kyaung Mala

U Khun Pe Htwe is the Taunggyi Township NLD chief organiser. He obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in 1974 majoring in Forestry.

Name: Dr. U Hlaing
Constituency: Yawngghwe 1
Date of Birth: September 1949
Place of Birth: Heiyar Ywama Village, Inlay
Parents: U Ohn Maung and Daw Paw

The Election Commission announced on 13 September 1996 that Dr. U Hlaing had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. From 1976-1979, Dr. U Hlaing worked as a doctor's assistant at Ywangan

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Hospital in Shan State. While he was working there he was detained from May 1979 to June 1980 by the BSPP and charged under the 1950 *Emergency Provision Act*, Article 5 0), and the 1975 *State Protection Act*, Article 10 (a). He was subsequently fired from his position in 1984. Dr. U Hlaing obtained his medical degree in 1973 from the Rangoon Institute of Medicine.

Name:	U Ohn Maung
Constituency:	Yaungghwe 2
Date of Birth:	July 1947
Place of Birth:	Yaungghwe
Parents:	U Kywe and Daw Mya Han

In 1989, U Ohn Maung was appointed a member of the NLD's Central Committee and in July 1990 he was placed in charge of implementing a new NLD policy which involved organising people for general strikes. He was arrested in January 1991 after the SLORC found out about the new policy and was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment along with U Khin Maung Tun (MP, Rangoon Division). U Ohn Maung was released in April 1992, but before his release the Election Commission dismissed him as an MP and banned him from running in future elections. He is currently the Chairman of the Yawngghwe Township NLD. U Ohn Maung completed his secondary education at Taunggyi State High School in 1965.

Democratic Organisation for Kavan National Unity (DOKNU)

Name:	U Khun Marko Ban
Constituency:	Pekhon
Date of Birth:	1946
Father:	U Kyar

U Khun Marko Ban was appointed Minister for Federal Affairs of the NCGUB in July 1995. He is also a member of the Presidium of the NCUB. U Khun Marko Ban was the Vice-Chairman of the DOKNU and when the party was banned in 1992 and attended the National Convention. He decided to leave the National Convention in 1993 stating that he could not freely discuss matters and that the military would continue to hold on to power. He therefore left Burma in March 1993 and joined the NCGUB on the Thai-Burma border.

U Khun Marko Ban worked at the Kayah State Trade Department and also for the Pekhon Township Administrative Department from 1971-1981.

Lahu National Development Party (LNDP)

Name: U Daniel Aung
Constituency: Mongping
Date of Birth: 4 December 1942
Place of Birth: Lashio
Parents: U Kyar Hae and Daw Na Ga

U Daniel Aung lives in exile in Australia with his family. He was the Patron of the LNDP in 1991 and a Patron of the UNLD until the Election Commission banned both parties. U Daniel Aung attended the National Convention from its start on 1 January 1993 until the SLORC temporarily postponed it on 8 April 1994. He then left Burma along with his family because he had no confidence in the National Convention, and they reached the Thai-Burma border in May 1994.

U Daniel Aung has a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rangoon University and from 1966-1989 he worked as an editor at the Burma News Agency which was under the control of the Information Ministry. He travelled to Vietnam in 1976 and to China in 1987 as a journalist on government-sponsored trips.

Shan Nationalities League For Democracy (SNLD)

Name: U Sai Tun Lu
Constituency: Hsenwi
Date of Birth: 1946
Place of Birth: Hsenwi
Parents: U Maung Gyi and Daw Shwe Khin

U Sai Tun Lu studied until Ninth Standard at Hsenwi State High School and he operates his own mechanics workshop in Hsenwi. He was an Executive Committee member of the Northern Shan State Co-operative.

Name: U Khun Tun Oo
Constituency: Hsipaw 1
Date of Birth: 1943
Place of Birth: Hsenwi
Father: U Sao Kyar Zon

U Khun Tun Oo is the Chairman of the SNLD. He has attended the National Convention and has frequently proposed during the Convention that Burma become

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a Federal Union. U Khun Tun Oo studied Law at Rangoon University for two years and was the assistant of the Indonesian Military Attache from 1967-1977.

Name: U Tun Tin
Constituency: Kehsi
Date of Birth: 1942
Place of Birth: Kehsi
Father: U Tim Hla

U Tun Tin passed away on 7 September 1992. He completed school at Laikha State High School and worked as a school principal.

Name: U Sai Leik
Constituency: Kunheng
Date of Birth: 1940
Place of Birth: Kyailun Sum Village, Kunheng
Father: U Wumsum

U Sai Leik is the Patron of the Kunheng Township SNLD. He passed Seventh Standard at Loilem State High School, and from 1974-1985 he was an Executive Committee member of the Kunheng Township People's Council.

Name: U Hla Pe (aka Sai Hpa)
Constituency: Kyaukme 1
Date of Birth: 1950
Place of Birth: Panhike Village, Namatu
Parents: U Pao Kwe and Daw Hswe Kham Si

U Hla Pe is Secretary 1 of the SNLD's Central Organising Committee and has a Bachelor of Economics degree.

Name: U Sai Hsaung Hsi (aka Nelson)
Constituency: Kyaukme 2
Date of Birth: 1948
Father: U Kawli

U Sai Hsaung Hsi studied at Saint Michael High School in Maymyo from 1954-1965

and has a Bachelor of Science degree from Mandalay University.

Name: U Tha Tun Mya
Constituency: Laikha
Date of Birth: 1938
Place of Birth: Mongye
Father: U Swle

U Tha Tun Mya studied at Taunggyi College and at Rangoon University. He was the Chairman of Taunggyi College Student Federation and the Shan State Students' Unity Association. He attended the BSPP's basic political training in 1966, and from 1966-1981 was a member, Secretary and Chairman of the BSPP Party Unit Committee in Laikha, Mongkai and Monghsu.

Name: U Sai Tun Aung
Constituency: Langhko
Date of Birth: 1958
Place of Birth: Langhko
Father: U Lone Sai Lon

U Sai Tun Aung is the Chairman of the Langhko Township SNLD. He studied at Taunggyi Regional College and at Rangoon Veterinary University and has a Veterinary degree. He operates his own veterinary clinic.

Name: U Sai Tun Kyaw (aka U Tun Kyaw)
Constituency: Loilem
Date of Birth: 1945
Father: U Pye

U Sai Tun Kyaw studied until Eighth Standard and worked as a teacher from 1967-1972. He was also a member of the Panglong Township People's Council.

Name: U Sai Ok (aka Sai Tin Aung)
Constituency: Maukmai
Date of Birth: 1958
Father: U Than

U Sai Ok has a Bachelor of Science degree in Physics from Rangoon University. He

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worked for the Irrigation Department and then started his own farming business.

Name: U Sai Win Pe
Constituency: Monghsu
Date of Birth: 1957
Place of Birth: Taunggyi
Parents: U San Pwint and Daw Hnin Ye

U Sai Win Pe is in charge of the SNLD's Taunggyi branch and has a Diploma of Office Administration from Taunggyi College. He also graduated in Psychology from Mandalay University in 1983 and became a Higher-Grade Pleader in 1988.

Name: U Sai Om
Constituency: Mongkai
Date of Birth: 1955
Place of Birth: Mongkai
Parents: U Kham Saw Nanda

U Sai Om is secretary of the Mongkai Township SNLD. He graduated in Botany from Mandalay University in 1980 and worked as a Secondary School Teacher at Mongkai State High School and later as a herbal medicine trader.

Name: U Khun Pwint
Constituency: Mongnai
Date of Birth: 1923
Place of Birth: Kyailonn Village, Kunhein
Father: U Yawk Ngin

U Khun Pwint studied at Mongnai State High School until Seventh Standard. His family was one of the many royal families in Shan State, and when his father retired in 1959 he became the Count of Kyailonn until the military coup in 1962.

Name: U Sai Moe Kyi
Constituency: Mongpan
Date of Birth: 1934
Parents: U Kyaung Nyunt and Daw San Pwint

U Sai Moe Kyi finished high school in 1951 and joined the Army in 1953. He served

Shan State

in Military Intelligence and retired as a Sergeant in 1966. He was Chairman of the Mongpan Security and Administrative Council, and from 1974-1977 was Chairman of the Mongpan Township People's Council. He was also a member of Mongpan BSPP Party Unit and resigned from the BSPP in 1982.

Name: U Hla Din
Constituency: Mongrai
Date of Birth: 1919
Father: U Sa

U Hla Din worked as a Police Officer in Hsipaw Township from 1936-1952. He then worked in the tea business in Monglon for six years before rejoining the Police Force and retiring in 1979.

Name: U Sai Kyaw Sein
Constituency: Mongton
Parents: U Lon Kyaung Panna

U Sai Kyaw Sein passed away on 4 April 1991. He passed Eighth Standard at Mongton State Middle School and then worked at the Peasant Council of the BSPP for six years. He was Chairman of a People's Council in Mongton and resigned from the BSPP in 1988.

Name: U Sai Hla Pe
Constituency: Muse 1
Date of Birth: 1953
Place of Birth: Tawywat Village, Muse
Parents: U Sai Khum Hein and Daw Swe Khum

U Sai Hla Pe passed Tenth Standard and worked as a primary school teacher from 1975. He was Deputy In Charge of the Muse Township Co-operative from 1978-1980.

Name: U Sai Maung Lay
Constituency: Muse 2
Date of Birth: 1947

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Place of Birth: Kyaukme
Parents: U Hla Maung and Daw Mine Khum

U Sai Maung Lay graduated in Botany from Mandalay University in 1972 and worked as a Clerk at Muse Township Co-operative for two years. From 1976-1984 he was Secretary and then Vice-Chairman of Muse Township Co-operative, and was also a member of the Muse Township Council of People's Justice.

Name: U Sai Tha Aye
Constituency: Namhkam
Place of Birth: Hsenwi
Father: U Wa Harwam and Daw Kham Sa

U Sai Tha Aye is a member of the SNLD Central Executive Committee. He studied until Regional College and then attended training at the Mandalay Police Academy. He was a Police Officer from 1960-1985 and was Chairman of the Namhkam Township People's Council from 1974-1984.

Name: U Sai Tin Win
Constituency: Namtsang
Date of Birth: 1943
Place of Birth: Loilem
Father: U Mya Kyi

U Sai Tin Win completed high school in 1963. He was Secretary of Namtsang Township People's Council when all members of the Council were arrested by the BSPP in 1981.

Name: U Sao Tha Tint
Constituency: Pinlaung 2
Date of Birth: April 1934
Parents: Lord Sao Kham Chok and Maha Devi Sao Mya Sit

U Sao Tha Tint died on 26 September 1990. He completed high school in 1958 and worked as a member of Pinlaung Township People's Council during the BSPP era.

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Name: U Khun Gyi
Constituency: Tangyan 1
Date of Birth: 1930
Parents: U Khun Sein and Daw Nine

U Khun Gyi attended Taunggyi Teacher Training School in 1953 and worked as a teacher at Hkine Part Village in Tangyan. He is now working as a farmer in Tangyan.

Name: U Tun Hsa (aka U Sai Tun Win)
Constituency: Tangyan 2
Date of Birth: 1947
Place of Birth: Kattaung Village
Parents: U Khan Ywat and Daw Nan Luk

U Tun Hsa passed Tenth Standard at Taunggyi State High School no.6 in 1970. He attended Taunggyi College in 1970 and graduated in History in 1972. He was a member of the Tangyan Township Council of People's Justice from 1978-1981 and an Executive Committee member of the Tangyan Township People's Council from 1981-1988. He is working as a farmer in Tangyan.

Shan State Kokang Democratic Party (SSKDP)

Name: U Yankyin Maw
Constituency: Kunlong
Date of Birth: 1938
Place of Birth: Yantaw Shen Village, Kokang
Parents: U Yanwin Pyaung and Daw Li Shoutlouk

U Yankyin Maw is the Chairman of the SSKDP and has attended the National Convention.

Ta-ang (Palaung) National League for Democracy (TNLD)

Name: U Ai Yi (aka U Hla Han)
Constituency: Kutkai 2
Date of Birth: 1946
Place of Birth: Laukhun Village, Kutkai
Parents: U Maukhum and Daw Aye Pwint

The SLORC banned the TNLD on 13 February 1992. From 1974-1988, U Ai Yi was a member of the Kutkai Township People's Council. He passed Ninth Standard at Kutkai State High School and has worked for the Trade Department.

Name: U Tun Kyaw
Constituency: Namsan
Date of Birth: 1949
Place of Birth: Manlang Village, Namsan
Parents: U Aike Sin and Daw Hla

U Tun Kyaw is a Central Committee member of the TNLD and Chairman of the party's Namsan Township Organising Committee. He received an Agricultural degree from Mandalay University in 1974 and was a part time member of the Namsan Township People's Council from 1978-1988. He was also Secretary of the Township Co-operative as well as Vice-Chairman of the Township Peasants' Association.

Union Danu League for Democracy (UDLD)

Name: U Myint Than
Constituency: Kalaw
Date of Birth: July 1947
Parents: U Nyo Saint and Daw Shwe

The SLORC banned the UDLD on 13 February 1992. U Myint Than has a Bachelor of Education degree and from 1971-1989 worked as High School Teacher at Aung Ban State High School.

Union National Democracy Party (UNDP)

Name:	U Aung Thein
Constituency	Ywangan
Date of Birth	1948
Place of Birth	Tavoy
Father:	U Maung Than

The SLORC banned the UNDP on 18 March 1992. U Aung Thein studied at schools in Tavoy and Rangoon and passed second year Science at Taunggyi Inter-College in 1964. He attended Medic Training in 1966 and worked as a Medic at Ywangan Township for 11 years before working as a farmer.

Union Pa-O National Organisation (UPNO)

Name:	U San Hla
Constituency:	Hopong
Date of Birth:	1940
Place of Birth:	Hopong
Father:	U Kungmar

U San Hla is an Executive Committee member of the UPNO and was a member of Hopong Township People's Council from 1974-1982.

Name:	U Sein Win
Constituency:	Hsi Hseng
Date of Birth:	September 1941
Place of Birth:	Naung Tsom Village, Hopong
Father:	U Sayalay

U Sein Win studied at Taingchit School in Mandalay and worked as a teacher for three years from 1965-1968. He was also an Executive Committee member of the Hsi Hseng Township People's Council from 1981 until the 1988 uprising.

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Name:	U MaungGyi
Constituency	Pinlaung 1
Date of Birth	January 1937
Place of Birth	Tikyit Village, Pinlaung
Father:	U Ka Kay

U Maung Gyi studied at Kalaw, Mandalay and Rangoon and obtained a degree from Rangoon University where he was Vice-Chairman of the Pa-O Students' Union. He later worked as the Chief Clerk of Pinlaung Township BSPP Party Unit for three years, and in 1974 was elected the Member for Pinlaung Township.

National Unity Party (NUP)

Name:	U Khun Tun Lu
Constituency:	Hopang

No information available.

TENASSERIM DIVISION

Land area:	43,343 sq. kms
Industries:	Rice, rubber, coconut, fishing, pearling, mining
Population:	1.07 million
Main Ethnic Groups:	Mon, Burman, Salon, Karen, Pa-o, Tavoy, Pasue
Constituencies:	13
Voters in 1990:	462,363

TENASSERIM DIVISION

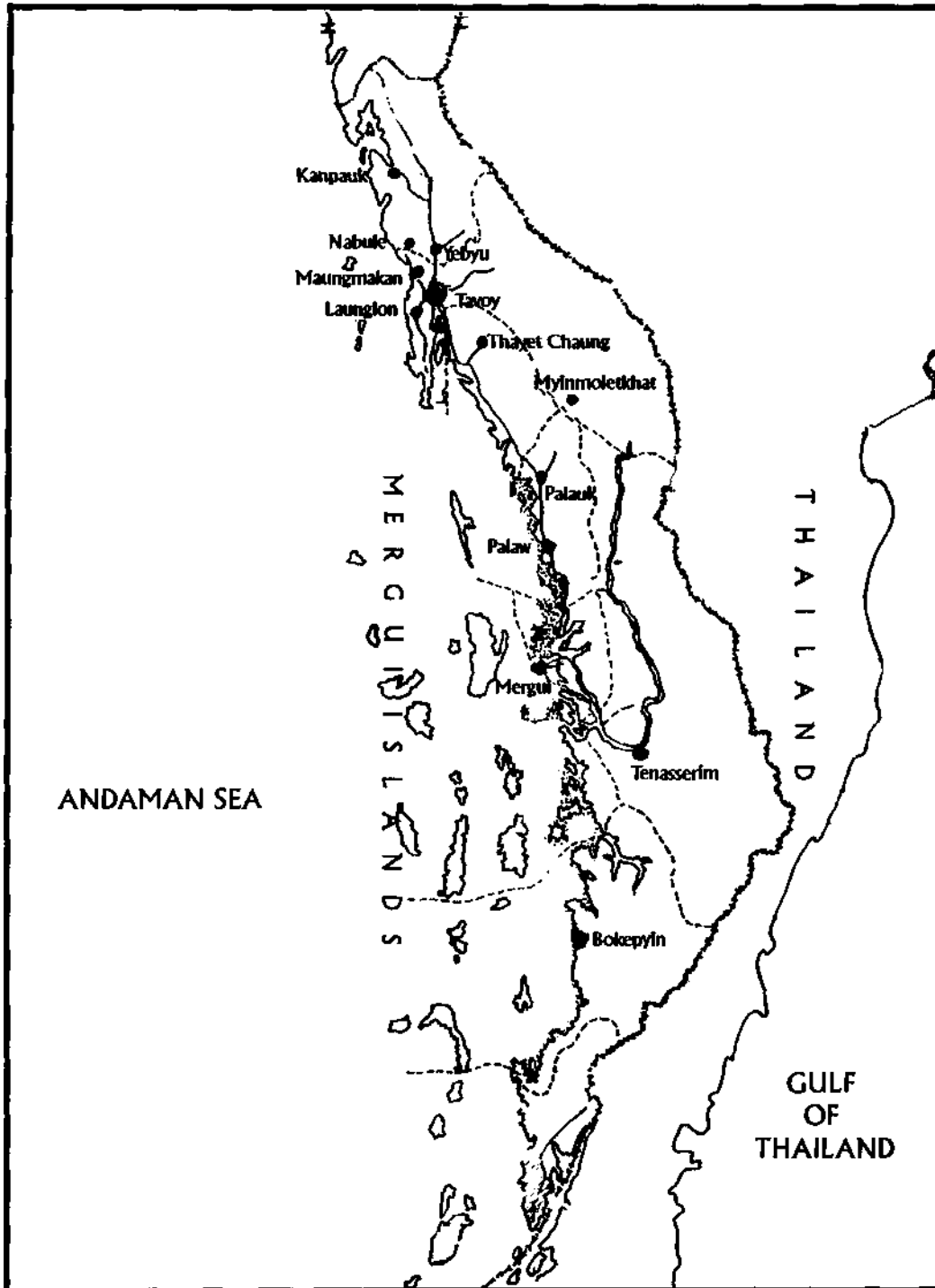


Table 26.

Tenasserim Division MPs

Name	Party	Constituency	Remarks
U Ohn Myint	NLD	Bokepyin	Voluntarily resigned
U Hla Min	NLD	Kawthaung	Under detention
U Khin Maung Oo	NLD	Kyunsu	
U Hla Pe	NLD	Launglon 1	Dismissed as MP
U Chain Hin	NLD	Launglon 2	
U Kyaw Shein	NLD	Mergui 1	
U Nyan Aye	NLD	Mergui 2	
U Kyi Shwe	NLD	Palaw	
U Soe Nyunt	NLD	Tavoy 1	Passed away
U Myo Aung	NLD	Tavoy 2	Dismissed as MP
U Win Oo	NLD	Tenasserim	
U Tin Myint	NLD	Thayetchaung	Voluntarily resigned
U Toe Po	NLD	Yebyu	

Tenasserim Division Members of Parliament

National League for Democracy (NLD)

Name: U Ohn Myint
Constituency: Bokepyin
Date of Birth: 7 February 1934
Place of Birth: Bokepyin
Father: U Thein Tin

U Ohn Myint voluntarily resigned as an MP on 27 November 1991 because of health reasons. From 1955-1971 U Ohn Myint worked as a teacher at a primary school in Mergui Township and was the Officer In Charge of Education in Laung Lone Township. From 1971, he was Secretary and Chairman of Bokepyin Township BSPP until he was suspended from the party on 20 July 1988.

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Name: U Hla Min
Constituency: Kawthaung
Parents: U Aung Hlaing and Daw Aye Kyi

U Hla Min is currently under detention after being arrested at his home by MIS officers on 19 November 1996. At the time he was a member of the NLD Central Committee and chief organiser of Tenasserim Division NLD. U Hla Min was charged under Article 5 (a) of the 1950 *Emergency Provision Act* and during his trial he was not allowed any legal representation. He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

U Hla Min graduated from Rangoon University in Economics and during 1966 and 1967 he was a Training Officer at the Department of Planning and Finance. From 1968-1978 he was the Manager of the Trade Corporation in Thandaung, Kyankhin, Kyonepyaw and Bassein Townships. He was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995.

Name: U Khin Maung Oo
Constituency: Kyunsu
Place of Birth: Nyaung Oo, Mandalay Division
Date of Birth: 23 March 1925
Parents: U Ba Khin

U Khin Maung Oo is a member of Sanchaung Township NLD in Rangoon. He was a Central Committee member of the now banned POCL and a former member of the Army Veterans' Association. He was in Ninth Standard at Yen-an Chaung State High School when he left school and in 1942 he became a member of the Asian Youth Association and joined the BDA the following year. He fought as a Senior Sergeant in the Irrawaddy Delta Division and in Division 6 in 1945 against the Japanese. He was the Joint Secretary of Nyaung Oo Township AFPFL and served at the headquarters of the PVF in 1946. He was a Major in the Army from 1962-1970 and the State honoured him for his role in the fight for independence with the Star of Independence (Second Class).

Name: U Hla Pe
Constituency: Launglon 1
Date of Birth: 10 March 1929
Parents: U Nyunt

U Hla Pe is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the NLD. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP on 9 April 1992 and banned him from running

in elections held within ten years.

U Hla Pe joined the Army in 1950 and is a former Colonel, Deputy Commander and Commander. In 1976 he was charged under *Penal Code* Article 122(1) and was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment with hard labour. He received ten years for anti-BSPP activities and another ten years for his involvement in a failed coup led by Captain Ohn Kyaw Myint. He was later freed in 1980.

In 1992, U Hla Pe was imprisoned again under the *1950 Emergency Provisions Act* Article 50) while he was working as a Central Executive Committee member of the POCL and the NLD. He completed his high school study at Mandalay International School in 1946 and continued his college level study at Rangoon University.

Name:	U Chain Hin
Constituency	Launglon 2
Date of Birth	22 January 1941
Place of Birth	Pyinchaung Village, Launglon
Parents:	U Nyan Hlaing and Daw Kyin Phwar

U Chain Hin received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Rangoon University in 1965. He joined the Army's Officer Training School and retired at the rank of Captain in 1988.

Name:	U Kyaw Shein
Constituency	Mergui 1
Date of Birth	10 March 1952
Place of Birth	Myitnge ward, Mergui
Parents:	U Kyin Maung and Daw Gin Wah

U Kyaw Shein completed a Bachelor of Engineering degree majoring in Civil Engineering in 1974.

