

Compiled by Khin Kyaw Han , MP-NLD , Yenangyaung (2)

The elections of 1990 are an important landmark in the modern history of Burma. After three decades... almost three decades...of military dictatorship , finally the people of Burma were going to be able to vote for a government of their choice. The elections of 1990 were free and fair. It was one of the freest and fairest that had taken place in this region at that time. But unfortunately , the results of the elections were not honoured.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

Videotaped message presented at Capitol Hill ,
16 May 2000

1990

MULTI-PARTY

DEMOCRACY

GENERAL

ELECTIONS

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MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY

GENERAL ELECTIONS

The State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) took power on 18 September 1988 after the series of brutal suppression in which thousands of demonstrators were killed.

On the 31 May 1989, the State Law and Order Restoration Council enacted the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law “ In order to hold free and fair multi-party democracy general elections and to elect representatives of the Pyithu Hluttaw (People’s Assembly)“.

Elections for the Pyithu Hluttaw were held in Burma on 27 May 1990 following over two years of civil disturbance against the military’s rule.

Despite multi-party elections in 1990 that resulted in the main opposition party (National League for Democracy) winning a decisive victory, the military junta ruling the country refused to hand over power.

Key opposition leader and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, under house arrest from 1989 to 1995, was placed under virtual house arrest again in September 2000; her supporters were routinely harassed or jailed.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was released on 6 May 2002 after 19 months of house arrest.

CONTENTS

- General Statistics of Elections
- Candidates per Constituency
- Election Campaign Speeches
- Election Results of 93 Political Parties
- Summary of Constituencies

- Election Results of Winning Parties

Brief Biographies of Elected MPs

- Kachin State
- Kayah State
- Karen State
- Chin State
- Sagaing Division
- Tenasserim Division
- Pegu Division
- Magwe Division
- Mandalay Division
- Mon State
- Arakan State
- Rangoon Division
- Shan State
- Irrawaddy Division
- MPs , Remained Behind Bars
- MPs , Living In Exile
- MPs , Died In Prison
- New Election Commission Formed
- Political Party Registration Law
- Organization Law
- Actually Registered Political Parties

Other Related Topics

- SLORC Policy Declaration (1/90)
- Gandhi Hall Declaration
- Election Tribunals
- Election Law Amended
- The So-Called National Convention
- Steering Committee Named
- The Principle Duty Of The National Convention
- The Eight Different Categories of National Convention Deligates
- SLORC Declaration No. 11/92 of 24 April 92
- SLORC Order No. 1/93 of 1 January 93
- The National Convention Delegates of National League for Democracy
- The Committee Representing People's Parliament (CRPP)
- Anti-Subversion Law (5/96)
- Turning of a New Page
- The NLD's 21-Point Resolution
- Back to the past today
- A Brief History of Political Activism in Burma
- UN special human rights rapporteurs on Burma
- UN special envoy on Burma



I would like the world community to firmly stand by the United Nations resolutions on Burma. The UN resolutions have clearly indicated that the people's wishes as expressed by the results of the 1990 elections must be fulfilled and a dialogue must be held with the National League for Democracy. I would like to tell the international community that they should strictly urge the Burmese authorities to adhere to the UN resolutions.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

9 September 1998
(Interview with BBC)

Extracts from UN General Assembly Resolutions on Burma

Recalling that the Government of Myanmar has assured the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies of its intention **to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the elections held in 1990** ,

(Extract from UNGA resolution 46/132 of 17 December 1991)

Gravely concerned that the Government of Myanmar still has not implemented its commitments **to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the result of the elections held in 1990** ,

(Extract from UNGA resolution 47/144 of 18 December 1992)

Gravely concerned that the Government of Myanmar still has not implemented its commitments **to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the results of the elections held in 1990** ,

(Extract from UNGA resolution 48/150 of 20 December 1993)

Gravely concerned that the Government of Myanmar still has not implemented its commitment **to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the results of the elections held in 1990** ,

(Extract from UNGA resolution 49/197 of 23 December 1994)

Gravely concerned that the Government of Myanmar still has not implemented its commitment **to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the results of the elections held in 1990** ,

(Extract from UNGA resolution 50/194 of 22 December 1995)

Gravely concerned that the Government of Myanmar still has not implemented its commitment **to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the results of the elections held in 1990** ,

(Extract from UNGA resolution 51/117 of 12 December 1996)

Gravely concerned that the Government of Myanmar still has not implemented its commitment **to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the results of the elections held in 1990** ,

(Extract from UNGA resolution 52/137 of 12 December 1997)

Gravely concerned that the Government of Myanmar still has not implemented its commitment **to take all necessary steps towards democracy in the light of the results of the elections held in 1990** ,

(Extract from UNGA resolution 53/162 of 9 December 1998)

Strongly urges the Government of Myanmar , taking into account the assurances it has given on various occasions , **to take all necessary steps towards the restoration of democracy in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990** and , to this end and without delay , to engage in a substantive political dialogue with political leaders , including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi , and representatives of ethnic groups , and , in this context , notes the existence of the Committee representing the People's Parliament;

(Extract from UNGA resolution 54/186 of 17 December 1999)

Strongly urges the Government of Myanmar, taking into account the assurances it has given on various occasions, **to take all necessary steps towards the restoration of democracy, in accordance with the will of the people, as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990** and, to that end, without delay, to engage in a substantive political dialogue with political leaders, including Aung San Suu Kyi, and representatives of ethnic groups, and, in that context, notes the existence of the committee representing the People's Parliament;

(Extract from UNGA Resolution 55/112 of 4 December 2000)

Strongly urges the Government of Myanmar to take urgent and concrete 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 extend the talks initiated with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, General Secretary of the National League for Democracy, to encompass a genuine and substantive dialogue with all the leaders of political parties and of ethnic minorities, with the aim of achieving national reconciliation and the restoration of democracy, and to ensure that political parties and non-governmental organizations can function freely, and, in this context, notes the existence of the committee representing the People's Parliament;

(Extract from UNGA resolution 56/231 of 24 December 2001)

Strongly urges the Government of Myanmar ... **to restore democracy and implement the results of the 1990 elections** and to ensure that the contacts with Aung San Suu Kyi and other leaders of the National League for Democracy move without delay into substantive and structured dialogue towards democratization and national reconciliation and at an early stage to include other political leaders in these talks, including the representatives of the ethnic groups;

(Extract from UNGA Resolution 57/231 of 18 December 2002)

1990 DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

The 1990 Multi-Party Democracy General Elections , contested by 93 political parties , was sponsored by the military junta on 27 May 1990 after it took over the power of state on 18 September 1988..The people of Burma voted overwhelmingly for a democratic Parliament.It was free and fair and affirmed as such by the Burmese people and the world.

The people exercised their right to freely choose candidates to represent them in a Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Parliament)in keeping with the democratic principles that “ **sovereign power lies with the people which is transferred by way of elections** “.

In accordance with Article 2 (a)of the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law (State Law and Order Restoration Council , Law No.14/89 of 31 May 1989), the elections held on 27 May 1990 is for the Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Parliament)and not for a Constituent Assembly.

The Article 21 (3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declares that : “ The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures “.The will of the Burmese people has been obviously expressed in the May 1990 elections in Burma.

General Statistics of Elections :-

Constituencies :	492
Number in which election held :	485
Eligible voters (485 constituencies):	20,818,313
Vote cast :	15,112,524
Valid votes cast :	13,253,606
Candidates :	2,296
(2,209 from Parties , 87 independents)	
Elected :	485
(479 from Parties , 6 independents)	

Candidates per constituency

Actually registered political parties **235**

- Cancelled by own request	102
- Cancelled by Commission	3
- Parties running	130
- Three or more candidates	93

- One or two candidates	6
- No candidates	31
<u>Parties with three or more candidates ... (93)</u>	

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Election Campaign Speeches

Summaries of campaign speeches made on Myanmar Radio and Television , as reported in Working People's Daily newspapers.

(1) National League for Democracy

Central Executive Committee member U Kyi Maung said his party had over 2,000,000 members and would contest 451 constituencies. Political parties are as necessary to democracy as oxygen is to life; they are nurseries for future leaders. The NLD will join with all parties believing in democratic practise. The NLD believes that striving for full basic human rights contributes towards speedy national development. "The single party system of the communists was abolished in 1989 and they found that the path taken for 45 years was wrong and the democratic system was influencing the whole world; it was a victory of democracy for mankind." In Myanmar the economic revolution would entail many difficulties, but success would come "only when the real economic condition of the country was presented to the people and physical and mental strength of the people and money could be utilized." A committee should be established to tackle inflation, "the most dangerous problem" in world economic decline. The NLD would "utilize the private enterprise as a major driving force." It was necessary to open Universities that could confer degrees in economic and management. Myanmar was lucky to have rich national resources, including the ability of its 40 million people. "The National League for Democracy believes that a democratic system [is] indeed needed to mobilize and utilize the ability of the entire people and that success [will] be achieved through the cooperation of the people of the country." (WPD 13/4/90)

(2) People's Democratic Party

General Secretary U Tin Shwe said his party's patron was U Aung Than , elder brother of Bogyoke Aung San, and that leading members of the Pa-Ma-Nya-Ta are involved in it. He called for democracy and aid to farmers. (WPD 17/4/90)

(3) All-Burma United Youths Organization

Chairman U Aung Khun Swe called for democracy , including respect for individual rights , no dictatorship , and settlement of disputes by negotiation. (WPD 15/4/90)

(4) Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League

Chairman U Nyunt Thein said he was the "chief organizer" of the reestablishment of the AFPFL on 12 September 1988. The Party drew the lesson from 1988 that "unity is essential for attainment of democracy and full human rights." (WPD 13/4/90)

(5) **Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association**

Chairman U Yan Kyaw recalled the role of students in Myanmar history , and called for opening of the universities , freedom to choose one's course of study , freedom to organize student unions , etc. (WPD 15/4/90)

(6) **Arakan League for Democracy**

Chairman Dr. Saw Mra Aung called for democracy and federalism , internal peace , and a market economy with joint ventures. He noted a Rakhine claim to the west bank of the Nat River , which Rakhines had "inherited from their ancestors" but been forced to evacuated during the wars. (WPD 11/4/90)

(7) **National Unity Party**

Chairman U Tha Kyaw said the people have two choices: one is "to vote for the country to have relationship with nations of the world on equal basis and for establishment of a genuine democratic state based on internal strength of the country for the perpetuity of independence and sovereignty of the nation and prosperity of its people." The other option "if made by the people, might lead the country into being influenced by another nation, extinction of one's race and religion and turning the country again into a state of servitude." He called for strengthening unity and friendship among all the national races, and said that "local national races shall have the right to manage their own affairs as far as possible." He urged "political vigilance...against those who entertain thoughts which ran contrary to Myanmar traditions and against those who are attempting to blemish Myanmar culture and Myanmar way of life under the pretext of human rights." Regarding peasants, he said those who till the land should own it; that laws protecting peasants should remain in force; and that there should be priority to rural development. Workers and public servants "will continue to enjoy the rights and privileges under the existing laws," but the Party will "take measures for them to be able to enjoy other rights and create opportunities for the people to work ...[both] in the country [and] in foreign countries." The Party "will not make use of youths and students for them to gain political power but nurture them to become able leaders for tomorrow." It will practise a national economic policy "in which the entire people can take part extensively." (WPD 9/4/90)

(8) **People's Volunteer Organization (Burma)**

Vice-Chairman U Tin Hla Oo called for democracy , private ownership of farmland , and State supervision of banking , forestry , transport , mining, and foreign trade. Coops should be free , and private enterprise encouraged. "We will have to attain the kind of [foreign] aid and support which does not mingle with aggression and interventions." (WPD 16/4/90)

(9) **Mon National Democratic Front**

Chairman Naing Tun Thein sought democratic rights for all national races , and said his Front was a part of the United Nationalities League for Democracy. (WPD 20/4/90)

(10) **Patriotic Youth Organization**

Chairman U Tint Swe (Ba Tint Swe), candidate for Okkalapa (2) , said his party was made up of 5 youth organizations , and called for "democratic and human rights without losing sight of national cause.... Mischievous persons misused politics for their own ends." (WPD 10/4/90)

(11) **National Progressive Youth of Burma**

Central Body member U Sann Thu Aung called for youth unity and cooperation, and endorsed the Democratic Front for National Reconstruction of Widura Thakin Chit Maung (of which his party was a fraction) , the United Trade Union Congress (Union of Myanmar), the League of Peasants' Unions (LPU) , and Myanmar Amyo-thamee Toe-tet-yay Thammaga. (WPD 2/4/90)

(12) **Chin National League for Democracy**

Patron UK. Taikwell , candidate in Falam (1) , said he was aligned with the United Nationalities League for Democracy , which included 19 parties from 7 states. He called for multi-party democracy and a "genuine federal system." (WPD 15/4/90)

(13) **Union of Burma (Main) AFPFL (Hq)**

General Secretary Daw Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein said she was the daughter of former AFPFL General Secretary U Kyaw Nyein. The one-party system "had made the country poor...because it had adhered to the wrong economic system." But economic prosperity depends on political stability , and its greatest obstacle in the internal insurgency. The Party would strive for human rights , and would implement her father's 4-point economic policy. (WPD 21/4/90)

(14) **Democratic League for the National Races of the Shan State**

Chairman U Shwe Ohn said all the national races of the Shan State must work together to rekindle the spirit of Panglong. (WPD 14/4/90)

(15) **United National Congress**

General Secretary U Kyaw Win, candidate in Pabedan said the UNC "are leaders of the Myanmar-Muslim organizations" and others who opposed the one-party system. Poor economic conditions are due to the looting of "imperialists and fascists" in the past. National unity "is a key factor and the source of everything." (WPD 5/4/90)

(16) **Democratic Human Rights Party**

Patron U Tun Myint Kyi opposed the single party system, and reviewed Muslim contributions to Myanmar national traditions. (WPD 20/4/90)

(17) **Patriotic Old Comrades League**

Chairman U Aung Shwe said his Party was composed of old comrades who took part in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and people's liberation struggles. It now fully endorses the National League for Democracy. (WPD 22/4/90)

(18) **Shan Nationalities League for Democracy**

Organizer U Sai Hpa (a) Sai Hla Pe said the league included Shan , Danu , Pao , Palaung , Intha , Kachin , Lisu , Wa , Kokang , Yinnat , Yinkya , Ahka , and Lahu residing in Shan State and elsewhere. Referring to the Panglong Conference, he said the league sought democracy and the Shan State "would be entitled to self-determination and autonomy" under a new constitution guaranteeing equal rights for all nationalities."

Farmers should own their land and be free to sell produce; prices should be stabilized and loans provided. (WPD 18/4/90)

(19) **Peasants Unity Organization**

Chairman Brig-Gen. Than Nyunt (Rtd.) said his organization had been formed from the old Peasants Asiayone, and it was allied with the National Unity Party , the Workers Unity Organization , and the Youth Unity Organization . (WPD 19/4/90)

(20) **Workers' Unity Organization**

Chairman U Ohn Kyaw promised to protect workers in the changing economic situation, and to work in alliance with the National Unity Party , the Peasants Unity Organization , and the Youth Unity Organization. (WPD 14/4/90)

(21) **All-Burma National Progressive Democracy Party**

General Secretary U Tin Min Htaik called for national unity, democracy, and election of able leaders, as "the Tatmadaw, with duty consciousness, [had] highlighted." (WPD 11/4/90)

(22) **Shan National Development Democratic Party (Union of Myanmar)**

Executive Committee member U Thein Shwe called for democracy and human rights for all the people, a reduction of taxes, world standard education, higher health standards, and "internal peace in accordance with democratic means." (WPD 17/4/90)

(23) **Democratic People's League (DPL)**

General Secretary U Sein Nyunt endorsed democracy, and called on voters to support candidates, not parties. (WPD 2/4/90)

(24) **Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women (Central Headquarters)**

General Secretary Daw Myint Myint Gyi, candidate in Nyaunglaybin 1, said it was time for the people to establish a new state, based on unity and democracy. Her party also sought to unite and promote women of all national groups. (WPD 8/4/90)

(25) **Union Stability Party (USP)**

General Secretary U Than Aung sought equality and economic progress for the national races. Farmers should own their land and sell crops freely. "Land-ownership will be limited not to let the landlordism flourish again." (WPD 18/4/90)

(26) **Karen State National Organization**

General Secretary U Saw Than Shein called for full equality between national races, political as well as economic, and for a new Panglong Conference. (WPD 3/4/90)

(27) **National Democratic Party for Human Rights**

Chairman U Chit Lwin said the Party would promote human rights according to the UN Charter, and support democracy. He called for the teaching of political science in the universities and authorization of student unions in high schools and universities. "to deal with student affairs and for representation to the authorities." (WPD 12/4/90)

(28) **Arakan Nationalities Democracy Party**

Secretary U Zaw Pe called for "a democratic state which guarantees all basic human rights and brings about internal peace and equality of all national races." (WPD 21/4/90)

(29) **Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (Original) (Hq) AFPFL**

Executive Committee member Daw Nay Yi Ba Swe said the Party had been formed with the Bamar Tatmadaw Pyithu Ayardawbon Party and Burma Communist Party on 23 August

1944, and had laid the foundations stones for parliamentary democracy. Dictatorship can flourish even in multi-party democracy if a president or prime minister "abuses power to perpetuate his rule." (WPD 18/4/90)

(30) **League of Peasants' Unions (LPU)**

General Secretary Thakin San Mya said that for 26 years the people had "been deprived of citizens rights, of basic human rights." He outlined peasants needs. (WPD 20/4/90)

(31) **Students and Youth League for Mayyu Development (Arakan)**

Candidate Dr. Tun Aung (a) Dr. Nurul Huq endorsed democracy for all national races, a market economy, and inducements for foreign investment. (WPD 8/4/90)

(32) **Farmer, Gadu, Ganan and Shan National Unity Democratic Hq. (Banmauk)**

Second Vice Chairman U Kyaw Nyunt said his party would promote human rights and democracy, and said that "cultivation work, transaction of goods and storage of wunza could be systematically carried out only when the human rights attained." (WPD 6/4/90)

(33) **Kokang Democracy and Unity Party**

Chairman U Yan Win Hton (a) U Myint Lwin said his party sought a new constitution, free enterprise, joint ventures, and other areas of economic and social development. (WPD 5/4/90)

(34) **League for Democracy & Peace (LDP)**

Patron Daw Mya Yi said she had been asked "to assume the responsibility of the party's patron because of her husband's [U Nu's] inavailability. Her husband wants to put an end to the internal fighting by achieving peace, and then to reduce prices so that "a pyi of rice will cost 75 pyas and a viss of cooking oil will cost three kyats." (WPD 22/4/90)

(35) **Kachin National Congress**

Patron Duwa Lawan Li, candidate in Myitkyina (2), said the KNC wanted joint ventures, increased electrical supplies, and mechanized agriculture. The KNC wants "to do away with internal insurgency through peaceful settlements... The Union must be a genuine Federal Union constituted with states which have equal rights." (WPD 4/4/90)

(36) **Union DANU League for Democracy Party**

Member U Aung San said his party represented Danu nationals from the central Shan State (Kalaw, Aungpan, Heho, Bawsaing, Pindaya, Ywangan, Lawsawk, and Taunggyi). He called for democracy, and private land ownership. (WPD 1/4/90)

(37) **People Pioneer Party (PPP)**

Chairman U San Shwe, candidate in Pazundaung township, said that PPP policy was neither leftist nor rightist but to pursue genuine democracy, as defined by Bogyoke Aung San. He called for a farmer's bank for farmers, and a people's bank for the poor and casual workers, so as to avoid "exploitation and new form of Chettyar usurers lending money at high interest rates." (WPD 12/4/90)

(38) **Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity (DOKNU)**

Vice Chairman U Khun Marco Ban said his party sought to bring together Kayan people from 3 states and 2 divisions. There could be no progress without "achieving internal peace."

His party had joined with the United Nationalities League for Democracy and was working with it. (WPD 6/4/90)

(39) **Union Nationals Democracy Party (UNDP)**

Executive Patron U Aung Gyi said that he could have become President or Prime Minister under U Ne Win , but had resigned from the Revolutionary Council after only 11 months because he was "in favour of a multi-party system but U Ne Win was not," he "preferred a four-legged economy--private, joint venture, co-operative and state sectors---[while] U Ne Win wanted only state controlled economy," and he was "in favour of press freedom, [while] U Ne Win preferred media to be owned as government and party organs." He called for irrigation and increased farm productivity, and pledged to "promulgate an act which would prohibit demonetization." He would let the states "determine their own affairs," and eliminate politics from services personnel promotions. Finally, "the existence of the Tatmadaw is a must," since "without the Tatmadaw, no nation would be able to establish a democratic state." (WPD 21/4/90)

(40) **Amyothar Party (AP)**

Chairman Maj. Tun Kyaw Oo (rtd) called for democracy, a federal system, free enterprise, and "a political solution to attain internal peace." (WPD 1/4/90)

(41) **Wa National Development Party**

Joint General Secretary U Sam Sawng Ka said his party believed in national unity, democracy, equal rights, the rule of law, and socio/ economic development with "priority to setting up private enterprises." (WPD 7/4/90)

(42) **Lisu National Solidarity**

Vice Chairman U Lamyá Tha endorsed progress and equal rights for Lisu nationals, democracy, and a search for internal peace. (WPD 16/4/90)

(43) **Karen National Congress for Democracy (KNCD)**

Chairman Dr. Saw Hanson Tadaw called for democracy, human rights, equality for national races, justice, promotion of the Kayin cultural heritage, and internal peace and affluence. (WPD 7/4/90)

(44) **Inn-Tha National Organization**

First Vice Chairman U Kyaw Win, candidate in Yawngghwe (1) [Shan] said his party sought "a new constitution with the participation of the national races and legal profession...[to] provide for the establishment of national states, self-determination and the establishment of regions of minority races..." but without "the right to secede from the Union." (WPD 4/4/90)

(45) **Rakhine National Humanitarian Development Organization**

General Secretary U Hla Oo said his group was a part of the United Nationalities League for Democracy (UNLD) , and sought unity among the national groups and tribes. (WPD 19/4/90)

(46) **Union People's Future and Democracy Party**

Chairman U Kyaw Thein, candidate in Dagon Myothit constituency [Yangon], called for multi-party democracy with "opposition members which stand on the side of the people

and...give constructive suggestions to the government." Myanmar has become "the least developed country in the world because of the one-party system." (WPD 9/4/90)

(47) **Anti-Communist, Anti-Socialist, Anti-Totalitarian Free Democracy League**

Central Committee Chairman U Thet Aung said his League was composed of "three main parties," and sought to promote individual human rights, the right of the farmers to land and freedom to sell their products, and free primary education. (WPD 19/4/90)

(48) **Lahu National Development Party (LNDP)**

Chairman U Daniel Aung said democracy was necessary for the progress of the national races, and promised to promote Lahu needs and culture. The party would contest the constituencies of Mongping, Mongtung, Monghsat, Monghpyak, Tachilek, Monghkat, Kengtung (1), and Pangyang. (WPD 10/4/90)

(49) **United Nationalities League**

Member of the Panel of Chairmen Naing Ngwe Thein said the League was made up of 19 political parties from the Kayin, Kachin, Kayah, Chin, Mon, Rakhine, Shan, Paoh, Padaung, and Kayan national groups {list of parties}. They sought equality between the national races, national unity, a genuine Union, internal peace, proportionate development of the States and Divisions, modernization, and avoidance of dictatorship. (WPD 17/4/90)

(50) **League of Democratic Allies (LDA)**

Vice Chairman U Ko Ko Gyi (a) U Aung Myint sought unity, democracy, human rights, freedom for workers' organizations, a free and democratic education system, and internal peace through political means. The L.D.A.'s patron is U Aung Than, elder brother of Bogyoke Aung San. (WPD 16/4/90)

(51) **Democratic Allies' League (DAL)**

Chairman U Maung Maung Ohn Myaing, candidate for Meiktila 2, endorsed multi-party democracy, national unity, and development. (WPD 3/4/90)

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Although 235 political parties actually registered , only 93 fielded candidates. Student-organised and other small pro-democracy parties that did not field candidates in at least three constituencies were deregistered. Several ethnic parties were declared illegal after the election.

Election Results

No	Party Name	Seats Won , if any	Number of Candidates fielded by Party	Valid votes cast for Party Candidates
1	National League for Democracy	392	447	7,934,622
2	Shan Nationalities League for Democracy	23	58	222,821
3	Arakan League for Democracy	11	25	160,783
4	National Unity Party	10	413	2,805,559

5	Mon National Democratic Front	5	19	138,572
6	National Democratic Party for Human Rights	4	8	128,129
7	Party for National Democracy	3	3	72,672
8	Chin National League for Democracy	3	13	51,187
9	Kachin State National Congress for Democracy	3	9	13,994
10	Union Pa oh National Organization	3	15	35,389
11	Zomi National Congress	2	4	18,638
12	Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party	2	6	10,612
13	Kayah State Nationalities League for Democracy	2	8	11,664
14	Ta-ang (Palaung) National League for Democracy	2	9	23,975
15	Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity	2	3	16,553
16	Patriotic Old Comrades League	1	3	2,435
17	Democracy Party	1	105	63,815
18	Karen State National Organization	1	3	6,401
19	Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association	1	10	10,634
20	Shan State Kokang Democratic Party	1	2	6,195
21	Union Danu League for Democracy	1	4	23,145
22	Kamans National League for Democracy	1	3	10,596
23	Mara People's Party	1	4	5,873
24	Union Nationals Democracy Party	1	247	196,518
25	Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization	1	4	22,778
26	Lahu National Development Party	1	7	15,796
27	United Nationalities League for Democracy	1	4	9,389
28	All Burma United Youths Organization	-	2	640
29	Unity and Development Party	-	9	3,656
30	Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League	-	3	6,029
31	Democratic Front for National Reconstruction (Union of Burma)	-	79	38,203
32	Burma United Democratic Party	-	3	269
33	People's Democratic Party	-	10	4,242
34	National Peace and Democracy Party	-	6	3,988
35	Union Karen League	-	7	16,518
36	Democratic Party for New Society	-	12	9,031
37	People's Volunteer Organization (Burma)	-	6	2,696
38	Kachin State National Democratic Party	-	16	10,069

39	Patriotic Youth Organization	-	3	609
40	All Burma Democratic People's Power Organization	-	5	748
41	National Progressive Youth of Myanmar Naing Ngan	-	3	1,013
42	Democratic Labour Party (Myanmar)	-	4	393
43	Union of Burma (Main) AFPFL (Hq)	-	17	14,443
44	Democratic League for the National Races of Shan State	-	8	7,210
45	United National Congress	-	3	575
46	Democratic Human Rights Party	-	11	4,246
47	Patriotic Democratic Youth Front	-	3	1,963
48	Peasants Unity Organization (allied with NUP)	-	39	300,906
49	Youth Unity Organization (allied with NUP)	-	10	71,517
50	Workers Unity Organization (allied with NUP)	-	20	153,854
51	All Burma National Progressive Democracy Party	-	5	2,249
52	Youths' Solidarity Front	-	3	860
53	Shan National Democratic Development Party (Union of Burma)	-	3	366
54	Democratic People's League	-	4	747
55	Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women (Central Headquarters)	-	3	2,495
56	People's Power Party	-	3	158
57	Union Stability Party	-	2	86
58	Arakan National Unity Organization (presumably allied to NUP)	-	17	8,663
59	National Peace Party	-	3	954
60	Free People League of Burma (Hq)	-	4	2,959
61	Union of Kachin Youth led by Kachin University Students	-	3	401
62	Arakan Nationalities Democracy Party	-	3	2,033
63	Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (Original)(Hq)	-	6	2,882
64	League of Peasants' Unions (Union of Burma)	-	11	6,037
65	United Trade Union Congress (Union of Burma)	-	5	1,128
66	Students and Youth League for Mayyu Development (Arakan)	-	4	57,088
67	Union of Burma Unity Democracy League	-	3	604

68	Farmer , Gadu , Ganan and Shan National Unity Democratic Headquarters (Bamauk Myo)	-	3	5,257
69	Kokang Democracy and Unity Party	-	4	9,085
70	League for democracy and Peace [U Nu's Party]	-	309	243,023
71	Peasants' Development Party	-	3	2,847
72	Shan State Kachin Democratic Party	-	3	1,197
73	Kachin National Congress	-	5	6,304
74	National Ethnic Reformation Party (Hq)	-	3	1,782
75	People's Pioneer Party	-	3	70
76	Amyothar Party	-	3	523
77	Might of New Generation Youth Front (Myanmar Naing Ngan daw)	-	4	1,224
78	Wa National Development Party	-	5	4,676
79	Lisu National Solidarity	-	6	9,397
80	Karen National Congress for Democracy	-	6	6,776
81	Inn-Tha National Organization	-	3	5,790
82	Rakhine National Humanitarian Development Organization	-	3	1,942
83	Indigenous Collaboration Party	-	4	1,241
84	Union People's Future and Democracy Party	-	4	848
85	United League of Democratic Parties	-	4	1,174
86	Anti-Communist , Anti-Socialist , Anti-Totalitarian Free Democracy League	-	5	511
87	National Politics Front (Youth)	-	3	354
88	Union of burma Democratic Front	-	2	414
89	League of Democratic Allies	-	4	2,114
90	Arakan People's Democratic Front	-	13	29,115
91	People's Peasants Union (Union of Burma)	-	3	1,894
92	Leading Strength of National Realism Centre	-	4	928
93	Democratic Allies' League	-	3	1,619

National League for Democracy fielded 447 candidates. Of them , 392 got elected. There were altogether 485 constituencies. Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD) won 23 seats. Arakan League for Democracy (ALD) won eleven. National Unity Party (NUP) won ten. Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF) won five and other remaining parties won 38 seats. Six independent candidates were elected. Only one candidate from U Aung Gyi's Union National Democracy Party (UNDP) was elected. During the 1990 general elections , only 84 out of 2,296 candidates were women. The percentage of gender in the elections was 3.66. Out of 485 Members of Parliament

(MPs) elected in the elections, fifteen were women and all represented National League for Democracy (NLD).

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	Daw Sein Tin	Shwegu – Kachin State
2.	Nan Khin Htwe Myint	Pa-an (3) – Karen State
3.	Daw Khin Htay Kywe	Chaungzon (2) – Mon State
4.	Daw Tin Saw Oo	Mudon (1) – Mon State
5.	Daw May Phyto	Namtu – Shan State
6.	Daw Sel Sel	Hkamti – Sagaing Division
7.	Daw Khin San Hlaing	Wetlet (2) – Sagaing Division
8.	Daw Hla Hla Moe	Minhla (2) – Pegu Division
9.	Daw May Hnin Kyi	Mogok (1) – Mandalay Division
10.	Daw Ohn Kyi	Myittha (1)- Mandalay Division
11.	Daw San San	Seikkan- Rangoon Division
12.	Daw San May (Shwegu May Hnin)	Taikkyi (2) – Rangoon Division
13.	Daw May Win Myint	Mayangone (2) – Rangoon Division
14.	Daw Khin Aye Myint	Yankin – Rangoon Division
15.	Daw San San Win	Ahlone- Rangoon Division

Since Burma became independent from Britain in 1947, there has been none but one woman serving at the ministerial level. She was Daw Khin Kyi, wife of Burma's national hero General Aung San and mother of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, serving as a cabinet minister in 1960-61. After the first military coup in 1962, there were only a handful of women even in the puppet parliament. Women occupied only ten percent of other administrative positions, and even less today. The military generals have stated repeatedly that they would never accept a woman becoming the leader of Burma.

Following the May 27, 1990 elections, SLORC / SPDC should have transferred power to the elected representatives (Members of Parliament) of the people, but failed to do so, and clung on to power illegally.

Of the 485 successful candidates, there were :

- 42 – Retired Military Personnels,
- 145 – Retired Civil Service Personnels,
- 54 – Advocates and Lawyers.
- 50 – Doctors and
- 194 – Civilians.

Summary of Constituencies

No.	State / Division	Township	Constituency
1	Arakan (Rakhine)	17	26
2	Chin	9	13
3	Irrawaddy (Ayeyawady)	26	51

4	Kachin	18	20
5	Karen (Kayin)	7	14
6	Kayah	6	8
7	Magwe (Magway)	25	39
8	Mandalay	29	56
9	Mon	10	20
10	Pegu (Bago)	28	51
11	Rangoon (Yangon)	42	61
12	Sagaing	38	58
13	Shan	52	62
14	Tenasserim (Teninthayi)	10	13
	Total : -	317	492

The elections was “ held successfully “ in (310)townships and (485)constituencies throughout the country.

Seven constituencies in seven townships , Konkyan , Narphan , Pangwaing , Panyang , Mongmat and Manphant (Thanlwin)in Shan State and N'Jang Yang in Kachin State were suspended.

Election Results

Sr. No.	Name of Party	Party Symbol	Acronym	Seats Contested	Seats Won
1	National League for Democracy	Khamauk (wide-brimmed farmers' hat)	NLD	447	392 (80.82%)
2	Shan Nationalities League for Democracy	Ozi (Shan Drum)	SNLD	58	23 (4.74%)
3	Arakan League for Democracy	Oil Lamp	ALD	25	11 (2.27%)
4	National Unity Party	Paddy Ears	NUP	413	10 (2.06%)
5	Mon National Democratic Front	Flower	MNDF	19	5 (1.03%)
6	National Democratic Party for	Automobile	NDPHR	8	4 (0.82%)

	Human Rights				
7	Party for National Democracy	Hne (Burmese oboe)	PND	3	3 (0.62%)
8	Chin National League for Democracy	Key Chain	CNLD	13	3 (0.62%)
9	Kachin State National Congress for Democracy	Bell	KSNC	9	3 (0.62%)
10	Union Paoh National Organization	Mangoes	UPNO	15	3 (0.62%)
11	Zomi National Congress	Padlock	ZNC	4	2 (0.41%)
12	Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party	Airplane	NHRPP	6	2 (0.41%)
13	Kayah State Nationalities League for Democracy	Well	KSND	8	2 (0.41%)
14	Ta-ang (Palaung) National League for Democracy	Kettle	TNLD	9	2 (0.41%)
15	Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity	Pumpkin	DOKNU	3	2 (0.41%)
16	Patriotic Old Comrades League	Flute	POCL	3	1 (0.21%)
17	Democracy Party	Gong	DP	105	1 (0.21%)
18	Karen State National Organization	Violin	KSNO	3	1 (0.21%)
19	Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association	Lantern	GOSDA	10	1 (0.21%)

20	Shan State Kokang Democratic Party	Scissors	SSKDP	2	1 (0.21%)
21	Union Danu League for Democracy	Trunk	UDLD	4	1 (0.21%)
22	Kamans National League for Democracy	Basket	KNLD	3	1 (0.21%)
23	Mara People's Party	Sheaf	MPP	4	1 (0.21%)
24	Union Nationals Democracy Party	Balance	UNDP	247	1 (0.21%)
25	Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization	Tap	MKNSO	4	1 (0.21%)
26	Lahu National Development Party	Smoking Pipe	LNDP	7	1 (0.21%)
27	United Nationalities League for Democracy	Saing- Waing (Drum Enclosure)	UNLD	4	1 (0.21%)
	Independents			87	6 (1.24%)

The following is the final official result of 1990 elections for the 485-seat Parliament , as released by the official state General Elections Commission.

(1) NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

The National League for Democracy (**Ah-Myo-Tha Di-Mo-Cray-Si Ahphwe Choak**) was formed on 27 September 1988 , with former Brigadier General Aung Gyi as Chairman , former General Thura Tin Oo as Vice-Chairman and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi , daughter of the great independence hero Bogyoke Aung San as General Secretary. Two months later , Chairman U Aung Gyi left to set up his own party after power struggles threatened to split the NLD , alleging communist infiltration of the NLD. The NLD swept the 1990 polls by a landslide.

Aims:

(a) to bring about a true and genuine democratic government which is in accordance with the aspirations of entire people and which would guarantee the fundamental human rights;

(b) to bring about a systematic democratic struggle based on the united strength of the people under the leadership [of] this League for realizing the aim (a);

(c) to lay a foundation so that Burma would be a stable and developed Union where democratic political system flourish according to the aspirations of the people for generations to come;

(d) to co-operate with peaceful democratic forces of the world so that peaceful democracy would flourish.

Future Programmes:

(a) to organize in such a way that all democratic forces would attain unity;

(b) to support and protect the democratic rights of the public;

(c) to create situations in which free and fair general elections could be held to form a true democratic government according to the wishes of the entire people.

The military had anticipated a victory by the pro-military , National Unity Party , the successor organization of the former ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party , which was heavily financed and backed by the military. However the popularity of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD had skyrocketed and the people's disenchantment with the military and awareness of democratic alternatives were at a peak. The NLD won 392 seats in the 485 constituencies where elections were held. Twenty-six other parties won swats , with the NUP winning a mere ten. Only one candidates from U Aung Gyi's UNDP was elected.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY	STATE & DIVISION
1	U Tin Myint	Kamaing	KACHIN
2	U Maphang Hsin	Khawbude	-
3	U N Wam Khan Zau Tawng	Tanai	-
4	U Yaw His	Putao	-
5	U Pu Htwe (Bamaw Nyo Nwe)	Bhamo	-
6	U Mya Maung	Myitkyina (1)	-
7	U Htun Kyi	Mogaung	-
8	U Kyaw Maung	Mohnyin (1)	-
9	U Kyar Mya	Mohnyin (2)	-
10	U Thaug Ngwe	Moemauk	-
11	U J.M Naula	Mansi	-
12	U N. Nan Gam	Machanbaw	-
13	Daw Sein Tin	Shwegu	-
14	Duwa U Zaw Aung	Waingmaw	-

15	U Saw Oo Reh	Phruhso	KAYAH
16	U Aung Tin	Shadaw	-
17	U Po Thinn	Loikaw (1)	-
18	U Teddy Buri	Loikaw (2)	-
19	U Mahn Myaing Aye	Kawkareik (1)	KAREN
20	U Kyin Thein	Kya-in-Seikkyi (2)	-
21	U Aung Than	Papun (1)	-
22	U Ba Aye	Papun (2)	-
23	U Saw Chit Than	Pa-an (1)	-
24	U Htun Chit	Pa-an (2)	-
25	Nan Khin Htue Myint	Pa-an (3)	-
26	U Sein Bo	Myawaddy	-
27	U Saw Tun Luuin	Hlaingbwe (2)	-
28	U Saw Victor Clyde	Thandaung (2)	-
29	U Ngin Thang	Tiddim (1)	CHIN
30	U Kyaw Tun	Paletwa (1)	-
31	U Htwe Aung	Paletwa (2)	-
32	U Shwe Htan	Matupi (2)	-
33	U Ye Htut	Kyaikto (1)	MON
34	Dr. Aye Zan	Kyaikto (2)	-
35	U Myint Thein	Kyaikmaraw (1)	-
36	U Aung Kyi Nyunt	Chaungzon (1)	-
37	Daw Khin Htay Kywe	Chaungzon (2)	-
38	U Nyan Win	Paung (1)	-
39	U Nai Thaung Nyunt	Paung (2)	-
40	U Maung Maung Latt	Bilin (1)	-
41	U Maung maung	Bilin (2)	-
42	Daw Tin Saw Oo	Mudon (1)	-
43	U Lun Tin, col. (Retd.)	Moulmein (1)	-
44	U Chan Aye (Maung Susan)	Moulmein (2)	-
45	Dr. Kyin Thein	Ye (2)	-
46	Khun Myint Tun	Thaton (1)	-
47	U Than Maung	Thaton (2)	-
48	U Maung Maung Gyi	Thanbyuzayat (1)	-
49	U Hsan Maung	Kyaukpyu (1)	ARAKAN
50	U Tin Gyi	Kyaukpyu (2)	-
51	U Nyi Pu	Gwa	-
52	U Kyaw Khaing	Taungup	-
53	U Maung Kywin Aung	Rathedaung (1)	-
54	U Thein Maung	Manaung	-
55	U Mya Maung	Ramree	-
56	U Tun Yi	Sadoway	-
57	U Nay Win	An	-

58	U Khun Sai	Kutkai (1)	SHAN
59	U Sai Lon Kyauk	Kengtung (1)	-
60	U Sai Yi Tip	Kengtung (2)	-
61	Dr. U Hlaing (a) U Tun Hlaing	Yawnghwe (1)	-
62	U Ohn Maung	Yawnghwe (2)	-
63	U Kyaw Khin	Taunggyi (1)	-
64	U Khun Pe Htwe	Taunggyi (2)	-
65	U Sai Soom Hsaing	Tachilek	-
66	U Tun Aung (a) U Tun Tun Hein	Nawngkhio	-
67	Daw May Phyo	Namtu	-
68	U Aung Than	Pindaya	-
69	Dr. Ohn Maung	Mongmit	-
70	U Chit Khin	Mabein	-
71	U Sai Nong Tip	Mongyang	-
72	U Sai Shan Lway	Mongkhat	-
73	U Hsan Wonn (a) U Sai Phone Myint	Monghsat	-
74	U Sai Tun Aung	Mongyawng	-
75	U Sai Nwe	Mongpyak	-
76	Dr. Hla Shein	Lawksawk	-
77	U Sai Myint Maung	Lashio (1)	-
78	U Than Htay	Lashio (2)	-
79	U Sai Aung Than	Hsipaw (2)	-
80	U Khin Maung Than	Kani (1)	SAGAING
81	U Thant Zin	Kani (2)	-
82	U Do Htaung	Kale (1)	-
83	U Thein Win	Kale (2)	-
84	U Tin Maung	Kalewa	-
85	U Myint Kyi	Katha	-
86	U Thein San	Kawlin	-
87	U Myint Naing	Kantbalu (2)	-
88	U Kye Maung	Kyunhla	-
89	U Khin Maung Thein	Khin-U (1)	-
90	U Thaug Myint	Khin-U (2)	-
91	U Arnt Kyi	Chaung -U	-
92	Daw Hse Hse	Hkamti	-
93	U Chit Khaing	Ngazun (1)	-
94	U Cho Hlaing	Ngazun (2)	-
95	Col. Thiha Thura Soe Thein (Retd.)	Sagaing (1)	-
96	Dr. Khin Maung Swe	Sagaing (2)	-
97	U Khin Maung Kyi	Salingyi (1)	-
98	U Sein Yan	Salingyi (2)	-
99	Lt.Col. Kyaw San (Retd.)	Taze (1)	-
100	U Pe Than	Taze (2)	-
101	U Kyaw Win	Htigyaing	-

102	U Bo Maung	Tabayin (1)	-
103	U Win Myint Aung	Tabayin (2)	-
104	U Than Sein	Pale (1)	-
105	Dr. Tint Swe	Pale (2)	-
106	U Mya Aye	Pinlebu	-
107	U Aung Thaung	Phaungpyin	-
108	U Ba Nyein	Banmauk	-
109	U Han Tha Myint	Budalin (1)	-
110	U Khin Maung Aye	Budalin (2)	-
111	Maj Kyi Soe (Retd)	Monywa (1)	-
112	U Saw Aung	Monywa (2)	-
113	U Bo	Mingin	-
114	U Bar Bar	Myinmu (1)	-
115	U Tin Ngwe	Myinmu (2)	-
116	U Minn Thwin	Myaung (2)	-
117	U Tin Maung Win	Mawlaik	-
118	U Bo Thaung	Yinmabin (1)	-
119	U Tin Tun Aung	Yinmabin (2)	-
120	Dr. Htay Maung	Ye-U (1)	-
121	U Win Ko	Ye-U (2)	-
122	Dr. Aung Bo	Shwebo (1)	-
123	U Than Tun	Shwebo (2)	-
124	U Tun Myaing	Wetlet (1)	-
125	Daw Knin San Hlaing	Wetlet (2)	-
126	Dr. Aung Khin	Wuntho	-
127	U Ohn Kyaing	Homalin (1)	-
128	U Hla Thein	Homalin (2)	-
129	Dr. Zaw Win	Ayadaw (1)	-
130	U Bala	Ayadaw (2)	-
131	U Saw Hlaing	Indaw	-
132	U Hla Min	Kawthaung	TENASSEM
133	U Khin Maung Oo	Kyunsu	-
134	U Win Oo	Tenasserim	-
135	U Soe Nyunt	Tavoy (1)	-
136	U Myo Aung	Tavoy (2)	-
137	U Kyi Shwe	Palaw	-
138	U Ohn Myint	Bokepyin	-
139	U Kyaw Shein	Mergui (1)	-
140	U Nyan Aye	Mergui (2)	-
141	U Toe Po	Yebyu	-
142	U Hla Pe	Lawnglon (1)	-
143	U Chein Hin	Lawnglon (2)	-
144	U Tin Myint	Thayetchaung	-
145	Dr. Myo Win	Kawa (1)	PEGU
146	U Mya Lay	Kawa (2)	-

147	U Hla Oo	Kyauktaga (1)	-
148	U Maung Maung Gyi	Kyauktaga (2)	-
149	U Aye Myint	Gyobingauk (1)	-
150	U Aye	Gyobingauk (2)	-
151	U Tun Oo	Kyaukkyi	-
152	U San Tin	Zigon	-
153	U Ohn Maung	Nyaunglebin (1)	-
154	U Tun Kywe	Nyaunglebin (2)	-
155	U Aung Soe Myint	Taungoo (1)	-
156	U Nyunt Wai	Taungoo (2)	-
157	U Chit Maung	Htantabin	-
158	U Ye Htut	Daik U (1)	-
159	U Sein Tun	Daik U (2)	-
160	U Ohn Ngwe	Nattalin (1)	-
161	U Saw Sein Tun	Nattalin (2)	-
162	U Myat Hla	Pegu (2)	-
163	U Thaug Sein	Prome (2)	-
164	U Tin Ohn	Padaung (1)	-
165	U Thein Han	Padaung (2)	-
166	U Ohn Naing	Paungde (1)	-
167	U Aye Than	Paungde (2)	-
168	U Aung Than	Pyu (1)	-
169	U Soe Maung	Pyu (2)	-
170	U Tint Lwin	Minhla (1)	-
171	Daw Hla Hla Moe	Minhla (2)	-
172	U Hla Aung	Monyo (1)	-
173	U Tun Shwe	Monyo (2)	-
174	Dr. Kyaw Kyaw	Yedashe (1)	-
175	U Tun Aung	Yedashe (2)	-
176	U Soe Lwin	Shwegyin	-
177	U Than Kywe	Shwedaung (1)	-
178	U Paik Chon	Shwedaung (2)	-
179	U Aung Myint	Letpadan (1)	-
180	U Nyunt Aye	Letpadan (2)	-
181	U Tin Shwe	Waw (1)	-
182	U Soe Thein (Maung Wuntha)	Waw (2)	-
183	U Aye Thein	Thanatpin (1)	-
184	Dr. Htay Thein	Thanatpin (2)	-
185	U Aye	Thegon (1)	-
186	U Thein Tun	Thegon (2)	-
187	U San Win	Thayawaddy (1)	-
188	U Maung Aye	Thayawaddy (2)	-
189	U Tin Oo	Okpo (1)	-
190	U Tha Maung	Okpo (2)	-
191	U Khin Maung Win	Oaktwin (2)	-

192	U Myint Aung	Kamma	MAGWE
193	U Myint Thein	Chauk (1)	-
194	Dr. Nyunt Sein	Chauk (2)	-
195	U Aung Htoo	Gangaw	-
196	U Kyi Lwin	Ngahpe	-
197	U Tar	Salin (1)	-
198	U Kan Oo	Salin (2)	-
199	U Aunt Kyi	Sedoktara	-
200	U Han Zaw	Sinbaungwe	-
201	U Soe Win	Seikphyu	-
202	U Kyaw Tin	Saw	-
203	U Thein Kyi	Taungdwingyi (1)	-
204	Dr. Than Naing	Taungdwingyi (2)	-
205	U Saw Win (a) U Kyaw Zaw Lin	Htilin	-
206	U Bo Htwe	Natmauk (1)	-
207	U Aung Myint Thein	Natmauk (2)	-
208	Dr. Kyi Min	Pakokku (1)	-
209	U Hlaing Aye	Pakokku (2)	-
210	U Kyaw Shin	Pwintbyu (1)	-
211	Dr. Aung Moe Nyo	Pwintbyu (2)	-
212	U Khin Maung Kyi	Pauk (1)	-
213	U Aung Naing Oo	Pauk (2)	-
214	U Kyaw Myint	Magwe (1)	-
215	U Aung Soe	Magwe (2)	-
216	U Nyunt Hlaing	Aunglan (1)	-
217	U Thein Zan	Aunglan (2)	-
218	U Tha Aung	Myothit (1)	-
219	U Chit Htwe	Myothit (2)	-
220	U Tun Win	Mindon	-
221	U Soe Myint	Minbu (1)	-
222	U Hla Soe	Minbu (2)	-
223	U Chit Tin	Upper Minhla	-
224	U Aung San Myint	Myaing (1)	-
225	U Myint Aung	Myaing (2)	-
226	U Maw Ni	Yesagyao (1)	-
227	U Tin Maung	Yesagyao (2)	-
228	Thakin Khin Nyunt	Yenangyaung (1)	-
229	U Khin Kyaw Han	Yenangyaung (2)	-
230	U Khin Maung Than	Thayet	-
231	U Aung Kyaw Oo	Kyaukse (1)	MANDALY
232	U Kyaw Win	Kyaukse (2)	-
233	U Bo Zan	Kyaukpadaung (1)	-
234	U Ngwe Tun	Kyaukpadaung (2)	-
235	U Saw Htay	Singu	-
236	Dr. Soe Myint	Singaing (1)	-

237	Dr. Hla Soe Nyunt	Singaing (2)	-
238	U Cho	Nyaung – U (1)	-
239	U Pe Tin	Nyaung – U (2)	-
240	U Ayar	Tada-U (1)	-
241	U Than Ni	Tada-U (2)	-
242	U Wan Maung	Tatkon (1)	-
243	U Win Hlaing	Tatkon (2)	-
244	Lt. Col. Chit Khaing (Retd.)	Taungtha (1)	-
245	U Than Tun	Taungtha (2)	-
246	U Pan Tha	Natogyi (1)	-
247	U Sein Maung	Natogyi (2)	-
248	U San Nyunt Wai	Patheingyi (1)	-
249	Lt. Col San Hla Baw (Retd)	Pahteingyi (2)	-
250	U Tint Lwin	Pyinmana (1)	-
251	U Kyaw	Pyinmana (2)	-
252	U Khin Maung Nyo	Pyawbwe (1)	-
253	U Hla Pe	Pyawbwe (2)	-
254	U Saw Shwe	Mahlaing (1)	-
255	U Maung Maung Myint	Mahlaing (2)	-
256	U Hla Saw Oo	Maymyo (1)	-
257	Daw May Hnin Kyi	Mogok (1)	-
258	U Bo Hla Tint	Mogok (2)	-
259	Dr. Aung Wai	Madaya (1)	-
260	U Than Lwin	Madaya (2)	-
261	Maj. Maung Maung Myint (Retd)	Meiktila (1)	-
262	Dr. Thein Lwin	Meiktila (2)	-
263	Dr. Soe Lin	Mandalay SW (1)	-
264	U Thein Oo	Mandalay SW (2)	-
265	U Tin Aung Aung	Mandalay NW (1)	-
266	U Aung Soe	Mandalay NW (2)	-
267	U Tin Nyunt (a) U Htin Kyaw	Mandalay SE (1)	-
268	U Ohn Kyaing (Aung Wint)	Mandalay SE (2)	-
269	U Maung Maung Aye	Mandalay NE (1)	-
270	Lt.Col Tin Aye (Retd.)	Mandalay NE (2)	-
271	U Paw Khin	Myingyan (1)	-
272	U Maung Maung Win (a) U Win Maung	Myingyan (2)	-
273	Daw Ohn Kyi	Myittha (1)	-
274	U Myo Myint	Myittha (2)	-
275	U Maung Maung Myint	Yamethin (1)	-
276	U Maung Maung Than	Yamethin (2)	-
277	U Tin Htut Oo	Lewe (1)	-
278	U Nyi Nyi Htun	Lewe (2)	-
279	Dr. Thaug Tin	Wundwin (1)	-
280	U Hla Aung	Wundwin (2)	-
281	U Maw	Thabeikkyin	-

282	U Thein Maung	Thazi (1)	-
283	U Maung Maung Lay	Thazi (2)	-
284	Dr. Zaw Myint Maung	Amarapura (1)	-
285	U Ba Bwa	Amarapura (2)	-
286	U Wun (Minthuwun)	Kamaryut	RANGOON
287	U Ba Swe (Myaungmya Ba Swe)	Kawhmu	-
288	U Tin Soe	Kyauktada	-
289	U Hla Tun	Kemmendine	-
290	Dr. Than Nyein	Kyauktan (1)	-
291	U Soe Nyunt	Kyauktan (2)	-
292	U Kyi Win	Mingaladon (1)	-
293	U Tin Tun Maung	Mingaladon (2)	-
294	U Hla Than	Coco Island	-
295	U Kyaw Thwin	Kayan (1)	-
296	U Tin Maung Win	Kayan (2)	-
297	U Khin Maung Swe	Sanchaung	-
298	Daw San San	Hseikkan (Port)	-
299	Dr. Sein Win	Seikkyi Khanaungdo	-
300	U Hla Thein	Tamwe (1)	-
301	U Thein Myint	Tamwe (2)	-
302	U Tha Saing	Twante (1)	-
303	U Mya Hlaing	Twante (2)	-
304	U Hla Tun	Taikkyi (1)	-
305	Daw San May (Shuegu May Hnin)	Taikkyi (2)	-
306	U Tin Ko Ko	Htantabin	-
307	Thakin Soe Myint	South Okkalapa (1)	-
308	U Khin Maung Kyaw	South Okkalapa (2)	-
309	U Aung Zaw	Dagon	-
310	U Sein Win	Dala	-
311	U Mya Maung	Dawbon	-
312	U Naing Naing	Pazundaung	-
313	U Kyi Maung	Bahan (2)	-
314	U Maung Maung Kyaw	Bothtaung	-
315	U Aung Shwe	Mayangone (1)	-
316	Dr. May Win Myint	Mayangone (2)	-
317	Dr. Aung Khin Sint	Mingala Taungnyunt (1)	-
318	Dr. Than Aung	Mingala Taungnyunt (2)	-
319	Daw Khin Aye Myint	Yankin	-
320	Dr. Than Win	North Okkalapa (1)	-
321	U Kyaw Nyunt	North Okkalapa (2)	-
322	U Soe Tin (a) U Soe	Hmawbe (1)	-
323	U Khin Maung Tun	Hmawbe (2)	-
324	U Kyi Myint	Latha	-
325	Col. Maung Shwe (Retd)	Hlaing (1)	-
326	Lt. Col Saw Mya Thein (Retd)	Hlaing (2)	-

327	U Saw Kyaw Sein	Hlegu (1)	-
328	U San Tin	Hlegu (2)	-
329	U Nay Oo	Lanmadaw	-
330	Dr. Maung Maung Latt	Thaketa (1)	-
331	U Ohn Myint	Thaketa (2)	-
332	U Thein Nyunt	Thingangyun (1)	-
333	U Myint Thein	Thingangyun (2)	-
334	U Lwin (a) Col. Maung Lwin	Thongwa (1)	-
335	U Kyaw Myint	Thongwa (2)	-
336	Dr. Win Naing	Syriam (1)	-
337	U Than Win	Syriam (2)	-
338	Daw San San Win	Ahlonge	-
339	U Tun Hlaing	Insein (1)	-
340	U Sein Hla Oo (Maung Nwe Oo)	Insein (2)	-
341	Capt. Than Kywe (Retd)	Hlaingthaya	-
342	U Sein Lwin	Shwepyitha	-
343	U Tun Ohn	Dagon Mothit	-
344	U Yu Gan	Kungyankone	-
345	U Saw Lwin	Kyaunggon (1)	IRRAWADY
346	Dr. Hla Win	Kyaunggon (2)	-
347	Dr. Ye Myint	Kyangin	-
348	U Mahn Johnny	Kyonpyaw (1)	-
349	U Tin	Kyonpyaw (2)	-
350	U Than Tin	Kyaiklat (1)	-
351	U Tin Win	Kyaiklat (2)	-
352	U David Hla Myint	Ngapudaw (1)	-
353	Dr. Sit Tin	Ngapudaw (2)	-
354	U Kyaw Myint	Zalun (1)	-
355	Col. Kyi Win (Retd)	Zalun (2)	-
356	U Aung Kyaing	Nyaungdon (1)	-
357	U Tha Soe	Nyaungdon (2)	-
358	Dr. Myo Nyunt	Dedaye (1)	-
359	U Than Tun	Dedaye (2)	-
360	U Win Myint	Danubyu (1)	-
361	U Thaug Yi	Danubyu (2)	-
362	Dr. Tin Min Htut	Pantanaw (1)	-
363	U Mahn Nyunt Thein	Pantanaw (2)	-
364	U Nyunt Hlaing	Bassein East (1)	-
365	U Hla Kyi	Bassein East (2)	-
366	U Tin Chaw	Bassein West (1)	-
367	U Kyaw Min (Architeet)	Bassein West (2)	-
368	U Thaug Tin	Pyapon (1)	-
369	U Min Swe	Pyapon (2)	-
370	U Win Kyaing	Bogale (1)	-
371	Dr. Sein Myint	Bogale (2)	-

372	U Aung Kyin	Myaungmya (1)	-
373	U Soe Min	Myaungmya (2)	-
374	U Hla Pe	Moulmyinegyun (1)	-
375	U Tin Hla	Moulmyinegyun (2)	-
376	U Hla Myint	Maubin (2)	-
377	U Tin Oo	Myanaung (1)	-
378	U Myint Thein	Myanaung (2)	-
379	U Nyunt Win	Yekyi (1)	-
380	U Maung Maung	Yekyi (2)	-
381	U Kyi Win	Labutta (1)	-
382	Dr. Aye Kyu	Labutta (2)	-
383	U Si Maung	Laymyethna (1)	-
384	U Hsan Myint	Laymyethna (2)	-
385	U Tin Aung	Wakema (1)	-
386	U Hla Myint	Thabaung (1)	-
387	U Than Win	Thabaung (2)	-
388	U Mya Than	Henzada (1)	-
389	Dr. Zaw Myint	Henzada (2)	-
390	U Mya Win	Ingapu (1)	-
391	U Tin Htut	Einme (1)	-
392	U Myint Maung	Einme (2)	-

(2) SHAN NATIONALITIES LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (SNLD)

The Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (a leading ethnic based political party) won 23 of the parliamentary seats the second largest after the NLD which took 392 seats. (the largest winning party in Shan State and the second largest winning party in the whole of Burma)

Leader: Hkun Htoon Oo (born 11 September 1943 in Hsenwi; Served as personal assistant to military attache for Indonesia (1967) , technical representative for Overseas Courier Service; President of SNLD since 1989)

One elected MP in 1990 Election, Sai Hla Pay, gains the most votes (91.45%) in all of Burma.

SHAN STATE		
No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Sai Leik (a) U Se Leik	Kunheng
2.	U Tun Tin	Kehsi
3.	U Hla Pe (a) U Sai Fah	Kyaukme (1)
4.	U Sai Hsawng Hsee (a) U Nelson	Kyaukme (2)
5.	U Khun Gyi	Tangyan (1)
6.	U Tun Hsa (a) U Sai Tun Win	Tangyan (2)
7.	U Sai Tin Win (a) U Tin Win	Namsang
8.	U Sai Tha Aye	Namhkam

9.	U Sao Tha Tint	Pinlaung (2)
10.	U Khun Pwint	Mongnai
11.	U Sai Ok (a) U Sai Tin Aung	Maukmai
12.	U Sai Moe Kyi	Mongpan
13.	U Sai Om	Mongkai
14.	U Sai Win Pe	Monghsu
15.	U Hla Din	Mongrai
16.	U Sai Hla Pe	Muse (1)
17.	U Sai Maung Lay	Muse (2)
18.	U Sai Kyaw Sein	Mongton
19.	U Sai Tun Kyaw	Loilem
20.	U Tha Tun Mya	Laikha
21.	U Sai Tun Aung	Langkho
22.	U Sai Tun Lu	Hsenwi
23.	U Hkun Htoon Oo	Hsipaw (1)

Political parties that won seats in the 1990 elections in Shan State were:

1. Shan Nationalities League for Democracy	23 seats
2. National League for Democracy	22 seats
3. Union Pa-O National Organization	3 seats
4. Ta arng (Palaung) National League for Democracy	2 seats
5. National Unity Party	1 seats
6. Union National Democracy Party	1 seats
7. Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity	1 seats
8. Lahu National Development Party	1 seats
9. Union Danu League for Democracy	1 seats
10. Shan State Kokang Democratic Party	1 seats

Total: 56 seats

(3) ARAKAN LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (ALD)

The ALD contested the 1990 General Elections, winning 11 of 26 parliamentary seats, a majority in the Arakan State and the third largest opposition party in Burma.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	Dr. Tun Aye	Kyauktaw (1)
2.	U San Tun (a) U Lu Pru	Akyab (2)
3.	U Ba Than	Pauktaw (1)
4.	U Saw Tun Sein	Pauktaw (2)
5.	U Aung Tun Sein	Ponnagyun
6.	U Maung Myint	Minbya (1)
7.	U Tun Win	Minbya (2)
8.	U Tha Noe	Rathedaung (2)
9.	U Pru Sein Oo	Myebon
10.	Dr. U Saw Mra Aung	Mrauk U (1)

11.	U Aung Hla Zan	Mruk U (2)
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(4) **NATIONAL UNITY PARTY (NUP)**

The BSPP (Burma Socialist Programme Party) was dismantled during the mass demonstrations in 1988 and a new political party known as the NUP (pro-regime) was established in its place.

Militaries formed the dictatorial Taingyintha Silone Nyinyutye (National Unity) party before the elections. As the state party, the BSPP's assets were the property of the state. However, contrary to the existing laws, the Burmese military handed over BSPP finances, buildings and other important materials to the NUP. Despite the junta's 26 year period of socialist rule and the NUP's backing from the military, however, the party won only 10 seats, equivalent to 2% in the parliamentary elections in 1990, while the NLD gained 392 seats or 81%.

Even in some military townships the vote had gone against the SLORC-backed NUP candidate and the soldiers themselves had supported the NLD.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	Col. Thet Wai (Retd.)	Wakema (2) -Irrawaddy Division
2.	U Chit Than	Maubin (1) -Irrawaddy Division
3.	Col. Maung Ohn (Retd)	Prome (1) -Pegu Division
4.	U Kyaw Maung	Nanyun – Sagaing Division
5.	U Khun Tun Lu	Hopang – Shan State
6.	U Ling Ha	Kanpetlet Chin State
7.	U Saw Tar Rutu	Phasawng – Kayah State
8.	U Aung Thein	Bawlake – Kayah State
9.	U M. Sinsar	Nawngmun – Kachin State
10.	U Mok Myaw Hsan Khawng	Hsawlaw – Kachin State

(5) **"MON NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT" (MNDF)**

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the MNDF won 5 seats.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Nai Khin Maung	Kyaikmaraw (2) – Mon State
2.	Dr. Min Kyi Win	Mudon (2) – Mon State
3.	Dr. Min Soe Lin	Ye (1) – Mon State
4.	U Nai Tun Thein	Thanbyuzayat (2) – Mon State
5.	U Nai Thaung Shein	Kawkareik (2) – Karen State

(6) **NATIONAL DEMOCRACY PARTY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (NDPHR)**

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the NDPHR won 4 seats in Arakan State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Chit Lwin (a) Ebrahim	Maungdaw (1)
2.	Fazul Ahmed	Maungdaw (2)
3.	U Kyaw Min (a) Marmaud Shaoshu Arnolgula Haud	Buthidaung (1)
4.	U Tin Maung (a) Nur Ahmed	Buthidaung (2)

(7) **PARTY FOR NATIONAL DEMOCRACY (PND)**

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the PND (sister party of NLD) won 3 seats in Pegu Division.

(Election Commission Announcement No. 902 of 20 December 1990 cancels the registration of the Party for National Democracy. The announcement states that PND Chairman Dr. Sein Win “ is now known to have formed a parallel government in alliance with insurgents without resigning from the party; the PND is therefore found to have infringed Section 3 (b) of the Political Parties Registration Law. Moreover , the remaining executive committee members are found to be in no position to present themselves to carry out party duties in accordance with paragraph 14 of the party’s organizational rules. Hence , the Commission , exercising the powers entrusted under Section 6 of the Political Parties Registration Law hereby announced deregistration of the party for National Democracy “. (WPD_21/12/90)

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	Dr. Sein Win	Paukkhaung
2.	U Soe Win	Pegu (1)
3.	U Thein Oo	Oaktwin (1)

(8) **CHIN NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (CNLD)**

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the CNLD won 3 seats in Chin State. Chin National League for Democracy (CNLD) was a political party formed on 18 October 1988 following the SLORC seized the power and registered under the Election Commission with registration number of 32/88.

CNLD , as a national party represented the Chun people , was formed with branches in the present townships of Chin State and other regions where resided. Kale and Kabaw Townships of Sagaing Division , Gangaw , Ngaphe and Sedoktara Townships of Magwe Division , Minbya , Myebon , Sandoway and Kyaukpyu Townships of Arakan State.

CNLD contested 13 constituencies in the 1990 elections and won 3 seats of Parliament in Falam (1), Falam (2) and Mindat. It had an achievement of 23.08 per cent with total votes of 51,187 .

CNLD was one of the members of United Nationalities League for Democracy (UNLD). The UNLD had made alliance with NLD in 1990 both jointly issued “ Bo Aung Gyaw Street Declaration No. (1)“.

The military regime SLORC , however , with the aim to suppress the nationalities stopped recognition of UNLD and national parties including CNLD and declared them illegal organizations by the order No. 8/92 on 19 March 1992.

NO.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U C.K Taikwell	Falam (1)
2.	Da. Zahle Tang	Falam (2)
3.	U Shein Pe Ling	Mindat

(9) KACHIN STATE NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR DEMOCRACY (KSNCD)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the KSNCD won 3 seats in Kachin State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U G. Bawn Hlan	Chiphwe
2.	U Zau Ein	Sumprabum
3.	U Oo Byit Tu	Myitkyina (2)

(10) UNION PAOH NATIONAL ORGANIZATION (UPNO)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the UPNO won 3 seats in Shan State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Sein Win	Hsi Hseng
2.	U Maung Gyi	Pinlaung (1)
3.	U San Hla	Hopong

(11) ZOMI NATIONAL CONGRESS (ZNC)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the ZNC won seats in Chin State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Tan Tang Lian Pau	Tonzang
2.	U Pu Cin Shing Thang	Tiddim (2)

(12) NAGA HILLS REGIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY (NHRPP)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the NHRPP won 2 seats in Sagaing Division.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
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1.	U Khapo Kailon	Lahe
2.	U Dwe Pawt	Leshi

(13) KAYAN STATE NATIONALITIES LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (KSNLD)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the KSNLD won 2 seats in Kayah State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Khin Maung Cho	Dimawhso (1)
2.	U Victor Lay	Dimawhso (2)

(14) TA-ANG (PALAUNG) NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (TNLD)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the TNLD won 2 seats in Shan State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Ai Yi (a) U Hla Han	Kutkai (2)
2.	U Tun Kyaw	Namsan

(15) DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION FOR KAYAN NATIONAL UNITY**(DOKNU)**

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the DOKNU won 2 seats.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Khun Marko Ban	Pekhon – Shan State
2.	U R.P. Thaung	Thandaung (1) Karen State

(16) PATRIOTIC OLD COMRADES LEAGUE (POCL)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the POCL (sister party of NLD) won one seat.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	Lt. Col. Hla Maung (Retd.)	Kya-in-Seikkyi (1) – Karen State

(17) DEMOCRACY PARTY (DP)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the Democracy Party won one seat in Rangoon Division.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Tun Hlaing	Bahan (1)

(18) KAREN STATE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION (KSNO)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the KSNO won one seat in Karen State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Saw Tun Pe	Hlaingbwe (1)

(19) GRADUATES AND OLD STUDENTS DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION (GOSDA)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the GOSDA won one seat in Rangoon Division.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Maung Maung Aung	Pabedan

(20) SHAN STATE KOKANG DEMOCRATIC PARTY (SSKDP)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the SSKDP won one seat in Shan State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Yankyin Maw	Kunlong

(21) UNION DANU LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (UDLD)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the UDLD won one seat in Shan State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Myint Than	Kalaw

(22) KAMMANS NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (KNLD)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the KNLD won one seat in Arakan State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Shwe Ya	Akyab (1)

(23) MARA PEOPLE'S PARTY (MPP)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the MPP won one seat in Chin State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Yo Ok	Matupi (1)

(24) UNION NATIONALS DEMOCRACY PARTY (UNDP)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the UNDP won one seat in Shan State.

Leader: U Aung Gyi, former President of the NLD. He was ousted from NLD on December 3, 1988 and he formed Union Nationals Democracy Party on December 16, 1988.

NO.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Aung Thein	Ywangan

(25) MRO OR KHAMI NATIONAL SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION (MKNSO)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the MKNSO won one seat in Arakan State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U San Tha Aung	Kyauktaw (2)

(26) LAHU NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY (LNDP)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the LNDP won one seat in Shan State.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Daniel Aung	Mongping

(27) UNITED NATIONALITIES LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (UNLD)

Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, the UNLD won one seat in Sagaing Division.

The United Nationalities League for Democracy (UNLD) and its umbrella parties contested in the 1990 elections and won 69 seats, which is 16% of the parliamentary seats in the Union of Burma. A landslide victory went to National League for Democracy, a grand alliance of UNLD. The UNLD was unilaterally dissolved by the SLORC in 1992.

The UNLD was an ethnic alliance umbrella organization composed of the 25 ethnic opposition parties from seven States and some Divisions.

Ethnic group political parties, each and every nationality registered at least one party, and jointly formed united front of the nationalities consisting of 18 parties named "United Nationalities League for Democracy." UNLD won 67 seats in the general elections (Shan -23, Rakhine-11, Mon-5, and others).

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	U Htaung Kho Htan	Tamu

INDEPENDENTS

During the 1990 general elections, only 87 out of 2,296 candidates were independents. The percentage of independent (who is not standing on behalf of a political party) in the election was 3.79. Of 485 parliamentary seats contested, six independents won in the elections.

No.	WINNER	CONSTITUENCY
1.	Dr. Sann Aung	Ingapu (2) – Irrawaddy Division
2.	U Peter Linbin	Maymyo (2) – Mandalay Division

3.	U Win Shein	Myaung (1)- Sagaing Division
4.	U Thcin Pe	Kanbalu (1)- Sagaing Division
5.	U Liam Ok	Ha-kha – Chin State
6.	Dr. Hmu Thang	Thantlang – Chin State

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF ELECTED MPs

Kachin State

Location: Kachin State lies in the northern part of Myanmar formerly known as Burma. It shares borders with People's Republic of China in the north and east; Shan State and Sagaing Division in the east and Sagaing Division and India in the west. It lies between North Latitude 23° 27' and 28° 25' Longitude 96° 0' and 98° 44' . The area of the State is 34,379 sq miles.

Climate: Kachin State lies on the north of the line of Tropic of Cancer. Hence, the climate of the southern part is warm-temperate and wet whereas the northern part has cold-temperate and wet climate. Highest mountains in the north are always covered with snow. In the lowland areas, the average temperature in summer being 80°F (26.6° C) and in winter the temperature is a little more than 60°F (26.6° C). There is heavy downpour in the rainy season and little amount of rain in winter. The rainfall in Bhamo is 60 inches. about 80 inches in Myitkyina and over 160 inches in Putao, in the northernmost part.

Population, inhabitants, religion and dialects: The population of Kachin State is over 1.2 million. Population density is 34 persons per square mile. The hills and mountains are sparsely populated whereas the plains are densely. There are 100 or more per square mile. The inhabitants are racial group such as Kachin, Bamar, Shan, Chin, Naga, etc. The distribution by religion is 57.8% Buddhists, 36.4% Christians and the remaining people are Hindu and Muslim faithful and those of other religious Faiths. The majority of the people there speak Myanmar, racial dialects such as Jinphaw, Rawan, Lisu, Lacheik, etc, are also spoken.

Organization of districts, townships and villages: The three districts constituted in the Kachin State are Myitkyina, Bhamo and Putao. The number of townships and wards and village tracts constituted are 18 and 709 respectively. The capital of the state is Myitkyina.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

- ❖ Name: **U Pu Htwe (Bamaw Nyo New)**
 Constituency: **Bhamo**
 (Eligible Voters – 48,181; Votes Cast – 32,055;
 Valid Votes – 27,550; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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 Bhamo 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. U Pu Htwe received 19,433 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Myint**

Constituency: **Kamaing**

(Eligible Voters – 11,327; Votes Cast – 5,755;

Valid Votes – 5,208; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 Burma Independence Army (BIA), Burma Defense Army (BDA) and Patriotic Burmese Force (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. U Tin Myint received 2,550 valid votes or 49 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maphang Hsin**

Constituency: **Khawbude**

(Eligible Voters – 5,997; Votes Cast – 3,381;

Valid Votes – 3,180; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Maphang 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 Maphang 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 Maphang 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 on eight months earlier. U Maphang Hsin was educated up to sixth standard, first at Nant Shal Village Primary School and later at Dukkan Village Middle School, Kachin State. U Maphang Hsin received 1,317 valid votes or 41 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U N. Nan Gam**
 Constituency: **Machanbaw**
 (Eligible Voters – 6,138; Votes Cast – 4,604;
 Valid Votes – 4,082; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. 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. U N. Nan Gam received 1,532 valid votes or 38 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U J. M. Naula**
 Constituency: **Mansi**
 (Elegible Voters – 7,447; Votes Cast – 5,362;
 Valid Votes – 4,387; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 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. U J M Naula received 2,434 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Thaug Ngwe**
 Constituency: **Moemauk**
 (Eligible Voters – 13,104; Votes Cast – 7,602;
 Valid Votes – 6,501; Number of Candidates – 6)
 Date of Birth: 9 June 1949
 Place of Birth: Moemauk
 Father: U Khin Maung
 The Election Commission announced on 4 March 1992 that U Thaug

Ngwe had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Thaug 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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 1010 of 4-3-92 permits U Thaug Ngwe to resign “ of his own volition “. (WPD_5/3/92) U Thaug Ngwe received 2,954 as 45 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tun Kyi**

Constituency: **Mogaung**

(Eligible Voters – 56,212; Votes Cast – 36,124;

Valid Votes – 29,407; Number of Candidates – 7)

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. U Tun Kyi received 14,779 valid votes or 50 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Maung**

Constituency: **Mohnyin (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 40,315; Votes Cast – 30,685;

Valid Votes – 25,860; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. 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. U Kyaw Maung received 21,641 valid votes 84 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyar Mya**

Constituency: **Monhyin (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 27,468; Votes Cast – 19,520;

Valid Votes – 16,940; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 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. U Kyar Mya received 12,374 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Mya Maung**
 Constituency: **Myitkyina (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 39,204; Votes Cast – 26,003;
 Valid Votes – 21,837; Number of Candidates – 6)
 Date of Birth: 16 December 1920
 Parents: U Sawt and Daw Kun
 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* (We Burma Association). In 1942, he joined the Burma Independence Army (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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 897 of 3-7-90 notes that U Mya Maung died on 16 June 1990 and is thus removed from the list of Pyithu Hluttaw representatives. (WPD_5/7/90) U Mya Maung received 10,151 valid votes or 46 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Yaw Hsi**
 Constituency: **Putao**
 (Eligible Voters – 29,900; Votes Cast – 21,960;
 Valid Votes – 17,707; Number of Candidates – 8)
 Date of Birth: 13 April 1948
 Place of Birth: Biwahtan Village, Khawbude
 Parents: U Harku and Daw Phaiabi
 U Yaw Hsi is still under detention. 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. He was educated up to seventh standard and was in charge of the Marmulae Village Co-operative from 1982-83. On 1st February 1999, Burmese Military Regime sentenced U Yaw Hsi to five and a half years imprisonment with hard labour for possessing a tiny amount of opium oil for medical use. On 1st February 1999, Burmese military regime sentenced U Yaw Hsi to five and a half years imprisonment with hard labour for possessing a tiny amount of opium oil for medical use. U Yaw Hsi was arrested in October 1998 during a raid at his home in Putao, in which the police found among papers rag soaked with opium oil. The cloth weighed about 3.4 milligrams. U Yaw Hsi however was arrested and charged with possessing the illicit drug. According to locals, it is common in upper Kachin State that they

keep small pieces of rags or cloth soaked in opium oil for use as a traditional cure for dysentery and other minor illness. Despite the fact that the Burmese military is known to be heavily involved with drug trafficking, it regularly suppresses small time drug traffickers in the pretest of anti-narcotic efforts. In the case of U Yaw Hsi, the motive was clearly political, as the quantity involved was no small, and as the widespread use of drug for medical purposes is normally of no concern to the military authorities. U Yaw Hsi has no connection with narcotics production or dealing in the area. It appears obvious that he was singled out for prosecution, as he is an MP from NLD. U Yaw Hsi left for the jungle in 1991 to join up with exiled NLD-MPs. However, he surrendered to the military in 1994 after the Kachin Independent Army (KIA) signed a cease-fire agreement with the military junta. Since his return, the military have wanted to arrest U Yaw Hsi on political charges but have been unable to do so. This incident is reminiscent of that of Dr. Tin Min Htut, another NLD-MP from Pantanaw (1), Irrawaddy Division, who was detained in 1997 for alleged possessing illegal currency because during a police raid at his home, they found two Singaporean coins in the toy cup his son was playing with. U Yaw Hsi received 8,695 valid votes or 49% in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Daw Sein Tin**

Constituency: **Shwegu**

(Eligible Voters – 26,266; Votes Cast – 17,790;
Valid Votes – 15,483; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 part 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. Daw Sein Tin received 11,038 valid votes or 71% in 1990 election.

❖ Name: **U N. Wam Khan Zau Tawng**

Constituency: **Tanai**

(Eligible Voters – 8,917; Votes Cast – 4,876;
Valid Votes – 4,319; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 15 March 1927

Place of Birth: Innwankhan Village

Father: U N. Wam 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. U N. Wam Khan Zau Tawng received 2,771 valid votes or 64 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Duwa Zaw Aung**
 Constituency: **Waingmaw**
 (Eligible Voters – 35,741; Votes Cast – 24,792;
 Valid Votes – 21,751; Number of Candidates – 8)
 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. He was imprisoned and released on 13-8-2001. He was actively participated in the 1988 democracy uprising and became a local leader in the National League for Democracy (NLD). He stayed secretly in Rangoon when the Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP) was founded in 1998. In August 1999, he was arrested by Military Intelligence and sentenced him to 7 years imprisonment for his writings to religious leaders on the subject of solving the political deadlock between the military authorities and NLD. Duwa Zau Aung received 8,229 valid votes or 38 % in the 1990 elections.
Duwa means chief of Kachin people (Chieftain)

KACHIN STATE NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR DEMOCRACY (KSNCD)

- ❖ Name: **U G. Bawn Hlan**
 Constituency: **Chiphwe**
 (Eligible Voters – 1,753; Votes Cast – 1,417;
 Valid Votes – 1,339; Number of Candidates – 3)
 Date of Birth: 15 December 1953
 Parents: U G Chan Bawn and Daw La Nam
 The State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) banned the Kachin State National Congress for Democracy (KSNCD) on 6 March 1992. Following the 1990 election the unsuccessful National Unity Party (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). U G. Bawn Hlan received 496 valid votes or 37 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Oo Byit Tu**
 Constituency: **Myitkyina (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 39,894; Votes Cast – 22,420;

Valid Votes – 19,244; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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 Kachin State National Congress for Democracy (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 served as a mediator between the Kachin Independence Organization (KIO) and the then Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) government during their talks. He was detained in January 1991 and released from Myitkyina Jail on 13-5-92. U Oo Byit Tu received 6,898 valid votes or 36 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Zau Ein**
 Constituency: **Sumprabum**
 (Eligible Voters – 1,284; Votes Cast – 879;
 Valid Votes – 806; Number of Candidates – 2)
 Date of Birth: 13 November 1938
 Place of Birth: Kyanayan Village, Sumpraburm
 Parents: U Sinkhar Naung and Daw Susyel Jar
 U Zau Ein voluntarily resigned as an MP on 5 December 1991. He was educated to tenth standard in Sumpraburm State High School, and was in charge of Sumpraburm People's Co-operative and was the township manager for the Directorate of Trade. From 1981-1985, he was a part-time member of Myitkyina People's Council. (Election Commission Announcement No. 982 of 5-12-91 authorizes U Zau Ein to resign. (WPD_6/12/91) U Zau Ein received 589 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

NATIONAL UNITY PARTY (NUP)

- ❖ Name: **U Mok Myaw Hsan Khawng**
 Constituency: **Hsawlaw**
 (Eligible Voters – 452; Votes Cast – 397;
 Valid Votes – 382; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) Hsawlaw Township Party Unit

member from 1975-1988, and was then appointed secretary of the township party unit. U Mok Myaw Hsan Khawng received 158 valid votes or 41 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U M. Sinsar**

Constituency: **Nawngmun**

(Eligible Voters – 3,850; Votes Cast – 3,096;

Valid Votes – 2,877; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 3 June 1925

Place of Birth: Nawngmun

Parents: U Monhaung and Tina

Following the 1988 demonstrations U M. Sinsar became a member of the National Unity Party (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 Burma Socialist Programme Party (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 Bhamo. U M. Sinsar received 2,231 valid votes or 78 % in the 1990 elections.

Kayah State

Location: Kayah State is situated in eastern Burma and bounded on the north by Shan State. on the east by Thailand and on the south and west by Karen State. It lies approximately between 18° 30' and 19° 55' north latitude and between 94°40' and 97° 93' east longitude. The area is 4,530 sq miles.

Being a section of eastern plateau, its bed-rocks are of igneous stratified and metamorphic types. Relating with those rocks, alabaster, tin, wolfram, shellac are found. Red earth is mostly found. There are fertile paddy lands in Loikaw plains through which Balu stream flows. The highland area has the wet climate of mild-hot regions and the low-lying areas have the climate of Savanna and monsoon climate of the tropical regions. In winter, the average temperature of the highland areas is below 40°F (4.4°C) and that of the low lying areas is 62.6°F (17°C). In May, the hottest month, the average temperature is 77.4°F (25°C). The annual rainfall in low-lying areas is about 38.43 inches. The highland areas get more rain.

Population, inhabitants, religion and dialects: The estimated population in 1996 had been over 240,000 and the population density is about 53 persons per sq mile.

The population density in Loikaw and Dimawhso Townships where there are vast plains, is more than 100 persons per sq mile. Mountainous townships are sparsely populated.

The resident national races are Kayah, Kayan (Padaung), Paye, Yinbaw, Yinkale, Paki Karen and small racial groups such as Manumanao, Gaykho, Gaybar etc. In addition, there are few numbers of Shan, Intha, Bamar living along Balu stream in the north. Pa-o nationals can be found on surrounding hills.

Organization of districts, townships, villages and wards: Loikaw and Bawlake districts are constituted with seven townships. There are 106 wards and village-tracts. The area of the State is 4,529.564 sq miles. The capital of the state is Loikaw.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

- ❖ Name: **U Bo Thin**
 Constituency: **Loikaw (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 19,854; Votes Cast – 12,659;
 Valid Votes – 11,647; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 26 November 1936
 Father: U Ba Thaung
 On 13 January 1997, the Election Commission announced that U Bo Thin had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) used intimidation to force him to resign. He joined the National League for Democracy (NLD) after the August 1988 uprising. U Bo 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. U Bo Thin received 6,184 valid votes or 53 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Teddy Buri**
 Constituency: **Loikaw (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 21,536; Votes Cast – 12,272;
 Valid Votes – 10,688; Number of Candidates – 6)
 Date of Birth: 19 December 1944
 Father: U Maung Maung Kyaw
 U Teddy Buri left Burma in 1994 and subsequently joined Burma's "government in exile", the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (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 National Council of the Union of Burma (NCUB) and Members of Parliament Union (MPU). 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 Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) Kayah State Council from 1975-1978, and was the general secretary of the Kayah State Co-operative from 1987-1988. U Teddy Buri received 6,182 valid votes or 58 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Saw Oo Reh**
 Constituency: **Phruso**
 (Eligible Voters – 9,237; Votes Cast – 3,330;

Valid Votes – 2,739; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 30 August 1928

Father: U Toe Reh

U Saw Oo Reh was imprisoned in Loikaw, Kayah State, and is suffering from serious diabetes and kidney problems and released on 21 June 2002. He was freed from Loikaw “correctional facility” in Kayah State on ground of humanitarian consideration out of his sickness suffered in the prison. He was hospitalised in July 1997 as a result of his health problems and, although in shackles, was tied to his hospital bed. U Saw Oo Reh was arrested on 18 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 National League for Democracy (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 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. U Saw Oo Reh received 1,070 valid votes or 39 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aung Tin**

Constituency: **Shadaw**

(Eligible Voters – 2,546; Votes Cast – 871;

Valid Votes – 735; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 30 August 1935

Father: U Ba Aung

U Aung Tin joined the National League for Democracy (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. U Aung Tin received 417 valid votes or 57 % in the 1990 elections.

KAYAH STATE ALL NATIONALITIES LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY
(KSNLD)

❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Cho**

Constituency: **Dimawhso (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 12,187; Votes Cast – 5,658;

Valid Votes – 4,778; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 Kayah State All Nationalities League for Democracy (KSNLD) with order 8/92 on 18 March 1992. The National Convention Convening Commission dismissed him from the 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. U Khin Maung Cho received 2,298 valid votes or 48 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Victor Lay**

Constituency: **Dimawhso (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 12,209; Votes Cast – 8,535;

Valid Votes – 7,044; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 Kayah State All Nationalities League for Democracy (KSNLD) in 1992. He graduated from Pinyinana Agricultural Science Institute in 1973 and from the Taunggyi Teacher Training Course in 1975. U Victor Lay received 4,614 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

NATIONAL UNITY PARTY (NUP)

❖ Name: **U Aung Thein**

Constituency : **Bawlake**

(Eligible Voters – 2,575; Votes Cast – 1,831;

Valid Votes – 1,426; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Burma Socialist Programme Party (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. U Aung Thein received 697 valid votes or 49 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Saw Tar Rutu**

Constituency: **Phasawng**

(Eligible Voters – 7,753; Votes Cast – 3,574;

Valid Votes – 3,121; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Burma Socialist Programme Party (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. U Saw Tar Rutu received 1,621 valid votes or 52 % in the 1990 elections.

Karen State

Location: Located between latitudes 15° 45' north and 19° 25' north and longitudes 96° 10' east and 98° 28' east. Karen State shares the border with Yamethin District, Shan State and Kayah State in the north, Toungoo, Thaton and Moulmein districts in the west, Ye Township in the south and Thailand in the east. The area of the State is 11,731 sq-miles.

Climate: Karen State has a hot and humid climate because of the mountain ranges that lie in its backdrop and its location, which is near the sea, in the tropics. The temperature of the hottest month in eastern mountain regions never falls below 71.9° F. Lowlands in the west and south of the state are located in the tropical monsoon climate. The lowest annual rainfall in the region is 120 inches and the highest is 190 inches. The regions get most of the rain in summer. Some of the rivers and creeks in Karen State are flowing from south to north due to the location of mountains. The main rivers in the state are Thanlwin, Thaungyin and Attaran rivers.

Population, inhabitant, languages and religion: National races such as Karen, Bamar, Pa-O, Shan, Mon and Rakhine are residing in the state which has a population of 1,431,377. The main religions are Buddhism, Christian and Leke.

The word Karen is the collective name for all or Sawhaw (Sakaw), Sho (Poe) and Bwe national races. Descended from Tibet-Myanmar dialect group, Karens gradually entered Burma in Seventh AD or Eighth AD from east of Toungoo. The six different families of Kayin nationals are Sawhaw (Sakaw), Sho (Poe), Bwe, Padaung, Kayinni and Zayein. They can be also defined as northern Karens and southern Karens based on the regions they are living in. Bwes are northern Karens and Sawhaws (Sakaws) and Shos (Poes) are southern Karens. Though there are differences in tone and accent in dialects of various groups of the Karen family, they all came from the same origin. National races such as Karen, Bamar, Pa-O, Shan, Mon and Rakhine are residing in the state which has a population of 1,431,377. The main religions are Buddhism, Christian and Leke. The word Kayin is the collective name for all or Sawhaw (Sakaw), Sho (Poe) and Bwe national races. Descended from Tibet-Myanmar dialect group, Karens gradually entered Burma in Seventh AD or Eighth AD from east of Toungoo. The six different families of Karen

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Formation of districts, townships and villages: Total area of Karen State is 11,730.894 square-miles. There are 410 wards and village-tracts and seven townships under Pa-an District, Kawkaeik District and Myawady District. The capital of Karen State is Pa-an.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

❖ Name: **U Saw Tun Lwin**

Constituency: **Hlaingbwe (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 26,312; Votes Cast – 13,003;

Valid Votes – 10,674; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Saw Tun Lwin received 8,573 valid votes or 80 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ **Name: U Mahn Myaing Aye**
 Constituency: **Kawkareik (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 30,972; Votes Cast – 22,192;
 Valid Votes – 18,968; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 National League for Democracy (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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 978 of 25 November 1991 states that “ the following candidate was convicted for committing an offence shown against him and was sentenced by the court concerned “ and thus “ has no right to continue to be Hluttaw representative and ... has been declared as disqualified for his infringement of the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law “ : U Mahn Myaing Aye convicted under 1950 Emergency Provisions Act , Section 5 (j). (WPD_26/11/91)U Mahn Myaing Aye received 13,379 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ **Name: U Kyin Thein**
 Constituency: **Kya-in-Seikkyi (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 11,157; Votes Cast – 4,424;
 Valid Votes – 3,563; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 1948
 Place of Birth: Ye, Mon State
 Father: U Par O
 U Kyin Thein was released on 10-9-2001 after being sentenced to seven years imprisonment under Article 5 (j) of the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*. Prior to his arrest he was the chairman of Kya-in-Seikkyi Township National League for Democracy (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 a part time member of the township jury. During the August 1988 uprising he was studying the BSPP's basic political training 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. U Kyin Thein received 2,398 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Sein Bo**

Constituency: **Myawaddy**

(Eligible Voters – 8,882; Votes Cast – 6,461;

Valid Votes – 5,645; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 National League for Democracy (NLD) after the August 1988 uprising. 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. U Sein Bo received 4,783 valid votes or 76 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Saw Chit Than**

Constituency: **Pa-an (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 56,084; Votes Cast – 30,566;

Valid Votes – 25,489; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 National League for Democracy (NLD). 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 barred 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 Burma Independence Army (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 Thaton district guerrilla force which was allied with Division (4) of the Burmese Army. In 1945, he served as an executive member of the district level of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL). He was elected to Parliament in 1952 as a representative of Thaton North Constituency, and served as the Parliamentary Secretary for Karen State. He was Health and Education Minister of Karen State from the election in 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). U Saw Chit Than received 18,272 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tun Chit**
 Constituency: **Pa-an (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 54,177; Votes Cast – 34,507;
 Valid Votes – 29,616; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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. U Tun Chit received 17,544 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint**
 Constituency: **Pa-an (3)**
 (Eligible Voters – 52,590; Votes Cast – 29,737;
 Valid Votes – 24,983; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. Military Intelligence Service officers from Unit 25 based in Pa-an detained her at Thaton station. The intelligence officers had followed her since she left her home, and when she arrived at Thaton 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 the officers in their duties. She was tried and convicted the following day under *Penal Code* Article 353 and sentenced to two years imprisonment by the Thaton 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 National League for Democracy (NLD). In June

1992, she attended a pre-National Convention meeting organised by the SLORC as a representative of the NLD. Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint received 18,423 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Aung Than**
 Constituency: **Papun (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 7,840; Votes Cast – 4,554;
 Valid Votes – 4,129; Number of Candidates – 3)
 Date of Birth: 21 August 1939
 Parents: U Hlaing and Daw Hla Tin
 U Aung Than is a member of the Karen State National League for Democracy (NLD) Organising Committee. After he passed ninth standard, U Aung Than worked as a teacher at Kamma MOUNG Primary School. U Aung Than received 2,574 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Ba Aye**
 Constituency: **Papun (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 2,210; Votes Cast – 897;
 Valid Votes – 825; Number of Candidates – 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 Burma Socialist Programme Party , Papun Township Party Unit. U Ba Aye received 516 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Saw Victor Clyde**
 Constituency: **Thandaung (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 11,369; Votes Cast – 6,383;
 Valid Votes – 5,605; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 978 of 25 November 1991 states that “ the following candidate was convicted for committing an offence shown against him and was sentenced by the court concerned “ and thus “ have no right to continue be Hluttaw representatives and ... has been declared as disqualified for his infringement of the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law “ : U Saw Victor Clyde convicted under 1950 Emergency Provisions Act , Section 5 (j). (WPD_26/11/91)U Saw Victor Clyde received 3,798 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION FOR KAYAN NATIONAL UNITY (DOKNU)

- ❖ Name: **U R. P. Thaug**
 Constituency: **Thandaung (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 15,507; Votes Cast – 9,736;
 Valid Votes – 8,554; Number of Candidates – 3)
 Date of Birth: 24 October 1922
 Father: U Ni Se Thaug
 U R. P. Thaug is the patron of Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity (DOKNU) as well as a member of the presidium of the United Nationalities League for Democracy (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 order 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. Thaug 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 Burma Defense Army (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. U R P Thaug received 3,764 valid votes or 44 % in the 1990 elections.

KAREN STATE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION (KSNO)

- ❖ Name: **U Saw Tun Pe**
 Constituency: **Hlaingbwe (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 28,735; Votes Cast – 12,901;
 Valid Votes – 10,190; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 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 Karen State National Organization (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. U Saw Tun Pe received 5,142 valid votes or 50 % in the 1990 elections.

MON NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT (MNDF)

- ❖ Name: **Nai Thaung Shein**
 Constituency: **Kawkareik (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 34,854; Votes Cast – 24,475;
 Valid Votes – 21,402; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 Kanny State Middle School from 1969-1974. He was fled to Thai-Burma border in December 1998 because of the severe repression imposed on MPs and other party members. He was able to escape despite heavy surveillance of party members and activities by the Burmese Military Intelligence Service (MIS). He currently lives in Netherlands. U Naing Thaung Shein received 10,444 valid votes or 49 % in the 1990 elections.

PATRIOTIC OLD COMRADES LEAGUE (POCL)

- ❖ Name: **Lt-Col U Hla Maung (Retired)**
 Constituency: **Kya-in-Seikkyi (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 11,265; Votes Cast – 3,879;
 Valid Votes – 2,861; Number of Candidates – 2)
 Date of Birth: 26 July 1936
 Place of Birth: Than Po Ward, Mergui
 Parents: U Po Titt and Daw Ma Ma Gyi
 Lt. Col. U Hla Maung became an independent after the SLORC banned the Patriotic Old Comrades League (POCL) with order 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. Lt-Col Hla Maung received 2,054 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

Chin State

Location: Chin State is located in the west of Burma. It lies between North Latitude 21°0' and 24°15' and East Longitude between 93°15' and 94°0'. India is to its north and west; Arakan State, to its south; Sagaing and Magwe Division are to its east. It has an area of 13,907 sq miles.

Climate: Chin State has a mild hot, wet climate. April and May are the hottest months of the year. Average temperatures of the months range from 60°F (15.5 Degrees Centigrade) to 70°F (21 Degrees Centigrade). Average temperature in the cold season is below 40°F

(4.4 Degrees Centigrade). In the cold season, temperatures fall as low as freezing point of water in the higher parts of towns like Haka, Foshaik and Kanpetlet.

Average annual rainfall is 80-100 inches. The southern part of Chin State gets more rain due to the storms that come from Bay of Begal.

Inhabitants, religions and languages: The population of Chin State is 465,361.

Population density is 32 persons per square mile. A large majority of the people are Chins. Mros (Mago), Khamis and Bamars form significant parts in southern and western parts of Chin State. Majority of the people are Christians. There are Buddhists too. Because Chin State is hilly and access is difficult, there is a slight difference in languages spoken in one region and another.

Organization of districts, townships and village-tracts: There are 505 wards/village-tracts, nine townships and two districts-Mindat and Falam in Chin State. Haka is the capital of Chin State.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

❖ Name: **U Shwe Htan**

Constituency: **Matupi (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 12,234; Votes Cast – 9,753;
Valid Votes – 9,298; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 4 September 1947

Place of Birth: Matupi

Parents: U Si Tone and Daw Htwe Yin

U Shwe Htan 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. U Shwe Htan received 4,417 valid votes or 48 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Tun**

Constituency: **Paletwa (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 19,345; Votes Cast – 11,451;
Valid Votes – 10,374; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 14 October 1945

Place of Birth: Htwe Ponewa Village, Paletwa

Father: U Line Phar

U Kyaw Tun is the chairman of Paletwa 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 Paletwa Regional Security Council in 1972, and from 1974-1984 was the secretary and then chairman of the Paletwa Township Council. U Kyaw Tun received 3,961 valid votes or 38 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Htwe Aung**
 Constituency: **Paletwa (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 18,828; Votes Cast – 9,466;
 Valid Votes – 8,707; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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 Paletwa Township People's Council from 1978-1979. U Htwe Aung received 2,732 valid votes or 31 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Ngin Thang**
 Constituency: **Tiddim (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 18,651; Votes Cast – 13,831;
 Valid Votes – 13,137; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 on 28 December 1995. U Ngin Thang received a Law degree in 1984 while working as a staff officer 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. U Ngin Thang received 5,716 valid votes or 44 % in the 1990 elections.