Name:	U Nyan Aye
Constituency:	Mergui 2
Date of Birth:	21 August 1955
Place of Birth:	Maoobin, Irrawaddy Division
Parents:	U Shein and Daw Kyaw Hlaing

U Nyan Aye studied at the Rangoon University of Economics in 1971, but before

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he completed his studies he was arrested by the BSPP after taking part in demonstrations in June 1975. He was imprisoned on 10 June 1975 and released on 2 December 1977. He then obtained a Bachelor of Economics degree.

Name: U Kyi Shwe
Constituency: Palaw
Date of Birth: 7 March 1937
Place of Birth: Mali Village, Palaw Township, Tenasserim Division
Father: U Nyein

U Kyi Shwe was in Tenth Standard at Moulmein State High School when he left school and to operate a boat transport business.

Name: U Soe Nyunt
Constituency Tavoy 1
Date of Birth 12 September 1933
Place of Birth Palaw
Parents: U Kyin Pe and Daw Su

U Soe Nyunt passed away on 10 November 1991. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1959 and worked as a high school teacher. He received a Diploma of Education in 1969 and from 1963-1988 worked as a teacher. He was an organiser for the Tenasserim Division NLD.

Name: U Myo Aung
Constituency Tavoy 2
Date of Birth 20 March 1919
Place of Birth Tavoy
Parents: U Ba O and Daw Saw Khin

The SLORC arrested and imprisoned U Myo Aung for his role in writing the Three Strategies Paper (see U Soe Thein, page 184), which was to be used as alternative in case the SLORC failed to convene Parliament. U Myo Aung was released from Insein Prison on 25 April 1992 and the Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament on 10 December 1991 and banned him from running in elections held within ten years. The SLORC also used intimidation to force the NLD and the POCL to dismiss him from their parties.

U Myo Aung is the younger brother of Thakhin Ba Thein Tin, Chairman of the CPB. He was a former Colonel and received training at the Tactics and Military

Tenasserim Division

Academy in the United States. In 1967 he travelled to Cairo and Jerusalem and supervised a United Nations cease-fire unit. His military positions included Division Commander, Commander and Principal of the Defence Academy. He was forced to retire at the rank of Colonel after being accused of involvement in a failed coup by Captain Ohn Kyaw Myint. After the 1988 uprising, he was an Executive Committee member of the POCL and a member of the Central Committee of the NLD.

He was a member of the BDA and became a Lieutenant in Division 5 during the fight against the Japanese. After World War II he continued his study at Rangoon University and he joined the Army again before he completed the second part of an Engineering course.

Name:	U Win Oo
Constituency:	Tenasserim
Date of Birth:	30 October 1962
Place of Birth:	Tenasserim
Parents:	U Thein and Daw Than Shwe

U Win Oo attended Botataung State High School and graduated in Burmese from Rangoon University in 1987.

Name:	U Tin Myint
Constituency:	Thayetchaung
Date of Birth:	30 May 1932
Place of Birth:	Kadetgyi Village, Launglone
Parents:	U San Ba and Daw Chit May

U Tin Myint voluntarily resigned as an MP on 27 September 1991. Among the 392 NLD MPs, he received the highest percentage of votes. From 1947-1948 was in charge of a co-operative in Kadetgyi Village and in 1948 he joined the Army and rose to Captain. From 1981-1987 he was the Chairman of Thayetchaung Township People's Council.

Name:	U Toe Po
Constituency:	Yebyu
Place of Birth:	Palaw
Date of Birth:	17 November 1939
Father:	U Pe Chit

During the 1988 uprising, U Toe Po joined the demonstrations as the Patron of the

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Workers' Union of Industry Ministry no.1. When the SLORC came to power he was forced to resign from his position as Deputy Director of the Ministry. In 1964 he joined the Army and retired as a Captain in 1981. He worked for the Ministry of Industry no.1 for five years in Tavoy and two years in Pegu.

General Tables

Table 27.
National League for Democracy (NLD) MPs

Name	State/ Division	Constituency	Remark
U Nay Win	Arakan	Am	Forced to resign
U Nyi Pu	Arakan	Gwa	
U Hsan Maung	Arakan	Kyaukpyu 1	
U Tin Gyi	Arakan	Kyaukpyu 2	Forced to resign
U Thein Maung	Arakan	Manaung	
U Mya Maung	Arakan	Ramree	
U Maung Kywin Aung	Arakan	Rathedaung 1	
U Kyaw Khaing	Arakan	Taungup	
U Tun Yi	Arakan	Thandwe	Forced to resign
U Shwe Tun	Chin	Matupi 2	
U Kyaw Tun	Chin	Paletwa 1	
U Htwe Aung	Chin	Paletwa 2	
U Ngin Thang	Chin	Tiddim 1	Forced to resign
U Win Kyaing	Irrawaddy	Bogale 1	Forced to resign
Dr. Sein Myint	Irrawaddy	Bogale 2	Forced to resign
U Win Myint	Irrawaddy	Danubyu 1	
U Thaung Yi	Irrawaddy	Danubyu 2	Forced to resign
Dr. Myo Nyunt	Irrawaddy	Dedaye1	Under detention
U Than Tun	Irrawaddy	Dedaye 2	Expelled from NLD
U Nyunt Hlaing	Irrawaddy	East Bassein 1	
U Hla Kyi	Irrawaddy	East Bassein 2	
U Tin Htut	Irrawaddy	Einme 1	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Myint Maung	Irrawaddy	Einme 2	Dismissed as MP
U Mya Than	Irrawaddy	Henzada 1	
Dr. Zaw Myint	Irrawaddy	Henzada 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Mya Win	Irrawaddy	Ingapu 1	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Than Tin	Irrawaddy	Kyaiklat 1	
U Tin Win	Irrawaddy	Kyaiklat 2	
Dr. Ye Myint	Irrawaddy	Kyangin	

General Tables

U Saw Lwin	Irrawaddy	Kyaunggon 1	Under detention
Dr. Hla Win	Irrawaddy	Kyaunggon 2	Under detention
U Mahn Johnny	Irrawaddy	Kyonpyaw 1	
U Tin	Irrawaddy	Kyonpyaw 2	
U Kyi Win	Irrawaddy	Labutta 1	
Dr. Aye Kyu	Irrawaddy	Labutta 2	
U Si Maung	Irrawaddy	Laymyethna 1	Passed away
U Hsan Myint	Irrawaddy	Laymyethna 2	Under detention
U Hla Myint	Irrawaddy	Maubin 2	Under detention
U Hla Pe	Irrawaddy	Mawlamyine Gyunn 1	
U Tin Hla	Irrawaddy	Mawlamyine Gyunn 2	
U Tin Oo	Irrawaddy	Myanaung 1	
U Myint Thein	Irrawaddy	Myanaung 2	
U Aung Kyin	Irrawaddy	Myaungmya 1	
U Soe Min	Irrawaddy	Myaungmya 2	
U David Hla Myint	Irrawaddy	Ngapudaw 1	Dismissed as MP
Dr. Sit Tin	Irrawaddy	Ngapudaw 2	Forced to resign
U Aung Kyaing	Irrawaddy	Nyaungdon 1	
U Tha Soe	Irrawaddy	Nyaungdon 2	Forced to resign
Dr. Tin Min Htut	Irrawaddy	Pantanaw 1	Under detention
U Mahn Nyunt Thein	Irrawaddy	Pantanaw 2	
U Thaung Tin	Irrawaddy	Pyapon 1	Voluntarily resigned
U Min Swe	Irrawaddy	Pyapon 2	Under detention
U Hla Myint	Irrawaddy	Thabaung 1	
U Than Win	Irrawaddy	Thabaung 2	
U Tin Aung	Irrawaddy	Wakema 1	Under detention
U Tin Chaw	Irrawaddy	West Bassein 1	
U Kyaw Min	Irrawaddy	West Bassein 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Nyunt Win	Irrawaddy	Yekyi 1	
U Maung Maung	Irrawaddy	Yekyi 2	Dismissed as MP
U Kyaw Myint	Irrawaddy	Zalun 1	Under detention
Col. Kyi Win (Rtd)	Irrawaddy	Zalun 2	Passed away
U Pu Htwe (aka Bamaw Nyo Ngwe)	Kachin	Bamaw	Forced to resign

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 27

U Tin Myint	Kachin	Kamaing	
U Maphangn Hsin	Kachin	Khawbude	Former exile returned to Burma
U N. Nan Gam	Kachin	Machanbaw	Former exile returned to Burma
U J.M Naula	Kachin	Mansi	
U Thaung Ngwe	Kachin	Moemauk	Voluntarily resigned
U Tim Kyi	Kachin	Mogaung	
U Kyaw Maung	Kachin	Mohnyin 1	Former exile returned to Burma
U Kyar Mya	Kachin	Mohnyin 2	Former exile returned to Burma
U Mya Maung	Kachin	Myitkyina 1	Passed away
U Yaw Hsi	Kachin	Putao	Former exile returned to Burma
Daw Sein Tin	Kachin	Shwegu	Forced to resign
U N. WamKhan Zau			
Tawng	Kachin	Tanai	
Duwa Zaw Aung	Kachin	Waingmaw	
U Saw Tun Lwin	Karen	Hlaingbwe 2	Forced to resign
U Mahn Myaing Aye	Karen	Kawkareik 1	Dismissed as MP
U Kyin Thein	Karen	Kya-in Seikkyi 2	Under detention
U Sein Bo	Karen	Myawaddy	
U Saw Chit Than	Karen	Pa-an 1	Dismissed as MP
U Tun Chit	Karen	Pa-an 2	
Daw Nan Khin Htwe			
Myint	Karen	Pa-an 3	Under detention
U Aung Than	Karen	Papun 1	
U Ba Aye	Karen	Papun 2	
U Saw Victor Clyde	Karen	Thandaung 2	Dismissed as MP
U Boe Thin	Kayah	Loikaw 1	Forced to resign
U Teddy Buri	Kayah	Loikaw 2	In exile
U Saw Oo Reh	Kayah	Phruso	Forced to resign, under detention
U Aung Tin	Kayah	Shadaw	Forced to resign

General Tables

U Myint Thein	Magwe	Chauk 1	
Dr. Nyunt Sein	Magwe	Chauk 2	
U Aung Htoo	Magwe	Gangaw	Forced to resign
U Saw Win (aka UKyaw Zaw Lin)	Magwe	Htilin	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Myint Aung	Magwe	Kamma	Forced to resign, former exile returned to Burma
U Kyaw Myint	Magwe	Magwe 1	
U Aung Soe	Magwe	Magwe 2	
U Soe Myint	Magwe	Minbu 1	
U Hla Soe	Magwe	Minbu 2	
U Tun Win	Magwe	Mindon	
U Chit Tin	Magwe	Minhla	Dismissed as MP
U Aung San Myint	Magwe	Myaing 1	Dismissed as MP
U Myint Aung	Magwe	Myaing 2	
U Nyunt Hlaing	Magwe	Myayde 1	Under detention
U Thein Zan	Magwe	Myayde 2	Forced to resign, under detention
U Tha Aung	Magwe	Myothit 1	
U Chit Htwe	Magwe	Myothit 2	Under detention
U Bo Htwe	Magwe	Natmauk 1	
U Aung Myint Thein	Magwe	Natmauk 2	
U Kyi Lwin	Magwe	Ngahpe	
Dr. Kyi Min	Magwe	Pakokku 1	
U Hlaing Aye	Magwe	Pakokku 2	
U Khin Maung Kyi	Magwe	Pauk 1	Dismissed as MP
U Aung Naing Oo	Magwe	Pauk 2	
U Kyaw Shin	Magwe	Pwintbyu 1	
Dr. Aung Moe Nyo	Magwe	Pwintbyu 2	Voluntarily resigned
U Tar	Magwe	Salin 1	
U Kan Oo	Magwe	Salin 2	
U Kyaw Tin	Magwe	Saw	Under detention
U Aant Kyi	Magwe	Sedoktara	
U Soe Win	Magwe	Seikphyu	
U Ham Zaw	Magwe	Sinbaungwe	
U Thein Kyi	Magwe	Taungdwingyi 1	Expelled from NLD
Dr. Than Naing	Magwe	Taungdwingyi 2	

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 27

U Khin Maung Than	Magwe	Thayet	Forced to resign
Thakin Khin Nyunt	Magwe	Yenangyaung 1	
U Kyaw Kyaw			
(aka U Khin Kyaw Han)	Magwe	Yenangyaung 2	
U Maw Ni	Magwe	Yesagyo 1	Forced to resign
U Tin Maung	Magwe	Yesagyo 2	Voluntarily resigned
Dr. Zaw Myint Maung	Mandalay	Amarapura 1	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Ba Bwa	Mandalay	Amarapura 2	Dismissed as MP
U Bo Zan	Mandalay	Kyauk Padaung 1	
U Ngwe Tun	Mandalay	Kyauk Padaung 2	
U Aung Kyaw Oo	Mandalay	Kyaukse 1	
U Kyaw Win	Mandalay	Kyaukse 2	
U Tin Htut Oo	Mandalay	Lewe 1	
U Nyi Nyi Tun	Mandalay	Lewe 2	
Dr. Aung Wai	Mandalay	Madaya 1	
U Than Lwin	Mandalay	Madaya 2	
U Saw Shwe	Mandalay	Mahlaing 1	
U Maung Maung Myint	Mandalay	Mahlaing 2	
Maj. Maung Maung			
Myint (Rtd)	Mandalay	Meiktila 1	Forced to resign
Dr. Thein Lwin	Mandalay	Meiktila 2	
Daw May Hnin Kyi	Mandalay	Mogok 1	
U Bo Hla Tint	Mandalay	Mogok 2	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Paw Khin	Mandalay	Myingyan 1	
U Maung Maung Win			
(aka Win Maung)	Mandalay	Myingyan 2	
Daw Ohn Kyi	Mandalay	Myittha 1	Dismissed as MP
Dr. Myo Myint	Mandalay	Myittha 2	Forced to resign
U Pan Tha	Mandalay	Natogyi 1	
U Seinn Maung	Mandalay	Natogyi 2	Forced to resign
U Maung Maung Aye	Mandalay	Northeast	Dismissed as MP, in exile
		Mandalay 1	
U Tin Aye	Mandalay	Northeast	Dismissed as MP
		Mandalay 2	

General Tables

U Tin Aung Aung	Mandalay	Northwest Mandalay 1	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Aung Soe	Mandalay	Northwest Mandalay 2	
U Cho	Mandalay	Nyaung-U 1	
U Pe Tin	Mandalay	Nyaung-U 2	
U San Nyunt Wai	Mandalay	Patheingyi 1	
Lt. Col. San Hla Baw (Rtd)	Mandalay	Patheingyi 2	
U Khin Maung Nyo	Mandalay	Pyawbwe 1	
U Hla Pe	Mandalay	Pyawbwe 2	Dismissed as MP, passed away
U Tint Lwin	Mandalay	Pyinmana 1	Forced to resign
U Kyaw	Mandalay	Pyinmana 2	
U Hla Saw Oo	Mandalay	Pyin-Oo-Lwin 1	Forced to resign
Dr. Soe Myint	Mandalay	Singaing 1	
Dr. Hla Soe Nyunt	Mandalay	Singaing 2	
U Saw Htay	Mandalay	Singu	
U Tin Nyunt (aka U Htin Kyaw)	Mandalay	Southeast Mandalay 1	
U Ohn Kyaing (aka Aung Wint)	Mandalay	Southeast Mandalay 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Dr. Soe Lin	Mandalay	Southwest Mandalay 1	Dismissed as MP
U Thein Oo	Mandalay	Southwest Mandalay 2	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Ayar	Mandalay	Tada-U 1	
U Than Ni	Mandalay	Tada-U 2	
U Wam Maung	Mandalay	Tatkon 1	
U Win Hlaing	Mandalay	Tatkon 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Lt. Col. Chit Khaing (Rtd)	Mandalay	Taungtha 1	Passed away
U Than Tun	Mandalay	Taungtha 2	
U Maw	Mandalay	Thabeikkyin	Passed away
U Thein Maung	Mandalay	Thazi 1	
U Maung Maung Lay	Mandalay	Thazi 2	
Dr. Thauing Tin	Mandalay	Wundwin 1	Forced to resign

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 27

U Hla Aung	Mandalay	Wundwin 2	
U Maung Maung Myint	Mandalay	Yamethin 1	Dismissed as MP
U Maung Maung Than	Mandalay	Yamethin 2	
U Maung Maung Latt	Mon	Bilin 1	In exile
U Maung Maung	Mon	Bilin 2	
U Aung Kyi Nyunt	Mon	Chaungzon 1	Dismissed as MP
Daw Khin Htay Kywe	Mon	Chaungzon 2	
U Myint Thein	Mon	Kyaik Maraw 1	
U Ye Htut	Mon	Kyaikto 1	
Dr. Aye Zan	Mon	Kyaikto 2	Under detention
Col. Lun Tin (Rtd)	Mon	Moulmein 1	
U Chan Aye (aka Maung Susan)	Mon	Moulmein 2	Dismissed as MP
Daw Tin Saw Oo	Mon	Mudon 1	Passed away
U Nyan Win	Mon	Paung 1	
U Naing Thaung Nyunt	Mon	Paungb 2	
U Maung Maung Gyi	Mon	Thanbyu zayat 1	
U Khun Myint Tun	Mon	Thaton 1	Under detention
U Than Maung	Mon	Thaton 2	Forced to resign
Dr. Kyin Thein	Mon	Ye 2	Forced to resign
U Ye Htut	Pegu	Daik-U 1	Dismissed as MP
U Sein Tun	Pegu	Daik-U 2	Passed away
U Aye Myint	Pegu	Gyobingauk 1	
U Aye	Pegu	Gyobingauk 2	
U Chit Maung	Pegu	Htantabin	
Dr. Myo Win	Pegu	Kawa 1	
U Mya Lay	Pegu	Kawa 2	Passed away
U Tun Oo	Pegu	Kyaukkyi	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Hla Oo	Pegu	Kyauktaga 1	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Maung Maung Gyi	Pegu	Kyauktaga 2	Passed away
U Aung Myint	Pegu	Letpadan 1	
U Nyunt Aye	Pegu	Letpadan 2	
U Tint Lwin	Pegu	Minhla 1	Forced to resign
Daw Hla Hla Moe	Pegu	Minhla 2	

General Tables

U Hla Aung	Pegu	Monyo 1	
U Tun Shwe	Pegu	Monyo 2	
U Ohn Ngwe	Pegu	Nattalin 1	
U Saw Sein Tun	Pegu	Nattalin 2	
U Ohn Maung	Pegu	Nyaunglebin 1	
U Tun Kywe	Pegu	Nyaunglebin 2	
U Tin Oo	Pegu	Oakpo 1	
U Tha Maung	Pegu	Oakpo 2	
U Khin Maung Win	Pegu	Oaktwin 2	Dismissed as MP
U Tin Ohn	Pegu	Padaung 1	Forced to resign
U Thein Han	Pegu	Padaung 2	
U Ohn Naing	Pegu	Paungde 1	Expelled from NLD
U Aye Than	Pegu	Paungde 2	Expelled from NLD
U Myat Hla	Pegu	Pegu 2	Voluntarily resigned
U Thaung Sein	Pegu	Prome 2	
U Aung Than	Pegu	Pyu 1	
U Soe Maung	Pegu	Pyu 2	Forced to resign
U Than Kywe	Pegu	Shwedaung 1	Former exile returned to Burma
U Paik Chon	Pegu	Shwedaung 2	
U Soe Lwin	Pegu	Shwekyin	
U Aung Soe Myint	Pegu	Taungoo 1	
U Nyunt Wai	Pegu	Taungoo 2	
U Aye Thein	Pegu	Thanatpin 1	
Dr. Htay Thein	Pegu	Thanatpin 2	
U San Win	Pegu	Tharyarwaddy 1	
U Maung Aye	Pegu	Tharyarwaddy 2	
U Aye	Pegu	Thegon 1	
U Thein Tun	Pegu	Thegon 2	Dismissed as MP
U Tin Shwe	Pegu	Waw 1	Voluntarily resigned
U Soe Thein (aka Maung Wuntha)	Pegu	Waw 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Dr. Kyaw Kyaw	Pegu	Yedashe 1	
U Tun Aung	Pegu	Yedashe 2	Dismissed as MP
U San Tin	Pegu	Zigon	
Daw San San Win	Rangoon	Alon	Dismissed as MP
U Kyi Maung	Rangoon	Bahan 2	Dismissed as MP

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 27

Dr. Maung Maung Kyaw	Rangoon	Botataung	Dismissed as MP
U Hla Than	Rangoon	Coco Island	Dismissed as MP, died in prison
Dr. Aung Zaw	Rangoon	Dagon	
U Tun Ohn	Rangoon	Dagon Myothit	
U Sein Win	Rangoon	Dala	
U Mya Maung	Rangoon	Dawbon	
Col. Maung Shwe (Rtd) (aka U Shwe)	Rangoon	Hlaing 1	Expelled from NLD
Col. Saw Mya Thein (Rtd)	Rangoon	Hlaing 2	
U Than Kywe	Rangoon	Hlaingthaya	Forced to resign
U Saw Kyaw Sein	Rangoon	Hlegu 1	
U San Tin	Rangoon	Hlegu 2	
U Soe Tint (aka U Soe)	Rangoon	Hmawbe 1	
U Khin Maung Tun	Rangoon	Hmawbe 2	Dismissed as MP
U Tin Ko Ko	Rangoon	Htantabin	
U Tun Hlaing	Rangoon	Insein 1	
U Sein Hla Oo	Rangoon	Insein 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Wun (aka Min Thu Wun)	Rangoon	Kamaryut	Voluntarily resigned
U Ba Swe (aka Myaung Mya Ba Swe)	Rangoon	Kawhmu	
U Kyaw Thwin	Rangoon	Kayan 1	Dismissed as MP
U Tin Maung Win	Rangoon	Kayan 2	Died in prison
U Hla Tim	Rangoon	Kemmendine	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Yu Gan	Rangoon	Kunchangon	Forced to resign
U Tin Soe	Rangoon	Kyauktada	
Dr. Than Nyein	Rangoon	Kyauktan 1	Under detention
U Soe Nyunt	Rangoon	Kyauktan 2	Dismissed as MP
U Ne Oo	Rangoon	Lanmadaw	Forced to resign
U Kyi Myint	Rangoon	Latha	Under detention
U Aung Shwe	Rangoon	Mayangone 1	
Dr. May Win Myint)	Rangoon	Mayangone 2	Under detention