CHIN NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (CNLD)

- ❖ Name: **U C. K. Taikwell**
 Constituency: **Falam (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 12,531; Votes Cast – 9,928;
 Valid Votes – 9,511; Number of Candidates – 3)
 Date of Birth: 20 September 1929
 Father: Major Taikwell
 U C.K. Taikwell was the patron of the Chin National League for Democracy (CNLD) which the SLORC banned on 18 March 1992 by order 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. U C.K. Taikwell received 6,127 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Dr. Zahle Tang**
 Constituency: **Falam (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 12,501; Votes Cast – 9,899;

Valid Votes – 9,454; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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 Chin National League for Democracy (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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 914 of 22-2-91, ousts Hluttaw representative U Zahle Thng.” While action was being taken ... for infringing Section 20 of the Printers and Publishers Registration Law ... he absconded to Izor in Mizoram State, India, and so the court concerned then ruled he is an absconder “. (WPD_23/2/91)(Dr. Zahle Thang has been declared absconder by the township court : “ absconded to India while he was on trial at the Kale Township Court “. (WPD_25/4/91)U Zahle Tang received 4,753 valid votes or 50 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Shein Pe Ling**
 Constituency: **Mindat**
 (Eligible Voters – 17,479; Votes Cast – 14,242;
 Valid Votes – 13,167; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 Chin National League for Democracy (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. U Shein Pe Ling received 5,542 valid votes or 42 % in the 1990 elections.

INDEPENDENTS

- ❖ Name: **U Liam Uk**
 Constituency: **Haka**
 (Eligible Voters – 19,528; Votes Cast – 14,995;
 Valid Votes – 13,907; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: 4 January 1937
 Father: U Hmong Naw
 The Election Commission dismissed U Liam Uk 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 Uk 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. (U Liam Uk has been declared absconder by township court : “ absconded while he was on trial at the Haka Township Court “. (WPD_25/4/91)U Liam Uk received 5,149 valid votes or 37 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Hmu Thang**

Constituency: **Thantlang**

(Eligible Voters – 25,604; Votes Cast – 20,255;

Valid Votes – 19,258; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 16 May 1948

Father: U Hae Thum

Dr. Hmu Thang was a member of the National League for Democracy (NLD)but decided to run as an Independent in the 1990 elections. 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 served as an assistant doctor at Toonzan and Falam Hospitals. He retired in November 1989 after working as a doctor at Thantlang for eight years. Dr. Hmu Thang received 7,322 valid votes or 38 % in the 1990 elections.

MARA PEOPLE’S PARTY (MPP)

❖ Name: **U Yo Ok**

Constituency: **Matupi (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 12,617; Votes Cast – 10,949;

Valid Votes – 10,107; Number of Candidates – 6)

Place of Birth: Tesi Village, Matupi

Parents: U Hla Swe and Daw Nayku

U Yo Ok was the general secretary of the Mara People’s Party (MPP)when the SLORC banned the party with order 7/92 on 11 March 1992. He has a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Physics. U Yo Ok received 3,450 valid votes or 34 % in the 1990 elections.

ZOMI NATIONAL CONGRESS (ZNC)

❖ Name: **U Fu Cin Shing Thang**

Constituency: **Tiddim (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 18,180; Votes Cast – 13,674;

Valid Votes – 13,021; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 6 April 1938

Father: U Swum Harn

U Fu Cin Shing Thang was the chairman of the ZNC when the SLORC banned the party on 11 March 1992. 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. On 6 June 1998, U Fu Cin Shing Thang, together with three other ethnic leaders of powerful parties, asked the military to have a dialogue with democratic activists for the sake of the country's future. On 6 September 1998, he was detained at the Ye Mon Military Camp (so-called guest house) and released on 14 June 2001. U Fu Cin Shing Thang received 5,408 valid votes or 42 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tan Tang Lian Pau**

Constituency: **Tonzang**

(Eligible Voters – 12,899; Votes Cast – 9,923;

Valid Votes – 9,582; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 Zomi National Congress (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. U Tan Tang Lian Pau received 3,483 valid votes or 36 % in the 1990 elections.

NATIONAL UNITY PARTY (NUP)

❖ Name: **U Ling Ha**

Constituency: **Kanpetlet**

(Eligible Voters – 8,201; Votes Cast – 6,820;

Valid Votes – 6,430; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Ling Ha received 2,361 valid votes or 37 % in the 1990 elections.

Sagaing Division

Location: Sagaing Division is situated in the north-western part of Burma between latitude 21° 30' north and longitude 94° 97' east. It shares border with India in the north Kachin State, Shan State and Mandalay Division in the east Mandalay and Magwe Divisions in the south and Chin State and India in the west and has 36,535 sq-miles.

Climate: Temperatures fall to freezing point in winter on Pakkoi and Naga mountain ranges where coldness remains in summer. Winter temperatures fall as low as 40 Degrees Fahrenheit (4.4 Degrees Celsius) in northern lowlands. The southern region which lies in the dry zone has an extremely hot climate. In Monywa, temperatures rise as high as 110. Degrees Fahrenheit (43.3 Degrees Celsius) in summer and falls to 50 Degrees Fahrenheit (10 Degrees Celsius) in the cold season.

The northern regions get annual rain fall ranging from 80 to 100 inches and the southern region gets 40 inches. Average annual rain fall in Monywa is 31 inches, Sagaing 34 inches and Shwebo 36 inches. Sometimes the region gets a small amount of rain in winter due to cyclones that enter it from the west.

Population, inhabitants, languages and religion: The estimated population of Sagaing Division in 1996 was over five million. Average density of the division is 139 persons per square mile. Population is dense in the lower regions of Chindwin and Mu rivers where there are many plains and sparse in mountainous north-west regions. Bamars are the majority of inhabitants in the dry regions, Katha Township and the regions along Mandalay-Myitkyina Railroad. Shans live in upper Chindwin valley, Kawlin, Wuntho and Pinlebu townships. Nagas reside in the north of north-west mountain ranges and Chins in the south. Kadu and Ganang national races can be found at upper Mu River valley and Meza River Valley.

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Formation of districts, townships and villages: Sagaing Division is formed with 198 wards and village-tracts, 38 townships and eight districts-Sagaing, Shwebo, Monywa, Katha, Kale, Tamu, Mawlaik and Hkamti. Sagaing is the capital of the division.

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 Thauung 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 National League for Democracy (NLD). He studied up to Ninth Standard and was Chairman of Iron 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**

(Eligible Voters – 37,453; Votes Cast – 26,251;

Valid Votes – 22,979; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 into resigning. He studied until Seventh Standard at Banmauk Middle School and was Secretary of the Banmauk Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) from 1947-1957. He also served as Treasurer of the Township Solidarity Organisation. U Ba Nyein received 12,889 valid votes or 56 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ 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 Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (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 Aunt Kyi**

Constituency: **Chaung U**

(Eligible Voters – 52,736; Votes Cast – 41,320;
Valid Votes – 36,367; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 10 December 1922

Father: U Aung Ba

U Aunt 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* (We Burma 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 independence to Burma. He was elected a Member of Parliament of the NUF in 1956 for Chaung U Township. U Aunt Kyi received 26,107 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Daw Hse Hse**

Constituency: **Hkamti**

(Eligible Voters – 13,701; Votes Cast – 8,200;
Valid Votes – 7,145; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 Pwogon Private School and since 1979 has worked as Secretary at the Hkamti Maternity and Child Care Association. Daw Hse Hse received 3,332 valid votes or 47 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Ohn Kyaing**

Constituency: **Homalin (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 33,390; Votes Cast – 23,765;
Valid Votes – 20,734; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Ohn Kyaing received 8,684 valid votes or 42 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Hla Thein**

Constituency: **Homalin (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 32,012; Votes Cast – 19,120;
Valid Votes – 16,427; Number of Candidates – 5)
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. U Hla Thein received 7,068 valid votes or 43 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Win**

Constituency: **Htigyaing**

(Eligible Voters – 46,214; Votes Cast – 38,045;
Valid Votes – 33,589; Number of Candidates – 5)
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. U Kyaw Win received 22,591 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Saw Hlaing**

Constituency: **Indaw**

(Eligible Voters – 50,067; Votes Cast – 39,945;
Valid Votes – 35,129; Number of Candidates – 4)
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. 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. He was arrested by Military Intelligence and released from so-called guest hours on 13 July 2001. U Saw Hlaing received 27,598 valid votes or 79 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Do Htaung**

Constituency: **Kale (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 62,820; Votes Cast – 44,272;

Valid Votes – 40,599; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. 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, Mawlaik and Homalin. He was arrested by the BSPP in 1971 and spent two years in Myingyan Prison. U Do Htaung received 17,381 valid votes or 43 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr Thein Win**

Constituency: **Kale (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 58,991; Votes Cast – 44,117;

Valid Votes – 40,307; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. Dr. Thein Win received 23,068 valid votes or 57 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name : **U Tin Maung**

Constituency : **Kalewa**

(Eligible Voters – 26,230; Votes Cast – 23,115;

Valid Votes – 19,712; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Tin Maung received 9,041 valid votes or 46 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Myint Naing**

Constituency: **Kantbalu (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 55,285; Votes Cast – 46,253;

Valid Votes – 40,390; Number of Candidates – 7)

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. 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. Dr. Myint Naing received 30,628 valid votes or 76 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Than**

Constituency: **Kani (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 30,501; Votes Cast – 23,751;

Valid Votes – 22,147; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. U Khin Maung Than received 17,238 valid votes or 78 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Thant Zin**

Constituency: **Kani (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 31,839; Votes Cast – 24,972;

Valid Votes – 22,755; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 15 February 1940

Place of Birth: Mawlaik

Father: U Ba Sein

U Thant Zin studied at Mawlaik 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. U Thant Zin received 18,781 valid votes or 83 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Myint Kyi**
 Constituency: **Katha**
 (Eligible Voters – 59,103; Votes Cast – 42,719;
 Valid Votes – 36,538; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. 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 No. 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. U Myint Kyi received 25,753 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Thein San**
 Constituency: **Kawlin**
 (Eligible Voters – 60,907; Votes Cast – 46,519;
 Valid Votes – 41,023; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Thein San received 29,986 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Thein**
 Constituency: **Khin U (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 35,924; Votes Cast – 26,580;
 Valid Votes – 22,642; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. 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. U Khin Maung Thein received 15,367 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Thaung Myint**

Constituency: **Khin U (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 35,512; Votes Cast – 27,892;

Valid Votes – 23,711; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 1 April 1949

Place of Birth: Painzlotte

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. 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 No. 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. U Thaung Myint received 14,267 valid votes or 60 % in elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyee Maung**

Constituency: **Kyunhla**

(Eligible Voters – 32,647; Votes Cast – 26,627;

Valid Votes – 24,012; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Kyee Maung received 17,729 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Maung Win**

Constituency: **Mawlaik**

(Eligible Voters – 22,327; Votes Cast – 19,230;

Valid Votes – 17,663; Number of Candidates – 2)

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. U Tin Maung Win received 11,249 valid votes or 64 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Bo**
Constituency: **Mingin**
(Eligible Voters – 47,015; Votes Cast – 38,294;
Valid Votes – 33,296; Number of Candidates – 4)
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. U Bo received 18,435 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Kyi Soe**
Constituency: **Monywa (1)**
(Eligible Voters – 82,559; Votes Cast – 65,476;
Valid Votes – 61,225; Number of Candidates – 5)
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. U Kyi Soe received 49,556 valid votes or 81 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Saw Aung**
Constituency: **Monywa (2)**
(Eligible Voters – 81,434; Votes Cast – 64,205;
Valid Votes – 60,695; Number of Candidates – 7)
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. U Saw Aung received 47,933 valid votes or 79 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Min Thwin**
Constituency: **Myaung (2)**
(Eligible Voters – 33,485; Votes Cast – 26,741;
Valid Votes – 24,205; Number of Candidates – 5)
Date of Birth: 1925
Place of Birth: Phalon Village, Taikkyi

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 Burma Independence Army (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. U Min Thwin received 9,941 valid votes or 41 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Bar Bar**

Constituency: **Myinmu (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 29,892; Votes Cast – 24,679;

Valid Votes – 22,545; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 12 March 1932

Father: U Hoke Sein

U Bar Bar 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. U Bar Bar received 16,477 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Ngwe**

Constituency: **Myinmu (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 30,935; Votes Cast – 24,653;

Valid Votes – 22,398; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. U Tin Ngwe received 16,151 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Chit Khaing**

Constituency: **Ngazun (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,852; Votes Cast – 28,600;

Valid Votes – 24,881; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 4 April 1930

Father: U Aung Kha

The Election Commission announced on 27 August 1996 that U Chit Khaing had resigned as an MP. It is understood that the SLORC authorities intimidated him into resigning. U Chit Khaing has worked as an NLD organiser for Ngazun Township and runs a cooking-oil factory. U Chit Khaing received 16,881 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Cho Hlaing**

Constituency: **Ngazun (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 40,271; Votes Cast – 30,722;

Valid Votes – 25,676; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 (j) 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. U Cho Hlaing received 18,480 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Than Sein (U Than)**

Constituency: **Pale (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 34,071; Votes Cast – 26,498;

Valid Votes – 23,045; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 913 of 21-2-91 announces the “ non-existence as Hluttaw representatives and cancellation of their names from the list of elected Hluttaw representatives “ of : U Than Sein along with Dr. Tint Swe - Pale 2 , U Maung Maung Aye - Mandalay NE 1 and Dr. San Aung - Ingapu 2.” The court concerned has ruled with firm evidence that the above-mentioned persons made contacts with and collaborated with the armed insurgent organizationa which formed parallel government to rise up against the State and with members of the said organizations and that they formed organizations to rise up against the State “. (WPD_ 22/2/91) (U Than Sein has been declared absconder by the township court : went “ to Mizoram State , India , where he is engaged in anti-

government activities “. (WPD_25/4/91)U Than Sein received 15,874 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr Tint Swe**

Constituency: **Pale (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 33,195; Votes Cast – 24,264;

Valid Votes – 20,759; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 8 August 1948

Place of Birth: Min Village, Pale

Parents: U Ba Cho, Daw Khin Khin

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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 913 of 21-2-91 , announces the “non-existence as Hluttaw representatives and cancellation of their names from the list of elected Hluttaw representatives” of : Dr. Tint Swe along with U Than Sein - Pale 1 , U Maung Maung Aye - Mandalay NE 1 - and Dr. Sann Aung – Ingapu 2. “The court concerned has ruled with firm evidence that the above-mentioned persons made contacts with and collaborated with the armed insurgent organizations which formed parallel government to rise up against the State and with members of the said organizations and that they formed organizations to rise up against the State “ (WPD_22/2/91)(Three Hluttaw members , all from the NLD , “ have been declared absconders by the Bahan Township court as they have absconded to avoid legal action to be taken against them “.They are Dr. Tint Swe , U Than Kywe - Shwedaung 1 and U Si Maung - Laymyethnar 1.In September and October they discussed “ formation of a parallel government in Mandalay and a temporary government in the jungles “. (WPD_6/12/90)

❖ Name: **U Aung Thaung**

Constituency: **Phaungpyin**

(Eligible Voters – 37,956; Votes Cast – 33,566;

Valid Votes – 28,841; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. U Aung Thaung received 18,835 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Mya Aye (Bamaw Shwe Nyo)**

Constituency: **Pinlebu**

(Eligible Voters – 47,980; Votes Cast – 39,776;

Valid Votes – 35,075; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 1930

Place of Birth: Naungkho Village, Bhamo

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 BSPP's 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. U Mya Aye received 25,497 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Col Thiha Thuya Soe Thein (Retired)**

Constituency: **Sagaing (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 71,844; Votes Cast – 58,103;

Valid Votes – 52,772; Number of Candidates – 8)

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 Patriotic Old Comrades League (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. U Soe Thein received 37,037 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Dr. Khin Maung Swe**
 Constituency: **Sagaing (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 77,887; Votes Cast – 62,961;
 Valid Votes – 57,674; Number of Candidates – 7)
 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. Dr. Khin Maung Swe received 41,523 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Kyi**
 Constituency: **Salingyi (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 34,866; Votes Cast – 25,263;
 Valid Votes – 23,512; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 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. U Khin Maung Kyi received 18,126 valid votes or 77 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sein Yan**
 Constituency: **Salingyi (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 32,356; Votes Cast – 24,513;
 Valid Votes – 21,421; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. U Sein Yan received 14,092 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Dr. Aung Bo**
 Constituency: **Shwebo (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 67,433; Votes Cast – 54,321;

Valid Votes – 50,613; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. Dr. Aung Bo received 31,270 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Than Tun**
 Constituency: **Shwebo (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 68,208; Votes Cast – 57,097;
 Valid Votes – 53,231; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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 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. U Than Tun received 36,958 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Bo Moung**
 Constituency: **Tabayin (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 33,332; Votes Cast – 25,118;
 Valid Votes – 23,819; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Place of Birth: Tabayin
 Date of Birth: 1948
 Parents: U Bo Shin and Daw Chan Phyu
 In 1991, U Bo Moung 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 Moung 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. U Bo Moung received 18,454 valid votes or 77 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Win Myint Aung**
 Constituency: **Tabayin (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 36,528; Votes Cast – 27,099;
 Valid Votes – 24,746; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Win Myint Aung received 17,448 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Lt-Col Kyaw San (Retired)**

Constituency: **Taze (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,720; Votes Cast – 28,921;

Valid Votes – 23,970; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 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 still under detention. Lt-Col Kyaw San received 18,862 valid votes or 79 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Pe Than**

Constituency: **Taze (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 40,555; Votes Cast – 29,560;

Valid Votes – 24,742; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Pe Than received 16,387 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tun Myaing**

Constituency: **Wetlet (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 54,571; Votes Cast – 41,951;

Valid Votes – 37,858; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Tun Myaing received 23,986 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Daw Khin San Hlaing**

Constituency: **Wetlet (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 55,931; Votes Cast – 43,864;
Valid Votes – 39,562; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government. She was tried and sentenced under *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and was released from Insein Prison on 4 May 1992 in accordance with SLORC Declaration No. 11/92 of 24 April 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. Daw Khin San Hlaing received 29,805 valid votes or 75 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Aung Khin**

Constituency: **Wuntho**

(Eligible Voters – 33,008; Votes Cast – 26,379;
Valid Votes – 21,464; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. Dr. Aung Khin received 14,963 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Htay Maung (aka U Than Aung Htay)**

Constituency: **Ye-U (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 32,692; Votes Cast – 25,037;
Valid Votes – 22,605; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. Dr. Htay Maung received 16,109 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Win Ko**

Constituency: **Ye-U (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 32,752; Votes Cast – 26,241;
 Valid Votes – 24,540; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. His body was found on his bed at the Tea Garden Hotel by Chinese authorities. He had been stabbed twice in the chest and had his throat slashed. There was no sign of a struggle. His belongings including US\$800 were found undisturbed. Only his Burmese passport was missing. U Win Ko had been sent on a mission to Kachin State in 1992 to organize the democratic opposition in northern Burma against the ruling SLORC. Most observers suspect the murder was politically motivated. It is known that Colonel Ye Myint, Deputy Commander Northeastern Military Region, Lieut-Col Than Tin from the Military Attache's office in Beijing, Lieut-Col Kyaw Thein from Military Intelligence headquarters in Rangoon and a Major Tin Yu, met in Muse in January 93 with senior Chinese military officials. He was assassinated at a hotel on his way back to Manerplaw camp after visiting in northern Burma. Prior 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. (Seven Hluttaw members, five of them from the NLD, have absconded to avoid legal action against them. They " had taken part in a series of clandestine meetings held during the months of September and October, 1990 where the formation of a parallel government in Mandalay and the formation of a temporary government in the jungles were discussed. They are U Win Ko, U Bo Hla Tint –Mogok-2, U Thein Oo-Mandalay SW-2, U Hla Pe-Pyawbwe-2, U Mya Win-Ingapu-1, U Peter Limbin-Indep. Pyin Oo Lwin-2 and Dr. Sann Aung-Indep. Ingapu-2. (WPD_2/12/90) U Win Ko received 16,304 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Bo Thaung**
 Constituency: **Yinmabin (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 31,513; Votes Cast – 23,399;
 Valid Votes – 20,876; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. U Bo Thaung received 15,647 valid votes or 75 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tin Tun Aung**
 Constituency: **Yinmabin (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 31,162; Votes Cast – 24,424;
 Valid Votes – 21,278; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 1 May 1937
 Place of Birth: Daikoo
 Parents: U Tin and Daw Thein Tin
 U Tin Tun 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. U Tin Tun Aung received 15,390 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

INDEPENDENTS

- ❖ Name: **U Thein Pe**
 Constituency: **Kantbalu (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 55,029; Votes Cast – 42,683;
 Valid Votes – 36,681; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. 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. U Thein Pe received 17,364 valid votes or 47 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Win Shein**
 Constituency: **Myaung (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 33,415; Votes Cast – 26,885;
Valid Votes – 24,747; Number of Candidates – 5)
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. U Win Shein received 9,749 valid votes or 39 % in the 1990 elections.

NAGA HILLS REGIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY (NHRPP)

- ❖ Name: **U Khapo Kailon**
Constituency: **Lahe**
(Eligible Voters – 8,847; Votes Cast – 5,511;
Valid Votes – 4,678; Number of Candidates – 3)
Date of Birth: 16 August 1933
Father: U Par Non
The SLORC abolished the Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party (NHRPP) on 18 March 1992 and U Khapo Kailon, who 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. U Khapo Kailon received 4,053 valid votes or 87 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Dwe Pawt**
Constituency: **Leshi**
(Eligible Voters – 5,572; Votes Cast – 4,951;
Valid Votes – 4,724; Number of Candidates – 2)
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. U Dwe Pawt received 3,300 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

UNITED NATIONALITIES LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (UNLD)

- ❖ Name: **U Htaung Kho Htan**
Constituency: **Tamu**

(Eligible Voters – 37,680; Votes Cast – 28,783;
 Valid Votes – 25,281; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 No. 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. U Htaung Kho Htan received 8,939 valid votes or 35 % in the
 1990 elections.

NATIONAL UNITY PARTY (NUP)

- ❖ Name: **U Kyaw Maung**
 Constituency: **Nanyun**
 (Eligible Voters – 6,466; Votes Cast – 1,782;
 Valid Votes – 1,544; Number of Candidates – 2)
 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. U Kyaw Maung
 received 1,146 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

Tenasserim Division

Location: Bordering Mon State in the north and Thailand in the south and east and facing Andaman Sea in the West, Tenasserim Division is situated between latitudes 9°58' north and 15°16' north in the southernmost part of Burma. The sea along Tenasserim coast is dotted with nearly 800 islands. Islands in the south are called Mergui(Myeik) archipelago. The Division's area is 16,735.5 square miles.

Topography and climate: As Tenasserim Division is located in the eastern mountain range region, its landscape is mountainous. Generally, mountains with nearly 3,000 feet in height run from north-west to south - east. Some of the mountain ranges run into the sea and rise again as islands along the coast. The 6,801 foot Myinmolekhat Mountain is the highest peak in the Division. Nwalaboh with an elevation of 5,063 feet is the famous mountain in the region. The mountain range linking Taungnyo Mountain Range in the north runs as the border Thailand and Myanmar. Long and narrow plains can be found

along the rivers and the coastal areas.

Tenasserim Division has a tropical monsoon climate. The land which is located nearest to the Equator in Burma is warm year round with only slight changes in temperatures. The highest temperature of Dawei is 100° F. The average highest temperature of Mergui(Myeik) is 96.5° F and the lowest average temperature is 65° F. Annual average rainfall in Mergui(Myeik) is 162 inches and in Tavoy(Dawei) is 215 inches.

Population, inhabitants, languages and religion: As the land is mountainous, it is a thinly populated area. Its total population is over 1.2 million, with a population density of 64 persons per square mile. Majority of the residents of the Division live along the coastal plains and river valleys. Launglon and Mergui(Myeik) townships have the highest population density. Tenasserim and Bokpyin townships have population density of only 14 to 15 persons per square mile. The inhabitants of the Division are Bamars, Karens, Mons, Shans, Arakans, Pashues or Malays and Salons who live mainly in Mergui(Myeik) archipelago. Majority of the inhabitants are Buddhists and speak Burmese Language.

Formation of districts, townships and villages: Tenasserim Division has three districts – Tavoy(Dawei), Mergui(Myeik) and Kawthoung -- formed with ten townships and 328 village-tracts.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

❖ Name: **U Ohn Myint**

Constituency: **Bokepyin**

(Eligible Voters – 18,137; Votes Cast – 7,064;

Valid Votes – 6,251; Number of Candidates – 2)

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 Launglon Township. From 1971, he was secretary and chairman of Bokepyin Township BSPP until he was suspended from the party on 20 July 1988.(Election Commission Announcement No. 979 of 27-11-91 authorizes the resignation of U Ohn Myint for “ reasons of health “.

(WPD_28/11/91)U Ohn Myint received 4,651 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Hla Min**

Constituency: **Kawthaung**

(Eligible Voters – 26,256; Votes Cast – 13,677;

Valid Votes – 11,567; Number of Candidates – 5)

Parents: U Aung Hlaing and Daw Aye Kyi

U Hla Min is currently under detention after being arrested at his home by Military Intelligence Service 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 to have 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. U Hla Min received 8,652 valid votes or 75 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Oo**

Constituency: **Kyunsu**

(Eligible Voters – 46,686; Votes Cast – 19,680;
Valid Votes – 16,696; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 Yenangyaung 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). U Khin Maung Oo received 13,568 valid votes or 81 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Hla Pe**

Constituency: **Launglon (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,442; Votes Cast – 25,133;
Valid Votes – 19,614; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 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 under an amnesty in 1980. In 1992, U Hla Pe was imprisoned again under the *1950 Emergency Provisions Act* Article 5(j) 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. U Hla Pe received 17,241 valid votes or 88 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Chain Hin**
 Constituency: **Launglon (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 33,723; Votes Cast – 22,759;
 Valid Votes – 18,015; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. U Chain Hin received 14,667 valid votes or 81 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ 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 he completed his studies he was arrested by the BSPP after taking part in the 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**
 (Eligible Voters – 44,726; Votes Cast – 28,745;
 Valid Votes – 24,965; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. U Kyi Shwe received 22,088 valid votes or 88 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Soe Nyunt**
 Constituency: **Tavoy (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 34,527; Votes Cast – 23,456;

Valid Votes – 20,110; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. U Soe Nyunt received 17,059 valid votes or 85 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Myo Aung**

Constituency: **Tavoy (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 34,766; Votes Cast – 23,677;

Valid Votes – 20,656; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 Ways to Attain Power (3 Strategies Paper), 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 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. Following the 1988 uprising he served as an executive 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. U Myo Aung received 17,906 valid votes or 87 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Win Oo**

Constituency: **Tenasserim**

(Eligible Voters – 24,303; Votes Cast – 11,776;

Valid Votes – 9,559; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Win Oo received 8,542 valid votes or 89 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Myint**

Constituency: **Thayetchaung**

(Eligible Voters – 33,182; Votes Cast – 21,697;

Valid Votes – 17,038; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Tin Myint received 15,522 valid votes or 91 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ 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 Workers' Union of the 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. He became a key member in NLD's Social Supporting Committee that has been working especially for the political prisoners. He was arrested in September 1998. He is still under detention.

Pegu Division

Location: Pegu Division is in the south of the big central plains. Magwe and Mandalay Divisions are to its north; Karen State, Mon State and the Gulf of Mottama are to its east; Rangoon Division is to its south and Irrawaddy Division and Arakan State are to its west. It is located between North Latitude 46 degrees 45 minutes and 19 degrees 20 minutes and East Longitude between 94 degrees 35 minutes and 97 degrees 10 minutes and has 24,792.95 sq-miles.

Climate: The southern part of Pegu Division has the tropical monsoon climate. The northern part has the tropical Savannah Climate. The average temperatures of Pegu, Taungoo and Prome(Pyay) in April, the hottest month of the year are 88°F and 90° respectively. The average temperature of Pegu(Bago) in January, the coolest month, is 75°F. The average annual rainfall of the town of Myitkyo is 132.36 inches. The average rainfall of Prome(Pyay), which receives less rain than other towns, is 45.49 inches.

Inhabitants, religions and languages: Karens, Bamars, Mons, Chins, Arakans and Shans reside in Pegu Division. There are also some Pa-Os. The total population of Pegu Division is over 4.9 million. The average population density is over 300 per-square mile. Buddhists account for majority of the people. There are also residents who believe in Christian, Hindu and Islam faiths. Myanmar language is the key lingua franca.

Organization of districts, townships and ward/village-tracts: Bago Division occupies an area of 14,866 square miles. Pegu Division is made up of Pegu, Prome, Thayawady and Taungoo Districts which comprise 28 townships with 1,619 ward/village-tracts. Pegu is the divisional capital. It is the fourth largest town of Burma. Other big towns of Pegu Division are Taungoo and Prome. Other well-known towns in the west of Pegu Mountain Range are Thayawady, Gyobingauk, Paungde and Shwedaung. Some well-known towns in the east of the Pegu Mountain Range are Daik-U, Nyaunglebin, Pyu, Yedashe and Shwekyin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

❖ Name: **U Ye Htut**

Constituency: **Daik-U (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 49,393; Votes Cast – 36,763;

Valid Votes – 32,571; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP by Declaration No. 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 Provision 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. U Ye Htut received 24,978 valid votes or 77 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Sein Tun**

Constituency: **Daik-U (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 48,453; Votes Cast – 35,059;

Valid Votes – 29,729; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Sein Tun received 20,761 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Aye Myint**
 Constituency: **Gyobingauk (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 35,266; Votes Cast – 25,007;
 Valid Votes – 21,079; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. U Aye Myint received 12,739 valid votes or 60 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Aye**
 Constituency: **Gyobingauk (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 33,672; Votes Cast – 23,528;
 Valid Votes – 19,857; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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* (We Burma 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. U Aye received 11,008 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Chit Maung**
 Constituency: **Htantabin**
 (Eligible Voters – 50,435; Votes Cast – 36,471;
 Valid Votes – 30,089; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Chit Maung received 19,665 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **Dr. Myo Win**
 Constituency: **Kawa (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 49,855; Votes Cast – 39,549;
Valid Votes – 33,663; Number of Candidates – 5)
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 High School no.3 in Kawa Township, and graduated from Mandalay Institute of Medicine. Dr. Myo Win received 22,774 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Mya Lay**

Constituency: **Kawa (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 49,198; Votes Cast – 40,292;
Valid Votes – 34,562; Number of Candidates – 5)
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* (We Burma 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). U Mya Lay received 23,547 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tun Oo**

Constituency: **Kyaukkyi**

(Eligible Voters – 43,167; Votes Cast – 23,512;
Valid Votes – 20,343; Number of Candidates – 3)
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 USA 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. (U Tun Oo has been declared absconder by township court : went to “ the Manerplaw Camp of KNU insurgents and joined Dr. Sein Win’s interim government “. (WPD_25/4/91)U Tun Oo received 14,461 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hla Oo**
 Constituency: **Kyauktaga (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 45,057; Votes Cast – 33,352;
 Valid Votes – 27,731; Number of Candidates – 7)
 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 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. (U Hla Oo has been declared absconder by township court : “ has been working in collusion with insurgents at Manerplaw Camp of the KNU “. (WPD_25/4/91)(Election Commission Announcement No. 921 of 30 April 1991 cancelled the election of U Hla Oo , because “ the court concerned has ruled with firm evidence that the above-mentioned person made contact with and collaborated with the armed insurgent organizations which formed parallel government to rise up against the State and with members of the said organizations and that they formed organizations to rise up against the State “. (WPD_2/5/91)U Hla Oo received 17,236 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Gyi**
 Constituency: **Kyauktaga (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 45,063; Votes Cast – 36,073;
 Valid Votes – 31,020; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Maung Maung Gyi received 19,914 valid votes or 64 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Aung Myint**
 Constituency: **Letpadan (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 50,985; Votes Cast – 36,473;
 Valid Votes – 30,649; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Aung Myint received 22,541 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Nyunt Aye**

Constituency: **Letpadan (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 50,304; Votes Cast – 36,306;

Valid Votes – 29,062; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 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. U Nyunt Aye received 19,829 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tint Lwin**

Constituency: **Minhla (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 36,120; Votes Cast – 27,489;

Valid Votes – 24,366; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 4 December 1917

Place of Birth: Yang Aung Village, Pyawbwe, Mandalay Division

Father: U Tun

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 Pyinmana 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. He was passed away. U Tint Lwin received 16,110 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Daw Hla Hla Moe**

Constituency: **Minhla (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 35,260; Votes Cast – 23,568;

Valid Votes - ; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. Daw Hla Hla Moe received 16,282 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Hla Aung**

Constituency: **Monyo (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,502; Votes Cast – 24,214;

Valid Votes – 20,779; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 1924

Father: U Pho Sein

U Hla Aung was in Tenth Standard at Htonepho High School when he left school and joined the *Dobama Asiayone* (We Burma 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. He was passed away. U Hla Aung received 12,210 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tun Shwe**

Constituency: **Monyo (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 38,988; Votes Cast – 24,962;

Valid Votes – 21,848; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Tun Shwe (High Court Lawyer). He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the “

lackey “ of SPDC). U Tun Shwe received 14,223 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Ohn Ngwe**
 Constituency: **Nattalin (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 47,418; Votes Cast – 38,764;
 Valid Votes – 33,017; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 the headmaster of a primary school, and in 1977 he retired as a township Director of Education. U Ohn Ngwe received 24,388 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Saw Sein Tun**
 Constituency: **Nattalin (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 48,088; Votes Cast – 37,488;
 Valid Votes – 32,112; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: 6 June 1931
 Father: U Aung Myint
 U Saw Sein Tun 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 Thayawady and Mergui districts. From 1967-1977 he was the Headmaster at the Agriculture and Livestock School in Nam San and The Kone. U Saw Sein Tun received 23,112 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Ohn Maung**
 Constituency: **Nyaunglebin (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 51,201; Votes Cast – 39,456;
 Valid Votes – 34,441; Number of Candidates – 7)
 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. He is still under detention. U Ohn Maung received 23,518 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Tun Kywe**
 Constituency: **Nyaunglebin (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 51,324; Votes Cast – 34,674;

Valid Votes – 29,861; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 be the Secretary of the Pyundasa Township Anti-Fascist Organisation (AFO), the Secretary of the Township Teachers' Union and Chairman of the Pyundasa Association. U Tun Kywe received 20,342 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Oo**

Constituency: **Oakpo (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 34,368; Votes Cast – 23,523;

Valid Votes – 19,700; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. U Tin Oo received 10,166 valid votes or 52 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tha Maung**

Constituency: **Oakpo (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,086; Votes Cast – 26,435;

Valid Votes – 22,873; Number of Candidates – 7)

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. U Tha Maung received 12,443 valid votes or 54 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Win**

Constituency: **Oaktwin (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 31,257; Votes Cast – 22,696;
Valid Votes – 19,561; Number of Candidates – 4)
Date of Birth: 12 November 1944
Place of Birth: Myingyan
Parents: U Tun Yin and Daw Than New
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 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. He was released from Taungoo Prison on 1-8-2001. U Khin Maung Win received 12,357 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tin Ohn**
Constituency: **Padaung (1)**
(Eligible Voters – 42,763; Votes Cast – 26,532;
Valid Votes – 23,077; Number of Candidates – 5)
Date of Birth: 18 February 1947
Place of Birth: Padaung
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 Padaung Township Co-operative. He was expelled from the party. U Tin Ohn received 15,133 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Thein Han (Ye Han)**
Constituency: **Padaung (2)**
(Eligible Voters – 44,615; Votes Cast – 31,106;
Valid Votes – 27,023; Number of Candidates – 5)
Date of Birth: 17 February 1939
Place of Birth: Ohn Shippin Village, Padaung
Parents: U San Shwe and Daw Nyunt
U Thein Han is Chairman of the Padaung 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. U Thein Han received 18,050 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Ohn Naing**
Constituency: **Paungde (1)**
(Eligible Voters – 40,222; Votes Cast – 29,939;
Valid Votes – 24,329; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 11 November 1933

Parents: U Sein Phyto 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 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. U Ohn Naing received 15,589 valid votes or 64 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aye Than**

Constituency: **Paungde (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,381; Votes Cast – 29,545;

Valid Votes – 23,846; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Aye Than received 18,005 valid votes or 76 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Myat Hla**

Constituency: **Pegu (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 106,431; Votes Cast – 78,019;

Valid Votes – 71,588; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Myat Hla received 53,527 valid votes or 75 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Thaug Sein**

Constituency: **Prome (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 62,493; Votes Cast – 40,662;

Valid Votes – 36,768; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 Thaegone 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 own rice mill and ran it until 1990. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U Thaung Sein received 18,941 valid votes or 52 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aung Than**

Constituency: **Pyu (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 47,205; Votes Cast – 31,432;
Valid Votes – 27,392; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Aung Than received 18,067 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Soe Maung**

Constituency: **Pyu (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 65,024; Votes Cast – 41,432;
Valid Votes – 36,948; Number of Candidates – 5)

Parents: U Aye and Daw Hl 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. U Soe Maung received 23,588 valid votes or 64 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Than Kywe**

Constituency: **Shwedaung (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 40,926; Votes Cast – 30,797;
Valid Votes – 27,709; Number of Candidates – 7)

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 government. 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-Kamma , 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. U Than Kywe received 16,280 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Paik Chon**
 Constituency: **Shwedaung (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 40,989; Votes Cast – 27,001;
 Valid Votes – 23,976; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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. He was released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 21-6-2001. U Paik Chon received 15,635 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Soe Lwin**
 Constituency: **Shwekyin**
 (Eligible Voters – 36,473; Votes Cast – 27,987;
 Valid Votes – 23,909; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. He was passed away. U Soe Lwin received 17,840 valid votes or 75 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Aung Soe Myint**
 Constituency: **Taungoo (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 54,044; Votes Cast – 35,458;
 Valid Votes – 31,543; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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 and from 1975-1988 he operated his own business. He was released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 21-6-2001. U Aung Soe Myint received 21,369 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ **Name: U Nyunt Wai**

Constituency: **Taungoo (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 55,749; Votes Cast – 36,178;
Valid Votes – 30,405; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. Between 1952 and 1986, he worked as the chief manager at the Bank of Industry and the Bank of Agriculture, and as a Supervisor at the Insurance Corporation. In 1947 he attended the AFPFL's leadership training, and from 1947-1952 he was a university student leader. U Nyunt Wai was put under de facto house arrest on 22 September 2000 and released on 1 December 2000. [Member of CRPP, Chairperson of Committee for Finance/Economy/Commerce] U Nyunt Wai received 20,401 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ **Name: U Aye Thein**

Constituency: **Thanatpin (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 36,258; Votes Cast – 27,609;
Valid Votes – 25,750; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 5 April 1959

Place of Birth: Outsut 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. He was resigned from MP. U Aye Thein received 18,847 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ **Name: Dr. Htay Thein**

Constituency: **Thanatpin (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 36,299; Votes Cast – 26,987;
Valid Votes – 24,326; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 North Okkalapa Hospital before establishing his own clinic. He was Patron of

the Thanatpin Township Students' Union during the 1988 pro-democracy uprising. Dr. Htay Thein received 17,390 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U San Win**

Constituency: **Thayawady**

(Eligible Voters – 42,498; Votes Cast – 32,283;

Valid Votes – 27,877; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. U San Win received 15,309 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Aye**

Constituency: **Thayawady (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,597; Votes Cast – 28,446;

Valid Votes – 24,473; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. He was released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 14-6-2001. U Maung Aye received 14,747 valid votes or 60 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aye**

Constituency: **Thegon (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,114; Votes Cast – 28,353;

Valid Votes – 24,086; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Aye received 12,179 valid votes or 51 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Thein Tun (Tun Lu Aung)**
 Constituency: **Thegon (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 40,248; Votes Cast – 28,050;
 Valid Votes – 24,925; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP by Declaration No. 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. U Thein Tun received 14,416 valid votes or 58 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tin Shwe**
 Constituency: **Waw (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 43,148; Votes Cast – 31,552;
 Valid Votes – 27,589; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Tin Shwe received 18,618 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Soe Thein (Maung Wuntha)**
 Constituency: **Waw (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 42,986; Votes Cast – 31,517;
 Valid Votes – 27,552; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: 17 April 1945
 Place of Birth: Pegu
 Parents: U Maung Khin and Daw Mya Sein
 U Soe Thein was imprisoned 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. He was released on 13-6-2001. The Election

Commission dismissed U Soe Thein as an MP on 10 December 1991 by Declaration No. 984. U Soe Thein was earlier imprisoned in November 1990 for his role in writing the NLD's Three Ways to Attain Power (3 Strategies Paper). The Paper was written after the Ghandi Hall meeting in July 1990 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. U Soe Thein received 20,997 valid votes or 76 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Kyaw Kyaw**

Constituency: **Yedashe (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,297; Votes Cast – 32,544;

Valid Votes – 27,413; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 was resigned from MP. He received a Dentistry degree in 1978 and set up his own dental clinic. Dr. Kyaw Kyaw received 15,874 valid votes or 58 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tun Aung**

Constituency: **Yedashe (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 43,647; Votes Cast – 32,784;

Valid Votes – 29,014; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. The Election Commission dismissed him as an MP by Declaration No. 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 Technology in 1974, and from 1978-1979 he taught at a state evening school. U Tun Aung received 17,571 valid votes or 61 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U San Tin**

Constituency: **Zigon**

(Eligible Voters – 41,957; Votes Cast – 33,429;

Valid Votes – 28,158; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U San Tin received 15,992 valid votes or 57 % in the 1990 elections.

PARTY FOR NATIONAL DEMOCRACY (PND)

❖ Name: **U Thein Oo**

Constituency: **Oaktwin (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 32,918; Votes Cast – 23,535;

Valid Votes – 18,228; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Thein Oo received 10,881 valid votes or 60 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Sein Win**

Constituency: **Paukkhaung**

(Eligible Voters – 56,337; Votes Cast – 39,412;

Valid Votes – 35,063; Number of Candidates – 8)

Date of Birth: 7 December 1943

Place of Birth: Taungdwin 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 Party for National Democracy(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. 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. (One Hluttaw member "opposed the State Government and took part in forming a parallel government and was nominated to head an interim government to be formed in the jungles and while legal action was being taken against him, he absconded". He is Dr. Sein Win, who is also Chairman of the PND. (WPD_4/12/90) Dr. Sein Win received 17,511 valid votes or 50 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Soe Win**

Constituency: **Pegu (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 103,481; Votes Cast – 68,931;
Valid Votes – 61,219; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. U Soe Win received 61,219 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

NATIONAL UNITY PARTY (PND)

❖ Name: **Col. Maung Ohn (Retired)**

Constituency: **Prome (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 59,592; Votes Cast – 40,181;
Valid Votes – 35,315; Number of Candidates – 7)

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. Col Maung Ohn received 14,850 valid votes or 42 % in the 1990 elections.

Magwe Division

Location: Magwe(Magway) Division is located in the central part of Burma. Its major part falls in the Dry Zone. Magwe Division has a common boundary with Mandalay and Pegu Divisions as well as Arakan and Chin States. Sagaing Division is to its north; Mandalay Division, to its east; Pegu Division, to its south, and Arakan and Chin States, to its west. Magwe Division has an area of 17,305 sq-miles and is situated between North Latitude 18° 50' and 22° 47' and East Longitude between 93° 47' and 95° 55'.

Climate: The western hilly region whose rainfall is slightly more than other parts of the Division, Pegu Mountain Range and the southernmost part have the tropical Savannah Climate. As the majority part of Magwe Division falls within the Dry Zone, it is very hot during the hot season and is relatively cold during the cold season. The average temperature of April, which is the hottest month of the year, is 90° Fahrenheit and the temperatures during daytime range between 100° - 110° Fahrenheit. The average temperature of January, which is the coolest month of the year, is 70° Fahrenheit and the temperature sometimes falls as low as 50° Fahrenheit.

Inhabitants, religions and Languages: The population of Magwe Division is 4,218,699. The majority of the people are Bamars and there are also Chins, Arakans, Karens, Shans and others. A total of 98 percent of the people are Buddhists and the rest are Christians, Hindus, Muslims or Animists.

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Organization of districts, townships and village-tracts: Magwe Division occupies an area of 17,7305.32 square miles. It is made up of Magwe, Minbu, Thayet, Pakokku and Gangaw Districts where there are 25 townships and 1,696 ward village-tracts. Magwe is the divisional capital. Its population in 1994 was about 300,000. Other major towns of the Division are Pakokku and Minbu. Other well-known towns are Taungdwingyi, Thayet, Aunglan, Natmauk, Pwintbyu, Chauk, Yenangyaung, Pauk, Gangaw and Yesagyo.