General Tables

Dr. Aung Khin Sint	Rangoon	Mingala Taung Nyunt 1	Under detention
Dr. Than Aung	Rangoon	Mingala Taung Nyunt 2	Under detention
U Kyi Win	Rangoon	Mingaladon 1	
U Tin Tim Maung	Rangoon	Mingaladon 2	
Dr. Than Win	Rangoon	North Okkalapa 1	
U Kyaw Nyunt	Rangoon	North Okkalapa 2	
U Naing Naing	Rangoon	Pazundaung	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Khin Maung Swe	Rangoon	Sanchaung	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Daw San San	Rangoon	Seik Kan	Dismissed as MP, under detention
Dr. Sein Win	Rangoon	Seikkyi- Khanaungdo	
U Sein Lwin	Rangoon	Shwepyitha	
U Soe Myint (aka Thakin Soe Myint)	Rangoon	South Okkalapa 1	
U Khin Maung Kyaw	Rangoon	South Okkalapa 2	Voluntarily resigned
U Hla Tun	Rangoon	Taikkyi 1	
Daw San May (aka Shweku May Hnin)	Rangoon	Taikkyi 2	Dismissed as MP
U Hla Thein	Rangoon	Tamwe 1	
U Thein Myint	Rangoon	Tamwe 2	
Dr. Win Naing	Rangoon	Tanyin 1	
U Than Win	Rangoon	Tanyin 2	
U Maung Maung Latt (aka Dr. Hlaing Ni)	Rangoon	Tharkayta 1	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Ohn Myint	Rangoon	Tharkayta 2	
U Thein Nyunt	Rangoon	Thingangyun 1	
U Myint Thein	Rangoon	Thingangyun 2	
Col. Maung Lwin(Rtd) (aka U Lwin)	Rangoon	Thongwa 1	
U Kyaw Myint	Rangoon	Thongwa 2	
U Tha Saing	Rangoon	Twante 1	Dismissed as MP

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 27

U Mya Hlaing	Rangoon	Twante 2	
Daw Khin Aye Myint	Rangoon	Yankin	
Dr. Zaw Win	Sagaing	Ayadaw 1	Forced to resign
U Bala	Sagaing	Ayadaw 2	
U Ba Nyein	Sagaing	Banmauk	Forced to resign
U Han Tha Myint	Sagaing	Budalin 1	Forced to resign
U Khin Maung Aye	Sagaing	Budalin 2	Passed away
U Aant Kyi	Sagaing	Chaung U	
Daw Hse Hse	Sagaing	Hkamti	
U Ohn Kyaing	Sagaing	Homalin 1	
U Hla Thein	Sagaing	Homalin 2	
U Kyaw Win	Sagaing	Htigyaing	Forced to resign
U Saw Hlaing	Sagaing	Indaw	Dismissed as MP
U Do Htaung	Sagaing	Kale 1	Under detention
Dr. Thein Win	Sagaing	Kale 2	
U Tin Maung	Sagaing	Kalewa	
Dr. Myint Naing	Sagaing	Kantbalu 2	Dismissed as MP, under detention
U Khin Maung Than	Sagaing	Kani 1	
U Thant Sin	Sagaing	Kani 2	
U Myint Kyi	Sagaing	Katha	Dismissed as MP
U Thein Zan	Sagaing	Kawlin	
U Khin Maung Thein	Sagaing	Khin-U 1	Dismissed as MP
U Thaung Myint	Sagaing	Khin-U 2	Dismissed as MP
U Kyee Maung	Sagaing	Kyunhla	Forced to resign
U Tin Maung Win	Sagaing	Mawlaik	
U Bo	Sagaing	Mingin	
U Kyi Soe	Sagaing	Monywa 1	
U Saw Aung	Sagaing	Monywa 2	
U Min Thwin	Sagaing	Myaung 2	
U Ba Ba	Sagaing	Myinmu 1	
U Tin Ngwe	Sagaing	Myinmu 2	
U Chit Khine	Sagaing	Ngazun 1	Forced to resign
U Cho Hlaing	Sagaing	Ngazun 2	
U Than Sein	Sagaing	Pale 1	Dismissed as MP, exile

General Tables

Dr. Tint Swe	Sagaing	Pale 2	Dismissed as MP, in exile
U Aung Thaung	Sagaing	Phaungpyin	Voluntarily resigned
U Mya Aye	Sagaing	Pinlebu	
Col. Thiha Thuya Soe Thein (Rtd)	Sagaing	Sagaing 1	Dismissed as MP
Dr. Khin Maung Swe	Sagaing	Sagaing 2	Forced to resign
U Khin Maung Kyi	Sagaing	Salingyi 1	Forced to resign
U Sein Yan	Sagaing	Salingyi 2	
Dr. Aung Bo	Sagaing	Shwebo 1	Forced to resign
U Than Tun	Sagaing	Shwebo 2	Forced to resign
U Bo Maung	Sagaing	Tabayin 1	Dismissed as MP
U Win Myint Aung	Sagaing	Tabayin 2	Dismissed as MP
Lt. Col Kyaw Hsan (Rtd)	Sagaing	Taze 1	
U Pe Than	Sagaing	Taze 2	Dismissed as MP
U Tun Myaing	Sagaing	Wetlet 1	
Daw Khin San Hlaing	Sagaing	Wetlet 2	Dismissed as MP
Dr. Aung Khin	Sagaing	Wuntho	Forced to resign
U Than Aung Htay (aka U Htay Maung)	Sagaing	Ye-U 1	Dismissed as MP, passed away
U Win Ko	Sagaing	Ye-U 2	
U Bo Thaung	Sagaing	Yinmabin 1	In exile
U Tin Tun Aung	Sagaing	Yinmabin 2	Forced to resign
U Sai Aung Than	Shan	Hsipaw 2	
U Sai Lon Kyauk	Shan	Kengtung 1	Voluntarily resigned
U Sai Yi Tip	Shan	Kengtung 2	
U Khun Sai	Shan	Kutkai 1	Forced to resign
U Sai Myint Maung	Shan	Lashio 1	
U Than Htay	Shan	Lashio 2	Forced to resign
Dr. Hla Shein	Shan	Lawksawk	
U Chit Khin	Shan	Mabein	Passed away
U Hsan Wonn (aka U Sai Phone Myint)	Shan	Monghsat	
U Sai Shan Lway	Shan	Monghkat	Passed away
Dr. Ohn Maung	Shan	Mongmit	
U Sai Nwe	Shan	Mongpyak	

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 27

U Sai Ngon Tip	Shan	Mongyang	
U Sai Tun Aung	Shan	Mongyawng	
Daw May Phoe	Shan	Namtu	
U Tun Aung (aka U Tun Tun Hein)	Shan	Nawngkhio	
U Aung Than	Shan	Pindaya	
U Sai Soon Hsaing	Shan	Tachilek	
U Kyaw Khin	Shan	Taunggyi 1	Under detention
U Khun Pe Htwe	Shan	Taunggyi 2	
Dr. U Hlaing	Shan	Yawnghwe 1	Forced to resign
U Ohn Maung	Shan	Yawnghwe 2	Dismissed as MP
U Ohm Myint	Tenasserim	Bokepyin	Voluntarily resigned
U Hla Min	Tenassarim	Kawthaung	Under detention
U Khin Maung Oo	Tenasserim	Kyunsu	
U Hla Pe	Tenasserim	Launglon 1	Dismissed as MP
U Chain Hin	Tenasserim	Launglon 2	
U Kyaw Shain	Tenasserim	Mergui 1	
U Nyan Aye	Tenasserim	Mergui 2	
U Kyi Shwe	Tenasserim	Palaw	
U Soe Nyunt	Tenasserim	Tavoy 1	Passed away
U Myo Aung	Tenassarim	Tavoy 2	Dismissed as MP
U Win Oo	Tenasserim	Tenasserim	
U Tin Myint	Tenasserim	Thayetchaung	Voluntarily resigned
U Toe Po	Tenasserim	Yebyu	

Table 28.
Other Opposition MPs

Name	Party	State/ Division	Constituency	Remarks
Dr. Tim Aye	ALD	Arakan	Kyauktaw 1	Party banned
U Maung Myint	ALD	Arakan	Minpya 1	Party banned
U Tun Win	ALD	Arakan	Minpya 2	Party banned
U Saw Mra Aung	ALD	Arakan	Mrauk-U 1	Party banned
U Aung Zan Hla	ALD	Arakan	Mrauk-U 2	Party banned
U Pru Sein Oo	ALD	Arakan	Myebon	Party banned
U Ba Than	ALD	Arakan	Pauktaw 1	Party banned
U Saw Tun Sein	ALD	Arakan	Pauktaw 2	Party banned
U Aung Tun Sein	ALD	Arakan	Ponnagyun	Party banned
U Tha Noe	ALD	Arakan	Rathedaung 2	Party banned, in exile
U San Tun (aka Lu Pru)	ALD	Arakan	Sittwe	Party banned
U C K Taikwell	CNLD	Chin	Falam 1	Party banned
Dr. Zahle Tang	CNLD	Chin	Falam 2	Party banned, in exile
U Shein Pe Ling	CNLD	Chin	Mindad	Party banned
U R.P Thaung	DOKNU	Karen	Thandaung 1	Party banned
U Khun Marko Ban	DOKNU	Shan	Pekhonn	Party banned, in exile
U Tun Hlaing	DP	Rangoon	Bahan 1	Party banned
U Maung Maung Aung	GOSDA	Rangoon	Pabetan	Party banned
U Liam Ok	Ind.	Chin	Ha-kha	In exile
Dr. Hmu Thang	Irid.	Chin	Thantlang	
Dr. San Aung	Ind.	Irrawaddy	Ingapu 2	Win overturned, in exile
U Peter Linbin	Ind.	Mandalay	Pyin Oo Lwin 2	Win overturned, in exile

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 28

U Thein Pe	Ind.	Sagaing	Kantbalu	
U Win Shein	Ind.	Sagaing	Myaung 1	Win overturned
U Shwe Ya	KNLD	Arakan	Sittwe 1	Party banned
U Khin Maung Cho	KSNDL	Karenni	Dimawhso 1	Party banned
U Victor Lay	KSNDL	Karenni	Dimawhso 2	Party banned
U G Bawn Hlan	KSNDL	Kachin	Chiphwe	Party banned
U Oo Byit Tu	KSNDL	Kachin	Myitkyina 2	Voluntarily resigned, party banned
U Zau Ein	KSNDL	Kachin	Sumprabum	Voluntarily resigned, party banned
U Saw Tun Pe	KSNO	Karen	Hlaingbwe 1	Party banned
U Daniel Aung	LNDR	Shan	Mongping	In exile
U San Tha Aung	MKNSO	Arakan	Kyauktaw 2	
Nai Thaung Shein	MNDR	Karen	Kawkareik 2	Party banned
Nai Khin Maung	MNDR	Mon	Kyeikmayaw 2	Party banned
Dr. Kyi Win	MNDR	Mon	Mudon 2	Party banned
Nai Tun Thein	MNDR	Mon	Thanbyuzayut 2	Party banned
Dr. Min Soe Lin	MNDR	Mon	Yel	Party banned
U Yo Ok	MPP	Chin	Matupi 1	Party banned
U Kyaw Min (aka Marmaud Shaoshu Arnolgula Haud)	NDPHR	Arakan	Buthidaung 1	Party banned
U Tin Maung (aka Nur Ahmed)	NDPHR	Arakan	Buthidaung 2	Party banned
U Ebrahim (aka Chit Lwin)	NDPHR	Arakan	Maungdaw 1	Party banned
U Fazul Ahmed	NDPHR	Arakan	Maungdaw 2	Passed away, party banned

General Tables

U Khapo Kailon	NHRPP	Sagaing	Lahe	Party banned
U Dwe Pawt	NHRPP	Sagaing	Leshi	Party banned
Lt. Col. Hla Maung (Rtd)	POCL	Karen	Kya-In Seikkyi 1	Party banned
U Thein Oo	PND	Pegu	Oaktwin 1	Party banned
Dr. Sein Win	PND	Pegu	Paukkaung	Party banned, in exile
U Soe Win	PND	Pegu	Pegu 1	Party banned
U Sai Tun Lu	SNLD	Shan	Hsenwi	Passed away
U Khun Tun Oo	SNLD	Shan	Hsibaw 1	
U Tun Tin	SNLD	Shan	Kehsi	
U Sai Leik	SNLD	Shan	Kunheng	
U Hla Pe	SNLD	Shan	Kyaukme 1	
U Sai Hsaung Hsi (aka Nelson)	SNLD	Shan	Kyaukme 2	
U Sai Tun Aung	SNLD	Shan	Langhko	
U Tha Tun Mya	SNLD	Shan	Laikha	
U Sai Tun Kyaw	SNLD	Shan	Loilen	
U Sai Ok	SNLD	Shan	Maukmai	
U Sai Win Pe	SNLD	Shan	Monghsu	Passed away
U Sai Om	SNLD	Shan	Mongkai	
U Khun Pwint	SNLD	Shan	Mongnai	
U Sai Moe Kyi	SNLD	Shan	Mongpan	
U Hla Din	SNLD	Shan	Mongrai	
U Sai Kyaw Sein	SNLD	Shan	Mongton	
U Sai Hla Pe	SNLD	Shan	Muse 1	
U Sai Maung Lay	SNLD	Shan	Muse 2	
U Sai Tha Aye	SNLD	Shan	Namhkam	
U Sai Tin Win	SNLD	Shan	Namsang	
U Sao Tha Tint	SNLD	Shan	Pinlaung 2	Passed away
U Hkon Gyi	SNLD	Shan	Tangyan 1	
U Tun Hsa	SNLD	Shan	Tangyan 2	
U Yankyin Maw	SSKDP	Shan	Kunlong	

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 28

U Ai Yi	TNLD	Shan	Kutkai 2	Party banned
U Tun Kyaw	TNLD	Shan	Namsan	Party banned
U Myint Than	UDLD	Shan	Kalaw	Party banned
U Aung Thein	UNDP	Shan	Ywangan	Party banned
U Htaung Kho Htan	UNLD	Sagaing	Tamu	Party banned
U San Hla	UNPO	Shan	Hopong	
U Sein Win	UNPO	Shan	Hsi Hseng	
U Maung Gyi	UNPO	Shan	Pinlaung 1	
U Fu Cin Shing Thang	ZNC	Chin	Tiddim 2	In exile, party banned
U Tan Tang Lian Pau	ZNC	Chin	Tonzang	Party banned

Table 29.

National Unity Party (NUF) MPs

Name	State/ Division	Constituency
U Ling Ha	Chin	Kanpetlet
U Chit Than	Irrawaddy	Maubin 1
Col. Thet Wai	Irrawaddy	Wakhema 2
U Mok Myaw Hsan Khawng	Kachin	Hsawlaw
U M Sinsar	Kachin	Nawngmun
U Aung Thein	Kayah	Bawlake
U Saw Tar Rutu	Kayah	Phasawng
Col. Maung Ohn (Rtd)	Pegu	Prome 1
U Kyaw Maung	Sagaing	Nanyun
U Khun Htun Lu	Shan	Hopang

Table 30.
All Members of Parliament Elected in 1990

Name	Party	State/ Division	Constituency
U Nay Win	NLD	Arakan	Am
U Kyaw Min (aka Marmaud Shaoshu Arnolgula Haud)	NDPHR	Arakan	Buthidaung 1
U Tin Maung (aka Nur Ahmed)	NDPHR	Arakan	Buthidaung 2
U Nyi Pu	NLD	Arakan	Gwa
U Hsan Maung	NLD	Arakan	Kyaukpyu 1
U Tin Gyi	NLD	Arakan	Kyaukpyu 2
Dr. Tun Aye	ALD	Arakan	Kyauktaw 1
U San Tha Aung	MKNSO	Arakan	Kyauktaw 2
U Thein Maung	NLD	Arakan	Manaung
U Ebrahim (aka U Chit Lwin)	NDPHR	Arakan	Maungdaw 1
U Fazul Ahmed	NDPHR	Arakan	Maungdaw 2
U Maung Myint	ALD	Arakan	Minbya 1
U Tun Win	ALD	Arakan	Minbya 2
U Saw Mya Aung	ALD	Arakan	Mrauk-U 1
U Aung Hla Zan	ALD	Arakan	Mrauk-U 2
U Phyu Sein Oo	ALD	Arakan	Myebon
U Ba Than	ALD	Arakan	Pauktaw 1
U Saw Tun Sein	ALD	Arakan	Pauktaw 2
U Aung Tun Sein	ALD	Arakan	Ponnagyun
U Mya Maung	NLD	Arakan	Ramree
U Maung Kywin Aung	NLD	Arakan	Rathedaung 1
U Tha Noe	ALD	Arakan	Rathedaung 2
U Shwe Ya	KNLD	Arakan	Sittwe 1
U San Tim (aka U Lu Pru)	ALD	Arakan	Sittwe 2
U Kyaw Khaing	NLD	Arakan	Taungup
U Tun Yi	NLD	Arakan	Thandwe
U C. K. Taikwell	CNLD	Chin	Falam 1
Dr. Zahle Tang	CNLD	Chin	Falam 2
U Liam Ok	Ind.	Chin	Ha-kha
U Ling Ha	NUP	Chin	Kanpetlet

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 30

U Yo Ok	MPP	Chin	Matupi 1
U Shwe Tun	NLD	Chin	Matupi 2
U Shein Pe Ling	CNLD	Chin	Mindat
U Kyaw Tun	NLD	Chin	Paletwa 1
U Htwe Aung	NLD	Chin	Paletwa 2
Dr. Hmu Thang	Ind.	Chin	Thantlang
U Ngin Thang	NLD	Chin	Tiddim 1
U Fu Cin Shing Thang	ZNC	Chin	Tiddim 2
U Tan Tang Lian Pau	ZNC	Chin	Tonzang
U Win Kyaing	NLD	Irrawaddy	Bogale 1
Dr. Sein Myint	NLD	Irrawaddy	Bogale 2
U Win Myint	NLD	Irrawaddy	Danubyu 1
U Thaung Yi	NLD	Irrawaddy	Danubyu 2
Dr. Myo Nyunt	NLD	Irrawaddy	Dedaye 1
U Than Tun	NLD	Irrawaddy	Dedaye 2
U Nyunt Hlaing	NLD	Irrawaddy	East Bassein 1
U Hla Kyi	NLD	Irrawaddy	East Bassein 2
U Tin Htut	NLD	Irrawaddy	Einme 1
U Myint Maung	NLD	Irrawaddy	Einme 2
U Mya Than	NLD	Irrawaddy	Henzada 1
Dr. Zaw Myint	NLD	Irrawaddy	Henzada 2
U Mya Win	NLD	Irrawaddy	Ingapu 1
Dr. San Aung	Ind.	Irrawaddy	Ingapu 2
U Than Tin	NLD	Irrawaddy	Kyaiklat 1
U Tin Win	NLD	Irrawaddy	Kyaiklat 2
Dr. Ye Myint	NLD	Irrawaddy	Kyangin
U Saw Lwin	NLD	Irrawaddy	Kyaunggon 1
Dr. Hla Win	NLD	Irrawaddy	Kyaunggon 2
U Mahn Johnny	NLD	Irrawaddy	Kyonpyaw 1
U Tin	NLD	Irrawaddy	Kyonpyaw 2
U Kyi Win	NLD	Irrawaddy	Labutta 1
Dr. Aye Kyu	NLD	Irrawaddy	Labutta 2
U Si Maung	NLD	Irrawaddy	Laymyetna 1
U Hsan Myint	NLD	Irrawaddy	Laymyetna 2
U Chit Than	NUP	Irrawaddy	Maubin 1
U Hla Myint	NLD	Irrawaddy	Maubin 2
U Hla Pe	NLD	Irrawaddy	Mawlamyine Gyunn 1

General Tables

U Tin Hla	NLD	Irrawaddy	Mawlamyine Gyunn 2
U Tin Oo	NLD	Irrawaddy	Myanaung 1
U Myint Thein	NLD	Irrawaddy	Myanaung 2
U Aung Kyin	NLD	Irrawaddy	Myaungmya 1
U Soe Min	NLD	Irrawaddy	Myaungmya 2
U David Hla Myint	NLD	Irrawaddy	Ngapudaw 1
Dr. Sit Tin	NLD	Irrawaddy	Ngapudaw 2
U Aung Kyaing	NLD	Irrawaddy	Nyaungdon 1
U Tha Soe	NLD	Irrawaddy	Nyaungdon 2
Dr. Tin Min Htut	NLD	Irrawaddy	Pantanaw 1
U Mhan Nyunt Thein	NLD	Irrawaddy	Pantanaw 2
U Thaung Tin	NLD	Irrawaddy	Pyapon 1
U Min Swe	NLD	Irrawaddy	Pyapon 2
U Hla Myint	NLD	Irrawaddy	Thabaung 1
U Than Win	NLD	Irrawaddy	Thabaung 2
U Tin Aung	NLD	Irrawaddy	Wakema 1
Col. Thet Wai (Rtd)	NUP	Irrawaddy	Wakema 2
U Tin Chaw	NLD	Irrawaddy	West Bassein 1
U Kyaw Min	NLD	Irrawaddy	West Bassein 2
U Nyunt Win	NLD	Irrawaddy	Yekyi 1
U Maung Maung	NLD	Irrawaddy	Yekyi 2
U Kyaw Myint	NLD	Irrawaddy	Zalun 1
Col. Kyi Win (Rtd)	NLD	Irrawaddy	Zalun 2
U Pu Htwe (aka Bamaw Nyo New)	NLD	Kachin	Bamaw
U G. Bawn Hlan	KSNCD	Kachin	Chiphwe
U Mok Myaw Hsan Khawng	NUP	Kachin	Hsawlaw
U Tin Myint	NLD	Kachin	Kamaing
U Maphangn Hsin	NLD	Kachin	Khawbude
U N. Nan Gam	NLD	Kachin	Machanbaw
U J. M. Naula	NLD	Kachin	Mansi
U Thaung Ngwe	NLD	Kachin	Moemauk
U Tun Kyi	NLD	Kachin	Mogaung
U Kyaw Maung	NLD	Kachin	Mohnyin 1
U Kyar Mya	NLD	Kachin	Mohnyin 2
U Mya Maung	NLD	Kachin	Myitkyina 1
U Oo Byit Tu	KSNCD	Kachin	Myitkyina 2

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 30

U M. Sinsar	NUP	Kachin	Nawngmun
U Yaw Hsi	NLD	Kachin	Putao
Daw Sein Tin	NLD	Kachin	Shwegu
U Zaw Ein	KSNC	Kachin	Sumprabum
U N. Warn Khan Zau Tawng	NLD	Kachin	Tanai
Duwa Zaw Aung	NLD	Kachin	Waingmaw
U Saw Tun Pe	KSNO	Karen	Hlaingbwe 1
U Saw Tun Lwin	NLD	Karen	Hlaingbwe 2
U Mahn Myaing Aye	NLD	Karen	Kawkareik 1
Nai Thaung Shein	MNDF	Karen	Kawkarik 2
Lt. Col. Hla Maung (Rtd)	POCL	Karen	Kya-in-Seikkkyi 1
U Kyin Thein	NLD	Karen	Kya-in-Seikkkyi 2
U Sein Bo	NLD	Karen	Myawaddy
U Saw Chit Than	NLD	Karen	Pa-an 1
U Tun Chit	NLD	Karen	Pa-an 2
Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint	NLD	Karen	Pa-an 3
U Aung Than	NLD	Karen	Papun 1
U Ba Aye	NLD	Karen	Papun 2
U R. P. Thaung	DOKNU	Karen	Thandaung 1
U Saw Victor Clyde	NLD	Karen	Thandaung 2
U Aung Thein	NUP	Kayah	Bawlake
U Khin Maung Cho	KSND	Kayah	Dimawhso 1
U Victor Lay	KSND	Kayah	Dimawhso 2
U Boe Thin	NLD	Kayah	Loikaw 1
U Teddy Buri	NLD	Kayah	Loikaw 2
U Saw Tar Rutu	NUP	Kayah	Phasawng
U Saw Oo Reh	NLD	Kayah	Phruhso
U Aung Tin	NLD	Kayah	Shadaw
U Myint Thein	NLD	Magwe	Chauk 1
Dr. Nyunt Sein	NLD	Magwe	Chauk 2
U Aung Htoo	NLD	Magwe	Gangaw
U Saw Win (aka U Kyaw Zaw Lin)	NLD	Magwe	Htilin
U Myint Aung	NLD	Magwe	Kamma
U Kyaw Myint	NLD	Magwe	Magwe 1

General Tab

U Aung Soe	NLD	Magwe	Magwe 2
U Soe Myint	NLD	Magwe	Minbu 1
U Hla Soe	NLD	Magwe	Minbu 2
U Tun Win	NLD	Magwe	Mindon
U Chit Tin	NLD	Magwe	Minhla
U Aung San Myint	NLD	Magwe	Myaing 1
U Myint Aung	NLD	Magwe	Myaing 2
U Nyunt Hlaing	NLD	Magwe	Myayde 1
U Thein Zan	NLD	Magwe	Myayde 2
U Tha Aung	NLD	Magwe	Myothit 1
U Chit Htwe	NLD	Magwe	Myothit 2
U Bo Htwe	NLD	Magwe	Natmauk 1
U Aung Myint Thein	NLD	Magwe	Natmauk 2
U Kyi Lwin	NLD	Magwe	Ngahpe
Dr. Kyi Min	NLD	Magwe	Pakokku 1
U Hlaing Aye	NLD	Magwe	Pakokku 2
U Khin Maung Kyi	NLD	Magwe	Pauk 1
U Aung Naing Oo	NLD	Magwe	Pauk 2
U Kyaw Shin	NLD	Magwe	Pwintbyu 1
Dr. Aung Moe Nyo	NLD	Magwe	Pwintbyu 2
U Tar	NLD	Magwe	Salin 1
U Kan Oo	NLD	Magwe	Salin 2
U Kyaw Tin	NLD	Magwe	Saw
U Aant Kyi	NLD	Magwe	Sedoktara
U Soe Win	NLD	Magwe	Seikphyu
U Han Zaw	NLD	Magwe	Sinbaungwe
U Thein Kyi	NLD	Magwe	Taungdwingyi 1
Dr. Than Naing	NLD	Magwe	Taungdwingyi 2
U Khin Maung Than	NLD	Magwe	Thayet
Thakin Khin Nyunt	NLD	Magwe	Yenangyaung 1
U Kyaw Kyaw (aka U Khin Kyaw Han)	NLD	Magwe	Yenangyaung 2
U Maw Ni	NLD	Magwe	Yesagyo 1
U Tin Maung	NLD	Magwe	Yesagyo 2
Dr. Zaw Myint Maung	NLD	Mandalay	Amarapura 1
U Ba Bwa	NLD	Mandalay	Amarapura 2
U Bo Zan	NLD	Mandalay	Kyauk Padaung 1

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 30

U Ngwe Tun	NLD	Mandalay	Kyauk Padaung 2
U Aung Kyaw Oo	NLD	Mandalay	Kyaukse 1
U Kyaw Win	NLD	Mandalay	Kyaukse 2
U Tin Htut Oo	NLD	Mandalay	Lewe 1
U Nyi Nyi Tun	NLD	Mandalay	Lewe 2
Dr. Aung Wai	NLD	Mandalay	Madaya 1
U Than Lwin	NLD	Mandalay	Madaya 2
U Saw Shwe	NLD	Mandalay	Mahlaing 1
U Maung Maung Myint	NLD	Mandalay	Mahlaing 2
Maj. Maung Maung Myint (Rtd)	NLD	Mandalay	Meiktila 1
Dr. Thein Lwin	NLD	Mandalay	Meiktila 2
Daw May Hnin Kyi	NLD	Mandalay	Mogok 1
U Bo Hla Tint	NLD	Mandalay	Mogok 2
U Paw Khin	NLD	Mandalay	Myingyan 1
U Maung Maung Win (aka U Win Maung)	NLD	Mandalay	Myingyan 2
Daw Ohn Kyi	NLD	Mandalay	Myittha 1
Dr. Myo Myint	NLD	Mandalay	Myittha 2
U Pan Tha	NLD	Mandalay	Natogyi 1
U Seinn Maung	NLD	Mandalay	Natogyi 2
U Maung Maung Aye	NLD	Mandalay	Northeast Mandalay 1
Lt. Col. Tin Aye (Rtd)	NLD	Mandalay	Northeast Mandalay 2
U Tin Aung Aung	NLD	Mandalay	Northwest Mandalay 1
U Aung Soe	NLD	Mandalay	Northwest Mandalay 2
U Cho	NLD	Mandalay	Nyaung-U 1
U Pe Tin	NLD	Mandalay	Nyaung-U 2
U San Nyunt Wai	NLD	Mandalay	Patheingyi 1
Lt. Col. San Hla Baw (Rtd)	NLD	Mandalay	Patheingyi 2
U Khin Maung Nyo	NLD	Mandalay	Pyawbwe 1
U Hla Pe	NLD	Mandalay	Pyawbwe 2
U Tint Lwin	NLD	Mandalay	Pyinmana 1
U Kyaw	NLD	Mandalay	Pyinmana 2
U Hla Saw Oo	NLD	Mandalay	Pyin-Oo-Lwin 1
U Peter Linbin	Ind.	Mandalay	Pyin-Oo-Lwin 2
Dr. Soe Myint	NLD	Mandalay	Singaing 1
Dr. Hla Soe Nyunt	NLD	Mandalay	Singaing 2
U Saw Htay	NLD	Mandalay	Singu

General Tables

U Tin Nyunt (aka U Htin Kyaw)	NLD	Mandalay	Southeast Mandalay 1
U Ohn Kyaing (aka Aung Wint)	NLD	Mandalay	Southeast Mandalay 2
Dr. Soe Lin	NLD	Mandalay	Southwest Mandalay 1
U Thein Oo	NLD	Mandalay	Southwest Mandalay 2
U Ayar	NLD	Mandalay	Tada-U 1
U ThanNi	NLD	Mandalay	Tada-U 2
U Wan Maung	NLD	Mandalay	Tatkon 1
U Win Hlaing	NLD	Mandalay	Tatkon 2
Lt. Col. Chit Khaing (Rtd)	NLD	Mandalay	Taungtha 1
U Than Tun	NLD	Mandalay	Taungtha 2
U Maw	NLD	Mandalay	Thabeikkyin
U Thein Maung	NLD	Mandalay	Thazi 1
U Maung Maung Lay	NLD	Mandalay	Thazi 2
Dr. Thaung Tin	NLD	Mandalay	Wundwin 1
U Hla Aung	NLD	Mandalay	Wundwin 2
U Maung Maung Myint	NLD	Mandalay	Yemethin 1
U Maung Maung Than	NLD	Mandalay	Yemethin 2
U Maung Maung Latt	NLD	Mon	Bilinl
U Maung Maung	NLD	Mon	Bilin 2
U Aung Kyi Nyunt	NLD	Mon	Chaungzon 1
Daw Khin Htay Kywe	NLD	Mon	Chaungzon 2
U Myint Thein	NLD	Mon	Kyaikmayaw 1
Nai Khin Maung	MNDF	Mon	Kyaikmayaw 2
U Ye Htut	NLD	Mon	Kyaikto 1
Dr. Aye Zan	NLD	Mon	Kyaikto 2
Co. Lun Tin (Rtd)	NLD	Mon	Moulmein 1
U Chan Aye (aka Maung Susan)	NLD	Mon	Moulmein 2
Daw Tin Saw Oo	NLD	Mon	Mudon 1
Dr. Kyi Win	MNDF	Mon	Mudon 2
U Nyan Win	NLD	Mon	Paung 1
U Nai Thaung Nyunt	NLD	Mon	Paung2
U Maung Maung Gyi	NLD	Mon	Thanbyuzayat 1
Nai Tun Thein	MNDF	Mon	Thanbyuzayat 2
U Khun Myint Tun	NLD	Mon	Thaton 1

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 30

U Than Maung	NLD	Mon	Thaton 2
Dr. Min Soe Linn	MNDF	Mon	Ye 1
Dr. Kyin Thein	NLD	Mon	Ye 2
U Ye Htut	NLD	Pegu	Daik-U 1
U Sein Tun	NLD	Pegu	Daik-U 2
U Aye Myint	NLD	Pegu	Gyobingauk 1
U Aye	NLD	Pegu	Gyobingauk 2
U Chit Maung	NLD	Pegu	Htantabin
Dr. Myo Win	NLD	Pegu	Kawa 1
U Mya Lay	NLD	Pegu	Kawa 2
U Tun Oo	NLD	Pegu	Kyaukkyi
U Hla Oo	NLD	Pegu	Kyauktaga 1
U Maung Maung Gyi	NLD	Pegu	Kyauktaga 2
U Aung Myint	NLD	Pegu	Letpadan 1
U Nyunt Aye	NLD	Pegu	Letpadan 2
U Tint Lwin	NLD	Pegu	Minhla 1
Daw Hla Hla Moe	NLD	Pegu	Minhla 2
U Hla Aung	NLD	Pegu	Monyo 1
U Tun Shwe	NLD	Pegu	Monyo 2
U Ohn Ngwe	NLD	Pegu	Nattalin 1
U Saw Sein Tun	NLD	Pegu	Nattalin 2
U Ohn Maung	NLD	Pegu	Nyaunglebin 1
U Tun Kywe	NLD	Pegu	Nyaunglebin 2
U Tin Oo	NLD	Pegu	Oakpo 1
U Tha Maung	NLD	Pegu	Oakpo 2
U Thein Oo	PND	Pegu	Oaktwin 1
U Khin Maung Win	NLD	Pegu	Oaktwin 2
U Tin Ohn	NLD	Pegu	Pandaung 1
U Thein Han	NLD	Pegu	Pandaung 2
Dr. Sein Win	PND	Pegu	Paukkhaung
U Ohn Naing	NLD	Pegu	Paungde 1
U Aye Than	NLD	Pegu	Paungde 2
U Soe Win	PND	Pegu	Pegu 1
U Myat Hla	NLD	Pegu	Pegu 2
Col. Maung Ohn (Rtd)	NUP	Pegu	Prome 1
U Thaung Sein	NLD	Pegu	Prome 2
U Aung Than	NLD Pegu		Pyu 1

General Tablet

U Soe Maung	NLD	Pegu	Pyu 2
U Than Kywe	NLD	Pegu	Shwedaung 1
U Pike Chone	NLD	Pegu	Shwedaung 2
U Soe Lwin	NLD	Pegu	Shwekyin
U Aung Soe Myint	NLD	Pegu	Taungoo 1
U Nyunt Wai	NLD	Pegu	Taungoo 2
U Aye Thein	NLD	Pegu	Thanatpin 1
Dr. Htay Thein	NLD	Pegu	Thanatpin 2
U San Win	NLD	Pegu	Tharyarwaddy 1
U Maung Aye	NLD	Pegu	Tharyarwaddy 2
U Aye	NLD	Pegu	Thegon 1
U Thein Tun	NLD	Pegu	Thegon 2
U Tin Shwe	NLD	Pegu	Waw 1
U Soe Thein (aka Maung Wuntha)	NLD	Pegu	Waw 2
Dr. Kyaw Kyaw	NLD	Pegu	Yedashe 1
U Tun Aung	NLD	Pegu	Yedashe 2
U San Tin	NLD	Pegu	Zigon
Daw San San Win	NLD	Rangoon	Alon
U Tun Hlaing	DP	Rangoon	Bahan 1
U Kyi Maung	NLD	Rangoon	Bahan 2
Dr. Maung Maung Kyaw	NLD	Rangoon	Botahtaung
U Hla Than	NLD	Rangoon	Coco Island
U Aung Zaw	NLD	Rangoon	Dagon
U Tun Ohn	NLD	Rangoon	Dagon Myothit
U Sein Win	NLD	Rangoon	Dala
U Mya Maung	NLD	Rangoon	Dawbon
Col. Maung Shwe (Rtd) (aka U Shwe)	NLD	Rangoon	Hlaing 1
Lt. Col. Saw Mya Thein (Rtd)	NLD	Rangoon	Hlaing 2
Capt. Than Kywe (Rtd)	NLD	Rangoon	Hlaingthaya
U Saw Kyaw Sein	NLD	Rangoon	Hlegu 1
U San Tin	NLD	Rangoon	Hlegu 2
U Soe Tin (aka U Soe)	NLD	Rangoon	Hmawbe 1
U Khin Maung Tun	NLD	Rangoon	Hmawbe 2
U Tin Ko Ko	NLD	Rangoon	Htantabin

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 30

U Tun Hlaing	NLD	Rangoon	Insein 1
U Sein Hla Oo	NLD	Rangoon	Insein 2
U Won (aka Min Thu Won)	NLD	Rangoon	Kamaryut
U Ba Swe (aka Myaung Mya Ba Swe)	NLD	Rangoon	Kawhmu
U Kyaw Thwin	NLD	Rangoon	Kayan 1
U Tin Maung Win	NLD	Rangoon	Kayan 2
U Hla Tun	NLD	Rangoon	Kemmendine
U Yu Gan	NLD	Rangoon	Kunchangon
U Tin Soe	NLD	Rangoon	Kyauktada
Dr. Than Nyein	NLD	Rangoon	Kyauktan 1
U Soe Nyunt	NLD	Rangoon	Kyauktan 2
U Ne Oo	NLD	Rangoon	Lanmadaw
U Kyi Myint	NLD	Rangoon	Latha
U Aung Shwe	NLD	Rangoon	Mayangone 1
Dr. May Win Myint	NLD	Rangoon	Mayangone 2
Dr. Aung Khin Sint	NLD	Rangoon	Mingala Taung Nyunt 1
Dr. Than Aung	NLD	Rangoon	Mingala Taung Nyunt 2
U Kyi Win	NLD	Rangoon	Mingaladon 1
U Tin Tun Maung	NLD	Rangoon	Mingaladon 2
Dr. Than Win	NLD	Rangoon	North Okkalapa 1
U Kyaw Nyunt	NLD	Rangoon	North Okkalapa 2
U Maung Maung Aung	GOSDA	Rangoon	Pabedan
U Naing Naing	NLD	Rangoon	Pazundaung
U Khin Maung Swe	NLD	Rangoon	Sanchaung
Daw San San	NLD	Rangoon	SeikKan
Dr. Sein Win	NLD	Rangoon	Seikkyi- Khanaungdo
U Sein Lwin	NLD	Rangoon	Shwepyitha
U Soe Myint (aka Thakin Soe Myint)	NLD	Rangoon	South Okkalapa 1
U Khin Maung Kyaw	NLD	Rangoon	South Okkalapa 2
U Hla Tun	NLD	Rangoon	Taikkyi 1
Daw San May (aka Shweku May Hnin)	NLD	Rangoon	Taikkyi 2
U Hla Thein	NLD	Rangoon	Tamwe 1
U Thein Myint	NLD	Rangoon	Tamwe 2
Dr. Win Naing	NLD	Rangoon	Tanyin 1
U Than Win	NLD	Rangoon	Tanyin 2

General

U Maung Maung Latt (aka Dr. Hlaing Ni)	NLD	Rangoon	Tharkayta 1
U Ohn Myint	NLD	Rangoon	Tharkayta 2
U Thein Nyunt	NLD	Rangoon	Thingangyun 1
U Myint Thein	NLD	Rangoon	Thingangyun 2
U Lwin (aka Col. Maung Lwin (Rtd))	NLD	Rangoon	Thongwa 1
U Kyaw Myint	NLD	Rangoon	Thongwa 2
U Tha Saing	NLD	Rangoon	Twante 1
U Mya Hlaing	NLD	Rangoon	Twante 2
Daw Khin Aye Myint	NLD	Rangoon	Yankin
Dr. Zaw Win	NLD	Sagaing	Ayadaw 1
U Bala	NLD	Sagaing	Ayadaw 2
U Ba Nyein	NLD	Sagaing	Banmauk
U Han Tha Myint	NLD	Sagaing	Budalin 1
U Khin Maung Aye	NLD	Sagaing	Budalin 2
U Amt Kyi	NLD	Sagaing	Chaung-U
Daw Hse Hse	NLD	Sagaing	Hkamti
U Ohn Kyaing	NLD	Sagaing	Homalin 1
U Hla Thein	NLD	Sagaing	Homalin 2
U Kyaw Win	NLD	Sagaing	Htigyaing
U Saw Hlaing	NLD	Sagaing	Indaw
U Do Htaung	NLD	Sagaing	Kale 1
Dr. Thein Win	NLD	Sagaing	Kale 2
U Tin Maung	NLD	Sagaing	Kalewa
U Thein Pe	Ind.	Sagaing	Kantbalu 1
Dr. Myint Naing	NLD	Sagaing	Kantbalu 2
U Khin Maung Than	NLD	Sagaing	Kani 1
U Thant Zin	NLD	Sagaing	Kani 2
U Myint Kyi	NLD	Sagaing	Katha
U Thein San	NLD	Sagaing	Kawlin
U Khin Maung Thein	NLD	Sagaing	Khin U 1
U Thaung Myint	NLD	Sagaing	Khin U 2
U Kyee Maung	NLD	Sagaing	Kyunhla
U Khapo Kailon	NHRPP	Sagaing	Lahe
U Dwe Pawt	NHRPP	Sagaing	Leshi
U Tin Maung Win	NLD	Sagaing	Mawlaik

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 30

U Bo	NLD	Sagaing	Mingin
U Kyi Soe	NLD	Sagaing	Monywa 1
U Saw Aung	NLD	Sagaing	Monywa 2
U Win Shein	Ind.	Sagaing	Myaung 1
U Minn Thwin	NLD	Sagaing	Myaung 2
U Ba Ba	NLD	Sagaing	Myinmu 1
U Tin Ngwe	NLD	Sagaing	Myinmu 2
U Kyaw Maung	NUP	Sagaing	Nanyun
U Chit Khaing	NLD	Sagaing	Ngazun 1
U Cho Hlaing	NLD	Sagaing	Ngazun 2
U Than Sein	NLD	Sagaing	Pale 1
Dr. Tint Swe	NLD	Sagaing	Pale 2
U Aung Thauung	NLD	Sagaing	Phaungpyin
U Mya Aye	NLD	Sagaing	Pinlebu
Col. Thiha Thura Soe Thein (Rtd)	NLD	Sagaing	Sagaing 1
Dr. Khin Maung Swe	NLD	Sagaing	Sagaing 2
U Khin Maung Kyi	NLD	Sagaing	Salingyi 1
U Sein Yan	NLD	Sagaing	Salingyi 2
Dr. Aung Bo	NLD	Sagaing	Shwebo 1
U Than Tun	NLD	Sagaing	Shwebo 2
U Bo Maung	NLD	Sagaing	Tabayin 1
U Win Myint Aung	NLD	Sagaing	Tabayin 2
U Htaung Kho Htan	UNLD	Sagaing	Tamu
Lt. Col. Kyaw San (Rtd)	NLD	Sagaing	Taze 1
U Pe Than	NLD	Sagaing	Taze 2
U Tun Myaing	NLD	Sagaing	Wetlet 1
Daw Khin San Hlaing	NLD	Sagaing	Wetlet 2
Dr. Aung Khin	NLD	Sagaing	Wuntho
Dr. Htay Maung (aka U Than Aung Htay)	NLD	Sagaing	Ye-U 1
U Win Ko	NLD	Sagaing	Ye-U 2
U Bo Thauung	NLD	Sagaing	Yinmabin 1
U Tin Tun Aung	NLD	Sagaing	Yinmabin 2
U Khun Tun Lu	NUP	Shan	Hopang
U San Hla	UPNO	Shan	Hopong
U Sai Tun Lu	SNLD	Shan	Hsenwi

U Sein Win	UPNO	Shan	Hsi Hseng
U Khun Tun Oo	SNLD	Shan	Hsipaw 1
U Sai Aung Than	NLD	Shan	Hsipaw 2
U Myint Than	UDLD	Shan	Kalaw
U Tun Tin	SNLD	Shan	Kehsi
U Sai Lon Kyauk	NLD	Shan	Kengtung 1
U Sai Yi Tip	NLD	Shan	Kengtung 2
U Sai Leik	SNLD	Shan	Kunheng
U Yankyin Maw	SSKDP	Shan	Kunlong
U Khun Sai	NLD	Shan	Kutkai 1
U Ai Yi (aka U Hla Han)	TNLD	Shan	Kutkai 2
U Hla Pe (aka Sai Hpa)	SNLD	Shan	Kyaukme 1
Sai Hsaung Hsi (aka Nelson)	SNLD	Shan	Kyaukme 2
U Tha Tun Mya	SNLD	Shan	Laikha
U Sai Tun Aung	SNLD	Shan	Langhko
U Sai Myint Maung	NLD	Shan	Lashio 1
U Than Htay	NLD	Shan	Lashio 2
Dr. Hla Shein	NLD	Shan	Lawksawk
U Sai Tun Kyaw (aka Tun Kyaw)	SNLD	Shan	Loilem
U Chit Khin	NLD	Shan	Mabein
U Sai Ok (aka Sai Tin Aung)	SNLD	Shan	Maukmai
U Hsan Wonn (aka U Sai Phone Myint)	NLD	Shan	Monghsat
U Sai Win Pe	SNLD	Shan	Monghsu
U Sai Om	SNLD	Shan	Mongkai
U Sai Shan Lway	NLD	Shan	Mongkhat
Dr. Ohn Maung	NLD	Shan	Mongmit
U Khun Pwint	SNLD	Shan	Mongnai
U Sai Moe Kyi	SNLD	Shan	Mongpan
U Daniel Aung	LNDP	Shan	Mongping
U Sai New	NLD	Shan	Mongpyak
U Hla Din	SNLD	Shan	Mongrai
U Sai Kyaw Sein	SNLD	Shan	Mongton
U Sai Nong'Tip	NLD	Shan	Mongyang
U Sai Tun Aung	NLD	Shan	Mongyawng
U Sai Hla Pe	SNLD	Shan	Muse 1
U Sai Maung Lay	SNLD	Shan	Muse 2

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Table 30

U Sai Tha Aye	SNLD	Shan	Namhkam
U Tun Kyaw	TNLD	Shan	Namsan
U Sai Tin Win	SNLD	Shan	Namtsang
Daw May Phyo	NLD	Shan	Namtu
U Tun Aung (aka U Tun Tun Hein)	NLD	Shan	Nawngkhio
U Khun Marko Ban	DOKNU	Shan	Pekhoh
U Aung Than	NLD	Shan	Pindaya
U Maung Gyi	UPNO	Shan	Pinlaung 1
U Sao Tha Tint	SNLD	Shan	Pinlaung 2
U Sai Soon Hsaing	NLD	Shan	Tachilek
U Khun Gyi	SNLD	Shan	Tangyan 1
U Tun Hsa (aka U Sai Tun Win)	SNLD	Shan	Tangyan 2
U Kyaw Khin	NLD	Shan	Taunggyi 1
U Khun Pe Htwe	NLD	Shan	Taunggyi 2
Dr. U Hlaing	NLD	Shan	Yawngghwe 1
U Ohn Maung	NLD	Shan	Yawngghwe 2
U Aung Thein	UNDP	Shan	Ywangan
U Ohn Myint	NLD	Tenasserim	Bokepyin
U Hla Min	NLD	Tenasserim	Kawthaung
U Khin Maung Oo	NLD	Tenasserim	Kyunsu
U Hla Pe	NLD	Tenasserim	Launglon 1
U Chain Hin	NLD	Tenasserim	Launglon 2
U Kyaw Shein	NLD	Tenasserim	Mergui 1
U Nyan Aye	NLD	Tenasserim	Mergui 2
U Kyi Shwe	NLD	Tenasserim	Palaw
U Soe Nyunt	NLD	Tenasserim	Tavoy 1
U Myo Aung	NLD	Tenasserim	Tavoy 2
U Win Oo	NLD	Tenasserim	Tenasserim
U Tin Myint	NLD	Tenasserim	Thayetchaung
U Toe Po	NLD	Tenasserim	Yebyu