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NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

- ❖ Name: **U Myint Thein**
 Constituency: **Chauk (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 58,464; Votes Cast – 43,366;
 Valid Votes – 38,181; Number of Candidates – 8)
 Date of Birth: 13 September 1942
 Place of Birth: Pagan Township
 Father: U Ye
 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. He was released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 6-7-2001. U Myint Thein received 29,135 valid votes or 76 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **Dr. Nyunt Sein**
 Constituency: **Chauk (2)**
 (Eligible Voter – 58,727; Votes Cast – 43,437;
 Valid Votes – 38,047; Number of Candidates – 3)
 Date of Birth: 11 December 1928
 Place of Birth: Than Lian Township
 Father: U Maung Maung
 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 as an assistant doctor at the Chauk oil field hospital until 1976. In 1977, he 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 Myanma Oil Corporation (MOC) and during the 1988 uprising he was chairman of the MOC's Workers' Union. He was passed away. Dr. Nyunt Sein received 28,501 valid votes in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Aung Htoo**
 Constituency: **Gangaw**
 (Eligible Voters – 58,228; Votes Cast – 47,719;
 Valid Votes – 43,416; Number of Candidates – 2)
 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 also worked as a teacher at Gangaw State High School and was the assistant Gangaw Township Education Administrator from 1983-1989. U Aung Htoo received 32,587 valid votes or 75 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Saw Win (U Kyaw Zaw Lin)**

Constituency: **Htilin**

(Eligible Voters – 31,384; Votes Cast – 26,702;

Valid Votes – 24,909; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 14 May 1938

Parents: U Kyaw Nyunt and Daw Aye Hla

U Saw Win was arrested in 1991 for allegedly failing to transport logs in time while working on the construction of the Rangoon-Thanyin 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 year imprisonment. The Election Commission subsequently dismissed U Saw Win from Parliament by order No. 985 on 12 December 1991. The authorities have twice promised to release U Saw Win from prison, once in order 11/92 and again in 1995 to commemorate the Golden Anniversary of the founding of the Burmese Army, but have failed to do so. He was first sent to Insein Prison, then transferred to Tharyarwady Prison 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 Botahtaung Newspaper and at the government publishing house. He was died on 7 August 1998, from unknown causes in Tharawaddy Prison. His body was cremated in secret by military authorities two days after his death on 9 August 1998, without the knowledge or presence of his family. U Saw Win @ U Kyaw Zaw Lin is the third NLD-MP to die in prison. U Tin Maung Win died in 1991 and U Hla Than died in 1996. (U Saw Win has been declared absconder by the township court : “ failed to provide the Rangoon-Syriam Bridge Project with timber extracted at Pynmana for the project “. (WPD_25/4/91) U Saw Win received 14,495 valid votes or 58 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Myint Aung**

Constituency: **Kamma**

(Eligible Voters – 43,598; Votes Cast – 36,678;

Valid Votes – 33,154; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 910 of 8-2-91 states that U Myint Aung has been permitted to resign from the Hluttaw. The announcement says that “ he joined from October 1990 the insurgents who are fighting against the state and took part in the parallel government as Minister for Agriculture and Forests formed by them. He said he had realized his misdeed and returned to the legal fold but in adherence to the law he asked permission to resign as elected Pyithu Hluttaw representatives for Kamma Township. (WPD_9/2/91) U Myint Aung received 22,711 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Myint**

Constituency: **Magwe (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 73,001; Votes Cast – 51,016;
Valid Votes – 47,536; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. He was arrested on 13-7-1998 and released from SPDC’s so-called guest house on 28-6-2001. U Kyaw Myint received 36,934 valid votes or 78 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aung Soe**

Constituency: **Magwe (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 72,654; Votes Cast – 51,533;
Valid Votes – 46,910; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 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. He was arrested on 13-7-1998 and released from SPDC’s so-called guest house on 14-6-2001. U Aung Soe received 34,012 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Soe Myint**

Constituency: **Minbu (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 43,600; Votes Cast – 31,928;
Valid Votes – 28,506; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. He is still under detention. U Soe Myint received 21,324 valid votes or 75 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Hla Soe**

Constituency: **Minbu (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,102; Votes Cast – 28,063;

Valid Votes – 24,456; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 20 November 1934

Place of Birth: Salin Township

Parents: U Sein and Daw Thein Tin

U Hla Soe 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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U Hla Soe received 20,719 valid votes or 85 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tun Win**

Constituency: **Mindon**

(Eligible Voters – 37,590; Votes Cast – 32,529;

Valid Votes – 29,763; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 3 April 1929

Parents: U Oo Tha and Daw Tin

U Tun Win is the chairman of Mindon NLD. He passed ninth standard at Yenangyaung State High School and owns a photography and printing business. He was released from Thayet Prison on 9-10-2001. U Tun Win received 20,241 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Chit Tin**

Constituency: **Minhla**

(Eligible Voters – 57,204; Votes Cast – 43,216;

Valid Votes – 38,167; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 1 September 1945

Parents: U Tun Tin and Daw Saki

U Chit Tin was arrested in 1990 for attending secret meetings in Mandalay in 1990 in order to form a provisional government. 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. He was arrested on 1-1-1999 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 30-7-1999. U Chit Tin received 21,631 valid votes or 57 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aung San Myint**

Constituency: **Myaing (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 66,391; Votes Cast – 46,265;
Valid Votes – 41,988; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. The Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament by order No. 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 civil junior clerk for the Air Force. U Aung San Myint received 30,273 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Myint Aung**

Constituency: **Myaing (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 62,836; Votes Cast – 44,772;
Valid Votes – 39,318; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Myint Aung received 28,340 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Nyunt Hlaing**

Constituency: **Aunglan / Myayde (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 52,274; Votes Cast – 34,693;
Valid Votes – 30,132; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 26 November 1939

Place of Birth: Myayde

Father: U Tun Hlaing

U Nyunt Hlaing was imprisoned in Thayet Prison and released on 18-7-2001. On 24 February 1997 he was detained along with six other NLD members, including U Thein Zan (MP, Aunglan / Myayde – 2), 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. U Nyunt Hlaing received 17,310 valid votes or 57 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Thein Zan**

Constituency: **Aunglan / Myayde (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 56,371; Votes Cast – 38,848;

Valid Votes – 33,530; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 15 November 1938

Place of Birth: Duringa Bo Village, Myayde

Father: U Tin

U Thein Zan was arrested in Thayet Prison after being arrested on 24 February 1997 and sentenced to five years imprisonment for allegedly inciting farmers. 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. After resigned, he was released from prison. U Thein Zan graduated from Rangoon University in Law in 1958 and worked at the Trade Department. He has been a senior lawyer, state prosecutor and High Court advocate since 1968. U Thein Zan received 20,717 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tha Aung**

Constituency: **Myothit (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,313; Votes Cast – 24,478;

Valid Votes – 21,136; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. He was arrested on 21-7-1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 28-6-2001. U Tha Aung received 13,798 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Chit Htwe**

Constituency: **Myothit (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 36,715; Votes Cast – 26,679;
Valid Votes – 22,409; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. He was arrested on 2 July 1996 and released from Thayet prison on 1 August 2001. U Chit Htwe received 15,647 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Bo Htwe**

Constituency: **Natmauk (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 55,749; Votes Cast – 37,424;

Valid Votes – 32,837; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Sharbinhla 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. He was arrested on 20 July 1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 1 December 1998 due to poor health. U Bo Htwe received 25,806 valid votes or 79 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aung Myint Thein**

Constituency: **Natmauk (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 57,049; Votes Cast – 40,151;

Valid Votes – 35,776; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. He was arrested on 14-7-1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 28-6-2001. U Aung Myint Thein received 24,168 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyi Lwin**

Constituency: **Ngahpe**

(Eligible Voters – 21,337; Votes Cast – 17,077;

Valid Votes – 15,107; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. He was arrested on 10-8-1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 26-2-1999. He was arrested again by the SPDC on 7

May 2000. The police department arrived at his residence without proper notification and began searching the vicinity. Upon this search the officials found some hardwood located near his house. The police considered this a crime and charged him with illegal trafficking of wood. In addition, the police claimed that the pharmacy that he owned was illegitimate so they detained him. He was released from Thayet Prison on 9-10-2001. U Kyi Lwin received 10,807 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Dr. Kyi Min**
 Constituency: **Pakokku (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 81,979; Votes Cast – 64,578;
 Valid Votes – 57,546; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: 24 January 1958
 Parents: U Hla Maung and Daw Phwer Kyin
 Dr. Kyi Min graduated from Dental College in 1982. He had resigned as MP on 3 November 2000, due to “poor health and personal reasons”. It is understood that the SPDC used intimidation to force him to resign. Dr. Kyi Min received 42,684 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hlaing Aye**
 Constituency: **Pakokku (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 79,497; Votes Cast – 64,872;
 Valid Votes – 58,519; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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. He had resigned as MP on 3 November 2000, due to “poor health and personal reasons”. It is understood that the SPDC used intimidation to force him to resign. U Hlaing Aye received 49,782 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Kyi**
 Constituency: **Pauk (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 39,413; Votes Cast – 31,955;
 Valid Votes – 28,308; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Khin Maung Kyi received 17,355 valid votes or 61 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Aung Naing Oo**
 Constituency: **Pauk (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 38,018; Votes Cast – 29,664;

Valid Votes – 25,446; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. U Aung Naing Oo received 14,310 valid votes or 56 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Shin**

Constituency: **Pwintbyu (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,767; Votes Cast – 30,471;

Valid Votes – 26,645; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. Currently, he is an organiser with the township NLD. He was arrested in 1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house due to his poor health. U Kyaw Shin received 19,553 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Aung Moe Nyo**

Constituency: **Pwintbyu (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,271; Votes Cast – 34,418;

Valid Votes – 30,573; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. He was arrested in 1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 13-7-2001. Dr. Aung Moe Nyo received 22,496 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tar**

Constituency: **Salin (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 62,001; Votes Cast – 44,769;

Valid Votes – 40,054; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 10 June 1948

Place of Birth: Linzin 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. He was arrested by Military Intelligence in 1998 and released from so-called guest house due

to his poor health. U Tar received 28,498 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kan Oo**

Constituency: **Salin (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 58,806; Votes Cast – 43,365;

Valid Votes – 39,697; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 Sinbyukyune 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. He was arrested in 1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 28-6-2001. U Kan Oo received 28,220 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Tin**

Constituency: **Saw**

(Eligible Voters – 37,458; Votes Cast – 33,736;

Valid Votes – 31,110; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 the government service on 16 November 1988. U Kyaw Tin received 18,606 valid votes or 60 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aunt Kyi**

Constituency: **Sedoktara**

(Eligible Voters – 22,537; Votes Cast – 18,216;

Valid Votes – 16,099; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 31 July 1938

Place of Birth: Sedoktara

Parents: U Ya Chain and Daw Mae Tin

U Aunt Kyi is a member of the organising committee for Sedoktara Township NLD. He has an Arts degree and worked as an Educational Administer Office clerk. He worked as a teacher for 30 years and from 1974-1978 he was a member of the Sedoktara Township Council. He was arrested in 1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house, due to his poor health and then he was passed away. U Aunt Kyi received 9,995 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Soe Win**

Constituency: **Seikphyu**

(Eligible Voters – 46,749; Votes Cast – 39,177;

Valid Votes – 33,515; Number of Candidates – 2)
 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. U Soe Win received 25,100 valid votes or 75 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Han Zaw**

Constituency: **Sinbaungwe**
 (Eligible Voters – 55,251; Votes Cast – 41,433;
 Valid Votes – 36,971; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. He was arrested and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 14-6-2001. U Han Zaw received 22,637 valid votes or 61 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Thein Kyi**

Constituency: **Taungdwingyi (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 62,422; Votes Cast – 46,560;
 Valid Votes – 41,143; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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 (Dedaye – 2) 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.

On the 28th of June 1996, U Thein Kyi and U Than Tun submitted a report to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD Central Executive Committee members.

(1) In this report the two MPs criticized

- (a) Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's anti-investment policy,
- (b) they also urged the party to give the SLORC due credit for bringing in the fifteen insurgent groups into the legal fold and to be able to make the Drug Warlord Khun Sa surrender unconditionally,
- (c) to study the feasibility of the '104' points agreed upon at the National Convention,
- (d) to look into the shortcomings of the NLD party and to make unbiased assessment on the possibility of having a so-called dialogue with the SLORC,
- (e) to accept the reality that the SLORC is undeniably moving towards

democracy.

(2) On the 11th of July 1996 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD central executive members summoned U Thein Kyi and U Than Tun and had discussion on the report. (3) On the 6th of January 1997 the two MPs were expelled from the party on the charges that they were agitating and attempting to cause disunity in the party.

U Thein Kyi received 29,363 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Than Naing**

Constituency: **Taungdwingyi (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 59,768; Votes Cast – 44,437;

Valid Votes – 39,182; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. He was arrested on 14-7-1989 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 4-2-1999. He was resigned as an MP and member of NLD. It is understood that the SPDC used intimidation to force him to resign. Dr. Than Naing received 27,436 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Than**

Constituency: **Thayet**

(Eligible Voters – 57,562; Votes Cast – 38,694;

Valid Votes – 33,618; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Khin Maung Than received 24,879 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Thakin Khin Nyunt**

Constituency: **Yenangyaung (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 46,454; Votes Cast – 35,557;

Valid Votes – 32,445; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 6 July 1914

Parents: U Myat Gyi and Daw Kyin Hmone

Thakin Khin Nyunt established the *Dobama Asiayone* (We Burma Association) and was the organisation's secretary. 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. He established a publishing house in Rangoon in 1956 and was the convenor of the committee formed to compile a history of the *Dobama Asiayone* (We Burma Association). He was also the patron of the Youth Solidarity Front. Thakin Khin Nyunt received 24,703 valid votes or 76% in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Khin Kyaw Han**

Constituency: **Yenangyaung (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 46,692; Votes Cast – 33,065;

Valid Votes – 30,582; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 23 February 1953

Place of Birth: Yenangyaung

Parents: U Thein Han and Daw Khin Pyone

U Khin Kyaw Han was passed secondary school from No. (1) State High School, Yenangyaung and continued his further studies at Rangoon University Correspondence Course, majoring in law up to final-year. From 1972 to 1987, he had worked as Stores Technician of the Stores Department at the Myanmar Oil Corporation, and resigned from his post in 1987. He had also involved in the Yenangyaung Petroleum Worker's Strike in 1974. He participated in the formation of the Yenangyaung branch NLD shortly after the 1988 pro-democracy uprising, and worked as a Chairperson of the Township Executive Committee. He had been sentenced for three-year-imprisonment at Thayet Prison between 1992 to 1995. He was released in February 1995, but was arrested again on 14 July 1998. Before arrested, after the NLD announced its intention to convene a Parliament in line with the 1990 election result, the SPDC imposed travel restriction order on him, using the 1961 Habitual Criminal Offenders Act, which puts repeat offenders on permanent bail, forcing him to sign in with local authority on a daily basis. He refused to sign in, and as a result he had been arrested. He had been detained by Military Intelligence Unit (15) on 14 July 1998 for almost (1081) days and held him at the Detention Camp (so-called guest house) that lay in the compound of No.(1) Para-military troop of the No. 967 Construction Engineering Troop under controlled by the 88th. Light Infantry Division based at Magwe and at last he was released from detention on 28 June 2001 and fled to Thai-Burma border on 4 August 2001. He was also arrested eleven days in May 1996, a pre-emptive attempt by the SLORC to prevent the meeting of NLD members of parliament-elect, at Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's home to mark the sixth anniversary of its victory in the 1990 elections, the meeting is to take place from 26 to 29 May. U Khin Kyaw Han received 23,516 valid votes or 77% in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Maw Ni**
 Constituency: **Yesagyo (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 65,352; Votes Cast – 49,402;
 Valid Votes – 44,068; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Maw Ni received 28,381 valid votes or 64 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tin Maung**
 Constituency: **Yesagyo (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 63,010; Votes Cast – 50,005;
 Valid Votes – 45,645; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 931 of 4-6-91 authorizes U Tin Maung to resign because “ some of Yesagyo Township NLD members are acting , writing and speaking as they wish without any respect for Law and that if they continue to commit such acts detrimental to law in future , it may affect his dignity as well as the dignity of the NLD”. (WPD_5/6/91)U Tin Maung received 29,316 valid votes or 64 % in the 1990 elections.

Mandalay Division

Location: Linking Sagaing Division in the north, Shan State in the east Pegu Division and Karen State in the south and Sagaing and Magwe Divisions in the west. Mandalay Division is situated between latitudes 19°20' north and 23°45 ' north and longitudes 94°45' east and 97°00' cast in the central Burma. The area is 14295 sq miles.

Topography and climate: Mountains or high plateaus can be found in the eastern border Of the division and Pegu Yoma region in the south-west The eastern plateau is the highest region in the Division elevating up from G 0() to 7.000 feet in some places. The 4.98 I-foot Mount Popa. an extinct volcano is famous.

Various Kinds of climates can be found in Mandalay Division. The eastern plateau has a warm wet temperate climate. Average temperatures of the region is between 70°F (21°C) and 75°F (24°C) in April. The average temperature in the coldest months is G0°F (15.6°C). The lowest temperature sometimes reaches the freezing point.

The southernmost part has a Savannah climate and the remaining regions have arid-like

climate. Average temperature of the plains is 88°F (31 °C) and the highest day-time temperature is 110°F (43.3°C). In the winter, the average temperature is 70°F (21 °C) and lowest temperature is 5(°)F (18°C).

Rainfall is high in the eastern plateau and low in the plains. Average annual rainfall is over 100 inches in Mogok and over 60 inches in Pyin Oo Lwin. Average annual rainfall in Pyinmana at the southernmost part of the Division is 56 inches and Mandalay Kyaukse and Meiktila in the central region is from 32 to 34 inches. Myingyan with the least rainfall has received and average annual rainfall of only 27 inches. Due to the elevation, Mount Popa gets over 40 inches of average annual rainfall.

Population inhabitant languages and religion: Mandalay Division which is the second most populous State/ Division in Burma has 6,313,938 inhabitants. The average population density is 424 persons per square mile.

Majority of the population is Bamar. There are also a small number of Shans, Danus, Lisus and Palaungs residing on the eastern plateau. Leway and Pyinmana have a few population of Plain Chins (Asho Chins). National races such as Kachin, Karen and Chin are also living in the division. Majority of the people are Buddhists. There are also Hindus, Muslims and Christians. Burmese language is mainly spoken.

Formation of districts, townships and villages: Mandalay Division is formed with seven districts, 30 townships and 2,320 wards and village-tracts. Mandalay with a population of over 650,000 is the capital city of the division.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

❖ Name: **Dr. Zaw Myint Maung**

Constituency: **Amarapura (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,741; Votes Cast – 34,831;

Valid Votes – 31,829; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. 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. Dr. Zaw Myint Maung received 21,119 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Ba Bwa**

Constituency: **Amarapura (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 43,735; Votes Cast – 37,185;

Valid Votes – 35,226; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 20 or 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 the Mandalay-Maymyo Road. U Ba Bwa was imprisoned in April 1991 under the *Penal Code* Article 122 (1) and was released from Insein Prison on 4 May 1992 in accordance with SLORC Declaration No. 11/92 of 24 April 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* (We Burma 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. U Ba Bwa received 24,163 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Bo Zan**

Constituency: **Kyaukpadaung (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 72,304; Votes Cast – 55,038;

Valid Votes – 49,837; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 1 October 1937

Place of Birth: Indine Village, Kyaukpadaung

Parents: U Ba Thaw and Daw Aye Hlaing

U Bo Zan is Chairman of the NLD Mandalay Division Organizing Committee, after the ruling military junta released Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2002 from 19 months of house arrest. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Mandalay University in 1964 and then worked for the Directorate of Trade in Kyaukpadaung Township. From 1965-1972 he was the manager of the Trade and Commerce Corporation at Kyaukpadaung, 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. In 1988 he was the vice-chairman of the Township Strike Alliance in 1988. U Bo Zan received 35,320 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Ngwe Tun**

Constituency: **Kyaukpadaung (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 72,245; Votes Cast – 58,629;

Valid Votes – 52,215; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 1 February 1937
 Place of Birth: Kimpone Chone Village, Kyaukpadaung
 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 Kyaukpadaung State High School no.1 in 1957 and later as a principal. He was also the officer in charge of Kyaukpadaung Township Education Department in 1984 and attended the BSPP's Basic Political Training Course in 1986. U Ngwe Tun received 35,735 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Aung Kyaw Oo**
 Constituency: **Kyaukse (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 48,534; Votes Cast – 40,018;
 Valid Votes – 35,479; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 Shwedaung Textile and Cloth Factory in Rangoon from 1980-1983. He then operated his own business from 1984-1988. U Aung Kyaw Oo received 25,415 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Kyaw Win**
 Constituency: **Kyaukse (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 47,027; Votes Cast – 39,174;
 Valid Votes – 34,394; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. U Kyaw Win received 22,866 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Tin Htut Oo**
 Constituency: **Lewe (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 58,837; Votes Cast – 47,469;
 Valid Votes – 42,405; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 27 February 1963
 Place of Birth: Mandalay
 Parents: U Ko Gyi and Daw Khin Nyein Nyein
 U Tin Htut Oo is a member of the NLD Mandalay Division Organizing Committee, after the ruling military junta released Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2002 from 19 months of house arrest. 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. He was arrested and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 13-7-2001. U Tin Htut Oo received 22,887 valid votes or 54 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Nyi Nyi Tun**

Constituency: **Lewe (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 59,952; Votes Cast – 47,560;
Valid Votes – 41,923; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 22 May 1935

Place of Birth: Yamethin

Parents: U Myat Tha Tun 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. U Nyi Nyi Tun received 23,457 valid votes or 56 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Aung Wai**

Constituency: **Madaya (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 53,421; Votes Cast – 43,721;
Valid Votes – 39,668; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 14 September 1943

Place of Birth: Myingyan

Parents: U Thaik and Daw Phwa Chi

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 Phaunggyi 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 member of the Workers Association. During the 1988 demonstrations he led the Madaya Township health workers. He was passed away on 7 March 2002 at Singapore. Dr. Aung Wai received 27,153 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Than Lwin**

Constituency: **Madaya (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 44,502; Votes Cast – 37,014;
Valid Votes – 33,554; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 1938

Parents: U San Htwe

U Than Lwin is a member of the NLD Mandalay Division Organizing Committee , after the ruling military junta released Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2002 from 19 months of house arrest. 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. He was arrested and taken away by the Military Intelligence in early May 2000. He was accused of threatening peace and stability. On 18 May 2000, he was sentenced to 9 years imprisonment for “making subversive speeches in his constituency”. U Than Lwin received 23,364 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Saw Shwe**

Constituency: **Mahlaing (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 47,457; Votes Cast – 36,208;
Valid Votes – 32,891; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 Convention in December 1995. From 1978-1985, he was a member of the Mahlaing Township People’s Council. U Saw Shwe received 19,595 valid votes or 60 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Myint**

Constituency: **Mahlaing (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 47,296; Votes Cast – 35,018;
Valid Votes – 29,389; Number of Candidates – 7)

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 council member of Northeast Mandalay Township and then ran a private language school. During the 1988 uprising he headed a veterans union. U Maung Maung Myint received 16,468 valid votes or 56 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Maj Maung Maung Myint (Retired)**

Constituency: **Meiktila (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 89,460; Votes Cast – 65,622;
Valid Votes – 56,951; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 Kemmendine 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. Maj Maung Maung Myint received 33,664 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Thein Lwin**

Constituency: **Meiktila (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 82,376; Votes Cast – 53,819;
Valid Votes – 46,567; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. Dr. Thein Lwin was arrested in 1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 21 June 2001. Dr. Thein Lwin received 28,913 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Daw May Hnin Kyi**

Constituency: **Mogok (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 36,726; Votes Cast – 24,596;
Valid Votes – 22,873; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. Daw May Hnin Kyi received 16,527 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Bo Hla Tint**

Constituency: **Mogok (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 36,726; Votes Cast – 24,596;
Valid Votes – 22,873; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. 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. (Seven Hluttaw members , five of them from the NLD , have absconded to avoid legal action against them. They “ had taken part in a series of clandestine meetings held during the September and October , 1990 where the formation of a parallel government in Mandalay and the formation of a temporary government in the jungles were discussed “. They are : U Bo Hla Tint; U Thein Oo – Mandalay SW 2; U Hla Pe – Pyawbwe 2; U Win Ko – Ye U 2; U Mya Win – Ingapu 1; U Peter Limbin – Indep. Pyin Oo Lwin 2 and Dr. Sann Aung – Indep. Ingapu 2. (WPD_5/12/90)U Bo Hla Tint received 16,527 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Paw Khin**

Constituency: **Myingyan (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 81,169; Votes Cast – 64,928;

Valid Votes – 59,943; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 NLD Mandalay Division Organizing Committee , after the ruling military junta released Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2002 from 19 months of house arrest. 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. U Paw Khin received 42,015 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Win (aka U Win Maung)**

Constituency: **Myingyan (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 80,385; Votes Cast – 62,136;

Valid Votes – 57,415; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Maung Maung Win received 39,088 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Daw Ohn Kyi**

Constituency: **Myittha (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 40,971; Votes Cast – 34,695;

Valid Votes – 29,520; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 25 February 1952

Place of Birth: Kyanna Village, Natogyi

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. The Election Commission dismissed her as an MP by Declaration No. 996 on 6 January 1992, and banned her from running in future elections. She was released from prison on 4 May 1992 in accordance with SLORC declaration No. 11/92 of 24 April 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. Daw Ohn Kyi received 20,903 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Myo Myint**

Constituency: **Myittha (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,882; Votes Cast – 35,283;
Valid Votes – 29,741; Number of Candidates – 7)

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. Dr. Myo Myint received 18,129 valid votes or 61 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ 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)**

(Eligible Voters – 53,780; Votes Cast – 38,887;
Valid Votes – 35,723; Number of Candidates – 7)

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. U Seinn Maung received 22,303 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Aye**

Constituency: **Northeast Mandalay (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,046; Votes Cast – 30,833;

Valid Votes – 29,005; Number of Candidates – 8)

Date of Birth: 31 January 1956

Parents: U Hla Ngwe and Daw Ahmar

U Maung Maung Aye is the Minister for Health and Education 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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 913 of 21-2-91 announces the “ non-existence as Hluttaw representatives ... and cancellation of their names from the list of elected Hluttaw representatives “ of : U Maung Maung Aye along with U Than Sein – Pale 1 , Dr. Tint Swe – Pale 2 and Dr. Sann Aung – Ingapu 2.” The court concerned has ruled with firm evidence that the above-mentioned persons made contacts with and collaborated with the armed insurgent organizations which formed parallel government to rise up against the State and with members of the said organizations and that they formed organizations to rise up against the State “. (WPD_22/2/91)(Two NLD Leaders have been declared “ abscondee “ .They are U Maung Maung Aye , Hluttaw representative for Mandalay NE-1 and U Tin Shwe (Monywa), member of the Mandalay Division Organizing Committee for the NLD.They absconded upon learning that they were being sought for posting a letter of complaint to the Mandalay LORC Chairman about the 8 August Mandalay riot. (WPD_27/11/90)U Maung Maung Aye received 24,100 valid votes or 83 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Lt-Col Tin Aye (Retired)**

Constituency: **Northeast Mandalay (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 38,885; Votes Cast – 30,746;

Valid Votes – 29,401; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 also 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 August 1977. He also a member of the Army Veterans' Association which later became the POCL. U Tin Aye received 22,547 valid votes or 77 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Aung Aung**

Constituency: **Northwest Mandalay (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 46,015; Votes Cast – 38,138;
Valid Votes – 36,630; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 23 June 1943

Father: U Hla Yin

U Tin Aung Aung is a member of the NLD Mandalay Division Organizing Committee, after the ruling military junta released Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2002 from 19 months of house arrest. U Tin Aung Aung is under detention after being arrested for attending meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government. 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. U Tin Aung Aung received 29,443 valid votes or 80 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aung Soe**

Constituency: **Northwest Mandalay (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 50,451; Votes Cast – 38,094;
Valid Votes – 35,234; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. U Aung Soe received 23,576 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Cho**

Constituency: **Nyaung-U (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 62,471; Votes Cast – 48,605;
Valid Votes – 43,241; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Cho received 29,884 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Pe Tin**

Constituency: **Nyaung-U (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 62,910; Votes Cast – 45,294;

Valid Votes – 40,648; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 Kutkai Township Trade Corporation. During the 1988 uprising he was the chairman of the Township Army Veterans' Association and he currently runs a guesthouse. U Pe Tin received 27,691 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U San Nyunt Wai**

Constituency: **Patheingyi (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 36,244; Votes Cast – 27,769;

Valid Votes – 24,662; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 then served in Infantry Battalion (1) as a lieutenant 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. U San Nyunt Wai received 16,336 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Lt-Col San Hla Baw (Retired)**
 Constituency: **Patheingyi (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 34,087; Votes Cast – 27,070;
 Valid Votes – 24,014; Number of Candidates – 7)
 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 the 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. Lt-Col San Hla Baw received 13,870 valid votes or 58 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Nyo**
 Constituency: **Pyawbwe (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 63,462; Votes Cast – 49,801;
 Valid Votes – 45,075; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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). U Khin Maung Nyo received 25,272 valid votes or 56 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Hla Pe**
 Constituency: **Pyawbwe (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 61,031; Votes Cast – 43,280;
 Valid Votes – 36,739; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 6 June 1949
 Place of Birth: Zeephyugone Village, Pawbwe
 Parents: U Toe Khin and Daw Saw Mya
 U Hla Pe was murdered in Bangkok, Thailand, in June 1993. He was a founding member of the NCGUB and held the Education, Health and Information portfolios before the cabinet was reshuffled in April 1991. U Hla Pe's body was found in Samut Prakarn, 100 km from Bangkok. He had been shot twice through the head. It is reported that U Hla Pe was last seen alive at the Morakot Hotel in the company of Limbin. After U Hla Pe was missed, U Peter Limbin was assigned to investigate but failed to find any clues. U Peter

Limbin then left for Europe. About a month later, U Hla Pe's body was identified in a police morgue. He was a deputy 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. U Hla Pe received 20,527 valid votes or 56 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tint Lwin**

Constituency: **Pyinmana (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 67,814; Votes Cast – 51,240;

Valid Votes – 44,935; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. U Tint Lwin received 31,681 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw**

Constituency: **Pyinmana (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 72,283; Votes Cast – 53,218;

Valid Votes – 48,082; Number of Candidates – 7)

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 National League for Democracy 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. U Kyaw received 29,995 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Hla Saw Oo**

Constituency: **Pyin Oo Lwin (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 38,050; Votes Cast – 35,018;

Valid Votes – 29,389; Number of Candidates – 7)

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 has worked as the principal of Myohoung, Henzada and Insein High Schools. U Saw Hla Oo was a regional judge in Sittwe, Maymyo and Maungdaw and the senior judge of Maymyo Township. He also worked as the deputy assistant manager of the High Court in Rangoon. U Hla Saw Oo received 11,632 valid votes or 49 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Soe Myint**

Constituency: **Singaing (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 31,808; Votes Cast – 27,285;

Valid Votes – 24,641; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 12 July 1946

Parents: U Than Shwe and Daw Ohn May

Dr. Soe Myint attended Kyaukse 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.Dr.Soe Myint received 18,461 valid votes or 75 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Hla Soe Nyunt**

Constituency: **Singaing (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 29,359; Votes Cast – 24,802;

Valid Votes – 22,379; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 Mandalay Division NLD Organising Committee , after the ruling military junta released Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2002 from 19 months house arrest. He received a medical degree from Mandalay Institute of Medicine in 1983 and established his own clinic. Dr. Hla Soe Nyunt received 15,458 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Saw Htay**

Constituency: **Singu**

(Eligible Voters – 53,674; Votes Cast – 43,454;

Valid Votes – 41,568; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 7 April 1934

Parents: U Ba Din and Daw Zin

U Saw Htay is Vive-Chairman of the NLD Mandalay Division Organizing Committee , after the ruling military junta released Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2002 from 19 months of house arrest. 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. U Saw Htay received 26,079 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Nyunt (aka U Htin Kyaw)**

Constituency: **Southeast Mandalay (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 46,419; Votes Cast – 39,253;

Valid Votes – 36,910; Number of Candidates – 8)

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. U Tin Nyunt received 29,642 valid votes or 80 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Ohn Kyaing (Aung Wint)**

Constituency: **Southeast Mandalay (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 58,988; Votes Cast – 46,326;

Valid Votes – 43,002; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 2 July 1944

Place of Birth: Maulmein Kyune

Parents: U Ba Shin and Daw Sein

U Ohn Kyaing is still 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 No. 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 Guardian 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. U Ohn Kyaing received 32,718 valid votes or 76 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Soe Lin**

Constituency: **Southwest Mandalay (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,680; Votes Cast – 33,723;

Valid Votes – 32,313; Number of Candidates – 7)

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 and making arrangements for the representatives who attended the meetings. On 23 December 1990 the Election Commission dismissed him from Parliament by 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. Dr. Soe Lin received 26,467 valid votes or 82 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Thein Oo**

Constituency: **Southwest Mandalay (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 50,624; Votes Cast – 38,667;

Valid Votes – 37,009; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 27 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 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 Kodaw 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. U Thein Oo received 29,741 valid votes or 80 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Ayar**

Constituency: **Tada-U (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,804; Votes Cast – 28,712;

Valid Votes – 24,942; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 1 October 1920

Parents: U Po Wun

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 Burma Independence Army (BIA), and a private in Burma Defence Army (BDA) Battalion (1). He was a bodyguard of Gen Aung San and after his assassination, U Ayar worked as a school teacher. U Ayar received 16,686 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Than Ni**

Constituency: **Tada-U (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,967; Votes Cast – 30,525;

Valid Votes – 25,897; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 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. U Than Ni received 16,423 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Wam Maung**

Constituency: **Tatkon (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 53,097; Votes Cast – 41,960;
Valid Votes – 38,092; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 13 October 1946

Parents: U Hla and Daw Saw Hla

U Wam 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. U Wam Maung received 25,422 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Win Hlaing**

Constituency: **Tatkon (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 53,515; Votes Cast – 41,886;
Valid Votes – 36,312; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 27 November 1963

Place of Birth: Simamkanethit Chaung Village, Kalay Wa

Parents: U Aung Tun

U Win Hlaing was arrested in 1990. Following the 1990 election, U Win Hlaing was responsible for implementing the youth strategies contained in the NLD's Three Ways to Attain Power (3 Strategies Paper) 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. U Win Hlaing received 25,894 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Lt-Col Chit Khaing (Retired)**

Constituency: **Taungtha (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 62,509; Votes Cast – 47,853;
Valid Votes – 44,393; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Ways to Attain Power (3 Strategies Paper) and

was sentenced under the *1975 State Protection Act* to ten years imprisonment. He was 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. Election Commission Announcement No. 963 of 1-9-91 , authorizes Pyithu Hluttaw member U Chit Khaing to resign "on his own wish". He is expelled "as he has not resigned from the NLD although he has resigned as the elected Hluttaw Representative "and he is expelled from the POCL , because he resigned as Pyithu Hluttaw member "without making any submission to the party". U Chit Khaing received 30,026 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Than Tun**

Constituency: **Taungtha (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 63,115; Votes Cast – 47,343;

Valid Votes – 42,749; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Tun 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. U Than Tun was put under de facto house arrest on 22 September 2000 and released on 1 December 2000. [Member of CRPP , Chairperson of Committee for Workers Affairs] U Than Tun received 30,086 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maw**

Constituency: **Thabeikkyin**

(Eligible Voters – 34,787; Votes Cast – 23,071;

Valid Votes – 29,835; Number of Candidates – 4)

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* (We Burma 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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 951 of 13-7-91 cancels from the roster elected Hluttaw member U Maw , who died on 5 July 1991.WPD_14/7/91) U Maw received 14,371 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Thein Maung**
 Constituency: **Thazi (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 45,868; Votes Cast – 38,484;
 Valid Votes – 34,499; Number of Candidates – 3)
 Date of Birth: 13 August 1943
 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. U Thein Maung received 21,050 valid votes or 61 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Lay**
 Constituency: **Thazi (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 46,564; Votes Cast – 36,372;
 Valid Votes – 33,130; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Maung Maung Lay received 19,079 valid votes or 58 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Dr. Thaung Tin**
 Constituency: **Wundwin (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 56,395; Votes Cast – 44,474;
 Valid Votes – 40,552; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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. Dr. Thaung Tin received 26,616 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hla Aung**
 Constituency: **Wundwin (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 58,081; Votes Cast – 47,263;

Valid Votes – 44,486; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 from 1970-1977. U Hla Aung received 29,802 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Myint**

Constituency: **Yamethin (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 55,779; Votes Cast – 45,228;

Valid Votes – 40,579; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Maung Maung Myint received 19,049 valid votes or 47 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Than**

Constituency: **Yamethin (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 54,319; Votes Cast – 41,270;

Valid Votes – 36,575; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 31 August 1950

Place of Birth: Tha Si

Father: U Sein

U Maung Maung Than is Joint Secretary of the Mandalay Division NLD Organizing Committee , after the ruling military junta released Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in May 2002 from 19 months house arrest. 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. U Maung Maung Than received 15,082 or 41 % in the 1990 elections.

INDEPENDENT

Name: **U Peter Limbin**

Constituency: **Pyin Oo Lwin (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,296; Votes Cast – 27,749;

Valid Votes – 22,806; Number of Candidates – 8)

Date of Birth: 10 October 1941

Parents: U Linbin Htate Tin Latt

U Peter Limbin currently lives in exile in the United States. He is one of the founders of the NCGUB and is a former coalition Foreign Minister. He was replaced on 15 September 1993. No reason was given in the official NCGUB statement. In a subsequent interview with the BBC, Prime Minister Dr. Sein Win said that the cabinet decision was taken after U Peter Limbin refused to return to answer questions about Minister of Information U Hla Pe who disappeared in Bangkok on 16 June 1993. After the 1990 election, Col Maung Maung of the NUP lodged a complaint against U Peter Limbin claiming that he had distributed misleading campaign leaflets. The Election Commission Tribunal No.3, led by Judge U Ba Than, heard the case and on 26 December 1990 the Commission dismissed U Peter Limbin as an MP. The 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, 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 Limbin 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 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. (Seven Hluttaw members, five of them from the NLD, have absconded to avoid legal action against them. They "had taken part in a series of clandestine meetings held during the months of September and October, 1990 where the formation of a parallel government in Mandalay and the formation of a temporary government in the jungles were discussed". They are: U Peter Limbin, U Bo Hla Tint – Mogok 2, U Thein Oo – Mandalay SW 2, U Hla Pe – Pyawbwe 2, U Win Ko – Ye U 2, U Mya Win – Ingapu 1 and Dr. Sann Aung – Indep. Ingapu 2. (WPD_5/12/90) U Peter Limbin received 6943 valid votes or 30% in the 1990 elections.

Mon State

Location: Bordering Pegu Division in the south of Sittaung River Mouth, Karen State in the east, Thailand and Tenasserim Division in the south and Andaman Sea and Gulf of Mottama in the West, Mon state is situated between latitudes 14°52' north and 17°32' north and east longitudes 96° 51' east and 98° 13' east. The area is 4,747.8 sq-miles.

Climate: Mon State has a tropical climate. It has a temperate weather as it is located in the low latitude zone and near the sea. The state has only slight changes in temperature. The average temperature of Moulmein (Mawlamyine) in January is 78° F (25.6°C) and in April is 85°C (29.4°C). Annual rainfall in Moulmein is 190 inches and in Thaton is 217 inches. Especially, rain is much heavy in July and August.

Population, inhabitant, languages and religion: Majority of inhabitants are Mons and

Bamars. Karen, Arakan, Chin, Kachin, Shan and Pa-O national races also live in the state. The population is nearly 24 million. The majority of people are Buddhists with Christians as minority. Main languages are Mon and Burmese.

Formation of districts, townships and villages: The total area of Mon State is 4,748.8 square-miles. There are ten townships and 450 wards and villages-tracts in Moulmein Districts and Thaton District. Its population is over 2.3 million. Mon State Day falls on 19 March.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Latt**

Constituency: **Bilin (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,507; Votes Cast – 27,976;

Valid Votes – 23,879; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 9 September 1947

Father: U Tun Sein

U Maung Maung Latt is secretary of 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. U Maung Maung Latt received 16,912 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Maung**

Constituency: **Bilin (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 38,462; Votes Cast – 24,426;

Valid Votes – 20,772; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 general 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. He 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. U Maung Maung received 20,772 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aung Kyi Nyunt**

Constituency: **Chaungzon (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 36,762; Votes Cast – 27,043;

Valid Votes – 23,272; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 8 September 1951

Place of Birth: Tatkone, Mandalay Division

Father: U Tin Myint

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. U Aung Kyi Nyunt received 10,344 valid votes or 44 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Daw Khin Htay Kywe**

Constituency: **Chaungzon (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 35,547; Votes Cast – 27,076;

Valid Votes – 22,758; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 16 November 1946

Place of Birth: Muiyitkalay Village, Chaungzon

Father: U Kunpa

Daw Khin Htay Kywe attended Tamwe 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. Daw Khin Htay Kywe received 18,307 valid votes or 80 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Myint Thein**

Constituency: **Kyaikmayaw (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,948; Votes Cast – 24,640;

Valid Votes – 19,968; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 , Hsi Hseng , Taunggyi , Butalin , Seikkan and Kyaikmayaw Townships , and in Rangoon. He retired in February 1989. U Myint Thein received 10,576 valid votes or 53 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Ye Htut**

Constituency: **Kyaikto (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,706; Votes Cast – 28,819;

Valid Votes – 24,657; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. U Ye Htut received 16,281 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Dr. Aye Zan**
 Constituency: **Kyaikto (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 34,295; Votes Cast – 24,767;
 Valid Votes – 22,244; Number of Candidates – 2)
 Date of Birth: 1954
 Place of Birth: Mudon
 Father: U 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. Dr. Aye Zan received 15,978 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Col Lun Tin (Retired)**
 Constituency: **Moulmein (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 80,530; Votes Cast – 56,653;
 Valid Votes – 51,265; Number of Candidates – 8)
 Date of Birth: 1 February 1921
 Place of Birth: Kawnut Village
 Parents: U Tun 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 Patriotic Old Comrades League (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 Myaungmya 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. U Lun Tin was put under de facto house arrest on 22 september 2000 and released on 1 December 2000. Member of CRPP , Secretary of Committee for Workers Affairs] U Lun Tin received 39,624 valid votes or 77 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Chan Aye (Maung Susan)**
 Constituency: **Moulmein (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 75,679; Votes Cast – 54,573;
 Valid Votes – 49,874; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 Ways to Attain Power (3 Strategies Paper) and was sentenced to 20 years. He was released from Insein Prison on 15 May 1992 in accordance with SLORC Declaration No. 11/92 of 24 April 1992. The Election Commission dismissed U Chan Aye from Parliament on 20 December 1991 and barred 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 Suesan*. 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 Parliamentary democracy. U Chan Aye then worked in the Information Department of the AFPFL and later worked in Moulmein as a lawyer. U Chan Aye received 36,508 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Daw Tin Saw Oo**

Constituency: **Mudon (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 60,187; Votes Cast – 41,916;

Valid Votes – 37,794; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. Daw Tin Saw Oo was very close to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, which was one 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. Daw Tin Saw Oo received 20,472 valid votes or 54 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Nyan Win**

Constituency: **Paung (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 56,187; Votes Cast – 41,116;

Valid Votes – 36,287; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Nyan Win received 20,032 valid votes or 55 % in elections.

❖ Name: **U Nai Thaung Nyunt**

Constituency: **Paung (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 57,566; Votes Cast – 41,348;

Valid Votes – 35,931; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 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. U Nai Thaung Nyunt received 21,242 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Gyi**

Constituency: **Thanbyuzayat (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,004; Votes Cast – 27,185;

Valid Votes – 24,156; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Maung Maung Gyi received 12,250 valid votes or 51 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Khun Myint Tun**

Constituency: **Thaton (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 59,033; Votes Cast – 36,755;

Valid Votes – 32,815; Number of Candidates – 5)

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, Kale-1, 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 Tun was then sentenced to an additional three years for breaching the *1985 Video Act*, along with U Kyaw Khin (MP, Taunggyi-1, 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. He is still remain behind bars. U Khun Myint Tun received 25,075 valid votes or 76 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Than Maung**
 Constituency: **Thaton (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 63,217; Votes Cast – 41,316;
 Valid Votes – 36,704; Number of Candidates – 7)
 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 president of the Thaton State Security Council from 1965-1968. He was also the president 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. U Than Maung received 24,797 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Dr. Kyin Thein**
 Constituency: **Ye (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 33,834; Votes Cast – 23,329;
 Valid Votes – 21,391; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. Dr. Kyin Thein received 13,879 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.

MON NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FRONT (MNDF)

- ❖ Name: **U Min Khin Maung (a)Nai Khin Maung**
 Constituency: **Kyeikmayaw (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 44,824; Votes Cast – 32,550;
 Valid Votes – 27,517; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 8 February 1933
 Parents : Nai Lun Khine and Mi Mya Chit
 Education : B.Sc.(Engg.) Mech
 Nai Khin Maung was a Central Committee member of the Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF) and a member of the United Nationalities League for Democracy (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. Nai Khin Maung received 11,528 valid votes or 42 % in the 1990 elections. Nai Khin Maung was died of heart attack on 29 September 2002. He was hospitalized at Asia-Tawwin Hospital on 22-10-02 , and passed away a week later after suffering from heart attack.

- ❖ Name: **Dr. Min Kyi Win**
 Constituency: **Mudon (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 58,218; Votes Cast – 42,377;
 Valid Votes – 36,926; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: 29 June 1952
 Parents: U Kyaw Naing and Daw Saw Shein
 Dr. Min Kyi Win was the deputy secretary (1) of the Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF) when the SLORC banned the party in 1992. He graduated from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1980 and operated his own clinic in Mudon. He was arrested on 1st September 1998 and sentenced to seven years imprisonment under the 1950 Emergency Provision Act. He is still under detention. Dr. Min Kyi Win received 24,430 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **Nai Tun Thein**
 Constituency: **Thanbyuzayat (2)**
 Date of Birth: 30 November 1917
 Father: U Aung Doon
 Nai Tun Thein became an independent after the SLORC banned the Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF) in 1992 while he was party chairman. 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: **Ye (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 47,746; Votes Cast – 28,198;
 Valid Votes – 24,429; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 , Military Intelligence Service 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 Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF) 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. He is still remain behind bars. Dr. Min Soe Lin received 14,992 valid votes or 61 % in the 1990 elections.

Arakan State

Location: Arakan State is situated in the westernmost part of the nation. Bordering Chin State in the north and Magwe Division, Bago Division and Irrawaddy Division in the east and facing Bay of Bengal in the west, it is located between latitudes 17°30' north and 21°30' north and east longitudes 92°10' east and 94°20' east. The area of the State is 14,200 sq-miles.

Climate: Arakan State is located in tropical monsoon region. Temperatures never rise or fall extremely as it is a coastal region. The average temperature of Akyab(Sittway) in May the hottest month of the year, is 84°F(29°C) and in January, the coldest month of the year, is 70°F(21°C). Arakan State gets a lot of rain annually as the north-west monsoon winds blow from the sea almost right angle to the Yoma. Rakhine State gets rain from storms that formed in the Bay of Bengal. Annual rainfall at Sandoway(Thandwe) is 221 inches Kyaukpyu 186 inches and Akyab 203 inches. Torrential rains fall and tidal waves rise from the sea when cyclones that are formed in the Bay of Bengal enter Arakan State, causing property damages and flooding of salt water in low land areas. Though the storms appear mostly in early and later periods of rainy season. they sometimes appear in the mid rainy season.

Population, inhabitants languages and religion: State is a sparsely populated area as its mountainous landscape is covered by thick forests. Its population is over 2.6 million and Akyab is the most populous town in the state. Rakhines and Bamars live in valleys and on Yambye and Manaung islands. Chills are inhabitants of mountain regions of the north. Mros, Thets, Khamis, Dainets, Maramagyis and Kamans live on mountain ranges in the west and north of Sittway plain. The majority of people are Buddhists. Main languages are Arakan and Burmese.

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Formation of districts, townships and villages: The total area of Arakan State is 14,200 square-miles. The state is formed with five districts. Which are Akyab(Sittway). Maungtaw, Buthidaung, Kyaukpyu and Sandoway(Thandwe) districts. These districts are formed with 17 townships and 1,164 village-tracts. Akyab(Sittway) is the capital city of the state. Other well-known towns are Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, Mrauk-U, Kyauktaw, Punnagyun, Minbya, Taungup, Yanbye and Gwa. Arakan State Day falls on 15 December.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

- ❖ **Name: U Nay Win**
 Constituency: **An**
 (Eligible Voters – 46,770; Votes Cast – 26,081;
 Valid Votes – 19,945; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 1946
 Place of Birth: An
 Parents: U Ne Oo and Daw Ma Thaug
 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 An High School from 1963-1979 and studied psychology at university, graduating in 1984. U Nay Win received 13,379 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ **Name: U Nyi Pu**
 Constituency: **Gwa**
 (Eligible Voters – 36,589; Votes Cast – 27,363;
 Valid Votes – 22,461; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 10 April 1955
 Place of Birth: Rakhine Gwin Village
 Parent: 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. U Nyi Pu received 15,931 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ **Name: U Hsan Maung**
 Constituency: **Kyaukpyu (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 38,660; Votes Cast – 26,831;
 Valid Votes – 21,834; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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 Lieutenant Colonel , was also the commander of Light Infantry Battalion 107 from 1969-1986. U Hsan Maung received 14,848 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Gyi**

Constituency: **Kyaukpyu (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,697; Votes Cast – 27,439;
Valid Votes – 20,958; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Tin Gyi received 16,209 valid votes or 77 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Thein Maung**

Constituency: **Manaung**

(Eligible Voters – 42,170; Votes Cast – 32,996;
Valid Votes – 27,161; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. U Thein Maung received 17,781 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Mya Maung**

Constituency: **Ramree**

(Eligible Voters – 59,883; Votes Cast – 42,095;
Valid Votes – 35,656; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 the chairman of a strike committee. U Mya Maung received 28,322 valid votes or 79 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Maung Kywin Aung**
 Constituency: **Rathedaung (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 35,108; Votes Cast – 25,118;
 Valid Votes – 19,626; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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 he refused and as a result 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 a part of the NLD boycotted of the SLORC's National Convention on 28 December 1995. U Maung Kywin Aung received 7,310 valid votes or 37 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Kyaw Khaing**
 Constituency: **Taungup**
 (Eligible Voters – 63,319; Votes Cast – 42,904;
 Valid Votes – 35,740; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Kyaw Khaing received 27,431 valid votes or 77 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Tun Yi**
 Constituency: **Sadoway (Thandwe)**
 (Eligible Voters – 67,679; Votes Cast – 53,390;
 Valid Votes – 46,402; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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. He also worked as a surveyor for the United Nations' Development Program in Fiji from 1981-

1985, and he worked as a specialist surveyor for the next four years. U Tun Yi received 36,789 valid votes or 79 % in the 1990 elections.

ARAKAN LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (ALD)

❖ Name: **Dr. Tun Aye**

Constituency: **Kyauktaw (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 48,809; Votes Cast – 35,172;
Valid Votes – 27,620; Number of Candidates – 7)

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 Arakan League for Democracy 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. Dr. Tun Aye received 12,937 valid votes or 47 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Myint**

Constituency: **Minpya (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 40,237; Votes Cast – 27,084;
Valid Votes – 22,286; Number of Candidates – 7)

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 Arakan League for Democracy. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in History from Rangoon University and worked as a medic and later as a higher grade pleader. U Maung Myint received 12,301 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tun Win**

Constituency: **Minpya (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,764; Votes Cast – 25,233;
Valid Votes – 20,431; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. U Tun Win received 11,899 valid votes or 58 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Saw Mra Aung**
 Constituency: **Mrauk-U (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 43,550; Votes Cast – 33,173;
 Valid Votes – 27,900; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: 23 April 1908
 Place of Birth: Mrauk-U
 Parents: U Saw Hla Aung and Daw Than San
 The SLORC banned the Arakan League for Democracy (ALD) when U Saw Mra Aung was chairman of the party. U Saw Mra Aung studied medicine until 1942 when World War II broke out 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 senior doctor of Mandalay, the head of Mandalay Hospital, and the head of the Medical Education Department of Mandalay Medical College. He 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. U Saw Mra Aung, Presidium of the UNLD was elected as the Speaker of the Parliament by CRPP. He was allegedly arrested on 6 September 1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house (Mingaladon Military Base) on 14 June 2001. U Saw Mra Aung received 17,322 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Aung Hla Zan**
 Constituency: **Mrauk-U (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 44,524; Votes Cast – 32,026;
 Valid Votes – 27,200; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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 at the Central Statistics Bureau. U Aung Hla Zan received 14,861 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Pru Sein Oo**
 Constituency: **Myebon**
 (Eligible Voters – 45,361; Votes Cast – 31,221;
 Valid Votes – 25,031; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 3 March 1934
 Father: U Maung Pru
 U Pru 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. U Pru Sein Oo received 10,763 valid votes or 43 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Ba Than**
 Constituency: **Pauktaw (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 31,257; Votes Cast – 20,294;
 Valid Votes – 15,356; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Ba Than received 9,216 valid votes or 60 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Saw Tun Sein**
 Constituency: **Pauktaw (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 29,819; Votes Cast – 15,376;
 Valid Votes – 10,857; Number of Candidates – 6)
 Date of Birth: 1 November 1957
 Parents: U Tun Hla Phyu and Daw Pan Khine
 U Saw Tun Sein is an advocate at the High Court in Rangoon and is the secretary of the Arakan League for Democracy (ALD). U Saw Tun Sein received a Diploma of Mechanics in 1978 and a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree from Rangoon University in 1982. U Saw Tun Sein received 3,528 valid votes or 32 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Aung Tun Sein**
 Constituency: **Ponnagyun**
 (Eligible Voters – 54,968; Votes Cast – 44,396;
 Valid Votes – 37,311; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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. U Aung Tun Sein received 14,251 valid votes or 38 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tha Noe**
 Constituency: **Rathedaung (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 33,843; Votes Cast – 23,629;
 Valid Votes – 18,910; Number of Candidates – 6)
 Parents: U Koung San Shwe and Daw Hnin Tha Phyu
 Date of Birth: 25 May 1934
 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 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. U Tha Noe received 7,987 valid votes or 42 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U San Tun (aka U Lu Pru)**
 Constituency: **Akyab / Sittway (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 World War II broke out. 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: **Akyab / Sittway (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 49,899; Votes Cast – 36,441;
 Valid Votes – 30,332; Number of Candidates – 8)
 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. U Shwe Ya received 9,821 valid votes or 32 % in the 1990 elections.