To Stand And Be Counted

Table 30

U Sai Tha Aye	SNLD	Shan	Namhkam
U Tun Kyaw	TNLD	Shan	Namsan
U Sai Tin Win	SNLD	Shan	Namtsang
Daw May Phyo	NLD	Shan	Namtu
U Tun Aung (aka U Tun Tun Hein)	NLD	Shan	Nawngkhio
U Khun Marko Ban	DOKNU	Shan	Pekhoh
U Aung Than	NLD	Shan	Pindaya
U Maung Gyi	UPNO	Shan	Pinlaung 1
U Sao Tha Tint	SNLD	Shan	Pinlaung 2
U Sai Soon Hsaing	NLD	Shan	Tachilek
U Khun Gyi	SNLD	Shan	Tangyan 1
U Tun Hsa (aka U Sai Tun Win)	SNLD	Shan	Tangyan 2
U Kyaw Khin	NLD	Shan	Taunggyi 1
U Khun Pe Htwe	NLD	Shan	Taunggyi 2
Dr. U Hlaing	NLD	Shan	Yawngghwe 1
U Ohn Maung	NLD	Shan	Yawngghwe 2
U Aung Thein	UNDP	Shan	Ywangan
U Ohn Myint	NLD	Tenasserim	Bokepyin
U Hla Min	NLD	Tenasserim	Kawthaung
U Khin Maung Oo	NLD	Tenasserim	Kyunsu
U Hla Pe	NLD	Tenasserim	Launglon 1
U Chain Hin	NLD	Tenasserim	Launglon 2
U Kyaw Shein	NLD	Tenasserim	Mergui 1
U Nyan Aye	NLD	Tenasserim	Mergui 2
U Kyi Shwe	NLD	Tenasserim	Palaw
U Soe Nyunt	NLD	Tenasserim	Tavoy 1
U Myo Aung	NLD	Tenasserim	Tavoy 2
U Win Oo	NLD	Tenasserim	Tenasserim
U Tin Myint	NLD	Tenasserim	Thayetchaung
U Toe Po	NLD	Tenasserim	Yebyu

Appendix I

National League for Democracy
97/B West Shwegondine Street
Bahan Township, Rangoon

No. 104/See (Nyein)/97
Date: 7 August, 1997

General Than Shwe
Chairman
State Law and Order Restoration Council
Union of Burma

Subject: Cases relating to illegal detention of NLD members and various other forms of repression against party branches

1. The National League for Democracy is a legally-registered political party in accordance not only with Declarations, directives, law and orders issued by the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) mentioned below but also with official registration with the Multi-party Election Commission.
2. The following are the Declarations, directives, law and orders:
 - i) The Election Commission was legitimately founded by the SLORC in accordance with Law no. 1/88 promulgated on 12 December 1988, which is known as the "Multi-party Election Commission Law."
 - ii) Paragraph 3 of the Declaration no. 1/88 of the SLORC issued on September 18, 1988 states that "Any individuals or groups that will accept and practice genuine democracy may start forming political parties from now on in order that they will be ready for the time the general election is scheduled to be organised". The NLD was formed with an aim to practice and engage in democratic activities.
 - iii) The formation of the NLD is consistent with the contents of Section (a) and (b) Chapter 1, and Section (c) and (d), Chapter 2 of the Law no. 4/88 of the Political Parties Registration Law passed by the SLORC on September 27, 1988. The party has abided by these deliberations and we would like to point out that the NLD did not register with the Election Commission as a social organisation.
 - iv) Furthermore, the NLD is a legal political party in accordance with Section 2 (b), Chapter 1, and Section 4 (c), Chapter 2 of the Law no. 6/88 issued by the SLORC on 30 September, 1988 which is known as the Association Act.
 - v) The NLD has not violated any of the contents of Section 5 (a), (b), (c) and (d) under the Chapter 3 of the same law.

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3. As the aims, objectives, constitution and policies are consistent with the above-mentioned laws and orders, the NLD was allowed to register as a political party and not as a social welfare organisation by the Election Commission. Being a legal political party, the party must carry out political tasks as well as those concerning the affairs of the state.

4. A. Having been recognised as a legal political party as mentioned above, the party published and sent copies of its interim constitution and draft policy papers to the Election Commission in October 1988. In line with these and following the principles of democratic practices, the party has engaged in activities such as organising and recruiting new members. The party has fully exercised the principles of democracy. Moreover, the party representatives to the National Convention explained in detail to the Convention party policies and practices.

B. According to SLORC's Declaration 1/88, it would carry out the following as first and primary tasks:

- i). The restoration of law and order, and peace and tranquillity,
- ii) Ensuring smooth and secure transportation services,
- iii) To try their best to make peoples' life easier and promote the advancement of and success of the private and co-operative sectors of the economy,
- iv). To hold multi-party general elections after having completed the above-mentioned tasks.

The NLD understood that the SLORC held an election on 27 May 1990 having fully completed the first three primary tasks.

5. The SLORC issued Law no. 14/89 which is known as the Phyithu Hluttaw Election Law or the Election Law on 31 March 1989 and the elections were organised in accordance with this law. The NLD has noted seriously deliberations such as "Hluttaw means Phyithu Hluttaw," in Section 2 (a) of Chapter 1 and "The Hluttaw shall be formed with the Hluttaw representatives who have been elected in accordance with this law from Hluttaw Constituencies", in Section 3 of Chapter 2 which concerned with "Forming the Hluttaw".

6. A. The NLD contested in the election and because of the overwhelming support of the people, the party won 82% of the parliamentary seats, meaning they were the victorious party in the election. The election was recognised as "free and fair" in Burma as well as with the international community. The SLORC and the Commission also stated this.

B. The NLD won 392 seats; this has never happened in Burma's modern history. The names of those who won in the election were officially announced in the state gazette and for this reason the elected representatives of the NLD have become the official Members of Parliament.

7. As stipulated in Section 2 and 3 of the Law no. 14/89 (Election Law) and as it was a free and fair election, the SLORC that organised the elections must honour its results. The NLD

therefore would like to contend that continued refusal of these results are inappropriate and this would remain an irremovable stain in the history of Burma.

8. The Sections 2 (a) and 3 of the Election Law clearly states "Hluttaw means Pyithu Hluttaw" and "The Hluttaw shall be formed with the Hluttaw representatives." This means that the Parliament must be convened after recognising the results of the election. Instead of convening the Parliament, the SLORC organised the National Convention.

9. The SLORC issued Declaration 1/90 on 27 July 1990. Later on December 9, 1990 the authorities summoned the officials of the NLD, using Penal Code Section 160, and forced them to agree to follow the Declaration 1/90. The act of summoning NLD officials and forced signing of this nature are entirely inappropriate and can be taken as an extreme abuse of power.

10. A. Section 12 of this Declaration states that "the Hluttaw shall be formed with the Hluttaw representatives who have been elected in accordance with this law from Hluttaw Constituencies." Despite the fact that the SLORC had declared that it would convene the Parliament in accordance with this law, it has failed to accomplish this. The NLD would like to remind the state authorities that this is an inappropriate act.

B. Section 20 of the same law also mentions that "those who have been elected by the people have the duty to draw up a democratic constitution for the future of Burma." However, the elected representatives have not been allowed to organise the Parliament session. Moreover, the percentage of the elected Members of Parliament allowed to participate in the National Convention was 15.24% of all those elected to the Hluttaw.

11. The SLORC issued Declaration 13/92 on 2 October 1992 and formed the National Convention Convening Commission (NCCC). On 5 November 1992, the authorities issued Declaration 14/92 which would pave the way for the convening of the National Convention (NC) on 9 January 1993. Section 4 of the Declaration 13/92 clearly states that "The National Convention must be organised, aimed at setting out of guidelines for a durable state constitution."

12. The NLD participated in the National Convention which was organised and supervised on 9 January 1993 by the NCCC. In the Declarations of the Commission, it stated that the NC would work for the emergence of a multi-party democratic system and achievement of freedom, liberty and equality in the country. This was the promise that the authorities made to the people of Burma; that they would work towards establishing a genuine democracy.

13. Based on this promise and bearing in mind the seven principles of the party, the NLD attended the National Convention in order to carry out a national task in a dignified manner. However, in reality the NLD discovered the following problems with the Convention.

- i) The NCCC did not consult with any elected Members of Parliament on setting out objectives, rules, procedures and regulations in both pre-Convention meetings and in the Convention.

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- ii) The ratio of the participation of elected Members of Parliament in the Convention was a mere 15.24 % of all NC representatives and therefore they would always be a minority in the Convention.
- iii) There was no freedom in the submission of papers to the Convention. This could be done only after careful censorship by the authorities.
- iv) The delegates were not allowed to discuss among themselves or assess on the submission of papers from the delegates. They had no right to choose what is right and what is wrong.
- v) Majority of the suggestions and papers submitted by the delegates were ignored.
- vi) In many cases, details were discussed in addition to the guidelines.
- vii) Members of the rotating presidium had to analyse and present the papers and support them.
- viii) Decisions were taken on some topics that had not been discussed thoroughly.
- ix) There was no timetable or deadline to finish the process as in drafting the 1947 and 1974 constitutions.

14. For these reasons, the NLD declared on 28 November 1995 that it would discontinue participation in the Convention and wait for a time until a dialogue had successfully been held. Furthermore, the party declared that if the Convention were to continue, the party objectives of "national reconciliation", "emergence of a genuine democracy" and emergence of a state constitution that the people of Burma would accept would not be met. We therefore informed the authorities that the only way to realise the aims of the party is through a meaningful dialogue.

15. If we analyse the situation, we will find the following;

- i) The NLD has been recognised as a political party not as a social welfare organisation. This fact is clearly evident in the activities of the party because we were allowed to register with the Election Commission in the first place.
- ii) As the NLD is a legal political party, the establishment of offices and branches at all levels of village, township, states and divisions and recruiting new members have been carried out in accordance with the principles of democracy.
- iii) The NLD was qualified to participate in the 1990 election organised by the SLORC because we abide by the contents and bylaws of the Political Parties Registration Act.
- iv) The NLD has practiced the principles of democracy as outlined in the party's interim constitution and draft policies.
- v) The people of Burma overwhelmingly voted for the NLD which was a major indication

that the people supported the Election Declaration of the party.

vi) The NLD has carried out national duties that are beneficial to the people in order to be consistent with its name "National League for Democracy".

vii) In other words, the NLD has been given a mandate by the people to carry out important national tasks.

16. Given the history of the party, it is evident that the NLD has followed the principles of democracy. Furthermore, the SLORC has promised that they have an objective to build Burma into a democratic country. We therefore would like to point out that both parties have the same aim, and believe that we are not far from entering a dialogue.

17. As stated in Section 1 (a) of Declaration 1/88 - "the restoration of law and order, and peace and tranquillity" - the words and deeds of the SLORC must be in unity and consistent with the law. In other words, the actions of authorities at all levels must be carried out within the framework of existing laws and orders.

18. The NLD therefore has noted with great concern that the inconsistencies and the unlawful actions of authorities carried out on party members, its branches and leadership have gone beyond the existing laws and orders.

19. The following are the prime examples of this:

A

i) The Election Commission clearly stated in Declaration no. 245 issued on 22 March 1989 that "These political parties registered with the Commission so far were not formed by the Commission; they were formed by individuals and groups with their own free will after drawing up party constitutions, aims and objectives, working programmes and selecting executives. This Declaration clarifies the fact that all legal political parties have the right to freely engage in their activities carried out within the law and in line with democratic principles.

ii) In accordance with rules and regulations of a political party, the party must have the right to freely recruit new members and assign and withhold tasks regarding party duties.

iii) This is the most fundamental of all that is concerned with a political party.

iv) The authorities however have prevented the NLD from practicing intra-party democratic principles.

B. The SLORC confiscated almost all official records and papers from the party headquarters in October 1991 and have not returned any of those to the party since.

C

i) Shortly after the election, the authorities forced several NLD Members of Parliament

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to resign from the Hluttaw through set-ups such as alleged criminal charges, common political offences, alleged ethical misconduct and irregularity in campaign spending.

ii) The NLD has noted with grave concern that the Election Commission was not empowered to interfere in the cases of alleged irregularities regarding campaign spending.

iii) Nevertheless, the Commission took action against the NLD's elected members of the Hluttaw under various charges and annulled their elections, which is not consistent with existing laws and orders.

D.

i) The SLORC promulgated law no. 10/91 on 10 July 1991 amending the Election Law. Section 2 of this amendment proclaims "This law shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from 31 May, 1989, the date on which Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law was enacted." The issuance of this law was retrospective and entirely improper on the part of the SLORC.

ii) Section 3 of this amended law states "The following shall be inserted as Sub-Sections 0) and (k) in Section 11 of the Election Law." These are supplementary amendments which effectively dismiss NLD elected representatives from Parliament.

iii) The NLD has again noted with deep concern that the power to alter or amend laws in retrospective ways was not promulgated in the original law no. 14/89.

E. Furthermore, the SLORC issued law no. 4/91 on the same day promulgating seven offences relating to the restoration of law and order and 20 offences in relation to ethical misconduct. In connection with these retrospective proclamations many more NLD Members of Parliament have been dismissed from the Hluttaw.

F. On 9 October 1996, about 200 hooligans carrying chains, bricks, iron pikes etc., staged a deadly attack against the motorcade carrying U Tin Oo, U Kyi Maung and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi while on their way to meet the people. In due respect of the law, the NLD filed a case with the authorities, however, no one has been punished to this day.

G. On 22 November 1996 U San Hla Baw, who is the elected representative from Patheingyi Constituency and chairman of the Mandalay Division Organising Committee (DOC) was robbed and beaten up by three henchmen on the train to Rangoon near Thazi Station. Although the party has filed a case with the authorities, they have not been able to apprehend the culprits.

H. The authorities beat, hit and kicked members and elected representatives while the party was holding a meeting in Kyaungone, Irrawaddy Division. Two Members of Parliament and several members of the Township Organising Committee (TOC) were detained and sentenced to various terms.

I. Eighteen officials of the Taungoo DOC in Pegu Division were forcibly conscripted as

Appendices

porters. Four officials - TOC vice-chairmen U Saw Htun New and U Min Thu, U Maung Maung San from Oaktwin TOC and U Ko Lay from Yeitashae TOC - died in frontline areas.

J. The authorities have used the following methods to force NLD members and Members of Parliament to resign from the party:

- i) NLD Members of Parliament who have mortgaged their homes to borrow money from the state bank have been forced to resign,
- ii) The authorities have threatened that they will de-register and confiscate houses and lands from Members of Parliament if they do not resign from Parliament,
- iii) The authorities have threatened to block all opportunities and rights of family members of Hluttaw members,
- iv) In many townships the authorities force TOC members to sign resignation papers which the authorities have prepared,
- v) The SLORC has placed many forms of restrictions on NLD members and their families by blocking promotions, sacking members, blocking right to have medical treatment, to attend schools, to join religious orders or to perform religious rites, and also obstruct renting vehicles for funeral services and religious processions.
- vi) NLD members who are farmers are forced to resign from the party. This is organised through agricultural loans. The farmers are either denied loans or forced to repay the loans shortly after the money is lent to them.

K. The SLORC has imposed an unofficial ban on the sale of train and airline tickets including those of private airlines to NLD members and their families.

L. NLD members have to seek permission to travel from their township LORC despite the fact that they have not committed any crime.

M. Moreover, NLD members and officials have to sign papers from time to time not to violate unofficial and unlawful bans imposed on them. The SLORC also posts police and other security personnel in front of the houses of NLD leaders and executives as if they were hardened criminals. The leaders also have to sign papers acknowledging the unofficial restrictions.

N. NLD members are punished under Section 5 (j) of the 1950 Emergency Provision Act if they refuse to be drafted for forced labour.

O. NLD officials are threatened for failing to attend meetings organised by the authorities because they have been out of town.

P. The SLORC has either withdrawn or refused to renew the licenses of NLD members who are medical doctors and the licenses of lawyers have been withdrawn.

To Stand And Be Counted

Q. The authorities have obstructed the sales of properties and lands owned by NLD members by threatening potential buyers.

R. The authorities have prevented people from purchasing from shops owned by NLD members by various means of obstruction.

S. The authorities have refused to allow the NLD to repaint their fading party signs or to post new signs.

T. The authorities have restricted merit making ceremonies and functions such as offering alms to the monks and praying for the deceased leaders on Martyrs' Day, which is a deeply rooted custom in the country.

U. The SLORC has obstructed NLD functions organised on 27 May, 1996/97 which is the anniversary of 1990 election and on 27 September which is the day the NLD was founded. These functions are the routines of a legal political party and are organised in a very peaceful way.

V. The SLORC has refused to issue the party the license to publish papers, books and other materials.

W. The SLORC has refused to renew the license to operate NLD's photocopying/duplicating machine.

20. Judging from the above-mentioned examples, the SLORC has treated the NLD, which is a legal political party, as if it were a criminal organisation although it has not committed any crimes. The NLD feels and understands that all the restrictions are being imposed upon its members without the due process of law. There is no end to the forms of set-ups, repression, obstructions, restrictions and detentions carried out by the authorities.

21. The blocking of roads, restrictions and all forms of repression will not lead to any resolution of problems in the country. In other words, continued hatred, antagonism and holding grudges against each other will hinder our efforts to overcome the problems. We believe that these problems will become bigger with time. The NLD would like to remind the authorities that we are all fellow compatriots.

22. The NLD believes that the only way to solve the problems is through a peaceful political dialogue and to bring about national reconciliation. Only then will the aim of the non-disintegration of the Union be realised.

23. At this juncture, the NLD would like to remind the SLORC of the speeches of the SLORC chairman, which the party noted with hope:

- i) With regard to the question of national reconciliation, at the 50th Anniversary of the founding of Burmese army on 27 March 1995, the chairman of the SLORC in his capacity as the chief of the army said, "All above-ground political forces are part of our (Tamadaw's) task to national reconciliation."

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ii) In the speech delivered at the Military Academy by the SLORC chairman on 7 April 1996 with regard to beliefs and objectives of the army, he said, "Democracy will be practiced in the future Burma and the Tatmadaw will be faced with a myriad of political parties and ideologies. Then the beliefs, aims and objectives of the Tatmadaw will have to be identical to those of the people."

24. There have been many examples of success the world over in solving the problems within a country and between and among nations through peaceful face-to-face dialogues. In line with the saying "if there is will, there is a way", we believe that the SLORC and the NLD have the same desire and will to develop Burma into a democracy. Democratic rights will then fully flourish and our country will prosper.

25. In today's Burma the people are facing a crisis relating to both political and economic developments and it is time for all of us to overcome this crisis with unity and strength of the whole nation. It is time for all parties who are responsible for this task to work hand in hand with each other.

26. Should these responsible organisations continue to hold grudges and treat each other as enemies they will not be able to carry out the development of the country in a united and energetic manner. The objective of "national reconciliation" will not be realised and the development of the country will be greatly delayed.

27. Bearing in mind the true desire of the party to develop the country in social, economic and political spheres, the NLD would like all organisations that are responsible for national tasks to be united. We believe that we will all gain enormously if all of us who have distrust, suspicion, grudge and different opinions sit down and find solutions peacefully to the problems of our country. "The dialogue" is what the whole country wishes at all times to take place.

28. The SLORC assumed state power and is ruling the country using this power. The NLD is a political party that won the election through the overwhelming support of the people. In other words, the people of Burma have given the NLD the mandate to manage the affairs of the State on their behalf. Being the organisations that are responsible to carry out national tasks dutifully, we must sit down and look for solutions in order to find ways and means for the achievement of national unity and democracy in the country.

29. Bearing in mind the principles of "national reconciliation and unity without animosity" and realising that the only way to solve all problems of Burma is through a peaceful political dialogue, the NLD therefore has written letters to the SLORC urging them to enter a dialogue with all parties responsible for national tasks.

Chairman
National League for Democracy

Appendix II

National League for Democracy
97/B West Shwegondine Street
Bahan Township, Rangoon

No. 178/See (Kauk)/ 97
Date: 26 December 1997

Subject: Illegal, restrictive and repressive measures placed on the National League for Democracy (NLD).

1. This document was prepared by the Central Executive Committee of the NLD.
2. It was intended that the matters in this document be discussed with the Multi-Party Democracy Election Commission.
3. Notice of this was given to the Commission on 1 December 1997, but to date there has been no response.
4. This is circulated to all NLD Organising Committees and branches.

Signed,
Chairman.
Central Executive Committee

Cases relating to numerous illegal, repressive and restrictive measures repeatedly mounted against the National League for Democracy, a legal political party registered in accordance with the provisions of the Political Parties' Registration Act

1. The Tatmadaw assumed state power on 18 September 1988 and formed a governing body which they termed the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). According to the SLORC's Declaration 1/88 issued on 18 September 1988, it would carry out the following as primary tasks:
 - a) The restoration of law and order, and peace and tranquillity,
 - b) Ensuring smooth and secure transportation services,
 - c) To try their best to make peoples' life easier and promote the advancement of and success of the private and co-operative sectors of the economy,
 - d) To hold multi-party general elections after having completed the above-mentioned tasks.
2. On 21 September 1988, the Multi-party Democratic General Election Law (Law 1/88) was promulgated. Article 2, Chapter 2 of this law states "the Election Commission

referred to in paragraph 2 of the SLORC's Declaration 1/88 issued on 18 September 1988 has been given the power to continue its mandate". According to this, the mandate of the Election Commission formed by the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) was extended to continue its duties. The NLD particularly remembers the promises then made by the SLORC that the members of the Commission were old, that they had no ambition whatsoever and that they would carry out their duties rightly.

3. In accordance with the deliberations of the Political Parties' Registration Act no. 4/88 promulgated on 27 September 1998, the National League for Democracy was registered as a political party, *not as a social welfare association*, with the Multi-Party Elections Commission on the same day. Article 2 (a) of the Chapter 1 of this law defines a political party as "one which accepts and practices genuine democratic principles". In relation with the provision we have taken special note of Article 2 (b), Chapter 1 of the SLORC's law no. 6/88, which is concerned with establishing organisations, and which defines a political party as "an organisation which accepts and practices a political ideology, and organises its activities based on that ideology in one way or another." This certifies the fact that the law allows political parties to engage in political activities in one way or another.
4. Political parties have their own flag, signs, seals and offices for their own identification. They have the legal right to correspondence, printing and publishing, organising meetings, establishing relevant committees and campaigning. They also have the right to form branches, fly party flags and post signs. The branches of the political party equally have the right to engage in activities such as organising, meeting, gathering and campaigning.
5. The Political Parties' Registration Act does not forbid activities such as organising, posting party signs, holding meetings, establishing branches and campaigning. Similarly, it does not stipulate political parties should take down party signs, abolish party branches, close party offices or not organise intra-party meetings.
6. Likewise, the Associations Act does not deny political parties these rights. It even categorically states that they can perform these activities. The Election Commission announced in their Declaration no. 245 issued on 22 March 1989 that it would not in any way interfere with the internal affairs of the parties. Paragraph 3 of this Declaration states "political parties that have been registered were not formed by the Commission but were established in their own free will by electing executives and appointing patrons, setting out objectives, rules and regulations and by drafting party constitutions. Paragraph 4 reads "the Commission has kept a record of all parties' constitutions, rules and regulations, objectives and activities, names of the chairmen and executives. In addition, the Commission has kept the records of the changes in the names of executives and party constitutions when informed by political parties."
7. In accordance with Multi-party General Election Commission Rules/ Regulations 1/ 89 dated 30 June 1989, the National League for Democracy participated in the General Election held on 27 May 1990.

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8. Out of 485 seats contested for the Pyithu Hluttaw, the NLD won 392 seats. That means it won 82% of the seats, which indicates that the NLD received overwhelming support from the people. The election was recognised as "free and fair" by the people and the international community. Both the Election Commission and the SLORC also acknowledged that it was certainly so. Furthermore, the names of the *elected representatives* were officially announced and recognised that they had been elected to the national assembly.
9. Article 2, sub-section (a) of the Election Law states "Hluttaw means Pyithu Hluttaw." Article 3 of the Election Law provides that the Hluttaw shall be constituted with the representatives elected from the constituencies in accordance with this law." As these provisions are clearly stated in the Election Law, it must be understood that the convening of Parliament must be commenced after recognising the results of the election. In accordance with the statement "Hluttaw means Pyithu Hluttaw," the Parliament session convened must clearly be a national assembly not a constituent assembly. The Pyithu Hluttaw constituted by the people's representatives is given the mandate to make laws, govern and manage the affairs of the country.
10. On 27 July 1990, the SLORC issued Declaration no. 1/90. Article 12 of this Declaration stipulates "the Hluttaw shall be constituted with the representatives elected from the constituencies in accordance with Article 3 of the Election Law. The SLORC will take measures for summoning the Hluttaw in accordance with this provision."
11. In the 97th press conference SLORC made it clear that it will carry out its duties in accordance with the laws, orders, and notifications they have issued. In the 102nd press conference the SLORC promised "We cannot specify a definite time when the Hluttaw will be convened, but we have no intention whatsoever of delaying it". For this reason, we would like you to convene the Pyithu Hluttaw immediately. Only when this is done, will it be in line with the SLORC's policy of restoring law and order. There has been no delay in the convening of the Hluttaw session in the experience of Burma as well as that of the international community. We therefore urge you to begin the Pyithu Hluttaw session without any further delay.
12. At the Co-ordination Meeting held on 6 April 1992 between the Election Commission and the chairman of State Divisions and Zones Sub-commissions, the chairman of the Election Commission clearly stated the following: "We have learnt that Election Tribunals are finishing the evaluations of complaints about the election. The first state of scrutinising the election expenses of all 2201 candidates has already been completed."
13. After five years since the election, the evaluations of the complaints about the election, as well as the examination of campaign spending, must have been completed by the Election Tribunals. The NLD therefore contends that it is grossly improper that the final report of the Election Commission has not been published until now. This should not have happened.
14. The actions of the Election Commission after the election appear to be in contradiction with the intra-party practices of the democratic principles. This is even detrimental to

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the nation's democratic process.

These actions are:

- a) the issuing of a retrospective order to the executives of the political parties on 28 August 1991 prohibiting them from enlarging their membership or increasing their branches with effect from 26 April 1991,
- b) the forcible abolition of NLD branches by the authorities in states, divisions, townships, wards and villages which have less than five members in the organising committee without informing the Central Executive Committee of the NLD,
- c) issuing directives that party members who have been convicted of alleged political crimes are to be expelled from the party,
- d) placing restrictions on the internal organisational and legal activities of the party,
- e) prohibiting the recruitment of new members,
- f) obstructing and forbidding party meetings,
- g) disallowing the establishment of party offices, posting of signs, and forcibly taking down party signs,
- h) obstruction and prevention of celebrations and commemorations on special occasions of the party,
- i) refusing permission to print and publish documents,
- j) forcing elected representatives to resign from the Parliament through various forms of coercion and intimidation,
- k) placing of travel restriction on the members of the party with no criminal record or intent to commit crimes, allowing them to travel only with permission from respective township authorities and arresting their family members when NLD officials break the illegal ban on travel,
- l) disrupting and blocking the means of livelihood of the families of party members,
- m) finding fault with the political, social and economic life of family members and threatening to prosecute them,
- n) obstructing and restricting family members in their travels for the advancement of their social, political, health, religious, and educational matters,
- o) forcing members to sign resignation forms prepared by the authorities,
- p) prohibiting the sales of tickets for travel by air, rail or bus to party members,

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- q) forcing people in some states who have rented their buildings to the NLD to sign statements acknowledging that they know that any action taken against the party would incriminate them as well,
 - r) forcing the owners of party office space in some townships to sign papers of acknowledgement that they too would be charged if the party was indicted under any law,
 - s) forcing owners of party offices in some states to annul the lease of houses as offices stating that owners would also be charged if appropriate legal action was taken against the party under existing laws,
 - t) sending SLORC representatives to party meetings in some states and asking them to report back to the authorities,
 - u) taking photographs, fingerprints and biographies of party members and forcing them to sign papers under the 1961 Restriction and Bond Act implying that members are criminals, whereas in reality the Election Commission and the authorities have not been invested with any powers by law to act in this manner.
15. Such powers were not mandated to anyone in either the SLORC's Political Parties Registration Act or the Multi-Party Election Law. Therefore, all directives, instructions and orders which were issued not in accordance with existing laws are illegitimate. These inconsistent orders were issued by the authorities to oppress, subjugate, obstruct and restrict the NLD only after it had won the election by an overwhelming majority.
16. Shortly after the elections, in order to nullify the status of the elected peoples representatives of the NLD, the authorities acted against them in matters relating to elections expenses, alleged disturbance of peace and security and personal attacks. The Election Law enacted by the SLORC does not empower the Election Commission to act beyond the powers enumerated in the law.
17. At about one o'clock on 12 December 1991, the Chairman and General Secretary of the NLD met with the Election Commission. The Commission told the party leaders that it had been given all powers to tackle matters of all political parties by the SLORC. The chairman of the Commission reaffirmed that it was the official statement of the Commission.

Approximately two o'clock on 9 October 1996, the NLD delegation comprising its chairman and two other executives met members of the Commission at their office. In the meeting, Saya Chel, Chairman of the Election Commission said, "Our Election Commission has to oversee the activities of all political parties. We will work honestly and quickly. We will not let our reputation be tarnished." NLD chairman U Aung Shwe replied, "The NLD is the only political party in Burma which obtained a mandate from the people and we have to act accordingly. We cannot allow any stigma to be cast on our reputation. When the Commission was first formed it was declared that its members were old and had no ambition whatsoever. Hence their reputation was good.

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Because our NLD is registered with such reputable personalities we also have dignity and integrity."

18. The NLD therefore has absolute faith in the Commission that it will act honestly and with integrity in all matters pertaining to political parties.
19. Being a legally constituted political party it has been performing its politically duties, organising, and establishing branches in accordance with its status. Every political party must be in touch with the people, understanding their needs and earning their trust. Therefore, if this contact with the people is restricted or prevented it is tantamount to denying the people their right to political freedom.
20. The NLD has carried out its duties and activities consistent with the status and rights of a legal political party. Party functions and organising activities of a political party are a way of building mutual relations and trust with the people; the obstruction of the freedom to engage in these tasks means that the political freedom of the people are also obstructed.
21. Mindful of these problems, the NLD chairman and two other executive members told the Secretary 1 of the SLORC in a meeting on 17 July 1997 that the NLD was not heading towards confrontation with the government as it claimed, and that it had a deep concern over the fact that the situation might turn both parties into adversaries. NLD Executive U Than Tim said "The NLD has been severely suppressed even though it was recognised as a party which won a landslide victory in the election. I must tell you that it is the SLORC that is trying to bring about a confrontation." U Hla Pe, another member of the delegation said, "The grassroots members are being horribly suppressed; party signs are being torn down and members being detained".

The Secretary 1 assured the delegation that these problems would be solved and that the NLD must also mend its ways. The promise has not been fulfilled. Instead, not only the authorities at all levels but other social groups such as the Fire Brigade, Red Cross, People's Power Force and the Union Solidarity and Development Association have interfered and disrupted the activities of the party. It is entirely improper that the authorities and these groups have abused the power which was supposedly vested in the Commission.

22. The following are some of the instances of illegal restriction, intimidation and unjust acts that have been placed on the NLD at the different levels of states, divisions, townships, wards and villages.
 - a) At 5:30 p.m. on 27 September 1996 the 8th anniversary of the founding of the NLD, an officer from the Bahan LORC came to the party headquarters of Rangoon Division office. He forced the owner of the office, U Tun Kyaing, to close the building because the meeting held in the afternoon had violated a ban on gathering of large numbers of people and that the owner must therefore lock the doors of the building. U Tun Kyaing had to comply with the demand and locked the doors of the office. At 11:30pm a tactical commander and three captains arrived at the building and asked the landlord

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to take down the NLD signs. U Tim Kyaing had to dismantle the sign with the help of officials who had accompanied the commander. The SLORC military officers then posted a sign in front of the office which read "No More NLD Office Here".

- b) On 9 November 1996 a group of armed hooligans staged a deadly attack against the party's two Vice-Chairmen U Tin Oo and U Kyi Maung, and General Secretary Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. The attack was carried out in the presence of the security personnel as if Burma was a lawless and anarchic country. In respect of the prevailing laws, U Tin Oo reported the incident to the Bahan Police Station on 11 November 1996. No action, however, has been taken against the culprits. This is contrary to the SLORC's objective of restoring law and order.
- c) On 1 November 1996 U Win Sein, Minister for Railway Transportation delivered a speech at a ceremony held at the primary school to present applications for USDA membership from the Lei Pyin village in Enn Taw Township. In his speech, U Win Sein said, "We must get rid of Daw Suu Kyi. Do you understand what it means by "get it of." It means we will have to kill her." On 1 November 1996 U Win Sein shouted and called upon the villagers three times at the inauguration ceremony of the same organisation at Thein-in village, Katha Township, "have you got guts to kill Aung San Suu Kyi?" This suggests an irresponsible and lawless attitude of a leader of the country. His urgings to murder the General Secretary, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, is in contradiction with existing laws but so far no action has been taken against U Win Sein.

STATES AND DIVISIONS

1. Kachin State

NLD signs from all levels of Organising Committee offices and branches in Kachin State have been removed due to constant pressure, threats and intimidation by the authorities.

Myitkyina Township - NLD signs of both Kachin State NLD Organising Committee and Myitkyina Township were removed by the township LORC, with an announcement that "If the NLD do not remove the signs, we will remove them!"

Shwegu Township - The Commander of Infantry 56 based in Bamaw summoned five members of Shwegu Township Organising Committee (TOC) and told them to resign from the party. "You'll be in big trouble if you do not resign from the NLD. You are our prey. We are making noises because we don't want to waste our time hiding. You'll get only one chance to decide, not two. You must realise that the army is ruling the country. You must do what you are told to do. If you do not resign from the NLD, you and your family members will not be allowed to get medical treatment from hospital. Your children will not be allowed to go to school either." The five NLD members, therefore, had to sign the statements readily prepared by the Commander and resigned from the party.

The authorities have also obstructed travel plans of NLD members during anniversaries

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and celebrations organised by the NLD by detaining and placing restriction on the members, or confiscating ID cards of the members.

The chairman of the Waingmaw Township LORC ordered the removal of the township NLD sign declaring that he had been ordered to do it by people high up. Duwa Zaw Aung, elected NLD representative of Waingmaw Constituency, was forced to sign the paper acknowledging the removal of the party sign.

2. Kayah State

All NLD signs within Kayah State had been torn down due to constant pressure and intimidation.

U Saw U Reh, the elected representative of Pruso Township Constituency, chairman of the Kayah State and member of the Central Committee was sentenced to seven years imprisonment under Article 5 (j) of the Emergency Provisions Act, three years under the Unlawful Associations Act, and seven years under Article 17 of the 1962 Printers and Publishers Registration Act.

The authorities have abolished NLD Organising Committees at all levels within the Kayah State.

3. Karen State

All NLD signs with the exception of the one at the Karen State Organising Committee (SOC) office have been taken down.

U Kyin Thein, elected representative of Kya-in-Seitkyi Township Constituency and member of the Karen State Organising Committee was sentenced to seven years imprisonment under Article 5 0) of the Emergency Provision Act.

The authorities have either detained NLD members or barred them from travelling to participate NLD functions and anniversaries.

4. Chin State

All signs from various NLD offices had to be taken down due to constant pressure and intimidation.

5. Sagaing Division

Due to constant pressure and intimidation, all NLD signs from Ye-U, Pale, Khanti, Tamu, Htee-Kyaik Townships have been removed.

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All NLD signs of NLD Village Level Organising Committee offices have been taken down due to an order from Sagaing Township LORC.

NLD sign at Ywathagyi Village, Wetlet Township also had to be removed by the authorities at the order of the Commander of Sagaing Division.

The authorities have prevented NLD members from participating in annual party congresses and other functions by detaining the members or restricting their travel plans.

The authorities forced the elected NLD representative U Ba Nyein from Pinlebu Township to resign from the Parliament.

6. Tenasserim Division

The SLORC authorities sealed the township Organising Committee office and dismantled the NLD signs.

The NLD sign from Thayet Chaung Township had to be taken down because of constant pressure and intimidation towards elected the township NLD representative.

In Bokeyyin Township, the authorities took down the NLD sign after abolishing the TOC, declaring that the committee had less than five members.

U Hla Min, elected representative, head of the Tenasserim Division Organising Committee (DOC) and Central Committee member of the NLD was arrested and sentenced to seven years imprisonment under Article 5 (a) of the Emergency Provision Act.

Furthermore, the authorities have either detained NLD members or placed restrictions on their travel plans during the NLD celebrations, functions and anniversaries.

Another way of forcing NLD members to resign from the party in Kyunsu and Pulaw Townships was to make up stories telling NLD members "People are leaving NLD because they do not approve of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's violent means."

7. Pegu Division

In Pan Taung Township, the NLD members had to take down the party sign after the authorities claimed that the party had less than five members on the Organising Committee.

In Kyauk Taga Township, the authorities dismantled the party sign through the use of constant pressure and intimidation against the owner of the house where the sign was erected.

In Nyaunglebin Township, the NLD members had to take down the party sign due to constant pressure and intimidation from the authorities. The members are either detained

or their travel plans were also suppressed during the NLD celebrations, functions and anniversaries.

Many members of the Organising Committees of the NLD from Taungoo, Htantapin, Oaktwin, Waw, Yeitashay, Phyu Townships were forcibly conscripted as porters to carry military supply to the front line areas. Four members of the NLD including the vice-chairman of a TOC who were taken as porters died of fatigue, overwork and mistreatment.

Farmers from some villages in Thanapin Township complained to the SLORC about the sale of grassland for cattle in the township. Upon hearing this, the township and village LORC authorities immediately assumed that the NLD was behind all the idea. Subsequently, the chairman and joint-general of the TOC were arrested and sentenced to three years imprisonment each under Article 5 (b) of the Emergency Provision Act.

8. Magwe Division

The NLD sign of the Saw Township Organising Committee had to be taken down at the verbal order of the general secretary of the township LORC. U Kyaw Tint, elected representative for Saw Constituency was arrested and punished under the 1985 Video Act.

The authorities have either detained the elected representatives and officials of the NLD or upset their travel plans during the celebrations, anniversaries and meetings held at the NLD headquarters in Rangoon.

The authorities forcibly evicted U Aung Soe, an elected representative from Magwe 2 Constituency and a member of the Magwe Division Organising Committee, from a public housing complex. The NLD believes that the unjust act was carried out against U Aung Soe because he was elected to office under the banner of the NLD.

On 30 January 1997 the chairman of Aung Lan Township LORC held a meeting with about 30 farmers regarding their repayment of a state loan in kind. The LORC chairman slapped the faces of farmers Ko Tin Thein and Ma San Nwe for asking questions. The two who were hit in the face reported the case to the township NLD Organising Committee. The LORC chairman also asked the NLD chairman to mediate between himself and the two. The two farmers did not accept the mediation of the NLD chairman. However, the LORC chairman accused the NLD chairman of controlling the two farmers and arrested him and five others from the TOC, protesting over discussions of the NLD's Farmers Support Group on 12 January 1997. In the official order, six NLD members including U Nyunt Hlaing, who is the elected representative of the Magwe 1 Constituency, were each sentenced to five years imprisonment under Article 5 (b) of the Emergency Provision Act on 24 January 1997.

The chief organiser of the Myothit Township Youth Unity Organisation filed a case with the authorities over the burning of literature, papers and other office equipment belonging to Lanzin Youth Organisation under the BSPP during the 1988 uprising. After eight years, the chief organiser alleged that members of the NLD TOC destroyed these belongings as demonstrators during 1988, although he himself did not know who did it and how the

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materials were lost. The NLD TOC members are now facing a lawsuit under Penal Code Article 271/96. The NLD would like to contend that the case is grossly unjust.

In Min Hla, five NLD members gathered at a house of another member, and the township authorities detained all of them charging them with forming a gathering of more than 3 people. The Military Intelligence then threatened the six to resign from the party and the party members had to comply.

Also in Gangaw, NLD TOC members were forced by the authorities to resign from the party and they had to comply with the order due to constant pressure and intimidation.

9. Mandalay Division

The authorities did not allow the posting of NLD sign in Mandalay Southeast Township. The authorities have either detained the elected representatives and officials from the party or froze their travel plans during NLD functions, celebrations and anniversaries held at NLD headquarters in Rangoon. This act of unjust and illegal detention has been carried out with the exception of an NLD function held on 27 October 1997.

On 22 November 1996, U San Hla Baw, elected representative and chairman of Mandalay DOC came to Rangoon by train on an official-related trip. As the train began to depart from Thazi station, a group of henchmen robbed the NLD official in public of his belongings using an 8-inch knife. The thugs also hit U San Hla Baw in the head. Although the case was reported to the Special Railway Police Station, the authorities have not been able to bring the culprits to justice (despite the obvious fact they know who the culprits were).

10. Mon State

Due to constant pressure and intimidation to remove party signs, all party sign from all townships in Mon State with the exception of Kyaik Mayaw, Yei and Than Phyuzayat Townships had to be taken down.

The authorities have either detained NLD representatives and officials or restricted their travel plans during celebrations, functions and anniversaries organised at the headquarters in Rangoon.

All members of the Mudon TOC were arrested and given six months imprisonment each for alleged violation of the flag law.

The chairman of Moulmein TOC was arrested and given three years with hard labour under political offence and another three year sentence under Article 18/20 of the Printing Press Act.

11. Arakan State

State authorities forced the owner of the house which housed the Arakan State OC office to take down the NLD sign and the sign had to be dismantled.

In Yathae Taung, township authorities forced the NLD members to take down the sign. The reason given was that NLD had only four members remaining on the TOC.

In Myaypon, the NLD TOC had to dismantle the sign due to constant pressure and intimidation from the authorities.

Furthermore, the authorities have either detained elected NLD representatives and officials or restricted their travel plans during the NLD functions, celebrations and meetings organised at the NLD headquarters in Rangoon. In addition, the authorities forced the elected representative Maung Kwyin Aung to resign from the party by various means. The NLD has learnt that he and his family have been indicted under Penal Code Article 225 (b)/202 when he refused to comply with the pressure.

12. Shan State

About 15 people including the Ward LORC chairman destroyed the NLD party sign of the Northern Shan State Organising Committee (SOC) in Lashio by throwing stones at it and poking it with bamboo poles on the same day it was posted.

The party sign in Moemeik was also dismantled.

The Shan State LORC does not deny NLD members the right to organise and hold meetings.

The authorities have either detained elected representatives and officials or upset their travel plans during celebrations, party functions and anniversaries organised at the NLD headquarters.

The party sign at the SOC office had to be taken down due to tremendous pressure and intimidation placed on the owner of the house which NLD used as an office.

Elected representative from Hsipaw Township have been forced to resign from the Parliament.

13. Rangoon Division

The authorities did not allow the NLD Rangoon DOC to post its party sign at the office owned by the DOC itself.

In Dawpon, the authorities forcibly took down the party sign at the new TOC office shortly after it was posted.

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In Yankin, the NLD TOC had to take down the party sign because the authorities threatened and forced the owner of the house where the sign was posted to comply with the order.

In South Okkalapa, the NLD TOC had planned to move the office and the party sign to a new location. The authorities forcibly gathered signatures of those living near the new office saying that they could not accept that relocation of the NLD office. In this way, the authorities forcibly prevented the NLD from moving the office.

In Kamayut, township authorities summoned NLD officials to a meeting. Township NLD sent four of its TOC members to the meeting. The authorities assumed that the branch had less than five members and abolished the TOC.

On 18 July 1989, Thanlyin (Syrium) Township authorities sealed off the NLD TOC office and since then they have denied the right to the NLD to reopen the office or post the party sign there. Similarly, NLD offices in Twuntae, Thingungyun, Botahtaung, Kyimyindine, Panbetan, Dagon, Seikgyi-Kha Naungto Township have not been allowed to post party signs.

Dr. Than Aung, elected representative from Minga Taungnyunt 2 Constituency treated a dying patient from an ethical point of view. When the patient died of the disease he was suffering, the authorities charged Dr. Than Aung under Penal Code Article 304 (a) and sentenced him to four years imprisonment.

On 28 October 1997, NLD chairman, two vice-chairmen, the General Secretary and many other officials went to a meeting in Mayangone Township to participate in a ceremony to assign tasks to NLD youth there. The authorities forcibly prevented the NLD leaders and other officials from going into the youth office by using a large number of security forces carrying batons and shields. Furthermore, many members of the NLD were forced to get onto pre-arranged trucks and were dumped off in far-off areas such as Htan Tapan, Hlegu, Patamya Myothi, Pulae Myothit, and Mingalardon Townships.

The authorities also detained Dr. Than Nyein who is the elected representative and vice-chairman of Rangoon DOC, Daw San San, who is the elected representative of Seik Kan Constituency, Rangoon DOC member and elected representative Daw May Win Myint, Rangoon DOC and chairman of Thaketa TOC U Win Thaung, the owner of the house where the party was posted U Nyan Thaung, and NLD youth members Ko Khin Maung Myint and Ma Htay Htay Win.

Again on 5 November 1997, the authorities barred Daw Aung San Suu Kyi from leaving the house to participate in a ceremony to assign tasks to NLD youth in Tamwe Township. They also blocked other leaders of the NLD going into the compound of her house. At the same time, NLD members who had gathered at the township TOC office were loaded onto trucks and dumped near far-away Pantaing village by Rangoon-Nyaungdon highway and near Labour Camp (7) in Hlegu Township.