MRO OR KHAMI NATIONAL SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION (MKNSO)

- ❖ Name: **U San Tha Aung**
 Constituency: **Kyauktaw (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 49,307; Votes Cast – 36,757;
 Valid Votes – 28,500; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: 28 January 1942
 Father: U San Payint
 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. U San Tha Aung received 15,801 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (NDPHR)

- ❖ Name: **U Kyaw Min (aka Marmaud Shaoshu Arnolgula Haud)**
 Constituency: **Buthidaung (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 58,449; Votes Cast – 46,065;
 Valid Votes – 41,668; Number of Candidates – 7)
 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 order No. 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. U Kyaw Min
 received 30,997 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tin Maung (aka Nur Ahmed)**
 Constituency: **Buthidaung (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 55,095; Votes Cast – 46,037;
 Valid Votes – 40,143; Number of Candidates – 8)
 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. U Tin Maung received 20,045 valid votes or 50 % in
 the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Ebrahim (aka U Chit Lwin)**
 Constituency: **Maungdaw (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 87,174; Votes Cast – 73,633;
 Valid Votes – 64,019; Number of Candidates – 7)
 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 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. U Ebrahim received 31,360 valid votes or 51 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ **Name: U Fazul Ahmed**

Constituency: **Maungdaw (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 84,166; Votes Cast – 68,440;

Valid Votes – 58,230; Number of Candidates – 7)

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 , Kyaukphyu , Taungup 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. U Fazul Ahmed received 24,881 valid votes or 43 % in the 1990 elections.

Rangoon Division

Location: Bordering Pegu Division in the north and east. Gulf of Mottama in the south and Irrawaddy Division in the west, Rangoon Division is situated between latitude 16°20' north and 17 50' north and longitudes 35°45' east and 96°46' east in the southernmost part of the central plain.

Coco archipelago which is located in the Bay of Bengal is included in the Division. The Division's area is 3,927.15 square miles.

Topography and climate: Pegu Yoma runs from north to south in the division. Kantbalu Mountain which is nearly 2,600 feet high is located in the northern border. The mountain range gradually slopes down in the south forming 500 feet above the sea level. Ridges formed with laterite can be found in Syriam(Thanlyin). Twantay and Kungyangon townships.

Rangoon Division has a tropical monsoon climate. As the Division is located near the sea. there are only slight changes of temperatures in summer and winter. Average temperature of April which is the hottest month is 95.0° F. Daytime temperature rises from 100° F to 104° F. The coldest months -- December and January -- have an average temperature of 77° F. Night temperatures fall to 60° F. Average annual rainfall of the division is 103 inches. Rainy season lasts from May to October. Rain is heaviest in July and August.

Population, inhabitant, languages and religion: The estimated population of the division in 1996 is over five million. Various races of people are living in the division. The majority of the population is Bamar. There are also many persons of foreign descendants. Especially, there is a large number of Chinese and Indians. Majority of the inhabitants are Buddhists followed by Muslims and Christians. Burmese is the main language.

Rangoon Division is formed with four districts. which are, Rangoon East District.

Rangoon West District, Rangoon North District and Rangoon South District. and 45 townships. There are 1,305 wards and village-tracts. Of the 45 townships. Coco Gyun Township includes Cocogyi Island, Cocolay Island. Sarpwe Island and Pariparis Island. Rangoon City is the capital of the division as well as Burma. It is a port city. Rangoon International Airport is handling international flights. Most of the government office buildings, universities and industries are situated in Rangoon Division.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

❖ Name: **Daw San San Win**

Constituency: **Alon**

(Eligible Voters – 32,337; Votes Cast – 23,215;

Valid Votes – 21,562; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 25 December 1945

Place of Birth: Dadeyel

Parents: U Ko Ko Gyi and 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 . 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 in accordance with SLORC Declaration No. 11/92 of 24 April 1992. Daw San San Win graduated in Law from Rangoon University in 1971. She started working as a lawyer in 1972. Daw San San Win received 16,503 valid votes or 77 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyi Maung**

Constituency: **Bahan (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 34,181; Votes Cast – 22,290;

Valid Votes – 21,353; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 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. U Kyi Maung was a prisoner of conscience from 1990 until March 1995. He was taken by security forces from his home in Rangoon in the early morning of 23 October 1996. He was finally released from Insein Prison, Burma's largest notorious jail.

(Among the group of Burmese cadets with whom U Lwin went to Japan for military training in 1943 was a young man who became a particularly close friend and later, his brother-in-law: U Kyi Maung. At university, U Kyi Maung had been active in the students' movement for independence. In 1938, he marched at the head of demonstration holding aloft the flag of the Students' Union. Mounted police sent to stop the demonstration rode into the ranks of the students with batons swinging. U Kyi Maung was one of the first students to be struck down, hit in three places on the head. Another student marching close behind him, Ko Aung Gyaw, also received on the head a single sharp blow that knocked him down. A few hours later, the young man died from his injuries in the hospital, causing great anger throughout the country and raising the tempo of discontent against the colonial government. "Boh Aung Gyaw," as the student martyr came to be known, remains an inspiration to students fighting for justice and freedom today. At the outbreak of the war, U Kyi Maung joined the Burma Independence Army, where he came to know many of the men who would form the core of the armed forces of independent Burma. A staunch believer in the importance of an apolitical, professional army, he was strongly opposed to the military takeover of 1962. It was thus hardly surprising that in 1963, at which time he was serving as the commander of South Western Command, he was asked to retire from the armed forces. During the quarter century that followed his retirement from the army, U Kyi Maung was imprisoned twice, for a total of seven years, on suspicion of opposing the military, later the Burmese Socialist Programme Party, government. Soon after the outbreak of the democracy movement in 1988, U Kyi Maung was pulled into prison for the third time, but he was released within a month. In September 1988, he became one of the 12 members of the

Executive Committee of the National League for Democracy. When U Tin U and I were placed under house arrest in July 1989, the Executive Committee of the NLD decided on collective leadership, but it would not be wrong to say that U Kyi Maung was the man who led the party to its resounding victory in the elections of 1990. After the first few weeks of euphoria, the people of Burma began to suspect that the authorities had no intention of honoring the results of the elections. Their worst fears were confirmed when U Kyi Maung was arrested in September 1990, tried by a military tribunal and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. He was, however, released in March 1995. (From “ Letter from Burma No. 19 “ by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi , Mainichi Daily News , 1-4-96))U Kyi Maung received 15,625 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Maung Maung Kyaw**

Constituency: **Bothtaung**

(Eligible Voters – 30,323; Votes Cast – 22,365;

Valid Votes – 20,746; Number of Candidates – 8)

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. 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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 956 of 14-8-91 declares the U Maung Maung Kyaw is disqualified , and may not stand for election again for 10 years , because he “ was convicted of committing an offence relating to moral turpitude ... under Section 417 of the Criminal Procedure Code for cheating “ , and has thus infringed Section 11(j) and 80(B) of the Election Law (as retroactively amended in July) (WPD_15/8/91)Dr. Maung Maung Kyaw received 14,816 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Hla Than**

Constituency: **Coco Island**

(Eligible Voters – 664; Votes Cast – 468;

Valid Votes – 432; Number of Candidates – 2)

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 Immune 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. 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.

(On Aug. 2, U Hla Than, an NLD member of Parliament elected in 1990, died in the Rangoon General Hospital as a political prisoner of the SLORC (State Law and Order Restoration Council). His

constituency, the Coco Islands, is the smallest in the country but one of the best known. The chief of this small group of islands which lie in the Indian Ocean became notorious as a penal settlement for political prisoners after the first military coup of 1958. It was a place where every aspect pleased, vast stretches of ocean, sapphire skies, sandy beaches, graceful swaying palms, and only man seeking to crush and humiliate his fellow man was vile. The penal settlement was dismantled in the late 1960s and there remained on the island a naval outpost, a skeleton administration and several families who were largely engaged in work connected with the coconut industry. The total population in 1990 was a little over 1,000.

U Hla Than and four other members of the NLD set out for Greater Coco Island on May 4, 1990, 23 days before the elections were scheduled to take place. There they established their headquarters in a small wood and bamboo bungalow and went to walk with the will to win support for their cause. House to house canvassing was not permitted, there were strict regulations regarding the distribution of pamphlets and after U Hla Than had visited the home of a school teacher a couple of times, he was asked to sign an undertaking not to make any more visits to the house of any civil servant. He refused, explaining that he had merely been paying social calls, not engaging in any electioneering work.

Despite the restrictions, the intrepid five carried on with their mission to convey their message of democracy to the people of the islands long cut adrift from political developments on the mainland.

Although the monsoons had already begun, the morning of May 27 dawned sunny. Nearly 450 of the 613 people on the island above the age of 18 cast their votes in the two polling stations to choose between U Hla Than and the candidate of the National Union Party, the erstwhile Burma Socialist Program Party which had ruled the country for 26 years. Voting ended around 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the counting of votes was completed by 7:30 in the evening.

The NLD candidate won with 56.94 percent of the eligible votes. What took place on Coco Island might have been described as a mini-election but the

achievement of U Hla Than and his team was a major one. When they got back to Rangoon they were given a well-deserved heroes' welcome by colleagues and supporters.

At the time he was elected as a member of Parliament, U Hla Than was 45 years old. He was born to a family of peasant farmers and completed his secondary school education in Moulmein. At the age of 20, he entered the navy. A young man of grit and industry who believed in the value of education, he continued with his studies during his years of service and passed the matriculation examination in 1975. He retired from the navy in 1977 and went on to study law. In 1980 he gained an LL.B. degree from the University of Rangoon.

U Hla Than took an active part in the democracy movement of 1988 as member of the Rangoon Lawyers Association. Later he joined the NLD and became the party committee chairman of one of the important townships of the Rangoon Division. When preparations for the elections began, he offered to stand as the party candidate in the Coco Islands, a constituency that aroused little enthusiasm. His offer was gratefully accepted.

The official announcements of the results of the elections were dragged out over weeks but it was widely known with in a matter of days that the NLD had won a spectacular victory. The country was in a jubilant mood, proud of the outcome of the first democratic elections in three decades, full of hope for the future, confident that at last there would be a government which would be transparent and accountable and which would gain trust and respect both at home and abroad.

Few in Burma suspected then that they were going to be the victims of one of the most blatant acts of deceit practiced on any people. Few realized then that the fair promises of a democratic transfer of power were worth less than the withered palm leaves drifting off the shores of the Coco Islands.

It was some two months after the elections when SLORC still showed no signs of relinquishing power, or of convening Parliament, that a climate of unease began to set in. And when U Kyi Maung and other key members of the NLD were taken into custody in September, the unease turned into dismay and disillusionment. The next month, a number of members of Parliament, including U Hla Than, were arrested. In April 1991 U Hla Than was tried by a martial law court, accused of complicity in attempts to set up a parallel government, and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for high treason. Now, five years later, he is dead, the victim of a warped process of law and a barbaric penal system. (From " Letter from Burma No. 37 , by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi , Mainichi Daily News 19-8-96)) (The death certificate of U Hla Than, NLD member of Parliament for the Coco Islands who died on Aug. 2 as a political prisoner of the present military regime of Burma, stated that he had died of "extensive Koch's lung [tuberculosis] and HIV infection." Coincidentally on the day of his death, extracts from a report on conditions in Burmese prisons by a former student activist who had served time in the infamous Insein Jail where U Hla Than

was incarcerated for nearly six years, appeared in The Nation newspaper of Bangkok. The report states that owing to drug abuse "there is ... a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS in prisons. When administering injections, the doctors give only half or less than half of the phial to one patient, giving the rest to another patient from the same needle and syringe, almost guaranteeing that any blood-carried infections will spread." There can be little doubt that U Hla Than's death was brought about by the abysmal prison conditions that do not bear scrutiny by independent observers. The ICRC left Burma in 1995 because of the refusal of the authorities to allow inspection of the prisons of the country. (From " Letter from Burma No. 38 , by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi , Mainichi Daily News 26-8-96)) U Hla Than received 246 valid votes or 57 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aung Zaw**

Constituency: **Dagon**

(Eligible Voters – 20,626; Votes Cast – 14,992;
Valid Votes – 13,960; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 29 December 1937

Father: U Min Thu

U Aung Zaw studied at Taungoo 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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999 , as renegade MP (the "lackey" of SPDC). U Aung Zaw received 6,512 valid votes or 47 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tun Ohn**

Constituency: **Dagon Myothit**

(Eligible Voters – 61,815; Votes Cast – 38,581;
Valid Votes – 35,514; Number of Candidates – 8)

Date of Birth: 13 March 1943

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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999 , as renegade MP (the "lackey" of SPDC). U Tun Ohn received 21,636 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Sein Win**

Constituency: **Dala**

(Eligible Voters – 36,813; Votes Cast – 27,148;
Valid Votes – 24,289; Name of Candidates – 9)

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 Meiktila 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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U Sein Win received 15,417 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Mya Maung**

Constituency: **Dawbon**

(Eligible Voters – 35,550; Votes Cast – 27,408;
Valid Votes – 23,845; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U Mya Maung received 15,375 valid votes or 64 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Col Maung Shwe (aka U Shwe) (Retired)**

Constituency: **Hlaing (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 57,876; Votes Cast – 42,633;
Valid Votes – 36,534; Number of Candidates – 12)

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 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. (U Shwe has resigned as CEC member and is expelled from NLD membership for failure to notify the party in advance of his resignation as an elected Pyithu Hluttaw member.

(WPD_18/10/91)(Election Commission Announcement No. 972 of 7-10-91 states that U Shwe has resigned on health grounds. WPD_8/10/91) U Shwe received 24,779 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Lt-Col Saw Mya Thein (Retired)**
 Constituency: **Hlaing (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 61,038; Votes Cast – 43,160;
 Valid Votes – 40,753; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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 Meiktila, 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. U Saw Mya Thein received 31,775 valid votes or 78 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **Captain Than Kywe (Retired)**
 Constituency: **Hlaingthaya**
 (Eligible Voters – 51,857; Votes Cast – 28,548;
 Valid Votes – 25,004; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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 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. U Than Kywe received 17,248 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Saw Kyaw Sein**
 Constituency: **Hlegu (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 79,523; Votes Cast – 54,235;
 Valid Votes – 45,831; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U Saw Kyaw Sein received 26,113 valid votes or 57 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U San Tin**

Constituency: **Hlegu (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 30,784; Votes Cast – 23,143;

Valid Votes – 20,344; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U San Tin received 14,640 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Soe Tin (aka U Soe)**

Constituency: **Hmawbe (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,796; Votes Cast – 33,693;

Valid Votes – 29,761; Number of Candidates – 6)

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. U Soe Tin received 17,451 votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections. U Soe Tin received 17,451 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Tun**

Constituency: **Hmawbe (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 42,811; Votes Cast – 31,233;

Valid Votes – 27,273; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 5 January 1928

Father: U Myat Tha Tun

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. U Khin Maung Tun received 13,856 valid votes or 51 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Ko Ko**

Constituency: **Htantabin**

(Eligible Voters – 56,579; Votes Cast – 45,619;
Valid Votes – 39,902; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. Retired Col Tin Ko Ko, who was released from prison early 1999 after a long period of detention, died within a few months of his release, from a heart attack on 30 May 1999. U Tin Ko Ko received 26,667 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tun Hlaing**

Constituency: **Insein (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 75,218; Votes Cast – 50,850;
Valid Votes – 46,001; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 Taikkyi 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. U Tun Hlaing received 33,802 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Sein Hla Oo(Maung Nwai Oo)**

Constituency: **Insein (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 62,526; Votes Cast – 46,219;

Valid Votes – 41,717; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 17 November 1938

Father: U Phoe Ba

U Sein Hla Oo was detained April 1991 in Insein Special Prison and released on 1 May 1992 in accordance with SLORC Declaration No. 11/92 of 24 April 1992. He was rearrested 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 (Thayawaddy) 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 Ways to Attain Power (3 Strategies Paper) which contained strategies in case the SLORC failed to hand over power following the NLD’s 1990 election win. 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 retire as Editor of the *Botahtaung* for his participation in the 1988 uprising. U Sein Hla Oo received 29,639 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Wun (Minthuwun)**

Constituency: **Kamaryut**

(Eligible Voters – 42,430; Votes Cast – 33,858;

Valid Votes – 30,773; Number of Candidates – 7)

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. U Wun received 23,345 valid votes or 76 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Ba Swe (Myaungmya Ba Swe)**

Constituency: **Kawhmu**

(Eligible Voters – 59,815; Votes Cast – 50,409;

Valid Votes – 44,879; Number of Candidates – 8)

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 Myaungmya 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. He was allegedly arrested on 6 September 1998 and released from SPDC's so-called guest house on 14 June 2001. U Ba Swe received 24,615 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Thwin**

Constituency: **Kayan (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 41,226; Votes Cast – 33,996;

Valid Votes – 31,328; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 *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 . 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. U Kyaw Thwin received 21,278 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Maung Win**

Constituency: **Kayan (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 40,018; Votes Cast – 32,524;

Valid Votes – 28,841; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth : 8 November 1940

Place of Birth : Kayan

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 National Unity Party (NUP) in the 1990 election against U Tin Maung Win. U Tin Maung Win studied at Khayan State High School , Yegyaw Methodist School and Myoma National School and went to Rangoon University in 1957-1958. U Tin Maung Win received 17,428 valid votes or 60 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Hla Tun**

Constituency: **Kemmendine**

(Eligible Voters – 48,414; Votes Cast – 38,049;

Valid Votes – 35,461; Number of Candidates – 8)

Date of Birth: 1 November 1941

Parents: U Myo Sai

U Hla Tun was rearrested and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for attending a secret meeting in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government. 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 Project Department in Irrawaddy Division. He graduated in Arts from Rangoon University in 1966. U Hla Tun received 26,774 valid votes or 76 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Yu Gan**

Constituency: **Kunchangon**

(Eligible Voters – 56,590; Votes Cast – 47,680;

Valid Votes – 42,287; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 Patriotic Burmese Forces (PBF) and from 1945-1948 he campaigned for the 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. U Yu Gan received 28,198 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Soe (Sabai Oo Tin Soe)**

Constituency: **Kyauktada**

(Eligible Voters – 24,066; Votes Cast – 18,290;

Valid Votes – 17,119; Number of Candidates – 9)

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 was arrested and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined 300 kyats on 25th August 1993 for criminal trespass into U Khin Maung Htay's premises at No. 107, Myanma Gonyee Street , Mingala Taungnyunt Township in October 1992. In the course of a squabble between them over the sale of an apartment. U Tin Soe used abusive language and took photographs without the latter's express consent. U Khin Maung Htay reported the incident to the Mingala Taungnyunt Police Station , whereby U Tin Soe was charged by the police under section 447 , 294 and 506 with criminal trespass. The court found him guilty of the charge. He was released from detention on 9th March 1995 upon completion of his sentence. He is a well-known writer under the pseudonym U Tin Soe (Sabai Oo). U Tin Soe became Editor of the *Shumawa* and *Ngweta Yee* magazines and established the *Sabai Oo* press in 1964. He works as a film and is also known as Director Tin Maung Soe. U Tin Soe received 14,151 valid votes or 83 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Than Nyein**

Constituency: **Kyauktan (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,399; Votes Cast – 31,668;

Valid Votes – 26200; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 5 August 1937

Place of Birth: Khanaung Village, Kyauktan

Father: U Maung Sein

Dr. Than Nyein , an NLD organizer and coincidentally the brother-in-law of the SLORC / SPDC's top official , number three in the Burma troika Secretary (1) Lt-Gen Khin Nyunt , 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. 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, Hseikkan , Rangoon Division) and Dr. May Win Myint (MP, Mayangone-2 , 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 (1c) 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. He is still under detention. Dr. Than Nyein received 17,018 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Soe Nyunt**

Constituency: **Kyauktan (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 34,840; Votes Cast – 28,169;

Valid Votes – 24,602; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 (j) 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. U Soe Nyunt received 16,226 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Nay Oo**

Constituency: **Lanmadaw**

(Eligible Voters – 25,140; Votes Cast – 20,429;

Valid Votes – 19,371; Number of Candidates – 12)

Date of Birth: 19 January 1952

Parents: U Ne Win and Daw Yi Yi

The Election Commission announced on 13 June 1996 that U Nay 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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as

renegade MP (the “ lackey “ of SPDC).U Nay Oo received 15,765 valid votes or 81 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyi Myint**

Constituency: **Latha**

(Eligible Voters – 18,698; Votes Cast – 14,035;

Valid Votes – 13,201; Number of Candidates – 7)

Date of Birth: 14 July 1953

Parents: U Maung Maung

U Kyi Myint was detained in Myingan Prison , Mandalay Division , after being sentenced to 20 years imprisonment for distributing the *New Era Journal* and released on 9 October 2001. 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. U Kyi Myint received 11,205 valid votes or 85 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aung Shwe**

Constituency: **Mayangone (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 51,650; Votes Cast – 34,155;

Valid Votes – 31,088; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 Burma Independence Army (BIA) , Burma Defense Army (BDA) and Patriotic Burmese Force (PBF). He served as Ambassador to Australia , Egypt , France , Spain and New Zealand from 1961-1975 and was Chairman of the Patriotic Old Comrades League (POCL) before the SLORC banned the party. U Aung Shwe , U Tin Oo, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and six other Central Committee members of the NLD were put under de facto house arrest after the NLD leader defied a travel ban by trying to go to Mandalay , Burma’s second largest city , 22 September 2000. The six other committee members were released on 1 December 2000 , but U Aung Shwe , U Tin Oo and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi remain confined to their home. The de facto house arrests of U Aung Shwe and U Tin Oo were lifted on 26 August 2001. [Chairperson of CRPP , Chairperson of Committee for Foreign Affairs] U Aung Shwe received 20,712 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

(In writing about the activities of the National League for Democracy it will be necessary to mention the names of some of our key personnel from time to time, so I would like to introduce a quartet of retired army officers who are leading members of the executive committee of the party. The chairman of the NLD is U Aung Shwe. He joined the Burma Independence Army in 1942, one of the educated young men (he had graduated from Rangoon University two years previously) who felt they had a duty to serve the country in any way they could during the war years. After Burma became an independent nation in 1948, he continued to serve in the armed forces and by the end of the 1950s, he had become a brigadier, a rank achieved by few in those days. In 1962, while serving as the Commander of the Southern Command, he was asked to retire from the army and sent as Burmese ambassador to Australia and New Zealand. No official explanation of any kind was given for the transfer at the time. However as part of the campaign to try to discredit the leaders of the NLD in the eyes of the people, it has been written in government publications of recent years that U Aung Shwe had been allowed to retire from the army because he had displayed partisanship during the elections of 1960. It must therefore be assumed that he was a casualty of an attempt by the armed forces to defend themselves from accusations that they had tried to engineer the victory of the socialists in the said elections. Subsequent to his posting in Australia, U Aung Shwe served in Egypt and then in Paris until his retirement from government service in 1975. He settled in Rangoon, where in 1988 public demonstrations erupted that eventually spread across the country. The people of Burma were tired of the authoritarian rule of the Burma Socialist Programmed Party (BSPP..) that had turned their country, once seen as the fastest-developing nation in Southeast Asia, into one of the poorest in the world.

The predictable reaction to the collapse of the one-party system was the mushrooming of parties at a rate which would be familiar to those who knew Japan in the immediate postwar period. Among the parties that sprang up were the NLD, of which U Aung Shwe was an executive committee member, and its close official ally, the Patriotic Old Comrades League formed by retired members of the armed forces, of which he was the chairman. Although there were over 200 political parties, including the SPP. under its new name of National Union Party, it soon became evident that it was the NLD which had the support of the vast majority of the people of Burma. Even as the popularity and the organizational capacity of the party rose, persecution of its members and restrictions on its activities increased. In June 1989 U Win Tin, one of the two secretaries of the NLD, was imprisoned and in July U Tin U, the chairman, and I, the general secretary, were placed under house arrest. In spite of such setbacks, the NLD was victorious in an overwhelming 82 percent of the constituencies during the elections of May 1990. This led not to a transfer to democratic government as the people had expected, but to a series of intensive measures aimed at debilitating the party. In September U Kyi Maung, who was in effect the acting chairman of the NLD, was arrested, leaving U Aung Shwe with the unenviable task of piloting the party through a period of burgeoning difficulties. (From " Letter from Burma " No. 18 , by Daw Aung

San Suu Kyi , Mainichi Daily News 25-3-96))

❖ Name: **Dr. May Win Myint**

Constituency: **Mayangone (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 54,495; Votes Cast – 41,490;

Valid Votes – 38,435; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. 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. She is still under detention. Dr. May Win Myint received 28,513 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Aung Khin Sint**

Constituency: **Mingala Taungnyunt (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 33,838; Votes Cast – 27,390;

Valid Votes – 26,093; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 1 January 1935

Place of Birth: Phakoku

Parents: U Maung Kalay and Daw Thi Hla

Dr. Aung Khin Sint was detained after being arrested on 23 July 1996 for recent activities in support of the opposition and released from detention on 18 July 2001 . He has been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and has not been allowed any family visits. Dr. Aung Khin Sint had previously been arrested on 4 August 1993 and sentenced on 15 October 1993 to 20 years in prison for destabilizing national unity , printing and publishing material without official registration and improper use of official secret documents. He had been convicted in 1993 under section 5(j) of the 1950 Emergency Provisions Act , section 17/20 of the Printers and Publishers Registration Law, and section 5(1) (4) of the Burma Official Secrets Act and was released on 4 February 1995. The Government added that he had been granted amnesty under section 401 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code , after he had been given a solemn pledge to the authorities that he would henceforth abide by the law. But , he did not abide by his pledge and , as a consequence , the amnesty extended to him was revoked and he resumed serving the remainder of his original sentence. 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. He 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. He was released from jail on 18th July 2001. Dr. Aung Khin Sint received 21,648 valid votes or 83 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Than Aung**

Constituency: **Mingala Taungnyunt (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,208; Votes Cast – 27,360;

Valid Votes – 24,962; Number of Candidates – 8)

Date of Birth: 5 July 1944

Place of Birth: Kyaukphyu

Dr. Than Aung was detained under section 304 (A) of the criminal code 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. He was released from prison. 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 Taungnyunt Co-operative Clinic from 1975-1989. He is also the Chairman of the Mingala Taungnyunt Township NLD. Dr. Than Aung received 19,204 valid votes or 77 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyi Win**

Constituency: **Mingaladon (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 45,129; Votes Cast – 31,532;

Valid Votes – 28,806; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. He is a former student leader from the 1970s who has spent years in jail for his political activities. 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. He and two other MP-elects , U Tin Tun Maung (Mingaladon-2) and U Than Tun (Dedaye-2) led a group of 25 NLD Hluttaw Representatives has released a signed declaration blaming on its own party NLD. Many of the signatories had been held in government custody , at so-called guest house. The signed declaration , issued on 26th April 1999 , was addressed to one of the SPDC leaders Lt-Gen Khin Nyunt as well as to NLD chairman U Aung Shwe. Those signing the declaration include a well-known lawyer U Tun Shwe (Monyo-2) and a prominent NLD “women sub-committee” member Daw Khin Aye Myint (Yankin).

The declaration first states that “ Under the pressure of the SPDC , NLD party members have resigned from the party (and)..... some party members have been detained”. The 25 NLD Pyithu Hluttaw Representatives then went on to say that “ Prospect for holding a dialogue have been greatly reduced by the NLD’s unilateral decision to hold a Hluttaw meeting by itself. Therefore we demand that the decision to convene Parliament on its own be reviewed”.

The dissident MPs , led by a core group of U Than Tun , U Kyi Win and U Tin Tun Maung have exposed splits in NLD. They call by a small group of renegade MPs of NLD evoked a furious reaction from the party leadership. The MPs were nothing but “ lackeys of military intelligence “ , the NLD charged. The MPs had colluded with the government to sow disunity in the party , it said. U Than Tun (Dedaye-2) is understood to have been expelled from the NLD about two years ago for refusing to sign a mandate giving the central committee authority to act on behalf of the party. The NLD leadership branded these 25 MPs as the “ lackeys “ of SPDC. These three MPs reportedly send a letter to NLD-CEC , with the signature of 25 other MPs under detention. The CEC of NLD (CRPP) in response have issued statements 23 , 25 (4/99). He was expelled from the NLD in 1999 , as renegade MP (the “ lackey “ of SPDC). U Kyi Win received 14,404 valid votes or 50 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ **Name: U Tin Tun Maung**

Constituency: Mingaladon (2)

(Eligible Voters – 42,019; Votes Cast – 30,139;

Valid Votes – 28,201; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 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. He was a central committee member who acted as master of ceremonies at year 2000 party congress marking the 10th anniversary of the May 1990 election victory. U Tin Tun Maung and

two other MP-elects , U Than Tun (dedaye-2)and U Kyi Win (Mingaladon-1)led a group of 25 NLD-MPs has released a signed declaration blaming on its own party NLD.The signed declaration , issued on 26th April 1999 , was addressed to one of the SPDC leaders Lt-Gen Khin Nyunt as well as to NLD chairman U Aung Shwe.All twenty-five have been recently detained by the military during a country-wide sweep against the NLD apparently designed to crush its political network.NLD leaders issued a fiery condemnation of the MPs after they called two weeks ago for dialogue with junta officials , describing them as “ lackeys of military intelligence “.The CEC of NLD (CRPP)in response have issued statements 23 , 25 (4 / 99).He was expelled from the NLD in 1999 , as renegade MP (the “ lackey “ of SPDC). U Tin Tun Maung received 15,537 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Than Win**

Constituency: **North Okkalapa (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 78,847; Votes Cast – 61,594;
Valid Votes – 56,631; Number of Candidates – 8)

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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999 , as renegade MP (the “ lackey “ of SPDC).Dr. Than Win received 38,025 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Nyunt**

Constituency: **North Okkalapa (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 66,779; Votes Cast – 52,537;
Valid Votes – 48,687; Number of Candidates – 7)

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.U Kyaw Nyunt received 35,509 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Saw Naing Naing**

Constituency: **Pazundaung**

(Eligible Voters – 25,379; Votes Cast – 18,950;
Valid Votes – 17,777; Number of Candidates – 7)

Date of Birth: 3 April 1942

Place of Birth: Kyaik Hto

Father: U Saw Thein

U Saw Naing Naing was 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 consultant. After 1988 he was Chairman of Pazundaung Township NLD. He is still under detention. U Saw Naing Naing received 14,107 valid votes or 79 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Swe**

Constituency: **Sanchaung**

(Eligible Voters – 49,237; Votes Cast – 39,858;

Valid Votes – 37,767; Number of Candidates – 10)

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 (Thayawady) 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. 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 in accordance with SLORC Declaration No. 11/92 of 24 April 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. U Khin Maung Swe received 28,944 valid votes or 77 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Daw San San**

Constituency: **Seikkan**

(Eligible Voters – 1,344; Votes Cast – 1,103;

Valid Votes – 1,038; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 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. 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. 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 in accordance with SLORC Declaration No. 11/92 of 24 April 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. Daw San San received 615 valid votes or 59% in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Sein Win**

Constituency: **Seikkyi-Khanaungdo**

(Eligible Voters – 10,396; Votes Cast – 8,633;

Valid Votes – 7,880; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. Dr. Sein Win received 4,047 valid votes or 51% in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sein Lwin**
 Constituency: **Shwepyitha**
 (Eligible Voters – 36,494; Votes Cast – 23,454;
 Valid Votes – 19,930; Number of Candidates – 6)
 Date of Birth: 1922
 Place of Birth: Kyopinkauk
 Parents: U Mya Shwone and Daw Sein
 U Sein Lwin studied until Tenth Standard at Gyobingauk National High School. He served with the BDA at Pyinmana Township Military Office and with the Patriotic Burmese Force (PBF) from 1942-1945. He also worked for the Military Records Office from 1970-1980 and for the POCL. U Sein Lwin received 12,400 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Soe Myint (Thakhin Soe Myint)**
 Constituency: **South Okkalapa (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 65,630; Votes Cast – 52,479;
 Valid Votes – 46,978; Number of Candidates – 10)
 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* (We Burma Association) which was also a pro-independence , anti-Japanese organization , 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. U Soe Myint was put under de facto house arrest on 22 September 2000 and released on 1 December 2000. [Member of CRPP , Chairperson of Committee for Cultivators and Peasants Affairs].
 Thakin Soe Myint received 33,959 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Khin Maung Kyaw**
 Constituency: **South Okkalapa (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 66,534; Votes Cast – 51,444;
 Valid Votes – 48,321; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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. (Election Commission Announcement No.961 of 28 August 1991 authorizes U Khin Maung Kyaw to resign since “ he found that the NLD could not solve the problems among the older members and youth members , that there were personal attacks for gaining positions that contrary to democratic practices , that some members looked forward to master and sycophant systems , that members did not adhere to provisions contained in

the book on organization and formation issued in November 1989 and practiced centralism that caused disintegration of the unity among members of the League , that the League reconstituted Township Organization Committee by the wishes of the Divisional Organization and , without adhering to democratic practices , abolished Township organizations formed at Township conferences”. (WPD_29/8/91)U Khin Maung Kyaw received 35,395 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hla Tun**
 Constituency: **Taikkyi (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 53,589; Votes Cast – 45,378;
 Valid Votes – 39,853; Number of Candidates – 7)
 Date of Birth: 3 April 1932
 Place of Birth: Aikalauk Village, Taikkyi
 Parents: U Lauk Kan and Daw Ngwe Ye
 U Hla Tun works as a High Court Advocate and has a Bachelor in Arts degree and a Bachelor of Law degree. As a student he was involved in various student 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. U Hla Tun received 24,596 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Daw San May (Shweku May Hnin)**
 Constituency: **Taikkyi (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 59,143; Votes Cast – 45,407;
 Valid Votes – 36,544; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 978 of 25 November 1991 states that “ the following candidate of the NLD , who was elected ... as Hluttaw representatives was convicted for committing an offence shown against her and was sentenced by the court concerned “ and “ has no right to continue to be Hluttaw representative and ... has been declared as disqualified for her infringement of the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law “. Daw San May convicted under Penal Code , Section 193 (Second part). (WPD_26/11/91) Daw San May received 18,966 valid votes or 52 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hla Thein**
 Constituency: **Tamwe (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 44,109; Votes Cast – 35,675;

Valid Votes – 33,121; Number of Candidates – 7)

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. U Hla Thein received 25,765 valid votes or 78 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Thein Myint**

Constituency: **Tamwe (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 37,758; Votes Cast – 29,243;

Valid Votes – 25,532; Number of Candidates – 7)

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. U Thein Myint received 17,268 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr Win Naing**

Constituency: **Syriam (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,080; Votes Cast – 32,113;

Valid Votes – 28,355; Number of Candidates – 6)

Place of Birth: Bahan

Parents: U Mya Thaung and Daw Nyunt Shin

Dr Win Naing received a medical degree from Rangoon Institute of Medicine in 1979 and worked as private physician from 1981-1989. Dr. Win Naing received 18,845 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Than Win**

Constituency: **Syriam (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 34,203; Votes Cast – 27,527;

Valid Votes – 24,289; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Syriam (Tanyin)Petroleum Factory from 1953 , as a director of the Mann-Thanpayakan oil field from 1977 and as a Project Director of Myanmar Oil and Gas Corporation from 1984. He retired from government service in 1987. U Than Win received 17,893 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Latt (aka Dr. Hlaing Ni)**

Constituency: **Thaketa (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 60,786; Votes Cast – 48,451;

Valid Votes – 43,261; Numbers of Candidates – 10)

Date of Birth: 9 August 1950

Place of Birth: Pyinmaner

Parents: U Hla Myaing and Daw Hlaing Hlaing

U Maung Maung Latt was arrested by the SLORC for attending secret meetings in Mandalay in 1990 to form a provisional government. 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 Myohla and worked at the Myohla Co-operative Association Clinic. U Maung Maung Latt received 32,295 valid votes or 75 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Ohn Myint**

Constituency: **Thaketa (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 70,250; Votes Cast – 54,628;

Valid Votes – 50,322; Number of Candidates – 7)

Date of Birth: 16 October 1936

Place of Birth: Pegu

Parents: U Tun Yin and Daw Than

U Ohn Myint graduated in Science from Rangoon University and established his own school of mathematics and physics in 1962. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999 , as renegade MP (the “ lackey “ of SPDC). U Ohn Myint received 35,576 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Thein Nyunt (Maung Thein Nyunt/Kawareik)**

Constituency: **Thingangyun (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 69,004; Votes Cast – 51,665;

Valid Votes – 47,659; Number of Candidates – 8)

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. U Thein Nyunt received 34,232 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Myint Thein**

Constituency: **Thingangyun (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 70,687; Votes Cast – 53,792;

Valid Votes – 48,546; Number of Candidates – 12)

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. He was arrested on 6 September 1998 and released on 14 June 2001 from so-called guest house. U Myint Thein received 33,392 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Lwin (Col Maung Lwin - Retired)**

Constituency: **Thongwa (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,029; Votes Cast – 31,415;

Valid Votes – 26,704; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. He completed high school in Rangoon before World War II and served in the Burma Independence Army (BIA), Burma Defence Army (BDA) and with the Patriotic Burmese Force (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 Attaché to the USA. U Lwin was put under de facto house arrest on 22 September 2000 and released on 1 December 2000. [Member of CRPP, Chairperson of Committee for Health and Social Affairs] U Lwin received 18,189 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

(The only original member of the executive committee, who was left after 1990 to help U Aung Shwe in his struggle to keep the NLD intact through the years that threatened its viability as a political party, was U Lwin, the treasurer. U Lwin had joined the Burmese Independence Army as an 18-year-old boy at the outbreak of the war. In August 1943 he was among a batch of Burmese cadets chosen to go to Japan for training at the Rikugun Shikan Gakko (army academy). By the time the young Burmese officers had completed their training in April 1945, the anti-fascist resistance movement had started and U Lwin and his fellow graduates of the military academy remained in Hakone until October 1945, making charcoal which they sold to buy food.

U Lwin continued with his career in the army after independence and was sent on training courses to England and West Germany. In 1959 he was sent to Washington as military attache. On his return from the United States he spent some years as deputy commander of Central Command, then commander of South Eastern Command before he was asked to come back to Rangoon to become a deputy minister. As the military government that assumed power in 1962 took on a civilian garb under the Burmese Socialist Programme Party, U Lwin served successively as minister of finance, deputy prime minister and a member of the state council. It was as a member of the state council that he

resigned in 1980.

U Lwin joined the NLD in 1988 and was appointed treasurer because of his experience in finances and his unquestioned integrity. In 1992, when the NLD was forced to reorganize its executive committee, U Lwin took on the post of secretary, while U Aung Shwe became chairman. (From “ Letter from Burma No. 18 “ , by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi – Mainichi Daily News 25-3-96))

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Myint**

Constituency: **Thongwa (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,275; Votes Cast – 32,146;
Valid Votes – 27,136; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Kyaw Myint received 18,282 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tha Saing**

Constituency: **Twante (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 60,713; Votes Cast – 45,289;
Valid Votes – 39,125; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 . 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 Myoma National School in Rangoon and participated in the 1974 U Thant funeral demonstration. He joined the NLD after the 1988 demonstrations. U Tha Saing received 24,577 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Mya Hlaing**

Constituency: **Twante (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 61,442; Votes Cast – 43,286;
Valid Votes – 35,930; Number of Candidates – 10)

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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999 , as renegade MP (the “ lackey “ of SPDC). U Mya Hlaing received 20,919 valid votes or 58 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Daw Khin Aye Myint**
 Constituency: **Yankin**
 (Eligible Voters – 58,355; Votes Cast – 41,977;
 Valid Votes – 38,114; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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. She was expelled from the NLD in 1999 , as renegade MP (the “ lackey “ of SPDC). Daw Khin Aye Myint received 25,949 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

DEMOCRACY PARTY (DP)

- ❖ Name: **U Tun Hlaing**
 Constituency: **Bahan (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 39,348; Votes Cast – 25,853;
 Valid Votes – 23,822; Number of Candidates – 5 ,
 This would have been Daw Aung San Suu Kyi’s constituency had she been permitted to ran.)
 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. U Tun Hlaing received 16,271 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

GRADUATES AND OLD STUDENTS DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION(GOSDA)

- ❖ Name: **U Maung Maung Aung**
 Constituency: **Pabetan**
 (Eligible Voters – 25,896; Votes Cast – 20,206;
 Valid Votes – 18,644; Number of Candidates – 14)
 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. U Maung Maung Aung

was Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association (GOSDA) General Secretary when the SLORC banned the party on 11 March 1992 by Declaration No. 7/92. U Maung Maung Aung has a Bachelor of Science degree majoring in Chemistry. U Maung Maung Aung received 7,231 valid votes or 39 % in the 1990 elections.

Shan State

Location: Shan State, lying in the eastern sector of the country is situated between latitude 19° 00' and 22° 15' north and 96° 26' and 98° 47' east longitudes. It is bordered by Kachin State on the North, the People's Republic of China on the North and East, the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the East. Thailand and Kayah and Karen States on the South and Mandalay and Sagaing Divisions on the West. Its total land area is 60.15t sq-miles. Of the states in the country. Shan State is the biggest with the largest population.

Climate: According to the latitude location except the northern sector, other sectors of the Shan State have a tropical climate with low temperature as they are hill regions. In the coldest months of December and January, the average temperature of the region is 70°F (21°C) to 80°F (26°C). The highest temperature in Konglung, Lashio, Hsipaw and Nyaungshwe towns in low valleys, is 100°F (37°C) at daylight. Rainfalls are over 60 inches at the hills and over 40 inches in the valleys. Not only South-west Monsoon brings rainfalls into the state but also waves of whirlwind from South China Sea produces rainfalls in late monsoon.

Population, inhabitants, religion and languages: The estimated population of Shan State in 1996 is over 4.7 million with average density of 7t per sq mile. The population is dense in Valleys and areas along railroad and motor roads and sparse in hill regions where agriculture and communications are difficult.

Inlay Lake region is an area with a strange life style. People in the region live at houses built on the edge of the lake. There are many national races residing in Shan State. Shan nationals reside in river valleys and valleys throughout the state while Danu, Taungyoe, Inn-thar (Inn-hsa) and Bamar nationals live in the west of Shan State. Palaung (Ta-aung) lives in the northern Shan State, especially in Namhsan, and Pindayas Lawksawk and Mongkai townships in the southern sector. Pa-O nationals are seen in the south of the State. Kachin and Lisu (Lishaw) in the north, Kokang in Kokang region. Wa (Lwela) in Hopang Township on the east of Salween (Thanlwin) River and Eikaw (Arkha) and Lahu in Kengtung region.

Most of the inhabitants believe in Buddhism. There are also many Muslims, Christians and Hindus in the region. Myanmar is the mainly used language in the region where national races also speak different dialects.

Formation of districts, townships and villages and wards: Districts of the State are Taunggyi, Loilem, Lashio, Muse, Kyaukme, Kunlong, Laukkai, Kengtung Mongsan, Monhpyak and Tachileik. Shan State is formed with 54 townships and 193 wards and village-tracts. The capital of Shan State is Taunggyi.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Aung Than**
 Constituency: **Hsipaw (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 13,423; Votes Cast – 9,461;
 Valid Votes – 8,412; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. U Sai Aung Than received 3,826 valid votes or 45 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ 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 Htri
 U Sai Yi Tip passed tenth standard in 1965 and studied first year science at Taunggyi Inter-College. He worked as a middle school teacher at Kengtung State High School No. 2.
- ❖ Name: **U Khun Sai**
 Constituency: **Kutkai (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 12,535; Votes Cast – 6,121;
 Valid Votes – 4,969; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 1030 of 23-9-92 has been permitted to resign “ for health reasons”. (WPD_24/9/92)U Khun Sai received 1,761 valid votes or 35 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ 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 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 National Unity Party (NUP)rival.

❖ Name: **U Chit Khin**

Constituency: **Mabein**

(Eligible Voters – 13,401; Votes Cast – 11,547;

Valid Votes – 10,514; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. U Chit Khin received 8,767 valid votes or 83 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hsan Wonn (aka U Sai Phone Myint)**
 Constituency: **Monghsat**
 (Eligible Voters – 16,807; Votes Cast – 6,962;
 Valid Votes – 5,092; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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 member of the Monghsat Township People’s Council and was a part-time member of the Shan State Council from 1978-1988. U Hsan Wonn received 2,845 valid votes or 56 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ 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**
 (Eligible Voters – 28,799; Votes Cast – 20,929;
 Valid Votes – 17,253; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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 Thayminhnint Sithkhinthu* (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. Dr. Ohn Maung received 8,203 valid votes or 48 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Nwe**
 Constituency: **Mongpyak**
 (Eligible Voters – 10,063; Votes Cast – 5,585;
 Valid Votes – 4,227; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Sai New received 1,625 valid votes or 38 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ 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**

(Eligible Voters – 15,557; Votes Cast – 5,889;

Valid Votes – 3,818; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. U Sai Tun Aung received 2,839 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Daw May Phyo**

Constituency: **Namtu**

(Eligible Voters – 32,696; Votes Cast – 20,133;

Valid Votes – 17,838; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 1927

Parents: U Phyo 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. Daw May Phyo received 9,782 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tun Aung (aka U Tun Tun Hein)**

Constituency: **Nawngkhio**

(Eligible Voters – 53,026; Votes Cast – 38,397;

Valid Votes – 33,139; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 high school

teacher in Kunlong from 1973-1974. U Tun Aung received 18,886 valid votes or 57 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Aung Than**
 Constituency: **Pindaya**
 (Eligible Voters – 29,848; Votes Cast – 23,775;
 Valid Votes – 19,980; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Aung Than received 11,062 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Soon Hsaing**
 Constituency: **Tachilek**
 (Eligible Voters – 51,351; Votes Cast – 17,681;
 Valid Votes – 14,148; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Sai Soon Hsaing received 8,901 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ 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. 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: **Yawnghwe (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 30,342; Votes Cast – 22,011;
 Valid Votes – 18,631; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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 was an assistant government doctor at Ywangan Hospital in Shan State. While he was working there he was detained from May 1979 to June 1980 by the Burma Socialist Programme Party and charged under the *1950 Emergency Provision Act*, Article 5 (j), and the *1975 State Protection Act*, Article 10 (a). He was subsequently fired from his government position in 1984. Dr. U Hlaing obtained his medical degree in 1973 from the Rangoon Institute of Medicine. Dr. U Hlaing received 11,874 valid votes or 64 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Ohn Maung**
 Constituency: **Yaunghwe (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 10,090; Votes Cast – 7,216;
 Valid Votes – 5,575; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: July 1947
 Place of Birth: Yaunghwe
 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, along with U Khin Maung Tun (MP, Rangoon Division), to 12 years imprisonment. 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. U Ohn Maung completed his secondary education at Taunggyi State High School in 1965. U Ohn Maung received 2,900 valid votes or 52 % in the 1990 elections.

DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION FOR KAYAN NATIONAL UNITY (DOKNU)

- ❖ Name: **U Khun Marko Ban**
 Constituency: **Pekhon**
 (Number of Candidates – 2)
 Date of Birth: 23 September 1941
 Parents: U Khun Kya and Daw Mu Thaug
 U Khun Marko Ban was appointed Minister for Federal Affairs of the

NCGUB in July 1995. He is also a secretary 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 in Manerplaw on the Thai-Burma border. U Khun Marko Ban explained that he had travelled to the border to expose to the international community that the National Convention currently being held by SLORC is a fraud. He detailed the various restrictions imposed by SLORC on the delegates which prevented them from voicing any dissent. Infraction of any rules will result in the suspension of the delegate. He pointed out that of the 93 political parties that contested the elections in 1990, only 10 remain. They are only allowed to exist to prove to the world that Burma has a multi-party system. But they exist only because they have been co-opted by SLORC. Finally, he said that he did not want to participate in a sham Convention and be remembered in history as a traitor. He called on his fellow delegates to join him and work to remove the military dictatorship. U Khun Marko Ban is a Kyan, formerly known as Padaung, and is from the Mong Pai area of Shan State. He studied up to 10th Standard. He worked at the Kayah State Trade Department and also for the Pekhoh Township Administrative Department from 1971-1981.

LAHU NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTY (LNDP)

❖ Name: **U Daniel Aung**

Constituency: **Mongping**

(Eligible Voters – 27,457; Votes Cast – 14,470;

Valid Votes – 11,728; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 UNLD until the Election Commission banned both parties. U Daniel Aung attended the National Convention from its start on 9 January 1993 until the SLORC postponed it on 8 April 1994. He then left Burma along with his family because he had no confidence in the National Convention, and reached the Thai-Burma border in May 1994. He escaped to the liberated area of Burma on 1st May 1994. At the press conference in Manerplaw on 26th May 1994, he said that he fled because he had lost faith in the National Convention. He said that delegates had to follow guidelines set by SLORC and that suggestions from delegates are not taken seriously. He claims that many restrictions are being placed on the normal activities of political parties with the aim of gradually eliminating them. He said that political party branches at the township level are being arbitrarily disbanded by SLORC on the grounds that the party has insufficient

members. He also alleged that state funds are being used to build up the Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA) which is supposed to be a civic organization. People are being coerced to join USDA mass rallies and, in his opinion, the USDA will replace Gen Ne Win's discredited Burmese Socialist Programme Party. 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 China in 1987 as a journalist on government-sponsored trips. U Daniel Aung received 6,407 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

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 operates his own mechanics workshop in Hsenwi. He was an executive member of the Northern Shan State Co-operative.
- ❖ Name: **U Khun Tun Oo**
 Constituency: **Hsipaw (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 18,139; Votes Cast – 12,233;
 Valid Votes – 10,577; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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 a federal union. U Khun Tun Oo studied Law at Rangoon University for two years and was the personal assistant of the Indonesian Military Attaché from 1967-1977. U Khun Tun Oo received 5,268 valid votes or 50 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Tun Tin**
 Constituency: **Kehsi**
 (Eligible Voters – 28,015; Votes Cast – 9,173;
 Valid Votes – 7,364; Number of Candidates – 3)
 Date of Birth: 1942
 Place of Birth: Kehsi
 Father: U Tun Hla
 U Tun Tin passed away on 7 September 1992. He completed school at Laikha State High School and worked as a school principal. (Election Commission Announcement No. 1032 of 29-9-92 states that U Tun Tin died on 7 September 92 and has therefore been cancelled from the list of

representatives. (WPD_30/9/92)U Tun Tin received 6,368 valid votes or 86 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Leik**
 Constituency: **Kunheng**
 (Eligible Voters – 14,305; Votes Cast – 7,231;
 Valid Votes – 6,179; Number of Candidates – 2)
 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 member of the Kunheng Township People’s Council. U Sai Leik received 5,195 valid votes or 84 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hla Pe (aka Sai Hpa)**
 Constituency: **Kyaukme (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 39,398; Votes Cast – 23,709;
 Valid Votes – 18,681; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Hla Pe received 9,045 valid votes or 48 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Hsaung Hsi (aka Nelson)**
 Constituency: **Kyaukme (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 32,502; Votes Cast – 19,963;
 Valid Votes – 16,597; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Sai Hsaung His received 8,427 valid votes or 51 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tha Tun Mya**
 Constituency: **Laikha**
 (Eligible Voters – 22,266; Votes Cast – 12,480;
 Valid Votes – 10,680; Number of Candidates – 2)
 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. U Tha Tun Mya received 8,615 valid votes or 81 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Tun Aung**
 Constituency: **Langhko**
 (Eligible Voters – 18,141; Votes Cast – 13,243;
 Valid Votes – 10,598; Number of Candidates – 2)
 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. U Sai Tun Aung received 8,939 valid votes or 84 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Tun Kyaw (aka U Tun Kyaw)**
 Constituency: **Loilem**
 (Eligible Voters – 46,006; Votes Cast – 24,400;
 Valid Votes – 18,059; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. U Sai Tun Kyaw received 6,946 valid votes or 38 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Ok (aka Sai Tin Aung)**
 Constituency: **Maukmai**
 (Eligible Voters – 5,557; Votes Cast – 3,838;
 Valid Votes – 3,024; Number of Candidates – 2)
 Date of Birth: 1958
 Father: U Than
 U Sai Ok has a Bachelor of Science degree in Physics from Rangoon University. He worked for the Irrigation Department and then started his own farming business. U Sai Ok received 2,626 valid votes or 87 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Win Pe**
 Constituency: **Monghsu**
 (Eligible Voters – 21,294; Votes Cast – 10,221;
 Valid Votes – 8,465; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. U Sai Win Pe received 5,523 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Om**
 Constituency: **Mongkai**
 (Eligible Voters – 24,541; Votes Cast – 15,652;
 Valid Votes – 13,544; Number of Candidates – 2)
 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. U Sai Om received 12,012 valid votes or 89 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Khun Pwint**
 Constituency: **Mongnai**
 (Eligible Voters – 8,575; Votes Cast – 6,254;
 Valid Votes – 5,343; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. U Khun Pwint received 3,145 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Moe Kyi**
 Constituency: **Mongpan**
 (Eligible Voters – 4,789; Votes Cast – 3,422;
 Valid Votes – 3,007; Number of Candidates – 2)
 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 in the military intelligence force and he 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. U Sai Moe Kyi received 2,519 valid votes or 84 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hla Din**
 Constituency: **Mongrai**
 (Eligible Voters – 9,323; Votes Cast – 5,489;
 Valid Votes – 4,385; Number of Candidates – 2)
 Date of Birth: 1919
 Father: U Sa

U Hla Din worked as a policeman 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. U Hla Din received 3,472 valid votes or 79 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Kyaw Sein**
 Constituency: **Mongton**
 (Eligible Voters – 7,958; Votes Cast – 4,374;
 Valid Votes – 3,567; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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 one of the People's Councils in Mongton and resigned from the BSPP in 1988. U Sai Kyaw Sein received 2,619 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Hla Pe**
 Constituency: **Muse (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 24,082; Votes Cast – 17,217;
 Valid Votes – 15,969; Number of Candidates – 2)
 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. U Sai Hla Pe received 14,603 valid votes or 91 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Maung Lay**
 Constituency: **Muse (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 16,485; Votes Cast – 10,058;
 Valid Votes – 8,556; Number of Candidates – 2)
 Date of Birth: 1947
 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. U Sai Maung Lay received 4,500 valid votes or 53 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Tha Aye**
 Constituency: **Namhkam**
 (Eligible Voters – 44,789; Votes Cast – 36,095;
 Valid Votes – 32,298; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. U Sai Tha Aye received 20,198 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sai Tin Win**
 Constituency: **Namtsang**
 (Eligible Voters – 20,941; Votes Cast – 11,428;
 Valid Votes – 9,736; Number of Candidates – 3)
 Date of Birth: 1943
 Place of Birth: Loilem
 Father: U Mya Kyi
 U Sai Tin Win completed high school in 1963. In 1981 he was secretary of Namtsang Township People's Council when all members of the Council were arrested by the BSPP. U Sai Tin Win received 3,752 valid votes or 39 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Sao Tha Tint**
 Constituency: **Pinlaung (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 1,700; Votes Cast – 1,464;
 Valid Votes – 1,302; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 900 of 5-10-90 , notes that U Sao Tha Tint died on 26 september 90 and that his name is therefore removed from the list of representatives. (WPD_6/10/90)U Sao Tha Tint received 937 valid votes or 72 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Khun Gyi**
 Constituency: **Tangyan (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 10,447; Votes Cast – 4,251;
 Valid Votes – 3,411; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Khun Gyi received 1,865 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tun Hsa (aka U Sai Tun Win)**
 Constituency: **Tangyan (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 12,492; Votes Cast – 6,647;
 Valid Votes – 5,694; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Tun Hsa received 2,322 valid votes or 41 % in the 1990 elections.

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)**
 (Eligible Voters – 6,898; Votes Cast – 4,522;
 Valid Votes – 3,774; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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 used to work for the Trade Department. U Ai Yi received 1,316 valid votes or 35 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ Name: **U Tun Kyaw**
 Constituency: **Namhsan**
 (Eligible Voters – 19,346; Votes Cast – 10,914;
 Valid Votes – 9,534; Number of Candidates – 3)
 Date of Birth: 1949
 Place of Birth: Manlang Village, Namsan
 Parents: U Aike Sin and Daw Hl
 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. U Tun Kyaw received 6,095 valid votes or

64 % in the 1990 elections.

UNION DANU LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (UDLD)

- ❖ Name: **U Myint Than**
 Constituency: **Kalaw**
 (Eligible Voters – 62,010; Votes Cast – 37,984;
 Valid Votes – 31,178; Number of Candidates – 6)
 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 1971. U Myint Than received 11,232 valid votes or 36 % in the 1990 elections.

UNION NATIONAL DEMOCRACY PARTY (UNDP)

- ❖ Name: **U Aung Thein**
 Constituency: **Ywangan**
 (Eligible Voters – 28,996; Votes Cast – 23,488;
 Valid Votes – 18,168; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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. U Aung Thein received 7,905 valid votes or 44 % in the 1990 elections.

UNION PA-O NATIONAL ORGANIZATION (UPNO)

- ❖ Name: **U San Hla**
 Constituency: **Hopong**
 Date of Birth: 1940
 Place of Birth: Hopong
 Father: U Kungmar
 U San Hla is an executive member of the UPNO and was a member of Hopong Township People's Council from 1974-1982.
- ❖ Name: **U Sein Win**
 Constituency: **Hsi Hseng**
 (Eligible Voters – 11,149; Votes Cast – 7,096;
 Valid Votes – 5,944; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: September 1941
 Place of Birth: Naung Tsom Village, Hopong

Father: U Sayalay

U Sein Win studied at Taing Chit School in Mandalay and worked as a teacher for three years from 1965. He was also an executive member of the Hsi Hseng Township People's Council from 1981 until the 1988 uprising. U Sein Win received 2,110 valid votes or 36 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ **Name: U Maung Gyi**

Constituency: **Pinlaung (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 7,917; Votes Cast – 6,056;

Valid Votes – 4,716; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. U Maung Gyi received 2,761 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

NATIONAL UNITY PARTY (NUP)

❖ **Name: U Khun Tun Lu**

Constituency: **Hopang**

U Khun Tun Lu is a Member of Parliament (MP) representing the National Unity Party (NUP). After the 1990 elections , U Saw Philip @ U Philip Sam lodged a complaint against U Khun Tun Lu with the Election Tribunal No. (4). At the hearing the court found there was not enough evidence against U Khun Tun Lu , and dismissed the complaint.

Irrawaddy Division

Location: Irrawaddy Division lies at the southern end of the central plains of Burma. In the north of it is Pegu Division and in the east are Pegu and Rangoon Divisions. On the southern and western sides of the division are Andaman Sea and Bay of Bengal. It is contiguous with the Arakan State in the north-west. The Division lies between north latitude 15° 40' and 18° 30' approximately and between east longitude 94° 15' and 96° 15'. It is mostly a delta region and has an area of 13,566 sq-smiles.

Climate: The southern part of Irrawaddy Division has a monsoon climate of the tropical region and the northern part having decreased rainfall has Savannah climate of the tropical region. The hottest months are April and May while the coldest are December and January. The average temperature in April in southern towns is 85° F (29.4° C) approximately and it is more in northern towns. The day temperature in the same month in the southern towns is about 100° F (37.8° C) and the northern towns are hotter. The

average temperature of January is 75° F (23.9° C) in the southern part and the northern part is cooler. The rainy season lasts from middle of May to October. The rainfall becomes less from south to north. The annual rainfall of Bassein(Pathein) is about 120 inches while it is about 95 inches in Henzada(Hinthada).

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Population, inhabitants, religion and dialect: In Irrawaddy division, Bamar and Karen nationals form the majority of the population. Few Arakan nationals can be found in western coastal region. The majority of the people profess Buddhism and there are also many Christians and those who profess Islam. Burma is the common language. The population of the division is over 6.5 million.

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Organization of districts, towns and villages: The Irrawaddy Division is made up of five districts namely Bassein(Pathein), Henzada(Hinthada), Myaungmya, Maubin and Pyapon.

The division has been constituted with 26 townships, wards and village-tracts. The area of the division is 13,567 sq. miles. The estimated population is over 6.5 million. It is the most populous among states and divisions. The average population density per sq mile is 466 persons. Pathein is the principal city of the division.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY (NLD)

- ❖ Name: **U Win Kyaing**
- Constituency: **Bogale (1)**
- (Eligible Voters – 83,906; Votes Cast – 45,958;
- Valid Votes – 38,608; Number of Candidates – 3)
- 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. U Win Kyaing received 19,953 valid votes or 52 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Sein Myint**

Constituency: **Bogale (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 89,656; Votes Cast – 58,635;

Valid Votes – 52,045; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. Dr. Sein Myint received 28,259 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Win Myint**

Constituency: **Danubyu (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 50,953; Votes Cast – 41,659;

Valid Votes – 36,689; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 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. U Win Myint received 20,388 valid votes or 56 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Thaug Yi**

Constituency: **Danubyu (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 52,825; Votes Cast – 43,031;

Valid Votes – 38,258; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 10 September 1945

Parents: U Ngwe Sin and Daw Saw Hla

The Election Commission announced on 21 January 1997 that U Thaug Yi had resigned as an MP. U Thaug 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. U Thaug Yi, who resigned as representative-elect on 21 January 1997 because he no longer wished to participate in the party politics of NLD, expressed his wish not to be a culprit in the political history of Burma, to voters of the constituency at the gymnasium of Danubyu Township on 28 October 1999. U Thaug Yi received 20,200 valid votes or 53 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Myo Nyunt**

Constituency: **Dedaye (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 49,076; Votes Cast – 35,788;

Valid Votes – 30,884; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 14 July 1953

Place of Birth: Dedaye

Parents: U Ba Chit and Daw Kyin Mya

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. Dr. Myo Nyunt received 17,957 valid votes or 58 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Than Tun**

Constituency: **Dedaye (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 52,412; Votes Cast – 39,577;

Valid Votes – 34,384; Number of Candidates – 6)

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 Taungdwingyi (1), Magwe Division. The two were accused of breaking party rules by 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.

On the 28th of June 1996, U Than Tun and U Thein Kyi (Taungdwingyi-1) submitted a report to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD central executive committee members.

(1) In this report the two MPs criticized

(a) Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's anti-investment policy,

(b) they also urged the party to give the SLORC due credit for bringing in the fifteen insurgent groups into the legal fold and to be able to make the Drug Warlord Khun Sa surrender unconditionally,

(c) to study the feasibility of the '104' points agreed upon at the National Convention,

(d) to look into the shortcomings of the NLD party and to make unbiased assessment on the possibility of having a so-called dialogue with the SLORC,

(e) to accept the reality that the SLORC is undeniably moving towards democracy.

(2) On the 11th of July 1996 Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the NLD central executive members summoned U Than Tun and U Thein Kyi and had discussion on their report.

(3) On the 6th of January 1997 the two MPs were expelled from the party on the charges that they were agitating and attempting to cause disunity in the party.

In 1999, he and two other MP-elects, U Kyi Win (Mingaladon-1) and U Tin Tun Maung (Mingaladon-2) were behind a letter sent to NLD leaders urging fresh attempts to initiate dialogue with the junta, which is accused by the party and foreign groups of gratuitous human rights abuses. The letter said Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's call last year for a meeting of a parliament elected in 1990 had badly backfired. It said the move had led to a political stalemate, encouraged the government to systematically dismantle the NLD by arresting MPs and triggered mass forced resignations from township organizations set up with "great difficulty".

"This stalemate has also slowed down economic development and much needed foreign investment and strained international relations", the letter, signed in all by 25 NLD-MPs said.

The alleged ringleader of the group, U Than Tun has been detained several times by the regime. He first upset the mainstream NLD leadership in 1996 when he and an MP colleague, lawyer U Thein Kyi queried why the party had walked out of the national convention that was drafting the new Constitution. U Than Tun received 19,612 valid votes or 57% in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Nyunt Hlaing**
Constituency: **East Bassein (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 50,597; Votes Cast – 38,637;
Valid Votes – 32,770; Number of Candidates – 4)
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. He had worked at Mandalay University before becoming involved in politics via his trade union activities (which had led to his arrest in 1988 and his subsequent forced retirement a year later). U Nyunt Hlaing received 19,651 valid votes or 60 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Hla Kyi**

Constituency: **East Bassein (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 48,409; Votes Cast – 38,034;
Valid Votes – 31,767 : Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Hla Kyi received 19,293 valid votes or 61 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Htut**

Constituency: **Einme (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 45,061; Votes Cast – 37,068;
Valid Votes – 31,128; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 Ways to Attain Power (3 Strategies Paper) 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. U Tin Htut received 19,441 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Myint Maung**

Constituency: **Einme (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 44,901; Votes Cast – 36,899;

Valid Votes – 30,770; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. On 25th March 1994 U Myint Maung disappeared en route from Chiang Mai to Bangkok. He was on a leave of absence from the NCGUB because of his poor health and was believed to be travelling alone to obtain medical treatment. However, on 11th April 1994, SLORC held a press conference in Rangoon where U Myint Maung told reporters that he had defected because of disappointment and disagreement with the leadership of the NCGUB. With him was Khaing Saw Htun, senior Democratic Alliance of Burma official, who had also defected. 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. (U Myint Maung has been declared absconder by township court: "has been working in collusion with insurgents at Manerplaw Camp of the KNU". (WPD_25/4/91)(Election Commission Announcement No. 921 of 30 April 1991 cancelled the election of U Myint Maung, because "the court concerned has ruled with firm evidence that the above-mentioned person made contact with and collaborated with the armed insurgent organizations which formed parallel government to rise up against the State and with members of the said organizations and that they formed organizations to rise up against the State". (WPD_2/5/91) U Myint Maung received 20,054 valid votes or 65 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Mya Than**

Constituency: **Henzada (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 107,098; Votes Cast – 83,129;

Valid Votes – 67,704; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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* (We Burma 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. U Mya Than received 39,479 valid votes or 58 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Dr Zaw Myint**
 Constituency: **Henzada (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 100,149; Votes Cast – 80,853;
 Valid Votes – 71,345; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 2 November 1943
 Place of Birth: Molumine
 Parents: U Pha Tin and Daw Kyin Mya
 Dr. Zaw Myint was arrested in January 1991 for attending meetings in Mandalay in 1990 in order to form a provisional government. 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. Dr. Zaw Myint received 48,758 valid votes or 68 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Mya Win**
 Constituency: **Ingapu (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 68,286; Votes Cast – 53,605;
 Valid Votes – 45,596; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: 6 September 1949
 Place of Birth: Ingapu
 Parents: U Tun Myaing and Daw Mi
 U Mya Win was arrested and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment by the SLORC under Criminal Code 122(1). On 3 December 1990 he 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. U Mya

Win was involved in the U Thant funeral demonstration in 1974 and the 1976 Thakhin Kodaw 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. (Seven Hluttaw members, five of them from the NLD, have absconded to avoid legal action against them. They “had taken part in a series of clandestine meetings held during the months of September and October 1990 where the formation of a parallel government in Mandalay and the formation of a temporary government in the jungles were discussed”. They are: U Mya Win, U Bo Hla Tint – Mogok 2, U Thein Oo - Mandalay SW 2, U Hla Pe – Pyawbwe 2, U Win Ko - Ye-U 2, U Peter Limbin – Pyin Oo Lwin 2 and Dr. Sann Aung – Ingapu 2. (WPD_2/12/90) U Mya Win received 30,800 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Than Tin**

Constituency: **Kyaiklat (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 45,458; Votes Cast – 35,056;

Valid Votes – 30,873; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. U Than Tin received 16,451 valid votes or 53 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Win**

Constituency: **Kyaiklat (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 46,027; Votes Cast – 33,590;

Valid Votes – 29,710; Number of Candidates – 4)

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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U Tin Win received 14,351 valid votes or 48 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Ye Myint**

Constituency: **Kyangin**

(Eligible Voters – 61,635; Votes Cast – 46,970;

Valid Votes – 36,620; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 Tiddim People's Hospital in Chin State from 1982-1985 and then worked as a Doctor in Htonebo District, Pegu Division, from 1985-1989. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the "lackey" of SPDC). Dr. Ye Myint, who resigned from representative-elect from Kyangin (1) met voters and the public in the sports ground of Kyangin Township on 26 January 2000. Dr. Ye Myint said he had attended the National Convention as a delegate of NLD. When Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was released from house restriction, NLD representatives had to leave the National Convention under her absolute order. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's response to presentations submitted by representatives-elect of Dedaye U Than Tun and Taungdwingyi U Thein Kyi was against democracy practices. He also elaborated on Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's attempts to block foreign investment, adding increase in the foreign capital will lead to building of more facilities required for national development. He said formation of the ten-member committee (CRPP) and perpetrations to call the Hluttaw are dangerous acts; he left NLD as he would be included in the persons causing the nation and the people troubled as long as he was a member of the party. Dr. Ye Myint received 27,147 valid votes or 74 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Saw Lwin**

Constituency: **Kyaunggon (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 39,570; Votes Cast – 32,492;

Valid Votes – 26,927; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 10 February 1955

Place of Birth: Kyaunggon

Parents: U Nyo Gyi and Daw Nyein

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. U Saw Lwin received 16,563 valid votes or 62 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Hla Win**

Constituency: **Kyaunggon (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 40,796; Votes Cast – 33,695;

Valid Votes – 29,205; Number of Candidates – 3)

Date of Birth: 11 July 1955

Father: U Tha Khin

Dr. Hla Win 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. Dr. Hla Win received 18,376 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Mahn Johnny**

Constituency: **Kyonpyaw (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 66,058; Votes Cast – 50,523;

Valid Votes – 43,508; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Mahn Johnny received 31,731 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin**

Constituency: **Kyonpyaw (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 63,678; Votes Cast – 51,579;

Valid Votes – 44,929; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Vice-Chairman 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*. U Tin received 30,816 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyi Win**

Constituency: **Labutta (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 75,963; Votes Cast – 43,483;

Valid Votes – 35,135; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 27 May 1946

Place of Birth: Labutta

Parents: U Thaug 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. U Kyi Win received 23,483 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Aye Kyu**

Constituency: **Labutta (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 71,279; Votes Cast – 42,641;

Valid Votes – 34,627; Number of Candidates – 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. Dr. Aye Kyu received 19,676 valid votes or 57 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Si Maung**

Constituency: **Laymyetna (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 32,595; Votes Cast – 25,403;

Valid Votes – 22,003; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 gange in Laymyetna 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. (U Si Maung died of malaria near Ngatauk Creek in Laymyetna Township on 30-1-91.He had been declared an absconder on 4-12-90 , for his involment in the parallel government. The authorities found his body in a “makeshift tent”. (WPD_16/5/91)(Three Hluttaw members , all from the NLD , “have been declared absconders by the Bahan Township Court as they have absconded to avoid legal action to be taken against them”.They are : U Si Maung , Dr. Tint Swe – Pale 2 , and U Than Kywe – Shwedaung 1.In September and October , 1990 they discussed “formation of a parallel government in Mandalay and a temporary government in the jungles”.WPD_6/12/90)U Si Maung received 16,041 valid votes or 73 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hsan Myint**
 Constituency: **Laymyethna (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 30,509; Votes Cast – 24,835;
 Valid Votes – 22,717; Number of Candidates – 3)
 Date of Birth: 2 May 1950
 Place of Birth: Athoke, Yekyi
 Parents: U Chit Aye and Daw Aye Tin
 U Hsan Myint was arrested and charged under the *1985 Video Act* for distributing speeches of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. 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. U Hsan Myint received 15,644 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hla Myint**
 Constituency: **Maubin (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 79,605; Votes Cast – 52,563;
 Valid Votes – 46,628; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: 1942
 Place of Birth: Thanbyuzu Village, Maubin
 Father: U Tint
 U Hla Myint 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* (We Burma 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 Waiyankyune Monastery School from 1964-1966 and later for the Maubin Township Trade and Agriculture Department. U Hla Myint received 25,855 valid votes or 55 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hla Pe**
 Constituency: **Mawlamyinegyun (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 72,418; Votes Cast – 53,247;
 Valid Votes – 47,069; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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 Mawlamyinegyun 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. U Hla Pe

was put under de facto house arrest on 22 September 2000 and released on 1 December 2000. [Member of CRPP , Chairperson of Committee for Parliamentary Affairs] U Hla Pe received 24,960 valid votes or 53 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Hla**

Constituency: **Mawlamyinegyun (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 70,457; Votes Cast – 45,352;
Valid Votes – 39,215; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 4 October 1936

Place of Birth: Mawlamyinegyun

Father: U Po Thaw

U Tin Hla completed Tenth Standard at Mawlamyinegyun State High School.

U Tin Hla received 20,317 valid votes or 52 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tin Oo**

Constituency: **Myanaung (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 67,881; Votes Cast – 49,245;
Valid Votes – 42,629; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999 , as renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U Tin Oo received 28,248 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Myint Thein**

Constituency: **Myanaung (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 71,909; Votes Cast – 52,025;
Valid Votes – 44,311; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Kodaw Hmine demonstration. After he was released he received a Mathematics degree in 1982. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999 , as

renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U Myint Thein received 31,160 valid votes or 70 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Aung Kyin**
 Constituency: **Myaungmya (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 84,757; Votes Cast – 61,112;
 Valid Votes – 51,575; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U Aung Kyin received 27,446 valid votes or 53 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Soe Min**
 Constituency: **Myaungmya (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 86,526; Votes Cast – 55,724;
 Valid Votes – 45,444; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. He was expelled from the NLD in 1999, as renegade MP (the “lackey” of SPDC). U Soe Min received 26,725 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U David Hla Myint**
 Constituency: **Ngapudaw (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 72,615; Votes Cast – 46,740;
 Valid Votes – 41,265; Number of Candidates – 3)
 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 No.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. (Election Commission Commission Announcement No. 958 of 16-8-91 declares that U David Hla Myint is disqualified, and may not stand for election against for 10 years, because he was convicted of committing an offence relating to moral turpitude ... under Section 6 of the State Flag Law

and has thus infringed Section 11 (j) and 80(B) of the Election Law.
(WPD_17/8/91)U David Hla Myint received 27,111 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Sit Tin**

Constituency: **Ngapudaw (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 76,475; Votes Cast – 54,218;

Valid Votes – 47,860; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Chaungwapyin Village in Ngapudaw Township. Dr. Sit Tin received 32,239 valid votes or 67 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Aung Kyaing**

Constituency: **Nyaungdon (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 52,348; Votes Cast – 38,168;

Valid Votes – 32,962; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 Danubyu from 1957-1963, as a headmaster from 1963-1983, and was a Township Education Officer at Kyaukkyi, Nyaungdon Township from 1983-1989. U Aung Kyaing received 17,078 valid votes or 52 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Tha Soe**

Constituency: **Nyaungdon (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 50,671; Votes Cast – 35,371;

Valid Votes – 28,867; Number of Candidates – 5)

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. U Tha Soe received 15,675 valid votes or 54 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **Dr. Tin Min Htut**

Constituency: **Pantanaw (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 60,099; Votes Cast – 43,648;

Valid Votes – 37,113; Number of Candidates – 5)

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 was arrested on 19 February 1997 and charged with illegally holding 2 Singaporean 20 cent coins. Prior to his arrest the Pantanaw Township LORC had summoned officials from all departments in the town and 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. He was already released from jail. Dr. Tin Min Htut received 21,160 valid votes or 57 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Mhan Nyunt Thein**

Constituency: **Pantanaw (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 61,192; Votes Cast – 42,204;

Valid Votes – 36,113; Number of Candidates – 5)

Date of Birth: 15 March 1949

Place of Birth: Pantanaw

Parents: U Aung Chin Pe and Daw Thaug 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. U Mhan Nyunt Thein received 21,353 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ **Name: U Thaung Tin**
 Constituency: **Pyapon (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 48,498; Votes Cast – 34,402;
 Valid Votes – 31,528; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 1 March 1944
 Place of Birth: Alanfloat 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. (Election Commission Announcement No. 945 of 26-6-91 authorizes U Thaung Tin to resign because "the Irrawaddy Divisional Organizing Committee of the NLD which he represented were found to have unilaterally dissolved the Pyapon Township Organizing Committee in disregard of the rules, regulations and policies laid down" and "he had no confidence in the NLD's CEC and Divisional Organizing Committee which failed to exercise democratic practices". (WPD_27/6/91) U Thaung Tin received 19,873 valid votes or 63 % in the 1990 elections.
- ❖ **Name: U Min Swe**
 Constituency: **Pyapon (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 52,684; Votes Cast – 34,758;
 Valid Votes – 31,864; Number of Candidates – 5)
 Date of Birth: 16 March 1944
 Place of Birth: Kyonegadon Village, Pyapon
 Parents' Name: U Poe Kyar and Daw Tin Oo
 U Min Swe was imprisoned and released from detention on 9 October 2001. 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 kyats and sentenced to three years imprisonment. The two were unable to pay the combined 60,000 kyats 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 Pyapon 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. U Min Swe received 20,358 valid votes or 64 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Hla Myint**
 Constituency: **Thabaung (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 40,777; Votes Cast – 30,715;
 Valid Votes – 25,022; Number of Candidates – 4)
 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. U Hla Myint received 14,846 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Than Win**
 Constituency: **Thabaung (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 40,658; Votes Cast – 31,079;
 Valid Votes – 26,545; Number of Candidates – 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 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. U Than Win received 17,509 valid votes or 66 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tin Aung**
 Constituency: **Wakema (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 79,490; Votes Cast – 56,878;
 Valid Votes – 49,030; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 22 July 1944
 Place of Birth: Wakema
 Parents: U Maung Cho and Daw Ohn May
 U Tin Aung 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. U Tin Aung received 26,595 valid votes or 54 % in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **U Tin Chaw**
 Constituency: **West Bassein (1)**
 (Eligible Voters – 76,777; Votes Cast – 56,925;
 Valid Votes – 48,918; Number of Candidates – 5)
 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 Pyapon 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. U Tin Chaw received 28,829 valid votes or 59 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Min (Architect)**

Constituency: **West Bassein (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 77,222; Votes Cast – 54,357;

Valid Votes – 46,989; Number of Candidates – 6)

Date of Birth: 9 November 1933

Parents: U Ba Kyaw and Daw Aye Kyi

U Kyaw Min , a former member of the CEC of the NLD , 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 State Protection Act* , Article 10(a). U Kyaw Min was previously arrested in May 1991 for his involvement in the Three Ways to Attain Power (3 Strategies Paper) 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. He was a well-known lecturer at the Rangoon Institute of Technology (RIT) and by profession an architect. 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. He was infected with Hepatitis B virus while he was in Insein Prison under long imprisonment. He was released for treatment only after the disease was found to be out of control. On 1 July 1999 , U Kyaw Min died of Hepatitis B contracted during his incarceration in Insein Prison from May 1996 to May 1998. U Kyaw Min received 32,304 valid votes or 69 % in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Nyunt Win**

Constituency: **Yekyi (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 58,576; Votes Cast – 51,009;

Valid Votes – 45,209; Number of Candidates – 3)

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 been 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. U Nyunt Win received 28,327 valid votes or 63% in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Maung Maung**

Constituency: **Yekyi (2)**

(Eligible Voters – 61,340; Votes Cast – 46,133;

Valid Votes – 39,879; Number of Candidates – 4)

Date of Birth: 23 September 1922

Place of Birth: Ngathai Chaung

Parents' Name: U Shwe Paw and Daw Sein Tint

The SLORC arrested U Maung Maung for his participation in writing the Three Ways to Attain Power (3 Strategies Paper) 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 Ngathaichaung 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) U Maung Maung received 26,740 valid votes or 67% in the 1990 elections.

❖ Name: **U Kyaw Myint**

Constituency: **Zalun (1)**

(Eligible Voters – 55,571; Votes Cast – 42,309;

Valid Votes – 37,616; Number of Candidates – 3)

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. U Kyaw Myint received 23,519 valid votes or 63% in the 1990 elections.

- ❖ Name: **Col Kyi Win (Retired)**
 Constituency: **Zalun (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 54,361; Votes Cast – 43,673;
 Valid Votes – 38,905; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 1 July 1919
 Place of Birth: Myingyan
 Parents: U Maung and Daw Pu
 Col Kyi Win was passed away 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). Col Kyi Win received 27,558 valid votes or 71 % in the 1990 elections.

INDEPENDENT

- ❖ Name: **Dr. Sann Aung**
 Constituency: **Ingapu (2)**
 (Eligible Voters – 72,094; Votes Cast – 54,990;
 Valid Votes – 46,665; Number of Candidates – 4)
 Date of Birth: 5 July 1955
 Place of Birth: Taunggyi
 Parents: U Ba Htay and Daw Khin Toke
 Dr. Sann Aung was appointed the NCGUB Labour Minister in July 1997 and now Prime Minister's Office (East) Minister. 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 elections , NUP candidate U Thein Tun submitted a letter of protest stating that Dr. Sann Aung had cheated in the election. His election symbol was “ book “.An Election Commission Tribunal investigated the case and declared that Dr. Sann Aung had violated election laws. The Election Commission subsequently dismissed Dr. Sann Aung as an MP by Declaration No. 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. Sann Aung graduated from Dental College in Rangoon in 1979 and worked as a Dentist at Ngaputaw Township People's Hospital from 1982.(Election Commission Announcement No. 913 of 21-2-91 , announces the “ non-existence as Hluttaw representatives and cancellation of elected Hluttaw representatives “ of : Dr. Sann Aung along with U Than Sein – Pale 1 , U Maung Maung Aye - Mandalay NE 1 and Dr. Tint Swe - Pale 2 .” The court concerned has ruled with firm evidence that the above-mentioned persons made contacts with and collaborated with the armed insurgent organizations which formed parallel government to rise up against the State and with members of the said organizations and that they

formed organizations to rise up against the State “ (WPD_22/2/91) (Seven Hluttaw members , five of them from the NLD , have absconded to avoid legal action against them.They “had taken part in a series of clandestine meetings held during the months of September and October , 1990 where the formation of a parallel government in Mandalay and the formation of a temporary government in the jungles were discussed”.They are : Dr. Sann Aung , U Bo Hla Tint - Mogok-2 , U Thein Oo - Mandalay SW 2 , U Hla Pe – Pyawbwe 2 , U Win Ko - Ye-U-2 , U Mya Win – Ingapu 1 , and U Peter Limbin - Indep.; Pyin Oo Lwin 2. (WPD_ 5/12/90)Dr. Sann Aung received 24,581 valid votes or 53 % in the 1990 elections.

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)**

(Eligible Voters – 72,831; Votes Cast – 49,584;

Valid Votes – 41,528; Number of Candidates – 4)

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 as an artillery trainer. From 1960-1961 was the group leader of the Sino-Burma Border Boundary Committee and then served as the Regiment Commander of the Central Artillery Regiment until 1970. From 1971-1974 he was the Military Attaché at the Burmese Embassy in Peking. He also was the head of Consul Generals from 1976-1978, and the Director of the Military Attaché 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. Col Thet Wai received 17,893 valid votes or 43 % in the 1990 elections.

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ELECTED MPs, REMAINING BEHIND BARS

SR. No.	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	STATE / DIVISION	PARTY	PRISON TERM (YEAR)
1	Lt.Col. Kyaw San (Retd.)	Taze (1)	Sagaing	NLD	7
2	U Do Htaung	Kale (1)	Sagaing	NLD	7
3	Dr. Myint Naing	Kantbalu (2)	Sagaing	NLD	*25+5
4	U Toe Po	Yebyu	Tenasserim	NLD	7
5	U Ohn Maung	Nyaunglebin (1)	Pegu	NLD	7
6	Dr. Zaw Myint Maung	Amarapura (1)	Mandalay	NLD	*25+7+5
7	U Ohn Kyaing (Aung Wint)	Mandalay SE (2)	Mandalay	NLD	10+7
8	U Soe Myint	Minbu (1)	Magwe	NLD	7
9	U Kyaw Khin	Taunggyi (1)	Shan	NLD	10
10	U Khin Maung Swe	Sanchaung	Rangoon	NLD	7
11	U Sein Hla Oo (Maung Nwe Oo)	Insein (2)	Rangoon	NLD	7
12	Dr. Than Nyein	Kyauktan (1)	Rangoon	NLD	7
13	Dr. May Win Myint	Mayangone (2)	Rangoon	NLD	7
14	U Naing Naing	Pazundaung	Rangoon	NLD	(7x3) 21
15	Khun Myint Tun	Thaton (1)	Mon	NLD	7
16	U Yaw Hsi	Putao	Kachin	NLD	5
17	Dr. Min Soe Lin	Ye (1)	Mon	MNDF	7
18	Dr. Min Kyi Win	Mudon (2)	Mon	MNDF	7

*In 1993, they received a SLORC amnesty (Declaration No. 1/93) and their sentence was reduced 25 years to 10 years.

25 MPs LIVING IN EXILE

NO.	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	STATES/ DIVISIONS	PARTY
1.	Dr. Sein Win	Paukkaung	Pegu	PND
2.	Dr. Sann Aung	Ingapu (2)	Irrawaddy	Ind.

3.	Dr. Tint Swe	Pale (2)	Sagaing	NLD
4.	Dr. Zahle Tang	Falam (2)	Chin	CNLD
5.	Khun Marko Ban	Pekon	Shan	DOKNU
6.	Khun Teddy Buri	Loikaw (2)	Karenni	NLD
7.	Sai Win Pe	Mong Hsu	Shan	SNLD
8.	Naing Thaung Shein	Kawkayeik (2)	Karen	MNDF
9.	U Bo Hla Tint	Mogok (2)	Mandalay	NLD
10.	U Bo Thaung	Yinmabin (1)	Sagaing	NLD
11.	U Daniel Aung	Mong Ping	Shan	LNDP
12.	U Hla Oo	Kyauktaga	Pegu	NLD
13.	U Liam Ok	Haka	Chin	Ind.
14.	U Maung Maung Aye	Mandalay NE (1)	Mandalay	NLD
15.	U Maung Maung Latt	Bilin (1)	Mon	NLD
16.	U Tha Noe	Rathedaung	Arakan	ALD
17.	U Than Sein	Pale (1)	Sagaing	NLD
18.	U Tang Lian Pau	Tonzang	Chin	ZNC
19.	U Thein Oo	Mandalay SW (2)	Mandalay	NLD
20.	U Tin Htut	Einme (1)	Irrawaddy	NLD
21.	U Peter Lin Pin	Maymyo (2)	Mandalay	Ind.
22.	U Tun Oo	Kyaukkyi	Pegu	NLD
23.	U Tun Yi	Sandoway	Arakan	NLD
24.	U Mya Win	Ingapu (1)	Irrawaddy	NLD
25.	U Khin Kyaw Han	Yenangyaung (2)	Magwe	NLD

MPs WHO DIED IN PRISON

Three Members of Parliament (MPs) died in prison between 1990 and 1998 due to torture, ill-treated and held in conditions that amounted to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. They suffered from lack of medical care and an inadequate diet.

NO.	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	DIED ON
1	U Tin Maung Win	Kayan (2), Rangoon Division	18-1-90
2	U Hla Than	CocoIsland, Rangoon Division	2-8-96
3	U Saw Win (a) U Kyaw Zaw Lin	Htilin, Magwe Division	7-8-98

Some died soon after they were released.

NO.	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	DIED ON
1	U Tin Ko Ko	Htantabin	30-5-99

		Rangoon Division	
2	U Kyaw Min (Architect)	West Bassein Irrawaddy Division	1-7-99

New Elections Commission Formed

Multi-Party Democracy General Elections Commission Law No. 1/88 was promulgated by State LORC Chairman Gen. Saw Maung, as follows : -

For the purpose of holding the multiparty democracy general elections successfully in the Union of Burma, the State Law and Order Restoration Council has enacted the following Law.

Chapter I - Title

1. This Law shall be called the Multiparty Democracy General Elections Commission Law.

Chapter II - Formation

2. The Multiparty Democracy General Elections Commission referred to in paragraph 2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Declaration No. 1/88 dated 18 September 1988 shall continue to function.

3. The State Law and Order Restoration Council may increase the membership and substitute new members in vacant posts of the Multiparty Democracy General Elections Commission.

Chapter III - Rights and Responsibilities

4. The rights and responsibilities of the Multiparty Democracy General Elections Commission are as follows:-

- (a) to prepare the successful holding of free and fair multiparty democracy general elections;
- (b) to submit necessary laws for enactment by the State Law and Order Restoration Council;
- (c) to make necessary by-laws, procedures, orders and instructions;
- (d) to form Sub-Commissions of the Multiparty Democracy General Elections Commission;
- (e) to appoint staff and set up administrative offices for the Multiparty Democracy General Elections Commission and its Sub-Commissions;
- (f) to make necessary arrangements for holding free and fair multiparty general elections; to perform necessary functions; to seek and obtain necessary assistance.

Chapter IV - Miscellaneous

5. The expenses of the Multiparty Democracy General Elections Commission and its Sub-Commissions are the expenditure for holding the general elections shall be borne by the State.

6. The Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils Elections Commission Law (1976 Pyithu Hluttaw Law No. 5) is hereby repealed.

Sd. General Saw Maung,
Chairman
State Law and Order Restoration Council

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Political Parties Registration Law

State Law and Order Restoration Council Law No. 4/88 of 27 September 1988

The State Law and Order Restoration Council for the successful holding of multi-party general elections , hereby enacts the following law:

Chapter 1 Title and Definitions

1. This Law shall be called the Political Parties Registration Law.
2. The following expressions in this Law shall have the following meanings :
 - (a) political party means an organization that accepts and practices the genuine multi-party democracy;
 - (b) election means the multi-party general elections;
 - (c) Commission means the Multi-Party Democracy General Elections Commission.

Chapter II Registration of Political Parties

3. Any political party desirous of contesting the elections shall apply in the prescribed manner for registration to the Commission. The following organizations, however, shall not have the right to apply for registration :--
 - (a) an organization declared to be an unlawful organization under any existing law;
 - (b) an organization in revolt with arms against the State;
 - (c) an organization that uses or accepts directly or indirectly money , buildings , vehicles and other assets owned by the State;
 - (d) an organization that uses or accepts directly or indirectly money , assets or other aids from a religious organization or government of a foreign country;
 - (e) an organization that misuses religion for political purposes;
 - (f) an organization formed by personnel enjoying monthly salaries from the State Budget or personnel from the defence forces such as the Tatmadaw , the Peoples' Police Force , public service organizations , state owned economic boards and corporations.

4. Any political party may contest the election only after permission is granted to register under the law.

Chapter III The Rights of the Commission

5. The Commission on receiving an application for registration by a political party examine it in the prescribed manner and may--
 - (a) allow registration or

(b) refuse registration.

6. The Commission on finding before holding the elections , that a political party which has been allowed registration is an organization as provided in section 3 , sub-sections (a) , (b) , (c) , (d) , or (e) shall cancel the respective registration.

7. The Commission on finding before holding the election, that a political party which has been allowed registration is an organization as provided in section 3, sub-section (f) , shall inform the respective political party and the respective public service organization to ask the persons concerned to resign from the said political party.

8. The decision of the Commission under section 5 , 6 or 7 shall be final.

Chapter IV Miscellaneous

9. The Commission may for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this law , make rules , procedures , orders and directives.

Sd. General Saw Maung

Chairman

State Law and Order Restoration Council

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Organization Law

State Law and Order Restoration Council Law No. 6/88 of 30 September 1988

The State Law and Order Restoration Council hereby enacts the following Law--

Chapter I Title and Definitions

1. This Law shall be called the Law relating to Forming of Organizations.

2. The following expressions in this Law shall have the following meanings--

(a) an organization means an association , society , union , party , committee , federation , group of associations , front , club and similar organization that is formed with a group of people for an objective or a programme either with or without a particular name.

(b) a political organization means an organization that has a political movement based upon a certain political ideology.

Chapter II Applying for permission to form organizations

3. (a) Organizations shall apply for permission to form to the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs according to the prescribed procedure.

(b) Organizations that have already been formed shall apply within thirty days from the promulgation of this Law.

(c) Organizations that are not permitted shall not form or continue to exist and pursue activities.

4. The following organizations do not require to apply for permission to form:

- (a) Organizations that are registered and remain so registered under the Protection of National Unity Law, 1964;
- (b) Organizations that pursue religious activities only;
- (c) Organizations that pursue economic activities only;
- (d) Organizations registered under any existing law;
- (e) Organizations that have under the Political Parties Registration Law received permission for formation from the Multi-party Democracy General Elections Commission or that have applied or that have submitted that preparations are being made for application.

Chapter III Organizations not permitted to form

5. The following organizations shall not be formed , and if already formed shall not function and shall not continue to exist :

- (a) Organizations that are not permitted to register under The Political Parties Registration Law , 1988 or if permitted to register , the registration[s] of which have been cancelled by the Multi-party Democracy General Elections Commission;
- (b) Organizations that attempt , instigate , incite , abet or commit acts that may in any way disrupt law and order , peace and tranquility , or safe and secure communications;
- (c) Organizations that attempt , instigate , incite , abet or commit acts that may effect or disrupt the regularity of state machinery;
- (d) Organizations that are formed with service personnel from the Tatmadaw and the Peoples' Police Force of the defence forces and personnel of public service organizations , State owned economic boards , corporations and other organizations of the State machinery or with service personnel receiving monthly emoluments from the state budget and being either under the influence of or associated with a political party.

Chapter IV Punishments

6. Any person found guilty of committing an offence under Section 3 Sub section (c) or Section 5 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years.

7. Any person found guilty of being a member of , or aiding and abetting or using the paraphernalia of organizations that are not permitted to form or not permitted to continue in existence and provided in Section 3 Sub section (c) or that are not permitted to form as provided in Section 5 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years.

Chapter V General Provisions

8. The Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs may cancel the registration of those organizations that are found to be acting in ways or for an objective that are different from those at the time of registration.

9. The Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs may make necessary rules , orders , directives and procedures.

Sd. General Saw Maung

Chairman

State Law and Order Restoration Council

REGISTERED POLITICAL PARTIES

Beginning 1st October 1988 , Political Parties were registered at the Multi-Party Democracy General Elections Commission Office as follow : -

- (1) **Democracy Party**
- (2) **National League for Democracy**
- (3) **People's Democratic Party** - Member LDA
- (4) **People's Youth Federation (Burma)** - Member DAL , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (5) **All Burma United Youths Organization**
- (6) **Unity and Development Party**
- (7) **Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League** - Member LDA
- (8) **Democratic Front for National Reconstruction (Union of Burma)**
- (9) **Burma Democratic Party** - Member UBDE , Registration cancelled Nov. 3, 1989
- (10) **Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association**
- (11) **Burma United Democratic Party**
- (12) **National Peace and Democracy Party**
- (13) **Union Karen League** - Member UNLD
- (14) **United Peace Democratic Party** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 5, 1990
- (15) **Democracy Development Organization** - Member UBDE , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 11, 1989

- (16) **Arakan League for Democracy** - Member UNLD and APDF
- (17) **National Unity Party** [former Burma Socialist Programme Party-BSPP]
- (18) **Democratic Party for New Society** - Member UBDF and LDA
- (19) **People's Volunteer Organization (Burma)** - Member LDA
- (20) **Democratic Progress Allied Party**
- (21) **The Kachin State National Democratic Party**
- (22) **The League for Human Rights & Peace** - Member LSNRC , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 8, 1990
- (23) **All Burma National Youths League** , Dissolved and deregistered Sept. 26, 1989
- (24) **Mon National Democratic Front** - Member UNLD
- (25) **Patriotic Youth Organization**
- (26) **Youth Union for Burma's Progress** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 4, 1989
- (27) **All Burma Democratic People's Power Organization**
- (28) **National Progressive Youth of Burma**
- (29) **People's Democratic Party for Stability of Freedom & Development** - Member LSNRC , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (30) **Zomi National Congress** - Member UNLD
- (31) **Chin National League for Democracy** - Member UNLD
- (32) **People's Progressive and Freedom Democracy Front** - Member LDA , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 21, 1989
- (33) **Democratic Labour Party (Burma)** - Member ULDP , UBDF , and DAL
- (34) **Forward National Democracy Front** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 2, 1990
- (35) **Union of Burma (Main) AFPFL (Hq)** Election Commission Announcement No. 906 of 31 January 1991 cancelled the registration of the Union of Burma AFPFL Central Headquarters , originally registered 22 November 1988. The announcement stated : “ Daw Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein , General Secretary of AFPFL , who signed when the application was put up for registration of political parties and some CEC members made contacts with insurgents’ organizations that are waging armed struggle against the State and carried out activities with the aim of launching a revolt against the State. Concrete evidence in connection with this was obtained. It was found that the AFPFL Headquarters infringed the Sub-section (b) of Section 3 of the Political Parties Registration Law as it has become an

above-ground organization of the insurgents. The Commission hereby announces the cancellation of the Union of Burma AFPFL Central Headquarters ... with effect from today”.