Also on 13 November 1997, the NLD planned to go to Hlaing Township on a similar trip.

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The authorities had laid a large number of barb wire and wooden planks on which iron spikes are nailed in order that tires of vehicle would be punctured if driven on the road in front of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's house. A great number of security forces and traffic police were also deployed in order to block the road. This was an illegal and unfair act of the authorities. Furthermore, the party chairman and vice-chairmen were not allowed into the house and instead they were treated rudely by the security forces.

14. Irrawaddy Division

The authorities abolished all NLD TOC in Kyonpyaw, Kayunggone, Thapaung, Kyankhin, Maubin, Nyaungdon, Bokale and Kyaiklat Townships by forcing members to resign and then declaring that the TOC had less than five members.

All NLD signs in Ingapu, Thapaung, Kyankhin, Ngathine Chaung, Kyonmangei, Ahphayauk, Phyapon and Maulamyine Gyun Townships and villages were forcibly taken down by the authorities despite the fact that the signs were posted with the permission of the Election Commission.

The Irrawaddy Division LORC also issued an order all NLD offices and branches denying the right of the party to organise and recruit new members.

The authorities have restricted the travel plans of all NLD TOC in the division. They told the NLD members to seek permission from them if they wished to travel out of their townships. However, the authorities have denied permission to NLD officials when sought. Furthermore, they detain NLD members during celebrations and meeting held at NLD headquarters in Rangoon in order that the party officials cannot participate in these functions.

The Election Commission unreasonably ordered the NLD to move the offices of Irrawaddy DOC, East Bassein and West TOCs with a deadline of 7 November 1997. At the same time authorities in the Division issued an order to the people in the area not to sell, buy or rent their houses without informing them.

The officials of Quarter LORC have forced the NLD members by various means to resign from the party. They told NLD members: "The NLD is collapsing and you'll never achieve democracy. Resign now from the party and we'll do anything to help you...."; "The NLD is facing a lot of problems and its members from various levels will be detained if something happens to the party in future. That's why we are asking you to resign now"; "If you do not resign, there will be some arrests and it would be inappropriate for us to see you taken away in hand-cuffs while we are holding office..."

The authorities in Ngathine Chaung issued an order to take down the party sign and it was forcibly dismantled.

The authorities forced farmers who were NLD members to repay the state loan shortly after it had been lent whereas non-NLD farmers retained their loans. If the farmers could not

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repay the loan, they had to resign from the party, and many farmers have resigned from the party in this way.

The authorities arrested and sentenced NLD members in Ahphyauk to one-month imprisonment for refusing to do forced labour.

U Min Swe, elected representative of Phyapon Constituency 2 and member of the Irrawaddy DOC, his son U Thein Swe, member of the TOC and in-charge of township NLD youth, were arrested under Article 22/23 of 1984 Private Teaching Tuition Act.

The Inspector General of Irrawaddy Division Department of Education had issued an official letter allowing U Min Swe and other private teachers licences to teach privately and to open private tuition schools. The licenses were issued only when the authorities at the Department of Education had inspected whether or not the applicants met the requirements under the Private Teaching Tuition Act. On the card issued for this purpose, it certified that U Min Swe was allowed to teach privately from June 1, 1996 to May 31, 1997, and the license for the private school was granted with permission during the 1996-97 academic year.

Despite the fact that the police lieutenant, township education inspector and two township LORC testified that U Min Swe had not been teaching, the authorities charged him under Article 22/23 of the Tuition Act and sentenced him to three years imprisonment. He was also ordered to pay a fine of 30,000 Kyat. U Thein Swe, U Min Swe's son, was also found guilty under Article 23 of the same law and given 3 years imprisonment. He also had to pay a fine of 30,000 Kyat. Both of them were to be sentenced to nine more months each if they could not afford to pay the fines in addition to three-year sentence each.

• Later the judge ordered that the father and son were to serve nine more months each because they could not afford to pay the fines. However, the Phyapon District judge told them that the court would sell their house even after they had served nine more months of their sentences. It is obvious that this unjust act has been committed against the two because the father and son are elected representative and official of the NLD respectively.

On February 15, 1997, Kyaungone TOC held an official meeting. While the meeting was being held, officers from the Military Intelligence Service (MIS), police and Township LORC came running up to the meeting. The MIS officers used abusive language against the NLD officials. They beat up one of the chairmen of the village OC. The officers hit and kicked elected representative Dr. Hla Win. It was barbaric. Furthermore, Dr. Hla Win, U Saw Lwin who is also a elected Member of Parliament and 4 other NLD officials were detained and each given two years sentence under Penal Code Article 505 (b).

The Department of Housing forcibly evicted U Nyunt Win who is the elected Member of Parliament from Yeikyi 2 Constituency and member of Irrawaddy DOC and his family from Pyitawtha Public Housing in Bassein on November 4, 1996. Paragraph 2 of the letter from the Department of Housing states that the Department is aware that U Nyunt Win is working as a representative of the NLD, having been elected to Kyikyi 1 Constituency. The letter stated that the department sent the eviction order as instructed on 25 October 1997 by

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the Irrawaddy Division LORC. The NLD believes that U Nyunt Win and his family were removed from the public housing complex because U Nyunt Win is an elected representative from the NLD. This eviction is grossly unjust.

Dr. Myo Nyunt, elected representative of Dadayae Constituency, was issued a temporary license under the number East Rangoon-R-893/Q-830 from on August 4, 1993 to produce, buy and sell medicines. Dr. Myo Nyunt had submitted an application to the Central Authority of Food and Medicines through a sub division in the township in accordance with the law. He paid a license fee of 10,000 Kyat for that. The license was issued after an inspection.

Dr. Myo Nyunt attended and participated in the discussions in the first training of drugs producers organised by the Central Authority of Food and Medicines which was held at the new building of the Department of Public Health on 22-23 February 1996. He took part in the meeting in his capacity as the producer of a tonic. However, the authorities arrested and sentenced Dr. Myo Nyunt to seven years imprisonment with hard labour under Article 19 (a) of the 1992 National Medicines Act. This unjust act was carried out only when the authorities learned that Dr. Myo Nyunt is an elected Member of Parliament of the NLD.

U Win Maung, the campaign agent of U Tin Aung from Wakema 1 Constituency, passed away on December 11, 1996. NLD members wore Pinny jackets and pins which are the symbols of the NLD during the funeral procession. The authorities however arrested 11 members of the TOC under Article 5 (j) of the 1950 Emergency Provision, accusing them of creating unrest by wearing NLD insignia. All detained members of the NLD were acquitted on 25 August 1997 by the township judicial officer citing a lack of evidence.

To our surprise, all 11 members were detained again shortly after their release and charged under Penal Code Article 505 (b) and each given two-year prison terms. The sentence was handed down without the sufficient evidence on the part of the plaintiff. It was a set-up and deliberate punishment because the accused were NLD members.

One of those sentenced was U Kyaw Din, chairman of the Wakema TOC. U Kyaw Din's health seriously declined while serving his sentence at Maungmya Prison. Although the NLD did not know when his health began to decline, we heard that U Kyaw Din was sent to Maungmya hospital on 19 October 1997. At the time he was dying. The NLD received a report that U Kyaw Din died of dysentery the following day.

His family requested to the authorities that funeral service be held three days later as is traditionally required. The request was turned down and Myaungmya Prison Department cremated U Kyaw Din on October 21, 1997. Furthermore, the authorities did not even allow the family to take his ashes home. As soon as the cremation was over the whole family was sent back to Wakema.

Likewise, U Kyi Saung, joint-general secretary of Mayungmya TOC died at Myaungmya Prison due to a serious health problems. U Kyi Saung was arrested and charged under Article 5 (j) of the Emergency Provision Act for participating and reading a message of facilitation at the Karen New Year Celebrations on December 21, 1995. During a court

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appearance, U Kyi Saung had to be carried because of his deteriorating health. The NLD posted bail for him citing his worsening health but the court rejected it. U Kyi Saung died while in detention even before the court hearing.

On January 26, 1997, U Hla Pe, NLD Central Committee member and Chairman of the Irrawaddy DOC, and U Zeiya, chairman of the Myaungmya TOC, arrived in town to help 11 NLD members who were then facing trial at the town court on the day of court appearance two days later. However, township authorities came to "Tawwin" guesthouse where the NLD officials were staying at about 1:00 am on the same day and conducted a search treating the two as enemies. The authorities confiscated all NLD papers as well as their national ID cards issued by the State. On the following day, the two were again summoned and threatened. Furthermore, the two NLD officials were forced to sign a pre-arranged paper, which stated that the two would go back to Rangoon the same night. The NLD officials had no other choice but to return to Rangoon.

Similarly, members of the Irrawaddy DOC planned to hold a monthly meeting on 9-10 October 1997 at the DOC office in Bassein. The authorities did not allow NLD officials to either stay in guesthouses or report to the authorities to register with the guest list of friends living in town for the meeting. Eventually, the authorities prevented the NLD from holding the meeting.

23. The NLD has carried out its legitimate duties and organising activities in accordance with the principles of peace and national reconciliation and would like to pinpoint the above-mentioned lawless acts of restrictions, obstruction, framing, arrests, detention and imprisonment. The party has eye-witnessed the deliberate destruction of the NLD and its political stand against the existing laws by the authorities at all levels of administration, judiciary and legislation. These acts of complete disregard to the law are in contradiction with the "emergence of genuine Democracy." We therefore solemnly demand the authorities immediately carry out the following:
- a) allow the NLD, which is a legal political party, to freely engage in its organising activities,
 - b) cease the illegal arrest, detention and prosecution of all NLD members,
 - c) stop illegal actions in which party signs are forcibly taken down, and offices closed down,
 - d) not abolish NLD Organising Committees at all levels of ward, quarter, village, township, states and divisions,
 - e) allow NLD members the freedom to travel without any restrictions,
 - f) stop obstructing and prohibiting NLD members from staying at guest houses and hotels and to allow guest registration to party members,
 - g) abolish the Declaration issued on 28 August 1991 which restricts political parties and which does not allow parties to increase their membership or increase the number of Executive Committee members,
 - h) not allow Social Welfare organisations to interfere in the activities of political parties.

Central Executive Committee
National League for Democracy
Rangoon, November 28, 1997

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The following is supplementary information to the letter which protests various acts of repression, obstruction, restrictions, illegal arrest, detention and prosecution against the NLD which is a legal political party in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Act.

1. Paragraph 3

Regarding the definition of political party which the law states as "political ideology", we would like to point out that the NLD published its interim constitution and draft policy paper in October 1988. The NLD stated the following as its main aims:

- a) to work towards the realisation of a democratic government which rules in accordance with the will of the people and which guarantees fundamental rights of the people,
- b) to work towards the realisation of a disciplined and systematic democratic movement based on the unity of the people under the leadership of the NLD in order to achieve the above-mentioned aim,

This published statement was not only published but also sent to the Election Commission.

2. Paragraph 8

As the NLD is a political party which won a landslide victory in the election, the results of the election must be recognised. These results should not be looked down upon or made insignificant. The genuine desire of the people should not be ignored. Every success of every country in the world cannot be achieved without the participation of its people. Furthermore, the United Nations has repeatedly passed resolutions urging the state authorities to honour the results of the election. Only when the results of the election are recognised, will it be in accordance with the laws of equality, liberty and equality and the emergence of a genuine multi-party democracy.

3. Paragraph 13

It is clearly evident that the Election Commission which claimed to be free and fair in its work and judgement has not done its tasks dutifully.

4. Paragraph 15, sub-paragraph a)

The letter that was issued retrospectively and is not legitimate.

5. Paragraph 14, sub-paragraph n)

Illegal acts such as unilateral cancellation of licenses of medical doctors and lawyers who are members of the NLD without appropriate examination and inspection in accordance with the law whether these people have committed any forms of ethical misconduct or dereliction of duties cannot be carried out.

6. Paragraph 14, sub-paragraph q)

The Political Parties Registration Act does not stipulate that actions can be taken against anyone as such. This action is gone out of the framework of the law and is in contradiction with the aim "Restoration of Law and Order."

7. Paragraph 15

Those orders, instructions and directives do not cover the existing law in accordance with

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the Defining of Words and Phrases Act.

8. Paragraph 16

In reality, the actions of the Election Commission seemed to have violated the above-mentioned laws.

9. Paragraph 21

The authorities have carried out these acts without the decisions of the State and Division Election Commissions. It is grossly unfair that someone who has an important position within the State administration has also taken a major position in the Election Commission.

10. Rangoon Division

The authorities closed down the TOC of Thanlyin Township on 18 July 1989. They have not allowed the NLD to reopen the office and post the party sign. Furthermore, the authorities have not returned the office to the NLD.

Appendix III

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY
RANGOON

GANDHI HALL DECLARATION

8th Waxing Day of Wagaung BE 1352
29 July 1990

1. We the NLD Pyithu Hluttaw members, after assembling here at the Mahatma Gandhi Hall in Kyauktada township, Rangoon, on the seventh and eighth waxing days of Wagaung BE 1352, 28 and 29 July 1990, and after consulting and discussing the matters concerning the well being of the nation, State affairs and convening of the Pyithu Hluttaw, unanimously adopt this Gandhi Hall Declaration.

2. In the first Multi Party General Election held in 30 years on 27 May 1990, the NLD enjoying the overwhelming support of the nation, won 392 seats out of 485 seats. Thus, not only has the NLD won over half of the Pyithu Hluttaw seats but has a total majority of over eighty per cent to lead the Pyithu Hluttaw and to form a strong government in accordance with the practice of democratic countries.

3. Now the Multi-Party Democracy General Elections have been successfully held. It is only natural that the Pyithu Hluttaw be convened shortly after the elections. This is also the expectation of the people. However sixty days have gone passed since the elections, and the Pyithu Hluttaw has not been convened.

The NLD, which has won an overwhelming majority in the elections, basing on short-term and long-term interests of the State, has proposed to the SLORC to hold frank and sincere discussions with good faith and with the object of national reconciliation. However, the SLORC has not given a reply to our proposal in any way.

4. The entire nation including *rahans*, people, peasants, workers, students, youth and service personnel all aspire a speedy transformation into a democratic administrative system so as to be free from current economic hardships, fear and anxieties that have arisen out of restrictions on democratic rights.

5. In every civilised society and country that practices democracy the Pyithu Hluttaw is regarded as the highest body and the dignity of a country is promoted by the respect shown by the people to the Pyithu Hluttaw. We firmly believe that only when the democratic Pyithu Hluttaw functions in Myanmar Naing-Ngan, will the country gain honour in the international community.

6. Only the Pyithu Hluttaw constituted of Pyithu Hluttaw representatives who have been elected with the confidence of the people will be able to solve, in accordance with the

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wishes of the people, the political, economic and social crises faced by the people today.

Therefore, in accordance with Article 3, Chapter 2 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Elections Law, which states: 'The Pyithu Hluttaw shall be formed with the Hluttaw representative who have been elected according to this law from the constituencies', it is of vital importance to convene the Pyithu Hluttaw expeditiously.

7. We believe that, according to the law and ethics, it is not only impossible for those who are responsible to fail in the task of convening the Pyithu Hluttaw, but will not be proper and right not to carry out such a task if there is any compassion and thoughts for the aspiration of the people and various crises of the nation.

Therefore giving birth to the Pyithu Hluttaw is an inevitable task. In accordance with Article 2(a) Chapter 1 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law which states: 'Hluttaw means the Pyithu Hluttaw, we fully understand that Pyithu Hluttaw to be formed is not a constituent assembly'.

8. We are glad to learn that the NLD has already drafted a constitution in connection with power prescribed by the law or transfer of power prescribed by the law. We also support the proposal of the NLD to hold consultations with other parties on 'the 1990 Provisional Constitution (Draft)'.

It is our unanimous opinion that this provisional constitution will bring about the transfer of power in accordance with the law.

9. Only the Pyithu Hluttaw represented by us has the responsibility to adopt the new constitution which aims at building a new democratic union. We on our part shall hold consultations widely in carrying out the task.

However a constitution drawn up at any time at any other place than the Pyithu Hluttaw, without power being bestowed, without the executive power, facilities and glory of the Pyithu Hluttaw, and without the ratification and adoption of the Pyithu Hluttaw, will not have an executive power. A constitution drawn up in such a way will not have any honour, either.

Therefore it is clear that it is of vital importance to convince the Pyithu Hluttaw expeditiously so as to draw up a new constitution which aims at building a new democratic union aspired by the people.

10. We understand that until a democratic government is formed, problems concerning democratic rights which will inevitably arise will have to be tackled with prudence.

It is not desirable that democratic rights should be restored only after the formation of a democratic government and that such rights be prohibited until the formation of such a government

We believe that a democratic environment must be created before a democratic government

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is formed. Only then a new democratic union can take shape smoothly and peacefully. Only in a democratic environment, will the people be free from fear and anxieties and will be able to live with physical and spiritual happiness and join hands to conscientiously build a new democratic union.

During this period the people shall, as a minimum, enjoy the freedom of publication and expression. It is against political freedom of publication and expression. It is against political nature that the NLD, which has overwhelmingly won enough seats in the Pyithu Hluttaw to form a government, itself has been prohibited from the minimum democratic rights. It is shameful in the eyes of the people and the international community.

As we have accepted the verdict of the voters through the elections we deserve to be conferred with a decent standard accordingly. We should at be free from harassment and intimidation.

11. Under the present circumstances, we are fully aware of the crises, hardships and problems which must be solved during the transitional period from one-party system to multi-party democratic system in the country. We hope that solutions will be found by a frank and sincere dialogue which aims at national reconciliation based on mutual respect between the NLD and the SLORC.

Today the intricate problem of a nuclear war which can devastate the whole mankind has been prevented up to now by means of consultations. In the same way, we believe that all problems between one another in our country will smoothly be solved by face to face dialogues. In holding such talks:

- (a) frankness, sincerity and natural respect,
- (b) national reconciliation,
- (c) practice of peaceful means, and
- (d) general harmony without hard feelings

are essential policies which must be observed.

12. Calling for the convening of the Pyithu Hluttaw constituted of people's representatives is the most basic legal right of the people. We, the people's representatives, have the duty to call for that right on behalf of the people.

In accordance with the wishes of the people, Article 3 Chapter 2 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Elections law, the essence of the democratic system and international procedures, we, the NLD Pyithu Hluttaw members, unanimously call on the SLORC on this day to convene the Pyithu Hluttaw during September, 1990.

NLD Pyithu Hluttaw Members
Mahatma Gandhi Hall
Bo Aung Gyaw Street
Rangoon

Appendix IV

The State Law and Order Restoration Council Declaration No 1/90
The Sixth Waxing Day of Wagung, 1352 BE (27th July, 1990)

1. Myanmar Naing-Ngan became an independent and sovereign nation on 4th January, 1948.
2. The situation in the country deteriorated due to disturbances during 1988 and the Tatmadaw took over State power in order to control the deteriorating situation in the interests of the people. The Tatmadaw abolished all the organs of State power, including the Pyithu Hluttaw, and formed the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), declaring that it would carry out four main tasks and undertake the responsibility of all the affairs of the State.
3. The State Law and Order Restoration Council issued laws, notifications, declarations and orders which have the force of law and which are required for effectively ensuring prevalence of law and order, the rule of law, and peace and tranquillity throughout the country.
4. In order to ease the food, clothing and shelter problems of the people and to enable private, co-operative and joint venture businesses to be undertaken, the State Law and Order Restoration Council has repealed restrictive laws and issued necessary laws, orders, directives and orders which have the force of law. Moreover, it is carrying out measures which should be undertaken with a view to serving the long-term interests of the State.
5. The State Law and Order Restoration Council is carrying out measures which should be undertaken in order to ensure safe, smooth and improved transportation and communications.
6. The State Law and Order Restoration Council (Tatmadaw) is not an organisation that observes any constitutions; it is an organisation that governs the nation by martial law. It is common knowledge that the State Law and Order Restoration Council governs the nation as a military government and that it is government that has been accepted as such by the United Nations and the respective nations of the world.
7. As regards international relations, the State Law and Order Restoration Council has declared that it will pursue an independent and active foreign policy and has friendly relations with the respective nations of the world. With a view to promoting better diplomatic relations the Government has not closed down any embassies in Myanmar Naing-Ngan, but has allowed them to continue to operate. Neither has it withdrawn Myanmar embassies from foreign countries, but it has continued to keep them open and maintain normal relations with respective nations. Furthermore, the Government has even opened an embassy in a country in which there was previously no Myanmar embassy.

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8. As Myanmar Naing-Ngan is a member of the United Nations, the Myanmar Embassy to the United Nations strictly pursues the foreign policy of Myanmar Naing-Ngan in international matters and in performing its duties concerning the United Nations. Myanmar Naing-Ngan abides by the principles of peaceful co-existence in its relations with other nations. Moreover, Myanmar Naing-Ngan defends and safeguards its independence and deals with other nations' interference in its internal affairs in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

9. In order to avoid disruption and the severance of relations between Myanmar Naing-Ngan and other nations, the Government has magnanimously told some diplomats who have violated their diplomatic code of conduct not to interfere in Myanmar Naing-Ngan's internal affairs, without mention of their names and the nations to which they belong. Furthermore, the Government has informed such matters to the embassies concerned and misunderstandings due to the activities of some diplomats have been cleared with magnanimity, through diplomatic channels.

10. The State Law and order Restoration Council (Tatmadaw), has persistently carried out three main tasks from the time it assumed the duties and responsibilities of the State - that of preventing disintegration of the Union, that of preventing disintegration of national solidarity and that of ensuring perpetuity of the sovereignty of the State. Everybody is aware that it has also launched major offensives and crushed armed insurgents, sacrificing the lives of many members of the Tatmadaw. Since the Tatmadaw is not a political organisation, it has not held political negotiations with insurgents. However, it welcomes all those who have renounced armed struggle and returned to the legal fold. Since the State Law and Order Restoration Council is not a political government it has no reason at all to negotiate by political means with armed insurgent organisations.

11. In order to enable the multi-party General Election to be held, the State Law and order Restoration Council enacted the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission Law and formed the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission. It also enacted the Political Parties Registration Law to enable political parties wishing to stand for the election to get themselves registered. Moreover, in order to hold a free and fair multi-party election it enacted the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law.

12. Section 3 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law provides that "the Hluttaw shall be constituted with the representatives elected from the constituencies in accordance with this law". The State Law and Order Restoration Council will take measures for summoning the Hluttaw in accordance with this provision. The Information Committee has explained that the Multi-Party Democracy Election Commission, the parties which won seats in the election and the elected representatives should carry out measures in accordance with the law.

13. Today, after the multi-party General Election has been held, matters relating to summoning the Hluttaw and the transfer of power are being discussed in bulletins and pamphlets. Foreign broadcasting stations being inciteful and provocative, and illegal pamphlets and leaflets are being distributed.

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14. The matter of summoning the Hluttaw has been explained earlier. The Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council has explained matters relating to the transfer of power in the address he made in his meeting with the Ten Regional Commanders, Commanders of Light Infantry Divisions and Chairmen of the State/Division Law and Order Restoration Councils. The Secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council explicitly dealt with this matter at the 100th Press Conference held on 13th July, 1990.