- (36) **Democratic League for the National Races of the Shan State** - Member UNLD
- (37) **United National Congress** - Member UBDF and NDF
- (38) **Democratic Human Rights Party**
- (39) **Democracy and Human Rights Organization (D-H-O)** - Member UBDF ,
Dissolved Mar. 7, 1989
- (40) **The Peace and Economic Development Party of Union of Burma** - Member
UBDF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 29, 1989
- (41) **Real Democracy [System] Party** , Dissolved Feb. 2, 1989
- (42) **Patriotic Old Comrades League**
- (43) **Federal Development Organization (Burma)**
- (44) **People's Student Democratic Party** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec.
11, 1989
- (45) **Shan Nationalities League for Democracy** - Member UNLD
- (46) **Progressive Democratic Youth League (Burma)** , Registration cancelled at request
of Party Dec. 20, 1989
- (47) **Liberal Democracy Party** - Member UBDF , Dissolved and deregistered July 6, 1989
- (48) **Patriotic Democratic Youth Front (Burma)** - Member UBDF Election
Commission Announcement No. 911 of 11 February 1991 cancels the registration of the
Patriotic Democratic Youth Front (Burma). The announcement states that the Front was
bought up for K 500 and reorganized by a faction of the split Democratic Party for New
Society , and that its new CEC members “ have been engaged in anti-State activities as an
above-ground organization after making contacts with BCP and ABSDF No. (601) Battalion
which are waging armed insurrection against the State “. These activities “are of an above-
ground organization of the insurgents”.
- (49) **Association of Burma Patriotic Youth** - Registration cancelled for failure to nominate
any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (50) **Democratic Youth Organization (Mon State)** - Registration cancelled at request of
Party Jan. 10, 1990
- (51) **People's Solidarity and Action Party** - Member LDA , Registration cancelled at
request of Party Jan. 2, 1990
- (52) **Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party**

- (53) **Democratic Republican Front (Burma)** - Member UBDF and LDA , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 23, 1990
- (54) **Youth and Student Union Association** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 4, 1989
- (55) **Peasants' Unity Organization**
- (56) **Youth Unity Organization**
- (57) **Workers' Unity Organization**
- (58) **Rakhine Unity and Democracy Association** - Member APDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (59) **All Burma National Progressive Democracy Party** - Member UBDF , LSNRC , and DAL
- (60) **Society for International Friendship (Union of Burma)** - Member LDA , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate at least three candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (61) **Youths' Solidarity Front (Union of Burma)**
- (62) **National Party** - Member UBDF
- (63) **Kayah State All Nationalities League for Democracy (KNLD)** - Member UNLD
- (64) **Arakan People's United Organization** - Member UNLD and APDF Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 28, 1989
- (65) **Shan National Development Democratic Party (Union of Burma)** - Member NSF
- (66) **Democratic People's League (DPL)** - Member UBDF and DAL
- (67) **Party for Unity and Peace** - Member ULDP , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 11, 1989
- (68) **Organization of Peace and Welfare for Democracy (Union of Burma)** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (69) **Union Youth Party** - Member ULDP , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 2, 1990
- (70) **Students' Revolutionary Party for Democracy (SRDP)** , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate at least three candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (71) **Independent Democratic Union Party** - Member ULDP , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 11, 1989
- (72) **Union for the Improvement of Burma Women (Central Headquarters)**
- (73) **Northern Shan State Youth Unity and Development Organization** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 14, 1989

- (74) **The Kachin State National Congress for Democracy (KNCD)**
- (75) **Democratic Party for Youth Society** - Dissolved and deregistered July 21, 1989
- (76) **Peoples Power Party (PPP)**
- (77) **Union Stability Party (USP)** - Member UBDF
- (78) **The Arakan National Unity Organization (ANUO)**
- (79) **Faithful Democratic Federation** - Member UBDF , Dissolved and deregistered Sept. 4, 1989
- (80) **Shan State Democratic Party** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 14, 1989
- (81) **National Promotion Forum** - Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (82) **Liberal People's Party** - Member ULDP and UBDF Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 2, 1990
- (83) **League for New State Democracy** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 2, 1990
- (84) **Karen State Nationals Organization** - Member UNLD
- (85) **Union Paoh National Organization** - Member UNLD
- (86) **National Peace Party (NPP)**
- (87) **Patriotic League for Peace** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 4, 1989
- (88) **National Democratic Party for Human Rights** - Member UBDF and NDF
- (89) **Free People League of Burma** - Member NDF
- (90) **Highlander's Democratic Party** - Member UNLD , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (91) **Arakanese Peace & Human Rights Party** - Member UNLD , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 5, 1990
- (92) **Union of Kachin Youth Led by Kachin University Students (UKY)**
- (93) **Federal Republic Development Party** - Registration cancelled for failure to nominate at least three candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (94) **People's Peace Organization of Union of Burma** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (95) **Party for National Development** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990

- (96) **Arakan Nationalities Democracy Party**
- (97) **Organization of Students and Youth for National Politics** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 11, 1989
- (98) **Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (Original) (Hq); AFPFL (Original) (Hq)**
- (99) **Burma Reporters' Association** - Registration cancelled at request of party, Feb. 7, 1990
- (100) **New Burma Party** - Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (101) **The Union of All Burma United Nationalities** - Member NSF
- (102) **United Democratic Youth League** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 20, 1989
- (103) **National Peace and Comfort Party** - Member DAL , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate at least three candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (104) **New Democracy Party** - Dissolved Mar. 10, 1989
- (105) **New Ideology Improvement Party for Social System** - Dissolved and deregistered June 29, 1989
- (106) **People's Progressive Party** (Rangoon)- Member LDA , Registration cancelled on 19 September 1989 as “ above ground organization of the Burma Communist Party “ in contravention of Section 3 (b) of the Political Party Registration Law.
- (107) **Union of Burma Democratic League** - Dissolved and deregistered July 26, 1989
- (108) **Rule of People's Democracy League** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (109) **Ever Green Young Men Association** (Monywa)- Member NSF , Registration cancelled on 19 September 1989 as “ above ground organization of the Burma Communist Party “ in contravention of Section 3 (b) of the Political Party Registration Law.
- (110) **Union Democratic Congress** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 2, 1990
- (111) **League for Mother Democracy** - Member ULDP and LSNRC , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 11, 1989
- (112) **League of Peasants' Unions (Union of Burma)**
- (113) **Democracy Reformation League** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 29, 1989
- (114) **United Trade Union Congress (Union of Burma)**

- (115) **League for the Vitality of People's Democracy** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 11, 1989
- (116) **National Solidarity League, Union of Burma** - Dissolved May 24, 1989
- (117) **Students and Youths League for Mayyu Development (Arakan)**
- (118) **Rakhine Races United Democratic Party (RRUDP)** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (119) **Justice Party** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 23, 1990
- (120) **National Fitness and Peace Party** - Member UBDF and LSNRC , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 20, 1989
- (121) **National Republican Federation (NRF)** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (122) **Union of Burma Unity Democracy League (RUDL)**
- (123) **Genuine National Democratic Youth Organization** - Dissolved and deregistered Sept. 26, 1989
- (124) **Republican Party** - Member LSNRC , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 29, 1989
- (125) **United Democratic Front (UDF)** - Member UBDF , Dissolved Apr. 3, 1989
- (126) **All-Burma Peasant Organization (before Dec. 26, Peasant Party (Burma) ,** Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 12, 1989
- (127) **Trade Union Congress (Burma) (TUCB) (before Dec. 26, Labour Party (Burma) ,** Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 12, 1989
- (128) **League for Peace of All Shan Youth & Students** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 16, 1990
- (129) **The New Life Party** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 7, 1989
- (130) **National Politics Front (NPF)** (Mandalay)- Member NSF and LDA , Registration cancelled on 19 September 1989 as “ above ground organization of the Burma Communist Party “ in contravention of Section 3 (b) of the Political Party Registration Law.
- (131) **Union Progress and Justice Action Party (UPJAP)** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (132) **Farmer, Gadu, Ganan and Shan National Unity Democratic Headquarters (Banmauk Myo)** - Member UBDF
- (133) **Ta-ang (Palaung) National League for Democracy** - Member UNLD

- (134) **Shan State Kokang Democratic Party**
- (135) **Guidance Democracy Party (GDP)** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 21, 1989
- (136) **United Force Party** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 10, 1990
- (137) **Kokang Democracy and Unity Party**
- (138) **Democratic Action Party of Burma (DAB)** - Member NSF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 5, 1990
- (139) **Youth Organization of Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (Original) (Burma) (HQ)** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 12, 1989
- (140) **All Burma Youth League (Hqrs) (ABYL)** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 18, 1990
- (141) **League for Democracy and Peace (LDP)** Elections Commission Announcement No. 908 of 4 february 1991 cancelled the registration of the League for Democracy and Peace (LDP).The statement noted , inter alia , that the LDP “split in two – one led by Thakin Thein Pe and the other by U Tin Maung Aye and U Maung Maung Tar “, and that many CEC members had been cancelled for refusal to resign from U Nu’s “parallel government “.Therefore , “as the splinter groups could not be reunited ... during the six-month period allowed”, the LDP “has been cancelled from the list of registered political parties”.
- (142) **Union National League (Burma)** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (143) **National Democratic Peace and Solidarity Party (NDPSP)** - Member NSF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 29, 1989
- (144) **Peasants and Workers Development Democracy League (PWDDL)** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (145) **People's Justice Party (Burma)** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 26, 1989
- (146) **Peasants & Workers League for Democratic New-Construction (Union of Burma)** - Dissolved Mar. 31, 1989
- (147) **League of New Generations (Union of Burma)** - Member LDA , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (148) **Burma's League for Liberal Evolution** - Dissolved Apr. 24, 1989
- (149) **League for Arakan Students and Youths** - Dissolved and deregistered Aug. 9, 1989
- (150) **People's Front for Democracy Construction** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 21, 1989

- (151) **Peasants' Development Party (PDP)**
- (152) **Shan State Kachin Democratic Party** - Member UNLD
- (153) **Kachin National Congress (KNC)** - Member UNLD
- (154) **Patriotic Democracy Party (PDP)** - Member DAL , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 26, 1989
- (155) **Progressive New Burma Party (PNBP)** - Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (156) **Union's Genuine Democracy Party (Burma)** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 10, 1989
- (157) **Coalition League for Democratic Party Unity** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 26, 1989
- (158) **Union DANU League for Democracy**
- (159) **Pa-O National Development Organization** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 16, 1990
- (160) **League for Democracy Alliance** - Member UBDF , Dissolved Mar. 23, 1989
- (161) **National Ethnic Reformation Party (Headquarters)** - Member UBDF and NDF
- (162) **People's Pioneer Party (PPP)** - Member UBDF and LSNRC
- (163) **Kamans National League for Democracy** - Member UNLD
- (164) **Kuki Chin National Unity Party (KCNUP)** - Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (165) **Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity (DOKNU)**
- (166) **Mara People's Party (MPP)**
- (167) **Union Nationals Democracy Party (UNDP)**
- (168) **Democratic People and Retired Personnel Organization (DPRPO)** - Member ULDP, Dissolved May 20, 1989; deregistered June 5, 1989
- (169) **Burma People's Welfare Party (Sinbyugyun)** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 2, 1990
- (170) **Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization (MKNSO)** - Member UNLD
- (171) **People's Potential Democratic Youth League** - Member UBDF , Dissolved and deregistered Aug. 24, 1989
- (172) **Real, Peace [Open], Just-Democratic Party (Union of Burma)** - Member NSF

- (173) **Democracy New Building Social Milieu Party (Bassein-Irrawaddy Division)** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 16, 1990
- (174) **New Strength Democratic Allied Party** - Dissolved and deregistered July 4, 1989
- (175) **Southern Chin Democracy Party (SCDP)** , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (176) **Youth and Students Democracy Forces** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 11, 1989
- (177) **Amyothar Party (AP)**
- (178) **Patriotic People's Parliamentary Party** , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (179) **National League for Democracy Justice (NLDJ)**
- (180) **All Burma Liberated Women's Organization** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 12, 1989
- (181) **(Main) AFPFL Youth Hqs** - Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (182) **Asho-Chin National Development League (ANDL)** - Registration cancelled for failure to nominate at least three candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (183) **The Might of New Generation Youth Front (Burma)**
- (184) **Non-Aligned People's Democracy Party** - Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (185) **Wa National Development Party**
- (186) **Mikhin Bama Pyi Aphwe** - Member UBDF , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (187) **Lisu National Solidarity (LNS)**
- (188) **National Economic League for Trade** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 12, 1989
- (189) **Karen National Congress for Democracy (KNCD)**
- (190) **National Progressive Socialist League (NPSL)** , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate at least three candidates, Feb. 23, 1990
- (191) **Matured Democratic Party (MDP)** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 5, 1989
- (192) **Inn-Tha National Organization**
- (193) **The Rakhine National Humanitarian Development Organization**

(194) **Indigenous Race Collaboration Party**

(195) **People's Party** - Member ULDP , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 11, 1989

(196) **Union Party (UP)** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 14, 1989

(197) **Federal Democratic Party (FDP)** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 2, 1990

(198) **Union People's Future and Democracy Party**

(199) **United League of Democratic Parties**

Alliance of following 8 parties: Democratic Labour Party (Burma) , Party for Unity and Peace , Union Youth Party , Independent Democratic Union Party , Liberal People's Party , League for Mother Democracy , Democratic People and Retired Personnel Organization , and People's Party [also a Member of Union of Burma Democratic Front; also a Member of Leading Strength of National Realism Central; also a Member of Democratic Allies' League (DAL)]

(200) **Anti-Communist, Anti-Socialist, Anti-Totalitarian Free Democracy League**

(201) **Conservative Party Burma**

(202) **National Politics Women Force (NPWF)** - Member NSF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 20, 1989

(203) **National Economic Development Force (NEDF)** - Member NSF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 20, 1989

(204) **National Politics Peasant Force (NPPF)** - Member NSF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 20, 1989

(205) **National Politics Labour Force (NPLF)** - Member NSF , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 20, 1989

(206) **National Politics Front (Youth)** - Member NSF ... Election Commission Announcement No. 909 of 6 February 1991 cancelled the registration of the National Politics Front (Youth).The statement said , “ There is firm evidence that the National Politics Front (Youth)has been carrying out activities as an organization above-ground , maintaining contacts with BCP UGs and accepting their guidance.

(207) **Lahu National Development Party (LNDP)**

(208) **National Democracy Establishment Party (Central) (NDEP)** - Member LSNRC , Registration cancelled at request of party, Feb. 19, 1990

(209) **Patriotic Indigenous Physicians League** - Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 20, 1989

(210) **Esprit de Corps Restoration Party** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 11, 1989

(211) **Peoples' Reporters Association (Burma) (PRA)** , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990

(212) **Party for National Democracy**

(213) **National Solidarity Front**

Alliance of following 12 Parties: National Politics Front (NPF); The Union of All Burma United Nationalities; National Democratic Peace and Solidarity Party; Democratic Action Party of Burma (DAP); Ever Green Young Men's Association; Shan National Development Democratic Party (Union of Burma); Real, Peace, Just Democratic Party (Union of Burma); National Politics Labour Force; National Economic Development Force (NEDF); National Politics Peasant Force (NPPF); National Politics Front (Youth); National Politics Women Force (NPWF) [also a Member of League of Democratic Allies]

(214) **United Nationalities League for Democracy**

Alliance of following 18 parties: Arakan League for Democracy; Mon National Democratic Front; Zomi National Congress; Chin National League for Democracy; Democratic League for the National Races of the Shan State; Shan Nationalities League for Democracy; Kayah State All Nationalities League for Democracy; Karen State National Organization; Union PAOH National Organization; Highlander's Democratic Party; Arakanese Peace and Human Rights Party; Ta-ang (Palaung) National League for Democracy; Kachin National Congress (KNC); Shan State Kachin Democratic Party; Kamans National League for Democracy; Union Karen League; Arakan People's United Organization; Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization (MKNSO) [also a Member of Arakan People's Democratic Front]

(215) **Union of Burma Democratic Front** ... SLORC Order No. 1/92 of 8 January 1992 , on the recommendation of the Election Commission , abolished effective 8 January 1992, this political party “whose representatives has not been elected and which have not even been able to present the organizational standings of this party”.

Alliance of following 40 parties: Union Progress and Justice Action Party , Democratic Party for New Society; Burma Democratic Party; Democracy Development Organization; Democratic Labour Party (Burma); United National Congress; Democracy and Human Rights Organization (DHO); Peace and Economic Development Party of the Union of Burma; Liberal Democratic Party; All Burma National Progressive Democracy Party; National Party; Democratic People's League; Organization of Peace and Welfare for Democracy (Union of Burma); Union Stability Party; Faithful Democratic Federation; Liberal People's Party; League for New State Democracy; Party for National Development; National Democratic Party for Human Rights; People's Peace Organization of Union of Burma; [United] Democratic Youth League; Rule of People's Democracy League; Democracy Reformation League (DRL); Rakhine Races United Democracy Party (RRUDP); Justice Party; National Fitness and Peace Party; National Republican Federation (NRF); United Democratic Front; Farmer, Gadu, Ganau, Shan National Unity Democratic Headquarters; Union National League (Burma); Peasants and Workers Development Democracy League (PWDDL); People's Front for Democracy Construction; League for

Democracy Alliance; National Ethnic Reformation Party (Headquarters); People's Pioneer Party; People's Potential Democratic Youth League; Mikhin Bama Pyi Aphwe; Democratic Republic Front (Burma); Patriotic Democratic Youth Front (Burma); All Burma Youth League (Headquarters) (ABYL) [also a Member of League of Democratic Allies; also a Member of United League of Democratic Parties; also a Member of Leading Strength of National Realism Centre; also a Member of Democratic Allies' League (DAL); also a Member of National Democratic Foundation]

(216) **League of Democratic Allies** SLORC Order No. 1/92 of 8 January 1992 , on the recommendation of the Election Commission , abolishes effective 8 January 1992 , this political party “ whose representatives has not been elected and which has not even been able to present the organizational standings of this party “.

Alliance of following 11 parties: People's Democratic Party; Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League; Democratic Front for New Society; People's Volunteer Organization (Burma); People's Progressive and Freedom Democracy Front; People's Solidarity and Action Party; Democratic Republican Front (Burma); Society for International Friendship (Union of Burma); People's Progressive Party; National Politics Front (NPF); League for New Generation (Union of Burma) [also a Member of National Solidarity Front (NSF); also a Member of Union of Burma Democratic Front]

(217) **Arakan People's Democratic Front**

Alliance of following 4 parties: Arakan People's United Organization; Rakhine Unity and Democracy Association; Arakan League for Democracy; Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization (MKNSO) [also a Member of United Nationalities League for Democracy]

(218) **Organization of Democratic Youth for National Politics** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 8, 1989

(219) **People's Peasants Union (Union of Burma)**

(220) **Patriotic Youth Party** , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990

(221) **The Party of the Nationalities** , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990

(222) **Patriotic Force Party** - Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990

(223) **Chin National Unity Party** , Dissolved and deregistered July 28, 1989

(224) **Union for Revival and Development of Democracy (URDD)** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 26, 1990

(225) **National Unity and New Youth Party** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 28, 1989

(226) **Unification and Reinforcement Front** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Jan. 2, 1990

(227) **People's Revolution Party** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 14, 1989

(228) **Union of Burma (Main) Peasant Organization (Headquarters)** , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990

(229) **Union of Burma (Main) Labour Organization (Headquarters) (also called Union of Burma Workers Central Headquarters)** , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990

(230) **Chin National Young Men's Organization** , Registration cancelled for failure to nominate any candidates, Feb. 23, 1990

(231) **Congress (D) Party (Burma) (also called Nagani Party (Burma))** , Registration cancelled at request of Party Dec. 12, 1989

(232) **Leading Strength of National Realism Central**

Alliance of following 8 parties: People's Democratic Party for Stability of Freedom and Development; Republican Party; All Burma National Progressive Democracy Party; National Democracy Establishment Party (Central) (NDEP); People's Pioneer Party (PPP); League for Human Rights and Peace (LDP); League for Mother Democracy; National Fitness and Peace Party [also a Member of Union of Burma Democratic Front; also a Member of United League of Democratic Parties]

(233) **Democratic Allies' League (DAL)**

Alliance of the following 6 parties: Democratic People's League (DPL); Patriotic Democracy Party; People's Youth Federation (Burma); Democratic Labour Party (Burma); National Peace and Comfort Party; All Burma National Progressive Democracy Party [also a Member of Union of Burma Democratic Front; also a Member of United League of Democratic Parties; also a Member of Leading Strength of National Realism Central]

(234) **Union Democracy Unity Organization** , Dissolved and deregistered July 20, 1989

(235) **National Democratic Foundation**

Alliance of following 4 parties: United National Congress , National Democratic Party for Human Rights , Free People League of Burma , National Ethnic Reformation Party [also a Member of Union of Burma Democratic Front]

Many Political Parties were illegally banned by the junta in 1992 and some party members and MPs were imprisoned en masse and some were tortured to death and many fled to neighboring countries such as India , Thailand and Bangladesh to get rid of the atrocities committed by the military junta. The total of 235 registered political parties , 225 parties were deregistered and there remained only ten political parties.

(1) National League for Democracy (NLD)

(2) Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD)

(3) National Unity Party (NUP)

- (4) Union Karen League (UKL)
- (5) Union Paoh National Organization (UPNO)
- (6) Shan State Kokang Democratic Party (SSKDP)
- (7) Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization (MKNSO)
- (8) Kokang Democracy and Unity Party (KDUP)
- (9) Lahu National Development Party (LNDP)
- (10) Wa National Development Party (WNDP)



OTHER RELATED TOPICS

SLORC Policy Declaration

The SLORC in anticipation of the NLD's Gandhi Hall meeting, issued Declaration No. 1/90 on 27 July 1990, which stated that the SLORC 'is not an organization that observes any constitution, it is an organization that is governing the nation by martial law'.

State Law and Order Restoration Council Declaration No. 1/90 of 27 July 1990

1. Myanmar Naing-Ngan became an independent and sovereign nation on 4th January, 1948.
2. The situation in the whole of the country deteriorated because of the disturbances during 1988. The Tatmadaw took over State Power in order to correct the deteriorating situation in time and in the interests of the people. The Tatmadaw abolished all the Organs of State Power including the Pyithu Hluttaw, formed the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], declared that it would carry out the four main tasks and undertook the responsibility of all the affairs of the State.
3. The [SLORC] issued laws, notifications, declarations and orders which have the force of law, 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 [SLORC] has repealed the restrictive laws and has 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 [SLORC] is carrying out measures which should be undertaken in order to ensure safe and smooth transportation and communications and to improve the same.
6. The [SLORC] (Tatmadaw) is not an organization that observes any constitution; it is an organization that is governing the nation by Martial Law. It is common knowledge that the [SLORC] is governing the nation as a military government and that it is a government that has been accepted as such by the United Nations and the respective nations of the world.
7. As regards international relations, the [SLORC] 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 with the respective nations the Government has not closed down any embassy in Myanmar Naing-Ngan but has allowed them to continue to operate; neither has it withdrawn Myanmar embassies from foreign countries, but has continued to keep them open and maintains normal relations with the respective nations. Furthermore, the Government has even opened an embassy in a country in which there was no Myanmar embassy previously.
8. Myanmar Naing-Ngan being 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 severance of relations between Myanmar Naing-Ngan and other nations, the Government magnanimously has time and again told some diplomats who have violated their diplomatic code of conduct not to interfere in its internal affairs without mentioning their names and the nations to which they belong. Furthermore, it has informed the matters to the embassies concerned through diplomatic channels. As it has been able to avoid matters that may cause disruption of relations between nations and governments by doing so, there has not arisen any problem. Misunderstandings due to the activities of some diplomats have been cleared with magnanimity, through diplomatic channels.
10. The [SLORC] (Tatmadaw) has been persistently carrying out the three main tasks--that of preventing disintegration of the Union, preventing disintegration of national solidarity and that of ensuring perpetuity of the sovereignty of the State from the time it has assumed the duties and responsibilities of the State. Everybody is aware that on the other hand it has launched major offensives and crushed all sorts of armed insurgents, sacrificing the lives, blood and sweat of many members of the Tatmadaw. Since the Tatmadaw is not a political organization, it did not hold negotiations with the insurgents by political means. However, it welcomes all those who have renounced the programme of armed struggle and returned to the legal fold and a body formed by it is carrying out resettlement work for them. Since the [SLORC] is not a political government, it has no reason at all to negotiate by political means with any armed insurgent organization.
11. In order to enable the Multi-Party Democracy General Election to be held, the [SLORC] enacted the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission 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 democracy general 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 [SLORC] will take measures for summoning the Hluttaw in accordance with this provision. The Information Committee has, from time to time explained that the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission, the parties which won seats in the election and the elected representatives should carry out measures which should be carried out in accordance with the law and rules.

13. Today, after the Multi-Party Democracy General Election has been held, matters relating to summoning the Hluttaw and transfer of power are being discussed in bulletins and pamphlets published; guidelines in respect thereof are being given and incitements and instigations are being undertaken by foreign broadcasting stations and illegal pamphlets and leaflets are being distributed.

14. The matter of summoning the Hluttaw has been explained earlier. The Chairman of the [SLORC] has explained matters relating to transfer of power in the addresses he has made from time to time in his meeting with the Command Commanders, Commanders of Light Infantry Divisions and Chairmen of the State/ Division Law and Order Restoration Councils. The Secretary-1 of the [SLORC] explicitly dealt with this matter at the 100th Press Conference held on 13th July, 1990.

15. There will be no necessity to clarify the fact that a political party cannot automatically get the three aspects of State Power--the legislative power, the executive power and the judicial power--just because a Pyithu Hluttaw has come into being and that they 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. However, it can clearly be seen from the legal aspect that that constitution came into force only on 4th January 1948 when Myanmar Naing-Ngan was declared an independent and sovereign State. There are two types of constitutions for a nation--one drawn up before the nation becomes independent and the other drawn up after the nation has become independent. The tradition followed by the respective nations which have attained independence is that they held constituent assemblies and drew up the constitutions only after they have acquired sovereign power. However, in Myanmar Naing-Ngan independence was declared only after the Constituent Assembly had drawn up the constitution. It is clear that 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 had been gained 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 in the Multi-Party Democracy General Election is to draw up a new constitution. It will be seen that when the Constitution of 1947 was drawn up, matters concerning the national races were discussed only with the Shan, Kachin and Chin nationals at the Panglong Conference and that they were not discussed with the Mon and Rakhine nationals. Today, in Myanmar Naing-Ngan there are many national races who have awakened politically and it is obvious that it is especially necessary to draw up a firm constitution after soliciting their wishes and views.

19. As the [SLORC] 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: Only the [SLORC] has the right to exercise it.

(b) Executive power: The [SLORC] has the right to exercise it. However, it has delegated this power to the Government, State/Division, Township Zone, Township and Ward/Village-tract Law and Order Restoration Councils at different levels and has caused administrative work to be carried out through collective leadership. This is a form of giving training to the service personnel so that they will be able to perform, by keeping themselves free from party politics their departmental work under the government that will come into being according to the constitution.

(c) Judicial power: The [SLORC] has the right to exercise it. However, the Government has formed courts at various levels to adjudicate on ordinary criminal and civil cases so that they 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 [SLORC] 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 it is done so, and that in the interim period before a government is formed in accordance with a new firm constitution drawn up according to the desires and aspirations of the people, the [SLORC] (Tatmadaw) will defend and safeguard--

(a) the three main causes--such as the non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and ensuring perpetuity of the sovereignty;

(b) of the four main tasks mentioned in the [SLORC] Declaration No 1/88 such as 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 Multi-Party Democracy General Election, the first three main tasks (with the exception of the task of holding the multi-party democracy general election) and

(c) the task of bringing about the development of the national races of Myanmar Naing-Ngan.

By order,

Sd. Khin Nyunt

Secretary-1

The State Law and Order Restoration Council

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When elected NLD representatives met at Gandhi Hall on 28 and 29 July 1990 , they issued the “ **Gandhi Hall Declaration** “ in which they called upon the SLORC to transfer power to the NLD in accordance with a revised version of the 1947 constitution , to convene the parliament (Hluttaw)before 30 September 1990 , to permit freedom of expression , and to release NLD members and leaders from prison and house arrest.

National League for Democracy

GANDHI HALL DECLARATION

8th Waxing Day of Wagaung BE 1352

29 July 1990

1. We , the National League for Democracy Pyithu Hluttaw members , after assembling here at the Mahattama 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 National League for Democracy enjoying the overwhelming support of the nation , won 392 seats out of 485 seats. Thus , not only has the National League for Democracy won over half of the Pyithu Hluttaw (People’s Assembly)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 National League for Democracy , which has won an overwhelming majority in the elections , basing on short-term and long-term interests of the State , has proposed to the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC)to hold frank and sincere discussions with good faith and with the object of national reconciliation. However , the State Law and Order Restoration Council has not given a reply to our proposal in any way.
4. The entire nation including Sanghas(monks) , 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 civilized 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 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 representatives 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 ethnic, 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 National League for Democracy 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 National League for Democracy to hold consultations with other parties on "the 1990 Provisional Constitution (Draft)".

It is our conscious 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 constitutions 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 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 National League for Democracy , 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 discussion with good faith and with the object of national reconciliation based on mutual respect between the National League for Democracy and the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

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 dialogue. 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 Election Law , the essence of the democratic system and international procedures , we , the National League for Democracy Pyithu Hluttaw members , unanimously call on the State Law and Order Restoration Council on this day to convene the Pyithu Hluttaw during September , 1990.

Pyithu Hluttaw Members
National League for Democracy
Mahattama Gandhi Hall
Bo Aung Gyaw Street
Rangoon

ELECTION TRIBUNALS

The SLORC has formed Election Tribunals to hear specific election complaints :

Tribunal No. (1)

Chairman - U Tin Ohn , Director (Retd.), Central Law Office
Members - U Khin Maung , Director (Retd.), Central Law Office
 And U Myint Tun , Deputy Director (Retd.)

[It was heard the complaint of **U Tin Ngwe against Nai Khin Maung** and four persons in Kyaikmaraw (2) constituency , Mon State and the complaint of **U Thein Tun against Dr. Sann Aung** and two persons , in Ingapu (2) constituency , Irrawady Division.]

Tribunal No. (2)

Chairman - U Than Tin , Consultant (Retd.), Central Court
Members - U Tun Shein , Deputy Director (Retd.), Central Court
 And U Soe Maung , Director (Retd.), Public Services Affairs Department

[It was heard the complaint of **U Raw Bon against U G Bawng Hlan** and one other in Chipwe constituency , Kachin State; the complaint of **U Mya Han against U Win Kyaing** in Bogale (1) constituency and the complaint of **U Tin Hsan against Dr. Sein Myint** in Bogale (2) constituency , Irrawady Division.]

Tribunal No. (3)

Chairman - U Ba Than , Supreme Court Judge (Retd.)
Members - U Sein Tun , Divisional Law Officer (Retd.)
 And U Ohn Than , Director (Retd.), Public Services Selection and Training Board Office

[It was heard the complaint of **Col Maung Maung (Retd.) against U Peter Limbin** and six others in Pyin-Oo-Lwin (2) constituency , Mandalay Division and the complaint of **Dr. Kyaw Naing Tun against U Win Shein** and three others in Myaung (1) constituency , Sagaing Division.]

Tribunal No. (4)

Chairman - U Hla Thaug , Law Officer (Retd.)
Members - U Khin Maung Oo , Law Officer (Retd.)
 And U Chit Hsaung , Director (Retd.), Supreme Court

[It was heard the complaint of **U Saw Philip @ U Philip Sam against U Hkun Tun Lu @ U Tun Lu** in Hopang constituency , Shan State and the complaint of **U Maung Tha Zan against U Shwe Ya** and six persons in Akyab (1) constituency , Arakan State.]

Tribunal No. (5)

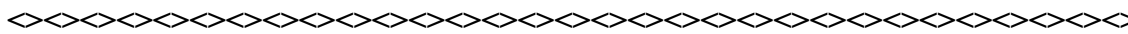
Chairman - U Than Maung , Ministry of Defence (Retd.)
Members - U Aung Kyi , Legal Adviser (Retd.), Supreme Court
 And U Pe Thein , Judicial Officer (Retd.), Central Court

[It was heard the complaint of **U Num Uk against Dr. Hmu Thang** and three persons in Thantlang constituency , Chin State and the complaint of **U Maung Thwin against U Hla Thein** and three persons in Homalin (2) constituency , Sagaing Division.]

CASE No.	CONSTITUENCY	PALINTIFF	DEFENDANT	TRIBUNAL No.
1/90	Kyaikmaraw (2) , Mon State	U Tin Ngwe	Nai Khin Maung and 4 others	(1)
2/90	Chipwe , Kachin State	U Raw Bon	UG. Bawn Hlan and person	(2)
3/90	Myaung (1) , Saging Division	Dr. Kyaw Naing Tun	U Win Shein and 3 others	(3)
4/90	Pyin-Oo-Lwin (2) Mandalay Division	Col. Maung Maung (Retd.)	U Peter Lin Pin and 6 others	(3)
5/90	Hopang ,Shan State	U Saw Philip (a)U PhilipSam	U Hkun Tun Lu (a) U Tun Lu	(4)
6/90	Thantlang ,Chin State	U Nun Uk	Dr. Hmu Thang and 3 persons	(5)
7/90	Ingapu (2) ,Irrawaddy Division	U Thein Tun	Dr. Sann Aung and 2 persons	(1)
8/90	Sittway (1) ,Arakan State	U Maung Tha Zan	U Shwe Ya and 6 persons	(4)
9/90	Bogale (2) ,Irrawaddy Division	U Tin San	Dr. Sein Myint	(2)
10/90	Bogale (1), Irrawaddy Division	U Mya Han	U Win Kyaing	(2)
11/90	Homalin (2) , Sagaing Division	U Maung Thwin	U Hla Thein and 3 persons	(5)

The SLORC approved the decisions and overturned the election victories of three representatives.

Sr.	Name and Constituency	Division	Date Overturned	Legally Elected
1.	U Win Shein , Myaung (1)	Sagaing	4 May 1992	Vacant
2.	Dr. Sann Aung , Ingapu (2)	Irrawaddy	14 May 1992	U Thein Tun
3.	U Peter Linbin , Pyin-Oo-Lwin (2)	Mandalay	14 May 1992	Col Maung Maung (Retd.)



Election Law Amended

The State Law and Order Restoration Council enacted a retroactive law, and implementing arrangements, prohibiting Pyithu Hluttaw representatives or candidates involved in certain offences from running in future elections, either permanently or for a period of 5 or 10 years.

Law No. 10/91 of 10 July 1991 reads as follows :-

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 31st 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:--
 - (j) 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 decided 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:--

80-A. 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 shall have no right to stand for election as a Hluttaw candidate in elections to be held in future.

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 shall have no right to stand for election as a Hluttaw candidate in elections to be held within 10 years from the date of being so declared.

80-C. A person whose election as a Hluttaw representative has been decided by the Election Tribunal to be void and who has been notified by the Government, or any Hluttaw representative who, having failed to submit election expenses as prescribed has been decided by the Election Commission as disqualified 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 10 years from the date of being so declared.

80-D. A Hluttaw candidate who, having failed to get elected has been declared by the Commission as disqualified 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 5 years from the date of being so declared.

.....

Implementing the above is [SLORC] Order No. 4/91 of 10 July 1991 , the Order Determining Offences Relating to Law and Order and Offences relating to Moral Turpitude contained in the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law, specifying the following:

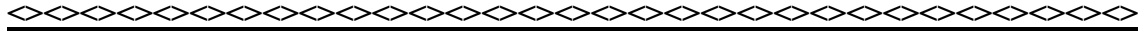
(a) Offences relating to law and order:

- (1) High Treason;
- (2) Sedition;
- (3) Misprision of High Treason;
- (4) Offences under the Emergency Provisions Act, 1950;
- (5) Offences under the Officials Secrets Act;
- (6) Offences relating to arms;
- (7) Offence of emigrating illegally to a foreign country;
- (8) Offence of immigrating illegally from a foreign country.

(b) Offences relating to moral turpitude:

- (1) Theft;
- (2) Robbery;
- (3) Dacoitery;
- (4) Cheating;
- (5) Misappropriation;
- (6) Adultery;
- (7) Rape;
- (8) Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour;
- (9) Assault of Criminal Force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty;
- (10) Offences relating to Pregnancy;
- (11) Offences under the Suppression of Prostitution Act;
- (12) Offences under the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Law, 1974;
- (13) Offences under the Gambling Law;
- (14) Offence of Bribery and Corruption;
- (15) Offences under the Public Property Protection Act;
- (16) Offences under the Public Property Protection Law;
- (17) Offences relating to Foreign Exchange;
- (18) Offences under the State Flag Law;
- (19) Offences under the Printers and Publishers Law;

(20) Offences under the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law.



THE SO-CALLED NATIONAL CONVENTION

Co-ordination Meeting Called

State Law and Order Restoration Council Order No. 9/92 of 28 May 1992 , Holding of the Co-ordination Meeting for the Convening of the National Convention, provides :

1. The State Law and Order Restoration Council has determined as follows to hold the Co-ordination Meeting for the Convening of the National Convention in accordance with the Declaration made, by issue of Declaration No 11/92 of 24th April, 1992 in respect to Convening of the National Convention to meet and coordinate, within two months, with the leaders of the elected Representatives of political parties existing lawfully and elected individual Representatives:

- (a) Date of Commencement of meeting: 23rd June, 1992
- (b) Time of meeting: 0800 hours
- (c) Place of meeting: Meeting Hall Compound of the President's Residence Ahlone Road.

2. In this Order

- (a) the expression "Co-ordination Meeting" means the Co-ordination Meeting for the Convening of the National Convention;
- (b) the expression "Steering Committee" means the Steering Committee to steer the holding of the Co-ordination Meeting for the Convening of the National Convention.

3. The main objective of the Co-ordination Meeting is for the Convening of the National Convention.

4. The Steering Committee formed and assigned responsibility under the State Law and Order Restoration Council Notification No 35/92 of 28th May, 1992 [see text below] is to carry out duties as may be necessary, with a view to the success of the Co-ordination Meeting in accordance with the stipulations mentioned in above paragraph.

5. The leaders of the elected Representatives of political parties existing lawfully are to attend the Co-ordination Meeting in the numbers stipulated as follows:-

Political Stipulated number

Parties of Representatives

- (a) National League for Democracy: (15) members
- (b) Shan Nationalities League for Democracy: (6) members

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (c) National Unity Party: | (3) members |
| (d) Union Paoh National Organization: | (1) member |
| (e) Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization: | (1) member |
| (f) Shan State Kokang Democratic Party: | (1) member |
| (g) Lahu National Development Party: | (1) member |

6. The political parties existing lawfully are to select the leaders of representatives in the numbers stipulated in paragraph 5 to represent their parties and attend the Co-ordination Meeting and send the nomination list to the Steering Committee not later than 12th June, 1992. On receipt of the nomination list, the Steering Committee shall invite the persons included in the nomination list to attend the Co-ordination Meeting.

7. The Steering Committee shall invite those elected individual Representatives standing lawfully on the day this order is issued, from among the elected individual Representatives who have been intimated in writing that the State Law and Order Restoration Council would meet and co-ordinate with them, to attend the Co-ordination Meeting.

8. The Steering Committee shall:

- (a) determine the programmes relating to the holding of the Co-ordination Meeting;
- (b) lay down the topics to be discussed mainly at the Co-ordination Meeting;
- (c) determine the procedures relating to the Co-ordination Meeting;
- (d) determine as may be necessary the daily allowance and travelling allowance for the elected Representatives attending the Co-ordination Meeting;
- (e) at the conclusion of the Co-ordination Meeting submit a report in respect of the convening of the National Convention to the State Law and Order Restoration Council within one month.

9. The staff of the Office of the Pyithu Hluttaw shall be responsible for carrying out administrative functions contributing to the successful holding of the Co-ordination Meeting.

10. The expenses incurred for holding the Co-ordination Meeting shall be borne out of the funds of the Office of the Pyithu Hluttaw.

By Order,

(Sd) Khin Nyunt
Major-General
Secretary-1
The State Law and Order Restoration Council.

Steering Committee Named

SLORC Notification No. 35/92 of 28 May 1992 , Formation of the Steering Committee for Holding Co-ordination Meeting for the Convening of the National Convention :

1. The State Law and Order Restoration Council has already declared by issue of Declaration No 11/92 of 24th April, 1992 that it will, in respect of the Convening of the National Convention, meet and co-ordinate, within two months with the leaders of the elected Representatives of political parties existing lawfully and elected individual Representatives.

2. In accordance with the above-mentioned Declaration, the State Law and Order Restoration Council has formed a committee to steer the holding of the Co-ordination Meeting for the Convening of the National Convention, with the following persons and has assigned responsibility thereto:-

Steering Committee

(a) Major-General Myo Nyunt,
Member, The State Law and Order Restoration Council:

Chairman

(b) Brigadier-General Myo Thant,
Minister, Ministry of Information:

Deputy Chairman

(c) U Aung Toe , Chief Justice: **Member**

(d) U Tha Tun , Attorney-General: **Member**

(e) Brigadier-General Than Oo , Judge Advocate-General: **Member**

(f) Brigadier-General Tin Aye, Inspector-General of Defence Services: **Member**

(g) Colonel Than Tun, Deputy Director of Defence Services Intelligence: **Member**

(h) Colonel Ye Htut, Director, Defence Services Museum and Historical Research Institute:
Member

(i) Lt-Colonel Than Tun, General Staff Officer (I), Directorate of Defence Services
Intelligence: **Member**

(j) U Aye Maung, Director-General, Office of the Multi-party Democracy General Election
Commission: **Member**

(k) U Aung Khin Tint, Legal Adviser, The State Law and Order Restoration Council:
Member

(l) U Thein Sein, Officer on Special Duty, The State Law and Order Restoration Council:
Member

(m) Colonel Aung Thein, Director, Directorate of Public Relations and Psychological
Warfare: **Secretary**

(n) U Myo Nyunt, Director-General, Office of the Pyithu Hluttaw: **Joint Secretary-1**

(o) U Aung Nyunt, Deputy Director-General, Office of the Pyithu Hluttaw:

Joint Secretary-1

3. The Steering Committee shall, at the end of the Co-ordination Meeting, submit a report mentioning the suggestions, proposals and recommendations in respect of the convening of the National Convention to the State Law and Order Restoration Council within one month.

By Order

(Sd.) Kyin Nyunt

Major-General

Secretary-1

The State Law and Order Restoration Council

The principal duty of the National Convention is to discuss, co-ordinate and present matters according to six objectives for the formulation of a firm State Constitution as

stipulated in the State Law and Order Restoration Council Order No 13/92.

The six objectives are:

- (1) Non-disintegration of the Union;
- (2) Non-disintegration of national solidarity;
- (3) Perpetuation of sovereignty;
- (4) For a genuine multiparty democracy system to flourish;
- (5) For the further burgeoning of the noblest and worthiest of worthy values such as justice, liberty and equality; and
- (6) For the Tatmadaw to be able to participate in the national political leadership role of the future State.

The eight different categories of delegates.

- (1) Political Parties
- (2) Representatives-elect
- (3) National races
- (4) Peasants
- (5) Workers
- (6) Intelligentsia and Technocrats
- (7) State Service Personnel
- (8) Other Invitees

Constitutional Convention Called

State Law and Order Restoration Council Declaration No. 11/92 of 24 April 1992.

Convening of the National Convention, reads :

1. It is hereby declared that the State Law and Order Restoration Council , depending on the general situation of the country, will presently carry out the following measures:
 - (a) Of the persons arrested and detained politically , those for whom there are no reasons to endanger the security of the State, will be released promptly;
 - (b) It accordance with the State Law and Order Restoration Council Declaration No 1/90 , dated the 27th July 1990 , the State Law and Order Restoration Council will , in respect of the convening of the National Convention , meet and co-ordinate , within two months, with the leaders of the Hluttaw Representatives of political parties existing lawfully and individual Hluttaw Representatives;
 - (c) The State Law and Order Restoration Council will convene the National Convention within six months in order to lay down the basic principles for the drafting of a firm and stable Constitution, after meeting and co-ordinating as mentioned in sub-clause (b) above;
2. The State Law and Order Restoration Council will declare further future programmes in accordance with the basic principles laid down at the National Convention.

By Order,
(Sd) Khin Nyunt,

Secretary (1),
The State Law and Order Restoration Council

New Year Amnesty

State Law and Order Restoration Council **Order No. 1/93 of 1st January 1993** provides that death sentences and sentences of over 10 years ordered by civil and military courts and tribunals between 18 September 1988 and 31st December 1992 are reduced as follows:

- (a) Death sentence to transportation for life;
- (b) Transportation for life to 10 years;
- (c) Sentences of more than 10 years to 10 years.

"The commutation and remission of sentences under this Order shall not affect the period which the prisoner concerned is ordinarily entitled ."

The National Convention Delegates of National League for Democracy

- (1) **Leader** – U Aung Shwe (Mayangon – 1)
- (2) **Deputy Leader** – U Lwin (Thongwa – 1)

Members

- (3) U Nyunt Wai (Taungoo – 2)
- (4) U Than Tun (Taungtha – 2)
- (5) U Lun Tin (Moulmein – 1)
- (6) U Hla Pe (Mawlamyinegyun – 1)
- (7) U Saw Oo Reh (Phruhso)
- (8) U Kyaw Tun (Paletwa – 1)
- (9) U Saw Aung (Monywa – 2)
- (10) U Hla Min (Kawthoung)
- (11) Dr. U Nyunt Sein (Chauk – 2)
- (12) U Tun Yi (Sandoway)
- (13) Duwa U Zaw Aung (Waingmaw)
- (14) Daw Nan Khin Htwe Myint (Pa-an – 3)
- (15) U Sai Yi Tip (Kengtung – 2)

The National Convention , which commenced on 9 January 1993 and has met sporadically ever since , resumed on 28 November 1995. Elected representatives of the people constitute only 15.24 % of the delegates. Other delegates are hand-picked by the SLORC.

On 22 November 1995 , Daw Aung San Suu Kyi issued a press statement that criticized the National Convention for being undemocratic in its composition and work procedure. Only 15 % of the 677 delegates were actually elected.

On 28 November 1995 , all 86 of the NLD delegates briefly attended the Convention and then walked out.

On 29 November 1995 , they were officially expelled from the Convention for being absent without permission.

Following was some of the features of the National Convention mentioned in the statement delivered by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi at her press conference on 22 November 1995.

- The elected representatives of the people constitute only 15.24 percent of the delegates and thus are permanently in the minority.
- Neither objective of the Convention nor its working procedures were drawn up in the consultation with delegates.
- Papers to be represented at the Convention are censored and have to be corrected in accordance with the wishes of the authorities.
- Decisions are laid down before an issue has been fully discussed.
- The Convention is making decisions not only on broad principles for the proposed constitution but also on its details.

Instead of transferring power , the SLORC convened a “ National Convention “ in 1993 to draft a new constitution. The SLORC chose all the representatives for the Convention , but no more than 15 % of them were people elected in 1990 General Elections.

The representatives to the National Convention are subject to severe restrictions on debate and discussion of the Convention’s business. In 1995 , the NLD representatives abandoned the National Convention to protest these restrictions. The National Convention has concluded very little business beyond a set of “ guiding principles “ for the new Constitution. These principles guarantee that 25 % of the seats in the new legislative assembly will be reserved for the military.

The National Convention is tightly controlled by the ruling military junta to ensure its acquiescence to a constitution drafted entirely by the military. The National Convention has met only intermittently since then , and it has not been convened at all since March 1996.



**Committee Representing PEOPLE’S PARLIAMENT,
for a true democratic UNION of BURMA (CRPP)**

**U Saw Mra Aung
People's Parliament Speaker**

Dr U Saw Mra Aung is a member of a Buddhist ethnic minority group from western Myanmar near the Bangladesh border and is the Chair of the political party Arakan League for Democracy. Dr U Saw Mra Aung was appointed by the NLD as Head of the symbolic Peoples Parliament in Myanmar in mid-September 1998 while he was already in detention. He was released from detention on 14 June 2001.

U Saw Mra Aung has been detained without charge by the Burmese junta (State Peace and Development Council), since September 1998. He is the chairman of the Arakan League for Democracy (ALD), which was founded after the 1988 nationwide democracy uprising. ALD won 11 seats in the general election on May 27, 1990 in which U Saw Mra Aung was also elected as a Member of Parliament from Mrauk-U Constituency (1), Arakan State. The military regime had no intention of transferring power to the elected representatives, and ALD was banned by the military controlled Election Commission on March 6, 1992. On June 9, 1998, the 4 elected ethnic leaders, including U Saw Mra Aung, appealed to the regime to convene parliament based on the 1990 poll results. On June 23 the National League for Democracy (NLD), which won a landslide victory in the election, also called for the regime to convene the parliament within 60 days. As the regime neglected their demand, the NLD and 4 other ethnic minorities parties founded the Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP) on September 16, 1998.