15. It is hardly necessary to clarify the fact that a political party cannot automatically obtain the three aspects of State power - legislative power, executive power and judicial power - just because a Pyithu Hluttaw has come into being. The three aspects of State power can only be obtained on the basis of a constitution. The Constitution of 1947 was accepted and approved by the Constituent Assembly on 24th September, 1947. Legally this constitution came into force on 4th January 1948 when Myanmar Naing-Ngan was declared an independent and sovereign State. The tradition followed by nations which have attained independence is that they hold constituent assemblies and draw up constitutions only after they have acquired sovereign power. However in the case of Myanmar Naing-Ngan, independence was declared only after the Constituent Assembly had drawn up the constitution. This was due to the fact that the leaders of the nation in those days wanted to obtain independence from the British by peaceful means as early as possible.

16. The Constitution of 1974 was drawn up after the nation's independence and no one can deny the fact that it was a constitution promulgated through a national referendum.

17. It is necessary to note particularly the difference in that the Constitution of 1947 was drawn up before the independence of the nation was attained and that the Constitution of 1974 was drawn up after the independence of the nation had been attained.

18. It can be seen from the statements issued that the desire of the majority of the political parties which contested the General Election is to draw up a new constitution. When the Constitution of 1947 was drawn up matters concerning the nation's ethnic groups were discussed only with the Shan, Kachin, and Chin nationals and were not discussed with the Mon and Rakhine nationals. Today, in Myanmar Naing-Ngan there are many ethnic groups who have awakened politically and it is obvious that it is necessary to draw up a firm constitution after soliciting their wishes and views.

19. As the State Law and Order Restoration Council is a military government, it exercises martial law. As such it exercises the following three aspects of State power in governing Myanmar Naing-Ngan:

(a) Legislative power, which only the State Law and Order Restoration Council has the right to exercise.

(b) Executive power, which only the State Law and Order Restoration Council has the right to exercise. However, the State Law and Order Restoration Council has delegated this power to the Government, State/Division, Township Zone, Town ship and Ward/Village-tract Law and Order Restoration Councils and has allowed administrative work to be carried out through collective leadership. This provides

training to service personnel who are able to perform their departmental work under the government that will come into being according to the constitution.

(c) Judicial power, which only the State Law and Order Restoration Council has the right to exercise. However, the Government has formed courts at different levels to adjudicate on ordinary criminal and civil cases so the judiciary will have practical training when a constitution comes into being.

20. Consequently, under the present circumstances the representatives elected by the people are those who have the responsibility to draw up the constitution of the future democratic State.

21. It is hereby declared that the State Law and Order Restoration Council will in no way accept the drawing up of a temporary constitution for forming a government to take over State power, and that it will take effective action if this is done. In the interim period before a government is formed, in accordance with a new constitution drawn up according to the desires and aspirations of the people, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Tatmadaw) will defend and safeguard:

(a) the three main objectives - the non-disintegration of the Union, the non-disintegration of national solidarity and to ensure perpetuity of the sovereign State.

(b) the duties mentioned in the State Law and Order Restoration Council Declaration No 1/88 - the prevalence of law and order, the rule of law, regional peace and tranquillity, ensuring safe and smooth transportation and communication, easing the food, clothing and shelter problems of the people and holding of a multi-party General Election, and

(c) the task of bringing about the development of all the ethnic groups of Myanmar Naing-Ngan.

By order,
Signed,
Khin Nyunt
Secretary -1
The State Law and Order Restoration Council.

Appendix V

Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law
31st May 1989

The State Law and Order Restoration Council Law No. 14/89
13th Waning Day of Kason, 1351 B.E., 31st May 1989

In order to hold a free and fair Multi-Party Democracy General Election and to elect representatives of the Pyithu Hluttaw, the State Law and Order Restoration Council hereby enacts the following Law:

Chapter I Title and Definition

1. This Law shall be called the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law.
2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meanings hereunder:
 - (a) Hluttaw means the Pyithu Hluttaw;
 - (b) Commission means the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission;
 - (c) Sub-commission means the State, Division or Zone or Township or Ward or Village-tract Sub-commissions formed by the Commission. The expression also includes Sub-commission formed by the Commission with members of the State or Division Sub-commission to act as Zone Sub-commission
 - (d) Election means the Multi-Party Democracy General Election;
 - (e) Constituency means the Hluttaw Constituency;
 - (f) Hluttaw representative means a person who has been elected to the Hluttaw;
 - (g) Member of religious order means the following individuals:
 - (i) in the case of Buddhists, monks, novices, religious lay men, nuns, hermits and hermitesses serving the Buddhist religious order;
Explanation: The expression member of religious order applies to a religious monk or a member of the religious order while he is serving temporarily as such;
 - (ii) in the case of Christians, persons who have been recognised and ordained or assigned duties by the relevant Churches as an individual who has dedicated himself mainly to serving the Christian religious order, persons included in the group of individuals or organisation which of their own volition have submitted to the control of the respective head according to the religion professed as organised by religious discipline or vow;
 - (iii) in the case of Hindus, Sanvazi, Mahant or Hindu priests;
 - (h) Electoral Roll means the roll of persons entitled to vote within the constitutions prescribed for the Hluttaw Election;
 - (i) Convicts means persons serving terms of imprisonment under sentence passed by any court. The expression also includes persons who are serving prison terms by the order of the court and pending appeal against the sentence of imprisonment of the Court concerned;

Appendices

- (j) Polling Booth Team means a team which is assigned by the Township Sub-commission concerned the duty of taking collective responsibilities in connection with voting at a polling booth within a constituency;
- (k) Polling Booth Officer means the person who is in charge of the Polling Booth Team;
- (l) Electoral Right means the right of a person to stand or not to stand as a Hluttaw candidate or to withdraw from being a Hluttaw candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at the election;
- (m) Corrupt Practice means any practice mentioned in Chapter XIII of this Law.

Chapter II

Formation of the Hluttaw

- 3. The Hluttaw shall be formed with the Hluttaw representatives who have been elected in accordance with this Law from the Hluttaw constituencies.

Chapter V

Persons Entitled to Stand for Election

- 8. Citizens possessing the following qualifications shall be eligible to stand for election irrespective of sex or religion:
 - (a) At the time of filing the nomination paper for the purpose of election:
 - (i) persons who have completed the age of twenty-one and who are not contrary to the provisions of this Law;
 - (ii) persons both of whom parents are already citizens or even if both parents have died they would have the right to acquire automatic citizenship under the Union Citizenship Act, 1948 if they were alive or at the time of death of the said both parents they were already citizens or if one of the parents was a national and the other parent who died before the promulgation of the Burma Citizenship Law, had at the time of death been eligible to apply for naturalisation;
 - (b) persons residing in the Union of Burma;
 - (c) persons included in the electoral roll;
- 9. A person having the right to stand for election is eligible to contest the election either individually or as a member of a political party.
- 11. After being elected a Hluttaw representative shall have no right to continue to be a Hluttaw representative on infringement of any of the following:
 - (a) permanently becoming a member of a religious order;
 - (b) being adjudged to be of unsound mind as provided for in the relevant law;
 - (c) being declared to cease to be a citizen in accordance with the respective law;
 - (d) being declared by the Election Tribunal to be under any allegiance to foreign power or is a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights and privileges of a subject or citizen of foreign power;

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- (e) being permitted by the Commission or by the authority concerned to resign as a Hluttaw representative;
- (f) being declared by the authorities concerned as a citizen not bom of parents provided in Section 8 Sub-Section (a) Clause (2).
- (g) being decided by a court as a person or a member of an organisation provided for in Section 10 Sub-Section (g) or (h);
- (h) being decided by the Election Tribunal to be a person or a member of an organisation as provided for in Section 10 Sub-Section (i), (j) or (k);
- (i) being informed by the respective head of public services body to be a public servant as provided for in Section 10 Sub-Section (1).

Chapter VI

Preparation of Electoral Roll

13.

- (a) The Ward and Village-tract Sub-commission shall include in the electoral roll every citizen, associate citizen, naturalised citizen not being contrary to the provisions of this Law, and residing in the constituency and having completed the age of eighteen years on the day, commencement of election;
- (b) The Ward or Village-tract Sub-commission shall include in the respective electoral roll as prescribed, the Armed Forces personnel; diplomats of the Union of Burma and members of their household, embassy staff and members of their household, State scholars and members of their household, delegates and members of their household who are outside the country; and those who are outside the country with permission of the Government and members of their household.

14.

- (a) Every citizen, associate citizen, naturalised citizen whose name is included in the electoral roll of a constituency shall have the right to vote only in that constituency;
- (b) A person who has the right to vote and wishes to transfer from the electoral roll of one constituency to the electoral roll of another constituency showing sufficient grounds may apply to the respective Sub-commission as prescribed;
- (c) Whoever has the right to vote in any Hluttaw constituency shall not be on the electoral roll of any constituency other than that of the constituency concerned at the same time.

Chapter XIII

Corrupt Practices

62. The following practices are deemed to be corrupt practices:-

- (a) Hluttaw candidate either by himself or by his election agent or any person with the approval of one of them commits the following offences:
 - (i) giving or taking bribes;
 - (ii) interfering with the electoral right;

- (iii) impersonation;
 - (iv) making verbal or written false declaration;
 - (v) singing false statement;
- (b) casting of vote more than once in one constituency or in more than one constituency when elections are simultaneously held, which will be to the advantage of a candidate he favours; (c) a Hluttaw candidate or his election agent has incurred contrary to the stipulations more than the authorised expenditure or consented to incur more than the authorised amount during the election;
- (d) failure to account for the election expenses on the part of the election agent;
- (e) any person who taken away the ballot paper from the polling booth, with the consent of the Hluttaw candidate or his election agent;
- (f) with the prompting or consent of the Hluttaw candidates or his election agent committing the following;
- (i) whoever accepts bribes or agrees to accept bribes, with the intention of participating or not as a candidate in the Hluttaw election or resigning from the membership of Hluttaw, in return;
 - (ii) whoever accepts bribes for himself or for other person or agrees to accept such bribes, with the intention of inducing or trying to induce a voter to vote for a particular candidate or to abstain from voting;
- (g) submission of false accounts of the election expenses or declaring the false accounts to be true or failure to submit the election expenses as prescribed;
- (h) any person who is not a Hluttaw candidate or not an election agent of that Hluttaw candidate, without the permission of such candidates, convenes a meeting, or distributes papers and documents or incurs or consents to incur expenses in any other way with a view to making him win election as a Hluttaw candidate or abets for such purpose;
- (i) publishing and distributing announcements, posters, and bills without mentioning names and addresses of printers and publishers for the benefit of the Hluttaw candidate whom he favours;
- (j) any Hluttaw candidate, or his election agent or any person with the consent of one of them, obtains help from a public servant, or abets or attempts in obtaining help from such public servant so that a Hluttaw candidate may be elected;
- (k) using of religious emblem in the election campaign, or making use of nationality or religion for the purpose of inducing to vote or not to vote with a view to getting a Hluttaw candidate elected;
- (l) resorting to violence, making and writing false accusations and creating public disorder by a person or a party, with a view to getting a Hluttaw candidate elected.

Chapter XIV

Decisions on Objections Concerning Elections

64.

- (a) Objections to being elected a Pyithu Hluttaw representative may be made as prescribed by any Hluttaw candidate or any voter for reasons of his own other than

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matters which have been decided by the Commission under Section 45 to such person as may be appointed by the Government for this purpose;

(b) The applicant may file objection against an elected Hluttaw member. If he intends to seek a declaration that only he has obtained the majority votes and should he be elected, he is to base his objections on one of the following:-

- (i) the reason that only the applicant did in fact obtain the maximum valid votes;
- (ii) the reason that if votes obtained by the elected Hluttaw representative did not include votes obtained by corrupt practices, the applicant could obtain the maximum valid votes.

Law Amending the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law

The State Law and Order Restoration Council Law No. 10/91
The 14th Waning Day of First Waso, 1353, M.E
10 July 1991.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council hereby enacts the following law:

1. This law shall be called the law amending the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law.
2. This law shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from 31 May, 1989, the date on which the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law was enacted.
3. The following shall be inserted as Sub-Sections (j) and (k) in Section 11 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law:
 - 0) being convicted of an offence relating to law and order or an offence relating to moral turpitude as determined and declared from time to time by the State Law and Order Restoration Council;
 - (k) if convicted of any offence not included in the declaration under Sub-Section (j), such offence being by the State Law and Order Restoration Council as an offence relating to law and order or an offence relating to moral turpitude.
4. The following shall be inserted as Sections 80(a), 80(b), 80(c) and 80(d) in the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law:-

A person who, having been convicted of high treason or an offence liable to a sentence of death or transportation for life, has been declared by the Commission as having no right to continue to be a Hluttaw representative and shall have no right to stand for election as a Hluttaw candidate in future elections.

80(b)

A person who, having been convicted of any other offence with the exception of offences under Section 80(a), has been declared by the Commission as having no right to continue to be a Hluttaw representative and shall have no right to stand for election as a Hluttaw candidate in elections to be held within ten years from the date of being so declared.

80(c)

A person whose election as a Hluttaw representative has been declared void by the Election Tribunal and who has been notified by the Government, or any Hluttaw representative who having failed to submit election expenses as prescribed, has been disqualified by the Election Tribunal and who has been declared as such by the Commission or an election agent, shall have no right to stand for election as a Hluttaw candidate in elections to be held within ten years from the date of being so declared.

80(d)

A Hluttaw candidate who, having failed to get elected, has been disqualified by the Commission under this law or under rules made hereunder, or an election agent shall have no right to stand for election as a Hluttaw candidate in elections to be held within five years from the date of being so declared.

Signed,
Senior General Saw Maung
Chairman
The State Law and Order Restoration Council

Glossary of Selected Events and Organisations

Dobama Asiayone (We Burmese Association)

The *Dobama Asiayone* Association was formed in 1930 as an anti-British political organisation. It was formed by former student leaders and was the main Burmese political group during the 1930s.

1938 Strike

Farmers, workers and students took part in this nation-wide strike against British rule. A strike for higher wages and better conditions began by workers at the Chauk and Yenanchaung oil fields in central Burma. The workers marched to Rangoon and on the way student leaders addressed the march and were subsequently arrested. Students in Rangoon then staged a demonstration demanding the release of the student leaders, one of whom was killed by police. The workers strike and student demonstrations then spread to parts of the country and in Mandalay 17 students and monks were killed.

Burma Independent Army (BIA)

The Burma Independent Army was formed in Bangkok, Thailand, on 26 December 1941 by the Thirty Comrades and fought to oust the British from Burma.

Burma Defence Army (BDA)

The BIA was reformed as the Burma Defence Army on 27 June 1942 in Pyinmana, Mandalay Division.

Patriotic Burma Force (PBF)

In September 1945, the BDA was reduced to 5,700 troops and became known as the Patriotic Burma Force.

People's Volunteer Organisation (PVO)

Those BDA soldiers who were not involved in the PBF formed the People's Volunteer Organisation, which was chaired by General Aung San. The PVO was neither an army nor a militia.

People's Volunteer Front (PVF)

On 1 December 1945, the PVO was re-formed as a militia group called the People's Volunteer Front. The PVF went underground and fought against the AFPFL government.

1946 General Strike

Workers, government servants, police, farmers and students joined the 1946 general strike against British rule. As a result of the strike, British Governor Sir Hubert Raneer agreed to enter into a dialogue with the Anti Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) leaders to discuss independence.

Asia Youth Association (AYA)

The association was one of the major anti-Japanese organisations in the 1940s. The AYA was formed on 28 June 1942 by opposition forces during the Japanese occupation and was based on social welfare activities. The organisation was a cover for the underground anti-Japanese movement.

The Communist Party of Burma (CPB)

The Communist Party of Burma (CPB) split into two factions in 1946. One faction, led by Thakhin Than Tun and Thakhin Thein Pe was known as the Communist Party of Burma. The other faction, led by Thakhin Soe, was known as the Communist Party (Burma) or the Red Flag Communist Party.

1949 Government Servants' Strike

Government servants began a strike in 1949 when the government announced it would have to cut their wages. Following independence the government struck financial difficulties having to immediately deal with numerous insurgencies. Because there was a 50 million kyat shortage in 1948-49 budget, the salaries of government servants were subject to be cut in 1949. Consequently, the government servants' strike broke out and an appeal by Buddhist monks and the newspapers helped bring the protest to a close.

National United Front

In 1955 the major opposition groups formed the National United Front (NUF) with the aim to restore peace to Burma and protect the country's independence and democracy. Groups such as the Workers' Party, the Justice Party, the Party for People's Democracy, the People's Unity Party and other organisations joined the NUF. The new organisation contested the 1956 parliamentary election and won 46 seats. When the AFPFL split in 1957, the NUF supported U Nu's 'clean' AFPFL faction, with the exception of the Justice Party that joined the 'stable' AFPFL faction.

Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League

The Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) was formed shortly before the end of World War II by Burmese army leaders and underground civilian leaders as an anti-Japanese front. Under the leadership of army commander Gen. Aung San, the AFPFL led Burma to independence. After Aung San was tragically assassinated in 1947, his place was taken by U Nu, who became the dominant figure in Burma's post-independence parliamentary democracy. In 1956 U Nu, in his capacity as a AFPFL chairman, tried to remove socialist members of the AFPFL

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but his attempt led to instability within the party. In May 1958 the AFPFL split into two rival factions: the 'clean' faction led by U Nu and Thakhin Tin; and the 'stable' faction led by U Ba Swe and U Kyaw Nyein. The 'clean' AFPFL became the Union Party in 1960 and ruled Burma from that year until the military seized power in 1962.

July 1962 Demonstration

On 7 July 1962, following the military coup by Gen. Ne Win which ousted the popularly elected government of U Nu, thousands of students at Rangoon University staged a peaceful demonstration inside the university campus. Gen. Ne Win sent troops with automatic rifles and orders to fire into the demonstrators. More than 100 students were killed and many hundreds injured. The following day the Rangoon University Student Union building, which was an historical monument, was destroyed by explosives.

1967 Rice Riots

In June 1967 there was a massive shortage of rice and other basic goods in Rangoon and the surrounding areas, and to divert anger at the situation the military incited anti-Chinese sentiment, which led to communal riots. The riots began on 22 June with killings, looting and burning of property and the army stayed away until students began urging people to turn their anger against the regime. On 27 June some 10,000 people held a protest in Rangoon against the military and troops quickly moved in rounding up some 1,300 Chinese and more than 2,000 Burmese students and civilians.

1969 South East Asian Games' Demonstration (Peninsula Incident)

On 1 December there was a dispute between students and the authorities regarding the sale of tickets for the Games which quickly developed into a mass protest against the military regime. Demonstrations were staged in Rangoon and Mandalay and when the authorities began using force the protests turned into riots. Some 300 students were arrested and universities and schools were closed.

Burmese Socialist Programme Party (BSPP)

The BSPP was formed as a cadre organisation in 1962 and later expanded into a mass organisation. The first BSPP government was elected in a controlled election in 1974 in which all candidates were sanctioned by the military. The BSPP government structure consisted of a national People's Assembly and a number of Regional BSPP Party Units. There were also BSPP People's Councils at the State/Division level and the township and quarter levels.

1974 Labour Strike

The strike began as a result of anger at the worsening economic situation under the new BSPP administration. Workers from the Chauk oil fields in central Burma began striking for higher wages in May and the strike quickly spread to other

towns and to Rangoon. On 6 and 7 June the military responded by firing into demonstrators in Rangoon and storming factories. Thousands of workers were jailed and it is believed more than 100 workers were killed by the military.

U Thant's Funeral in 1974

U Thant, a former secretary-general of the United Nations, died in New York in November 1974 and his body was brought to Rangoon. Following a disagreement between students and the authorities over the burial site, the students took the body to Rangoon University campus where it was placed in a mausoleum on the site where the Rangoon University Student Union building stood before it was destroyed in 1962. Ne Win ordered troops to storm the campus at midnight on 11 December resulting in heavy casualties. Every person found on the campus was arrested and some 4,000 were jailed, and universities were subsequently closed.

1975 Demonstration

On 6 June hundreds of students began gathering at Rangoon University and five days later they marched to Insein Prison where thousands of workers and students were under detention. Several hundred workers joined the demonstration which the army subsequently broke up and imprisoned hundreds of participants. Universities and schools were closed.

1976 Thakhin Ko Daw Hmine Demonstration

Students in Rangoon, Bassein and Moulmein staged demonstrations on 23 March to mark the centenary of the birth of leader and scholar Thakhin Ko Daw Hmine. Before the protests gained momentum the authorities closed universities and arrested hundreds of students.

1988 Uprising

The 1988 anti-BSPP demonstrations began in March in Rangoon over the death of students by riot police. Demonstrations continued throughout the year, and in June people attacked police after a military truck ran down 21 teenagers in Rangoon. Troops intervened and fired indiscriminately at people on the roadside.

On 23 June, U Ne Win and other senior BSPP leaders resigned and Sein Lwin, known as 'the Butcher' took control. A general strike was called for 8 August 1988 and tens of thousands of people of all ages and from all walks of life took to the streets to vent their discontent at the BSPP regime. That night troops fired into the demonstrators in Rangoon killing hundreds. The next day the demonstrations resumed and the troops killed more protestors. By 10 August the people had blocked all roads in Rangoon preventing the military from moving about and leaving some units isolated. The demonstrations continued and the military, concerned at the seriousness of the situation, forced Sein Lwin to resign and installed a civilian, Dr. Maung Maung. During this period strike committees were formed in townships to co-ordinate the popular movement.

However, the military staged a coup on 18 September 1988 and established

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the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) comprising 19 senior military figures. The SLORC immediately began to suppress the popular movement and fired into crowds of demonstrators killings hundreds more people. Protestors were massacred across the country and troops shot dead an estimated 10,000 people in an attempt to quell the popular movement.

1990 Gandhi Hall Meeting

This was a meeting held in July 1990 in Gandhi Hall in Rangoon by the newly elected representatives of the NLD. At the meeting the Members of Parliament passed what is known as the 'Gandhi Declaration' which called on the SLORC to transfer power to the *Pyithu Hluttaw* by September 1990 (see Appendix III).

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Other Titles from the All Burma Students' Democratic Front

Terror in the South: Militarisation, Economics and Human Rights in Southern Burma

A detailed report on the link between economic projects, the military and human rights violations in southern Burma (November 1997, 50 pages).

Letters to a Dictator

A collection of recent letters from the NLD to the SLORC detailing human rights abuses, intimidation and other forms of repression against NLD members (July 1997, 186 pages).

Forced Relocation and Human Rights Abuses in Karenni State

A report on the SLORC's systematic forced relocation of people in Karenni (Kayah) State and the subsequent human rights violations (May 1997, 34 pages).

Burma and the Role of Women

This book outlines the history of women's contribution to the pro-democracy movement in Burma (March 1997, 78 pages. Second Edition published by ALTSEAN-Burma.)

Pleading Not Guilty In Insein

The translation of an official SLORC court document which details the trial of 22 political prisoners in Insein Prison in Rangoon (February 1997, 82 pages).

Cries From Insein

Written by former political prisoner Win Naing Oo, this book gives a detailed account of the notorious Insein Prison and of the human rights violations that occur within its walls (February 1996, 84 pages)