On September 1998, the military authorities detained hundreds of activists and MPs including U Saw Mra Aung. The junta said that the activists were invited to the government guesthouses for dialogue. In reality, they were put in a detention center (so-called guest house). Every 1 or 2 months, the junta allowed some MPs and Saw Mra Aung to return home for a one night stay.

He was made the chairperson of the People's Parliament on September 17, 1999, when the first statement of the CRPP was issued. Because he was under detention at the time, he wasn't aware of his appointment as chairperson until a few weeks later when was allowed to visit his family. He informed the CRPP that he accepted this position heartily and he would serve this office until his death.

U Saw Mya Aung studied medicine in Burma until 1942, when the Japanese occupied Burma, and later continued his studies in Bombay, India where he received his medical degree in 1947. 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. Dr. U Saw Mra 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 (monk) Contribution Hospital and the Nun's Hospital in Rangoon until he was arrested. Saw Mra Aung, the son of Saw Hla Aung and Than San, was born on April 23, 1908 in Mrauk-U, Arakan State.

Chairperson of CRPP

U Aung Shwe

Constituency: Mayangone I, Rangoon Division.

Chairperson of the NLD

U Aung Shwe graduated in Arts from Rangoon University in 1940. He served in the BIA, BDA and PBF from 1942 to 1945. In 1961 he was forced to retire from the Army while serving as the Commander of the Southern Military Command due to accusations that he was partial towards elections. He was appointed as the ambassador to Australia, Egypt, France, Spain and New Zealand from 1961 to 1975. During the 1990 election, he was the Chairperson of the POOL before the SLORC banned the party. While Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and U Tin Oo were placed under house arrest he became the Chairperson of the NLD. He was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention on 28 December 1995.

Secretaries of CRPP

U Than Tun

Constituency: Taungtha 2, Mandalay Division

Year of Birth: 1921

NLD Central Executive Committee member

U Than Tun was a member of the Myingyan Student Union during 1937 to 1941. From 1942 to 1946 he worked for the BIA. He was also the Secretary of Myingyan District AFPFL from 1946 to 1953. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1947 and later became a Member of Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary. From 1953 to 1962, he was Secretary of the Trade Union Confederation of Burma. In 1964, he became a member of BSPP. U Than Tun was among the NLD representatives who boycotted the National Convention in December 1995.

U Aye Thar Aung

U Aye Tha Aung is serving a 21-year sentence for his activities in democracy and human rights. He was born in Myaebon Township, Arakan State. He served as a Sergeant Major and worked in Ka-Pa-Sa, the Heavy (Military) Industry Corporation. He was dismissed and imprisoned in Mandalay jail due to his underground political activities and released under amnesty in 1974. After the 1988 democracy uprising, he became a member of ALD and United National League for Democracy (UNLD) Secretariats. As the military authorities refuse to accept the 1990 elections, the political parties founded the Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP) and he became one of the secretaries in CRPP. In CRPP, he represents the 4 ethnic political parties, Shan National League for Democracy (SNLD), Arakan League for Democracy (ALD), Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF), and Zomi National Congress (ZNC). In 2000, he met some ethnic minorities for the future dialogue which includes activists and military authorities. In CRPP bulletins, he wrote some articles on ethnic minorities issues. After he was arrested on April 24, 2000, he was given three consecutive 7 year prison terms for violating publication and emergency laws. He had been denied any legal defense.

U Aye Tha Aung is a general secretary of Arakan League for Democracy (ALD), the winner party in Arakan in the May 1990 general election in Burma. ALD was illegally banned by the junta in 1992 and its leader were imprisoned en masse and some were tortured to death and many fled to neighboring countries such as India, Thailand and Bangladesh to get rid of the atrocities committed by the military junta.

The National League for Democracy (NLD) demanded to convene Parliament following the party congress held on 27 May 1998. Military junta of Burma self-proclaimed as the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC) ignored the call for Parliament and detained many elected MPs. The Committee Representing the People Parliament (CRPP) was established on 16 September 1998 representing the Parliament elected in Burma on 27 May 1990 in response to the military junta's failure to meet a legal demand to convene Parliament. Nine of the members are from NLD and the 11th member is U Aye Tha Aung, who represents four election winning non-Burman nationalities' Parties: Arakan League for Democracy, Mon National Democratic Front, Shan National League for Democracy and Zomi National Congress. U Aye Tha Aung became a member of secretaries of CRPP because he has a strong support from non-Burman nationalities in Burma.

On 23 October 2002, the CRPP was extended as :-

- U Naing Tun Thein joined the CRPP as a representative of Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF).
- U Khun Htun Oo joined the CRPP as a representative of Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD).
- U Fu Cin Shing Htan joined the CRPP as a preventative of Zomi National Congress (ZNC).

Members of CRPP

U Tin Oo (a) General Tin Oo (Retd.)

Deputy Chairperson, National League for Democracy

U Tin Oo was born in 1927 in Bassein, Irrawaddy Division. He was a general and the Defense Minister from 1974 to 1976. He was highly respected by the soldiers and the people, but was dismissed and imprisoned due to an accusation that he was involved in a coup attempt. He was released under amnesty in 1980 after which he studied and received a law degree. On 2 September 1988, he became the Vice-Chairperson of the NLD and on 20 December, the Chairperson of NLD. From 20 July 1989 he was put under house arrest and from 22 December 1989, he was imprisoned for three years.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi

General Secretary, National League for Democracy

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was born in Rangoon. She was two when her father, considered the father of Burmese independence, was assassinated. She moved to India when her mother was appointed to be the Ambassador, and later continued her studies in the United Kingdom. After living abroad for many years, she returned to Burma in 1988 and became the figurehead of the Burmese democracy movement. She was one of the co-founders of the NLD and became Secretary-General. She was placed under house arrest from 19 July '89 to

10 July '95. She has been awarded numerous prestigious prizes including Nobel Peace Prize in 1991.

U Lwin (a) Colonel Maung Lwin (Retd.)

Treasurer, National League for Democracy
Constituency: Thongwa I, Rangoon Division

U Lwin was the former Deputy Prime Minister and a member of the BSPP State Council. He served in the BIA, BDA and PBF from 1942 to 1945. He completed military officers' training at the Japanese Royal Military Academy and he studied at the British Royal Military Academy from 1952 to 1954. He also served as the Military Attache to the USA.

U Hla Pe

Central Executive Committee, National League for Democracy
Constituency: Moulmeingyun I, Irrawaddy Division

U Hla Pe is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the NLD and is in charge of Irrawaddy Division. During the Parliamentary Democracy period, he was an elected Representative from Mawlamyine Gyunn Township from 1951 to 1961. He was the Secretary of the Township and Divisional AFPFL. In 1967, he worked as an officer at the Ministry of Transportation and Communications and retired in 1986.

U Soe Myint (a) Thakin Soe Myint

Central Executive Committee, National League for Democracy
Constituency: South Okkalapa Township I, Rangoon Division

U Soe Myint is a member of the NLD Central Executive Committee. He was one of the founders of the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP), which was one of the active organizations before Independence. He was the Secretary of Myaungmya Township Dobama Asiayone (We Burma Association) which was also a pro-independence, anti-Japanese organization. He was the Regiment Commander of BDA and the Chairperson of Myaungmya District Socialist Party.

U Lun Tin (a) Colonel Lun Tin (Retrd.)

Central Executive Committee, National League for Democracy
Constituency: Moulmein Township I, Mon State

U Lun Tin is a POOL Central Executive Committee member. On 9 October 96, he became a member of the NLD Central Executive Committee and was in charge of Mon State. He served in the BIA, BDA and PBF from 1953 to 1956. He was Regimental Commander of Brigade 7 and the Northwest Military Command. He was dismissed and imprisoned from 1965 to 1967 because of his involvement in the Monks' Strike. He served as Director-General of the Ministry of Industry I from 1978 to 1983.

U Nyunt Wai

Central Executive Committee, National League for Democracy
 Constituency: Taungoo Township, Pegu Division

U Nyunt Wai graduated from Rangoon Institute of Economics and got a Master of Arts in Administration from Harvard University. Between 1952 and 1986, he worked as the chief manager at the Bank of Industry and the Bank of Agriculture, and as a Supervisor at the Insurance Corporation. On 26 March 1991 following the arrests of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and U Tin Oo, he was appointed treasurer of the Central Executive Committee of the NLD. U Nyunt Wai was part of the NLD boycott of the National Convention in December 1995.

Nai Tun Thein

Constituency: Thanbyuzayat 2
 Date of Birth: 30 November 1917
 Place of Birth: Kado Village, Moulmein
 Parents: Nai Aung Doon and Mi Nain Shwe

Nai Tun Thein, who devotes his whole life for the Mon people, is the principle founder of the MNDF. He led MNDF as party chairman in the 1990 General Election, and was unanimously elected as an MP from the Thanphyuzayat Constituency No2. However his party was annulled by the then SLORC in March 19, 1992.

Nai Tun Thein passed primary school in Kado Village and continued middle and high school in Moulmein. In 1938, he passed High School with honor for several subjects, so he won the award of Collegiate Scholarship for five years. In 1940 he passed the first year of university examination with honor in chemistry. In the same year the World War II started and resulted to close the university until 1944. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in 1945. He was elected for scholarship at Chicago University, USA to continue his study in chemistry, but because of some reasons he could not attend.

From 1947 to 1949, he was the director of Kyeikhame Provision Education that comprised of eight districts. At the same time he was elected as Secretary of All Ramanya Mon Association for Kyeikhame province. From 1949 to 1958 he was an Executive Committee Member of Mon National Defence Organization (MNDO), at the same time served as Mon and Karen Special Representative for eight years based at Thai Burma border. After MNDO entered into so called legal fold, changed arms for democracy in 1958, he continued his political activities under the constitution until the military coup led by Gen Ne Win in 1962. He was immediately arrested and put in jail for 6 years.

After he was released from the jail he voluntarily taught for stone inscription to the monks and university students. In 1985 he was appointed as the chairperson in the Higher Examination for the Buddhist monks. He has been extremely trying to preserve Mon culture and literature throughout his life.

Nai Tun Thein was elected as the Chairman of the Mon National Democratic Front in 1988 and to run in election in 1990. In 1992, he was arrested by SLORC and released in 1994 but have to report to the authorities regularly. Since the mid of 1998, he was detained at the

military guest house for several times. At the moment he is released from confinement in military guest house for the reason of his health.

Fu Cin Shing Thang

Fu Cin Shing Thang, 63, has been detained since September 1998. He became a member of the Group for Solidarity among those that were formed by the states for the drafting of the new constitution. He gave advice to the military authorities' constitution drafting committee in 1972 and was subsequently detained by the authorities for 2 years. He is a High Court Advocate and has a Bachelor of Arts (Law) degree and a Bachelor of Law degree from Rangoon University. He was elected from Tiddim Constituency (2) in the 1990 general elections that were sponsored by the military regime. He is the Chairman of the Zomi National Congress (ZNC). Although the authorities banned the party on March 11, 1992, the party's activities reappeared in mid 1998. On June 6, 1998, Cin Shing Thang, together with 3 other ethnic leaders of powerful parties, asked the military to have a dialogue with democratic activists for the sake of the country's future. Three months later, he was detained but authorities announced that he (and hundreds of activists, including MPs-elect) were invited for dialogue. He is currently in the Ye Mon military camp, a place which is not suitable for living because of poisonous reptiles and various sorts of insects. (Fu is Mr. in Chin.)

The Zomi National Congress won two parliamentary seats in Chin State in the 1990 elections. The military junta overruled the party registration in 1992.

Acronyms:

AFPFL = Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League
ALD = Arakan League for Democracy
BIA = Burma Independence Army
BDA = Burma Defense Army
BSPP = Burma Socialist Program Party
MNDF = Mon National Democratic Front
NLD = National League for Democracy
PBF = Patriotic Burmese Force
POCL = Patriotic Old Comrades League
SNLD = Shan Nationalities League for Democracy
UNLD = United Nationalities League for Democracy
ZNC = Zomi National Congress

OVERVIEW:

The Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP) was announced on 1st September 1998 in response to the Burmese military junta's failure to meet a legal demand to convene parliament. The demand was initiated by the National League for Democracy (NLD) following a party congress held on 27 May 1998. While the junta's backlash against the CRPP has been harsh and swift, the CRPP has gained much support from many ethnic nationality groups and from international bodies, including the European Union and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

In calling for parliament to be convened, the NLD acted in accordance with the currently valid 1989 *Pyitthu Hluttaw* (People's Parliament) Election Law. Two hundred and fifty-one (or 54.6%) of the elected MPs empowered the NLD to act on their behalf, thus enabling the party to requisition a session of Parliament. This exceeds the legally required number.

The Burmese junta, now calling itself the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), ignored the call for parliament and detained many parliamentarians. It also issued restraining orders against others, effectively preventing them from participating in any centrally organized political activity. These actions led the NLD to establish the CRPP and convene its first meeting on 16 September 1998. The Committee's key role is to function on behalf of Parliament only until Parliament is actually convened.

Despite the severe backlash from the junta, the CRPP enjoy wide support, gaining endorsement from ethnic nationality groups. MPs in exile have shown their support, and the Committee has also received significant backing from international bodies. The SPDC is not pleased with this turn of events, and is now holding arrested MPs hostage to the CRPP, claiming they will be released if the CRPP is dissolved. In addition, the military regime has begun orchestrating no-confidence motions against pro-democracy MPs.

The backlash is significant for two reasons. It indicates that the junta sees the CRPP as a serious threat because it is a constant reminder of the junta's illegitimacy. The orchestrated no-confidence motions also provide inadvertent recognition by the SPDC that the MPs elected in 1990 were indeed elected as MPs. The regime has often denied this fact, stating instead that the democratic elections were only to establish a national convention to draft a new constitution.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE CRPP:

- In calling for parliament to be convened, the NLD acted in accordance with the currently valid 1989 *Pyitthu Hluttaw* (People's Parliament) Election Law. The SPDC ignored this call, thus violating the law.
- According to a precedent set by the 1974 *Pyitthu Hluttaw* Law, the State Council is required to convene parliament if 34% of the elected representatives call for one.
- The NLD is empowered by 251 parliamentarians, comprising 54.6% of the parliament elected in 1990.
- As the call to convene parliament was ignored, the NLD and cooperating parties formed the Committee Representing the People's Parliament which the stated

purpose of functioning on behalf of Parliament only until Parliament is actually convened. It held its first meeting on 16 September 1998.

CRPP OPERATIONS

- Dr. U Saw Mra Aung, the Chairman of the Arakan League for Democracy , became the Speaker of the People's Parliament. The selection of an ethnic nationality group representative as Speaker is significant. It shows NLD's commitment to working together with ethnic groups, and it is also a strong indication of support for the CRPP from other parties representing ethnic nationality groups.
- Among the first steps taken by the CRPP was to revoke the proposed amendments to the junta's laws which violate basic democratic principles.
- The CRPP worked in close cooperation with several ethnic nationality parties to draft a new parliamentary law. This law stipulates that the State Council must convene parliament if 30% or more of elected representatives call for one.
- The CRPP established Parliamentary Committees as follows:
 - I. Committee for Ethnic Nationalities Affairs: U Aye Thar Aung (Chairperson) , Daw Aung San Suu Kyi (Secretary)
 - II. Committee for Finance/Economy/Commerce: U Nyunt Wei (Chairperson)
 - III. Committee for Legal Affairs: U Tin Oo(Chairperson)
 - IV. Committee for Education: Daw Aung San Suu Kyi (Chairperson)
 - V. Committee for Health and Social Affairs: U Lwin (Chairperson)
 - VI. Committee for Foreign Affairs: U Aung Shwe (Chairperson)
 - VII. Committee for Cultivators and Peasants Affairs: U Soe Myint(Chairperson)
 - VIII. Committee for Workers Affairs: U Than Tun(Chairperson), U Lun Tin(Secretary)
 - IX. Committee for Parliamentary Affairs: U Hla Pe (Chairperson)
 - X. Committee for Defence: U Tin Oo (chairperson).
- The CRPP has demanded the release of detained MPs and political prisoners in Burma.
- When a high-ranking official of the SPDC's military intelligence was invited to Japan by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs , the CRPP communicated its disapproval of the invitation to the Japanese government.

ENDORSEMENT BY ETHNIC NATIONALITY GROUPS:

- The CRPP began with the endorsement of four non-Burman ethnic parties, three having already signed ceasefire agreements with the junta. These groups are the Shan Nationalities People's Liberation Organization (SNPLO), Karenni Nationalities People's Liberation Front (KNPLF), New Mon State Party (NMSP), and Kayan New Land Party (KNLP).

- Other ethnic organizations known to have expressed support for the CRPP include; the Chin National Front(CNF), Palaung State Liberation Front (PSLF), Lahu Democratic Front (LDF), Muslim Liberation Organization of Burma, Shan National League for Democracy (SNLD), and the Wa National Organization(WNO). Some of these organizations were later forced by the military authorities to retract their support.
- On 27 May 1999 , a joint "Election Anniversary Statement" was released to reaffirm support for the NLD and the CRPP. The signatories were the Arakan League for Democracy, the Chin National League for Democracy and the Zomi National Congress. All of these parties were dissolved by the junta , and must therefore conduct most of their activities in exile.

SPDC'S REACTION TO CRPP:

- At a news briefing held by the junta, Lt Col Hla Min announced that 200 NLD MPs and 651 party members had been detained on 6 September 1998. The NLD has indicated that over 800 party members were actually detained. The junta claimed that detention was necessary in order to prevent "misguided activities, forestall violent confrontations and to maintain law and order". Later, 61 MPs and 321 NLD members were released after they promised to refrain from participating in politics.
- Numerous NLD offices were closed. The junta claims the offices were closed by the volition of the former NLD members , while the NLD asserts the offices were forcibly closed.
- The SPDC detained Dr. Saw Mra Aung almost immediately after he was chosen as Speaker of the People's Parliament.
- Since CRPP's formation, the SPDC has orchestrated no-confidence motions against at least 13 MPs, including at least one CRPP member. This was done by coercing MPs' constituents into signing petitions withdrawing support for their representatives. People may be coerced with fines , prison terms , threats of forced labor , and forced resignation from jobs. Deception regarding the content of the petitions also been practiced.
- The SPDC predictably applied strong pressure upon the ethnic nationality groups which issued statements in support of the CRPP. As a result, many groups were forced to retract their support and submit letters supporting the junta.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR CRPP:

- On 22 September 1998, the Free Burma Coalition, an umbrella organization of more than 100 university and community groups worldwide, released a statement in support of the CRPP.
- Parliamentary leaders of all political parties represented in the Norwegian National Assembly gave their support to the CRPP on 19 October 1998.
- In December 1998, five Danish political parties in Danish National Assembly declared their support for the establishment of the CRPP.

- In February 1999, the Belgian National Assembly passed a resolution on Burma in which it announced support for the CRPP.
- The U.N. General Assembly noted the establishment of the CRPP in the context of urging the junta to "take all necessary steps towards the restoration of democracy in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the democratic elections held in 1990 and to ensure that political parties and non-governmental organizations can function freely".
- The Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia passed a motion in March 1999 which urged the Canadian Government to recognize the CRPP as "the legitimate instrument of the will of the Burmese people".
- In April 1999, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) endorsed the CRPP. It stated that, "in demanding that Parliament be convened and in setting up the 'Committee Representing the People's Parliament', the MPs-elect are merely defending the rights of their constituents to take part in the conduct of public affairs through representatives of their choice, as guaranteed under Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and exercising their right to discharge the mandate entrusted to them in 1990".
- In a European Union resolution on Burma in April 1999, the EU urged the SPDC to recognize the CRPP and begin genuine dialogue.
- The Australian Manufacturing Workers' Union declared its support for the CRPP in May 1999 .
- Members of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, comprised of elected MPs in exile, have been active in lobbying for international support for the NLD's call for parliament and the CRPP since its establishment.

The CRPP is a 10-member committee representing the parliament elect in Burma on 27 May 1990. Nine CRPP members are from the NLD , and the 10th represent four ethnic nationality parties. These parties are the Arakan League for Democracy (ALD), the Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF), the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD) and the Zomi National Congress (ZNC).

The parties represented by the CRPP hold 433 or 89 % out of the total 485 parliamentary seats.

(1.) National League for Democracy	392 seats.
(2.) Shan Nationalities League for Democracy	23 seats.
(3.) Arakan League for Democracy	11 seats.
(4.) Mon National Democratic Front	5 seats.
(5.) Zomi National Congress	2 seats.

Anti-Subversion Law

State Law and Order Restoration Council Law No. 5/96 of 7 June 1996

The Law Protecting the Peaceful and Systematic Transfer of State Responsibility and the Successful Performance of the Functions of the National Convention against Disturbances and Oppositions : -

The Tatmadaw has protected the interests of the State and the people whenever disturbances which undermine national unity in the State and Sovereignty of the State occur. Likewise from the time it took over the responsibility of the State after making a timely prevention of the dangers which could cause the destruction of the State, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Tatmadaw) has established stability of the State, community peace and tranquillity, prevalence of law and order and national reconsolidation. It has also laid down the foundations with a view to the development of a genuine multi-party democracy system and the peaceful and systematic transfer of the responsibility of the State.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council together with the people is striving its utmost to build a peaceful and modern developed State, after laying down the political objectives, economic objectives and social objectives.

At the same time, in order to draft a firm and enduring Constitution, the State Law and Order Restoration Council formed the National Convention Convening Commission and assigned responsibility to lay down the fundamental principles and the detailed principles to be based upon and is successfully convening the National Convention with an extensive participation of representatives from the entire State.

However, it is found that people who are against the development and progress of the State with reliance on external elements are conducting acts which undermine the stability of the State, community peace and tranquillity, prevalence of law and order and national reconsolidation.

Furthermore, it is also found that disturbance of the functions of the National Convention and acts such as incitement, delivering speeches, making oral and written statements and disseminating in various ways to belittle the National Convention and to make the people misunderstand are being conducted. Such acts amount to obstruction, disturbance and oppression to the development of a genuine multi-party democracy system and the peaceful and systematic transfer of the responsibility of the State.

Consequently, as it has become necessary to prevent the obstruction, disturbance and opposition to the peaceful and systematic transfer of responsibility of the State, successful performance of the functions of the National Convention, building of a peaceful and modern development State, the State Law and Order Restoration Council hereby enacts the following Law:--

Chapter I - Title and Definition

1. This Law shall be called The Law Protecting the Peaceful and Systematic Transfer of State Responsibility and the Successful Performance of the Functions of the National Convention against Disturbances and Oppositions.

2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meanings given hereunder:--

(a) "National Convention" means the National Convention being convened by the National Convention Convening Commission formed by the State Law and Order Restoration Council under Order No. 13/92 Dated 2 October, 1992;

(b) "Functions of the National Convention" means the functions being carried out by the National Convention.

(c) "Organization" means an organization and its subordinate organizations formed with the participation of a large number of persons. This expression also includes a political party registered in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law.

Chapter II - Prohibitions

3. No one and no organization shall violate either directly or indirectly any of the following prohibitions:--

(a) inciting, demonstrating, delivering speeches, making oral or written statements and disseminating in order to undermine the stability of the State, community peace and tranquillity and prevalence of law and order;

(b) inciting, delivering speeches, making oral or written statements and disseminating in order to undermine national reconsolidation;

(c) disturbing, destroying, obstructing, inciting, delivering speeches, making oral or written statements and disseminating in order to undermine, belittle and make people misunderstand the functions being carried out by the National Convention for the emergence of a firm and enduring Constitution;

(d) carrying out the functions of the National Convention or drafting and disseminating the Constitution of the State without lawful authorization;

(e) attempting or abetting the violation of any of the prohibitions.

Chapter III - Penalties

4. Whoever violates any prohibition contained in section 3 shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term of a minimum of (5) years to a maximum of (20) years and may also be liable to fine.

5. If any organization or any person on the arrangement or abetment of any organization violates any prohibition contained in section 3, such organization may be--

(a) suspended for a period to be specified;

(b) abolished; or

(c) declared as an unlawful association under the Unlawful Associations' Law.

6. All funds and property of an organization against which action is taken under section 5 may also be confiscated.

Chapter IV - Miscellaneous

7. In prosecuting under section 3 of this Law prior sanction of the Government shall be obtained.

8. Action taken under sections 5 and 6 of this Law shall be carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the consent of the Government shall be obtained.

8. Action taken under sections 5 and 6 of this Law shall be carried out by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the consent of the Government.

9. Such orders and directives as may be required under this Law shall be issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the approval of the Government.

(Sd.) Than Shwe

Senior General

Chairman

The State Law and Order Restoration Council



Burmese Government Statement

The following is a statement released by Burma's military leaders on May 6, 2002, the day of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's release.

Turning of a New Page

**State Peace and Development Council ,
Information Sheet ,
NO. C-2200 (I/L)
6 May 2002**

Today marks a new page for the people of Myanmar and the international community. As we look forward to a better future , we will work toward greater international stability and improving the social welfare of our diverse people.

We celebrate today the security and unity of Myanmar. Since World War II , and under the adversity of the legacy of colonialism , the people of Myanmar have relentlessly struggle to achieve national unity and cohesion. Today with more than 50 million people and 135 ethnic groups , we stand humbly before the international community with a sense of accomplishment in maintaining our national identity and security for all the people of Myanmar.

To mark this day of national unity, we have taken and are taking series of steps-

First , we have released nearly 600 detainees in recent months and shall continue to release those who will cause no harm to the community nor threaten the existing peace , stability and unity of the nation.

Second , we shall continue to work together with countries near and far in the fight against terrorism , the total eradication of narcotic drugs , and also in the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS which are threatening mankind.

Third , we shall recommit ourselves to allowing all of our citizens to participate freely in the life of our political process , while giving priority to national unity , peace and stability of the country as well as the region



The NLD's 21-Point Resolution

Burma opposition party , the National League for Democracy (NLD) , will reject holding of any new future election in the country while the result of the 1990 general election is ignored.

In a 21-point resolution adopted at a meeting at its headquarters on 27 May 2002 marking the 12th anniversary of the 1990 election , the NLD said it will not accept a state constitution "drawn up non-democratically and not in accordance with the wishes of the people."

The resolution reiterated that until such time as parliament, elected in the 1990 general election , is convened, the Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP) , an alliance of the NLD , the Shan NLD , the Arakan Democracy League , the Mon Democracy Party , the Zomi National Congress and individual elected representatives , will remain in place.

The resolution decided that all political parties should be able to exercise their full rights to function freely.

The NLD won a landslide victory in the government-sponsored 1990 general election with 396 parliamentary seats out of 485. Despite the end of the election, the government has not yet transferred to the winning party, the NLD complains.

In September 1998, the NLD unilaterally formed the CRPP to work for the convening of the parliament.

**National League for Democracy
No. (97/B), west Shwegondine Road
Bahan Township, Rangoon**

Passed the resolutions on 27 May 2002 to mark the Twelfth Anniversary of Multi-party Democracy General Elections

RESOLUTIONS

1. It is resolved that whereas the General Elections were held on the 27th May 1990, in accordance with the provisions of Part 2 (Formation of the Parliament) Section 3, of the Multi-party General Elections Law 14/89 dated 30 May 1989, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), now known as the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), the authorities have a duty to convene the People's Hluttaw comprising all the elected representatives of the people as soon as possible.
2. It is resolved that the Parliament is the highest authority in the state empowered to act in the interest of the people and vested with legislative, administrative and judicial powers, which can be delegated to central and regional bodies. It is also vested with powers to frame a Constitution.
3. It is resolved that Burma being a member of the United Nations, the authorities are bound by the many unanimous resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly declaring that the people of Burma have by their vote in the General Elections of 1990 expressed their desire for democracy.
4. It is resolved that the Committee representing the People's Parliament which comprises the elected representatives from the National League for Democracy, Shan National League for Democracy, Arakan League for Democracy, Mon National Democratic Front and the Zomi National Congress remains valid until such time as a legally constituted People's Parliament is convened.
5. It is resolved that the language and terms such as 'parliament, political party, election, multiparty, democracy' embodied in the Multi-party Democracy General Elections Law and the Political Parties Registration Law 14/88 dated 27 September 1988 (both are closely associated) indicate clearly that the ultimate goal is to establish a democratic Union of Burma.
6. It is resolved to reiterate and place on record the fact that the confidence-building stage between the NLD and the SPDC has ended with the release of the General Secretary of the National League for Democracy.

7. It is resolved that it is now necessary to move on from confidence building talks to a higher level of meaningful talks.
8. It is resolved that until such time as the inevitable significant and meaningful talks for the solution of political problems transpire, the National League for Democracy's original policies remain constant on the following issues :
 - (a) Any constitution that is drawn up without the consent of the people in whom sovereign power lies which is a democratic principle is not acceptable.
 - (b) The holding of new elections while flouting the results of the 1990 general elections is not acceptable.
 - (c) Our stated policies on matters of policies, foreign relations, social reforms, health, foreign investments and tourism remain unchanged.
9. It is resolved that we will strive our utmost to bring about quickly the tripartite dialogue including ethnic groups as recommended by the United Nations General Assembly.
10. It is resolved to reiterate our support for the understanding and complete trust placed by the nationalities in the NLD in its talks with the SPDC for the opening up of meaningful dialogue on political issues.
11. It is resolved that the NLD will cooperate and join hands with all ethnic political groups and nationalities to attain democracy, a Parliament and national reconciliation.
12. It is resolved that a genuine democratic Union can only be achieved with the participation of ethnic nationalities.
13. It is resolved that the National League for Democracy will always bear in mind and take into consideration the aspirations of the ethnic groups.
14. It is resolved that it is our firm belief that in future the ethnic groups will unite again as was done in 1989 (prior to the elections) when 18 ethnic groups formed the United Nationalities League for democracy (UNLD).
15. It is resolved to place on record our great joy because our General Secretary Daw Aung San Suu Kyi obtained unconditional release from house arrest on the 6th of May 2002 which enables her to perform her political tasks without hindrance.
16. It is resolved that all political parties deserve the same freedom as the NLD.
17. It is resolved that all political prisoners whether they be held on political grounds, or for their political activities or under any other section of the law be unconditionally and immediately released.
18. It is resolved to thank the constituents who demonstrated their trust in the NLD by voting overwhelmingly for the NLD candidates during the 27th May 1990 general elections. This event will be given special place of importance in our records.

19. It is resolved that for the achievement of democracy , human rights and national reconciliation it is necessary that we bear in mind our fundamental policy giving priority to the national cause and for all NLD members from ward/village level to work in unity and solidarity.

20. It is resolved to place on record our gratitude to Mr. Kofi Annan , General Secretary of the United Nations and his special representatives Mr. Razali for all their efforts in acting as mediator between the NLD and the SPDC in the confidence building talks.

21. It is resolved to place on record how honoured we are because of the congratulatory messages received from world leaders , foreign ministers , international organizations including the UN , and coverage of news by magazines , newspapers , journals , radio and TV on the occasion of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's release from house arrest.

**Central Executive Committee
National League for Democracy**

27 May 2002

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BACK TO THE PAST TODAY

4 January 1948

Burma regained its independence.

(At independence from the United Kingdom , a government was democratically elected , and served under Prime Minister U Nu from 1948 until 1958. In October 1958 , political differences within the government , and the difficulties of a communist insurgency led General Ne Win to take power and form a military government. Democracy returned in elections held in February 1960 , in which U Nu was again elected Prime Minister.)

19 July 1948

Burma became a member of United Nations , more than six months after it regained independence on 4th January that year and was the 58th member of it then.

2 March 1962

General Ne Win, the Commander-in chief of Burma's armed forces, overthrew U Nu's democratically elected government and set up a military dictatorship. The military regime annulled the 1947 Constitution.

4 July 1962

The Revolutionary Council, led by General Ne Win composed with high level military official declared the policy of Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP).

7 July 1962

Rangoon University students were the first ones to defy the General Ne Win's military government. When a protest broke out at Rangoon University, General Ne Win sent troops to shoot the unarmed protesters. The storming of the University took place on 7 July 1962, and more than 100 students were killed.

8 July 1962

General Ne Win and his Revolutionary Council demolished Rangoon University Students Union building by dynamites.

General Ne Win announced on the air that, "If it was done purposely to oppose us , I have nothing more to say except that we will face them with sword to sword, and spear to spear, that is the only solution."

25 November 1974

U Thant , former third United Nations Secretary- General (He held the post of UN Secretary-General during the period from 1961 to 1971), died after a long illness. He was 65 years old.

23 July 1988

The Extraordinary Session of the Burma Socialist Programme Party Congress held at the Saya San Hall, Kyaikkasan Grounds, Rangoon U Ne Win, the head of Burma's brutal socialist government, resigned from his post of the BSPP chairman, his last official post and he said that, "In continuing to maintain control, I want the entire nation, the people, to know that if in future there are mob disturbances, if the army shoots, it hits there is no firing into the air to scare. So, if in future there are such disturbances and if the army is used, lit it be known that those creating disturbances will not get off lightly."

26 July 1988

U Sein Lwin, a former army officer , the most feared and brutal leader , known to be brutally authoritarian, also known as the ‘ butcher of Rangoon ‘ became chairman of the BSPP, as well as president of Burma.

8 August 1988

The famous 8-8-88 mass uprising starts in Rangoon and spreads to the entire country, drawing millions of people to protest against the BSPP government. The nationwide pro-democracy uprising was brutally crushed by the military.

12 August 1988

U Sein Lwin, who had served as Burma's president for only 18 days (July 26-August 12), resigned. U Sein Lwin was replaced by Dr. Maung Maung, a former judge and U Ne Win's official biographer as BSPP chairman and Burma's president.

18 September 1988

The military led by the Chief of Staff General Saw Maung announced that the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) had formed and the military had assumed power, after

the series of brutal suppression in which thousands of unarmed demonstrators were killed. The "take coup," which the SLORC called a necessary "policing effort," was widely believed to have been orchestrated by U Ne Win. When the SLORC took power, it suspended the 1974 Constitution, which enacted by the army with the sole intention of legitimizing and prolonging their power.

23 September 1988

The SLORC chairman Gen. Saw Maung announced. "We have formed a government with a small group of individuals with many responsibilities to carry out the main functions that have to be performed by the government and for the continuance of diplomatic relations, so it is obvious that we have no intention to govern for a long time. We respectfully make this promise to the monks and the people of the nation with sincerity and good faith."

27 September 1988

The National league for Democracy (NLD) was formed officially. U Aung Gyi, a retired brigadier general of the Burma Army, was chairman, U Tin Oo, an ex-general and erstwhile Chief of Staff who had been ousted and jailed by U Ne Win in 1976, was elected the NLD's vice-chairman. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burma's national hero Bogyoke Aung San, was general secretary.

The aims and objectives of the NLD are:

- To work for the establishment of a genuine democratic government that will guarantee basic human rights in accordance with the wishes of the people.
- To lay the foundation for the continuation of a strong and firm democratic system that fulfills the wishes of the people and the establishment of a firm and lasting UNION of BURMA.
- To strive for the abolishment of autocracy so that despotism can never raise its head again.

3 December 1988

U Aung Gyi left the NLD to establish his own party, alleging communist infiltration of the NLD. He formed Union Nationals Democracy Party (UNDP) on 16 December 1988. Only one candidate from his UNDP was elected in the general elections that were held in May 1990.

27 December 1988

Maha Thiri Thudhamma Daw Khin Kyi, 77, daughter of (U Pho Hmyin – Daw Phwa Su), widow of National Leader and Father of the Tatmadaw Bogyoke Aung San, mother of U Aung San Oo – Daw Le Le New Thein, (Ko Aung San Lin) and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi – Dr. Michael Aris and grandmother of Maung Myint San Aung and Maung Htein Lin, passed away on 27 December 1988 at her residence at No. 54/56 University Avenue, Rangoon. Daw Khin Kyi was entombed at a mausoleum on Shwedagon Pagoda Road, between those of Sayagyi Thakin Kodaw Hmaing and Queen Supayalat, Queen of King Thibaw.

13 March 1989

The anniversary of the first student death of Maung Phone Maw, who was shot to death by the riot police was declared "Burma Human Rights Day" by the NLD and other political parties.

27 March 1989

The Chief of Staff of the Defence Services General Saw Maung specifically explained the role of the army and that of the new government that would govern after the elections. His words were:

"We anticipate that the new government will do its utmost to develop the economy of the country as a matter, we will return to our barracks and our former tasks. Our most important duty is to see that the Union does not disintegrate, and to preserve and strengthen the sovereignty of the nation."

31 May 1989

The SLORC promulgated Law No. 14/89 of 31 May 1989 (the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law).

The definitions given in the above law are unique vocally stated as:-

- **Section 2 (a)** - "Hluttaw means the Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Parliament)."
- **Section 2 (d)** - "Elections mean that multi-party democracy general election."
- **Section 2 (f)** - "Hluttaw Representatives means a person who has been elected to the Hluttaw."
- **Section 3** - "The Hluttaw shall be formed with the Hluttaw representatives who have been elected in accordance with this law from the Hluttaw constituencies."

20 July 1989

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under a very strict form of house arrest without charge, under Section 10 , Subsection B and 14 of the 1975 Law to Safeguard the State Against the Dangers of Those Desiring to Cause Subversive Acts , which allows for detention without charge or trial for three years.

27 May 1990

The multi-party democracy general elections were held in Burma. People were given the chance to freely elect their own representatives for the first time since the initial military takeover in 1962, on overwhelming majority voted for the NLD. The NLD had won 392 of the 485 contested seats in Parliament. The military's own National Unity Party (NUP) failed to win any seats in Rangoon. Even in some military townships the vote had gone against the SLORC-backed the NUP candidate and the soldiers themselves had supported the NLD.

27 July 1990

The SLORC issued its Declaration No. (1/90), stating that only the SLORC has the right to exercise legislative, executive and judicial powers and that it will not accept a government formed under on interim Constitution.

In the above SLORC policy declaration, clearly stated that,

Paragraph (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."

Paragraph (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.

28/29 July 1990

Members of the NLD and sister parties (Party for National Democracy and Patriotic Old Comrades League), who had been elected to the Parliament, met at the Gandhi Hall in

Rangoon and adopted a resolution calling on the SLORC to stand down and hand over power to a democratically elected government. The NLD released its "**Gandhi Hall Declaration**", a demand for Parliament to be convened by September 1990 and its also called for "frank and sincere discussions with good faith and with the object of national reconciliation."

On July 28, 1990, 500 members of the NLD, including 379 MPs, concluded their first congress at Gandhi Hall and declared the party's intention to convene Parliament in September. As the Gandhi Hall Resolution was read out to a crowd of about 10,000 people, its calls for a transition of power and the release of NLD leaders were greeted with enthusiastic applause. Heavily armed security forces maintained a threatening presence, but no interference was reported. On the eve of the NLD congress, the SLORC issued Order No 1/90, which stated that the junta would retain its powers under martial law until it had ensured that a sufficiently strong constitution was in place. The order further stated that elected representatives had merely been given the duty of drafting a new constitution, a process that the regime would initiate at its own discretion. This pre-emptive strike against the opposition's anticipated demands was soon followed by a fresh crackdown on NLD MPs and party members.

27 August 1990

The NLD and Union Nationalities League for Democracy (UNLD) jointly called on the government by the **Bo Aung Gyaw Street Declaration No. (1)**, to convene Parliament, to release chairman U Tin Oo, general secretary Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and all political prisoners.

10 August 1991

The military regime retroactively amended the law under which Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was held to extend her detention for up to five years without charge or trial.

13 October 1991

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize for her outstanding non-violent and unyielding struggle for freedom, democracy and human dignity.

23 April 1992

The SLORC dismissed its first chairman General Saw Maung (1988-1992). General Than Shwe took over as SLORC chairman, prime minister ,and minister of defense.

9 January 1993

The National Convention commenced on 9 January 1993, to produce a new constitution, with hand-picked delegates. The SLORC selected a National Convention to start drafting a new constitution and told the Convention to give the military a major government role. the Convention has been in **recess since 31 March 1996.**

On 9 January 1993 , the SLORC convened the National Convention to lay down the basic principles for the elaboration of a constitution.

The eight different categories of deligates were :

- (1) Delegates from Political Parties ,
- (2) Delegates elected in the 1990 Elections ,
- (3) Delegates of National Races ,
- (4) Delegates of Peasants ,

- (5) Delegates of Workers ,
- (6) Delegates of Intelligentsia and Technocrats ,
- (7) Delegates of State service personnel , and
- (8) Other invitees.

Of the 702 National Convention delegates from eight categories , 49 were selected by the 10 political parties remaining after the 1990 elections , 106 were elected representatives and the remainder of the delegates from the six other categories were chosen by SLORC. In the elected representatives group , where 89 of the remaining 106 delegates were from National League for Democracy. In fact , members of National League for Democracy , despite winning a little more than 80 per cent of the seats in the 1990 general elections , comprise only about 15 per cent of the 702 delegates and are thus permanently in a minority.

15 September 1993

The Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA) was formed on 15 September 1993, under patronage of the regime's chairman Senior General Than Shew. It replaced the Burma Socialist Programme Party, which collapsed in 1988.

21 January 1994

The military junta announced Daw Aung San Suu Kyi can be detained for up to six years under the martial law. Whilst the regime as a whole can choose to detain a person for five years, the regime said an extra year can be added by the decision of a three-member committee comprising the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs and Defense.

20 September 1994

SLORC chairman Senior Gen Than Shwe and Secretary (1) Lt. Gen Khin Nyunt met Daw Aung San Suu Kyi for the first time since her house arrest.

28 October 1994

A second meeting was held at the State Guest House between military intelligence Chief Lt. Gen Khin Nyunt and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

14 February 1995

U Nu (Thakin Nu), Burma's first post-independence Prime Minister, husband of the late Daw Mya Yi , passed away at his residence at 42 Pyidaungsu Lane , Saya San Avenue , Bahan Township , Rangoon , aged 88. In 1952 , he served as the leading sponsor in building the Kaba Aye Pagoda and organized the Sixth Buddhist Synod. He sponsored the translation of the Pitakat scriptures into English till the time of his demise. Born in 1907 in Wakema, Myaungmya District, U Nu graduated from Rangoon University in 1929. He returned to read Law and was elected President of the RU Students Union in 1935. After the assassination of General Aung San in 1946, U Nu took over the leadership of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League. Prime Minister from 1948-1958 and 1960-62, he was deposed in a military coup led by then Army Chief General Ne Win. He was imprisoned until 1966 and in 1969 travelled to Thailand to lead the Parliamentary Democracy Party against Ne Win. After his efforts on the Thai-Burmese border failed, U Nu went into exile in 1973 in India. He returned to Burma under a 1980 amnesty. During the 1980's he avoided politics and spent much of his time quietly but emerged again in 1988 when democracy demonstrations swept Burma. In September 1988, just before the formation of SLORC, he declared himself Prime

Minister of a parallel government. He was placed under house arrest by the SLORC from December 1988 to April 1992. Present at his death were his son, U Aung, and daughters, Daw Than Than Nu and Dr Cho Cho Nu.

10 July 1995

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was released from unlawful house arrest and was permitted to stay in Rangoon.

10 October 1995

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was named as General Secretary again after the NLD in defiance of the junta ban on charges in party leadership positions reappointed her.

28 November 1995

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi announced that the NLD did not believe the National convention being held by the junta would lead the country to democracy and that the NLD was withdrawing from the convention.

Consisting of 702 delegates representing political parties, ethnic minorities and professional groups, the Convention adjourned after just two days. It met again on February 1, but talks soon ground to a halt after even members hand-picked by the SLORC opposed the military's demands for a leading role in national politics. In an 8-page statement, the NLD asked how "the idea of developing genuine democracy (can) be in harmony with the principle of permitting the military to play a leadership role of the nation." There was also dissent among ethnic delegates, whose demands for a federal system were rejected by the regime. On January 24, fourteen people were arrested for distributing leaflets opposing the Convention. By September, however, the official press announced that most delegates had agreed that the military should remain a key player in Burmese politics. The NLD finally withdrew from the Convention in November 1995.

29 November 1995

The NLD formally declared its boycott of the sham National Convention, and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi repeatedly call for establishing "Dialogue" for the purpose of national reconciliation in order to solve the political problems by political means. The SLORC has ignored Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's call and continues its drive to use the sham National Convention for the purpose of prolonging its power.

26/28 May 1996

The NLD announced during the NLD's conference that held on the sixth anniversary of elections between May 26-28 that the NLD would also draft a future constitution of Burma.

2 August 1996

U Hla Than, 49, a lawyer and an NLD Member of Parliament (Coco Island) elected in 1990 General Elections, died of internal injuries due to torture in prison, at Rangoon General Hospital. He was transferred from the prison to the hospital on 9 July 1996. He was arrested by SLORC on 21 October 1990 and sentenced under Section 122 (1) to 25 years in prison for 'attending secret meetings to establish a parallel government'.

8 June 1997

Monywa U Tin Shwe, 67, NLD Central Committee member and in-charge of the Mandalay Division NLD Organizing Committee, died at the Rangoon General Hospital of heart disease. U Tin Shwe was arrested for planning a meeting to commemorate the 1988 uprising and sentenced by a military court in November 1990 to imprisonment in Insein. U Tin Shwe leaves behind a wife and three sons.

24 July 1997

Senior General Saw Maung, 65, died of a heart attack. He was the first Chairman of SLORC when it was established on 18 September 1988. Senior General Than Shwe replaced him in 1993 after he suffered a nervous breakdown.

15 November 1997

The nine year-old SLORC was disbanded and replaced with the State Peace and Development Council (SPDC).

27/ 28 May 1998

The conference held by the NLD on 27 and 28 May, commemorating the 8th anniversary of the 1990 General Elections, it was resolved that, "**This conference authorities its Central Executive Committee to set a date for the convening of the People's Parliament and to nolyfy the authorities accordingly.**"

4 June 1998

U Hkiun Htee, a signatory of "The Panglong Agreement 1947", died.

23 June 1998

The NLD demanded that Parliament be convened in line with 1990 election result, on or before the 21st August 1998.

1 September 1998

The NLD announced the formation of the Committee Representing the PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT (CRPP) for a genuine democratic UNION of BURMA.

16 September 1998

The CRPP held its first meeting. The CRPP was established due to the junta's refusal to comply with 1990 election results, its refusal to allow Parliament to convene for nine years, and for failing to comply with a demand which requires state authorities to convene Parliament.

On September 16, 1998, the NLD formed the 10-member ***Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP)*** after the SPDC failed to respond to renewed calls to recognize the results of the 1990 elections. Headed by NLD chairman U Aung Shwe and with the backing of 251 parliament members, including MPs from other parties, the CRPP annulled all laws promulgated since September 18, 1988 and called for the release of all political prisoners.

The SPDC immediately responded by arresting 110 NLD MPs and officials, including CRPP speaker Saw Mra Aung, 83. By the end of the year, the SPDC had shut down 43 NLD offices, and has since insisted on the dissolution of the CRPP as a pre-condition for the resumption of talks with the opposition.

24 April 2000

The military arrested U Aye Tha Aung , the secretary of CRPP and the chairperson of the CRPP's Committee on Ethnic Nationalities' Affairs. When the Arakan League for Democracy (ALD) was founded he became Joint General Secretary. He is a member of Central Executive Committee of ALD. He represents the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (SNLD), Mon National Democratic Front (MNDF), Arakan League for Democracy (ALD), and Zomi National Congress (ZNC).

2 September 2000

Security forces raided the NLD headquarters in Rangoon, and confiscated numerous documents, and sealed off the league's headquarters.

22 September 2000

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under virtual house arrest again, after she defied government restrictions on her movement and tried to travel by train to the northern city of Mandalay to visit members of her embattled NLD.

October 2000

The military regime began holding closed-door talks with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in October 2000. The confidence building talks have been kept secret by both sides and have shown no sign of a major breakthrough.

27 September 2001

The NLD held its 13th anniversary of the founding of the party at its headquarters in Rangoon. Resolutions taken on the-

- (1) To achieve the goals that have been set, all members and elected MPs of the NLD will from this day on strive harder, unitedly and with greater fervour.
- (2) The spirit of patriotism, persistence and perseverance of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, our General Secretary, constantly encompasses and overshadows us. We therefore desire her unconditional and immediate release and the release of all political prisoners.
- (3) We remember always that our President U Aung Shwe and General Secretary Daw Aung San Suu Kyi have been given a mandate to act on our behalf. We will not let our enthusiasm diminish in anyway but will continue steadfastly in our task.

8 December 2001

The 10th anniversary of the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. She is the only Nobel Peace laureate currently under detention for her commitment to human rights and democracy.

4 January 2002

At a ceremony at the NLD's headquarters in central Rangoon, marking Independence Day, the NLD issued a list of seven demands, urging the creation of a democratic state and the unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest since September 2000.

The NLD vice-chairman U Tin Oo told the gathering, reading the party's Independence Day Declaration that "We would like to urge the government to sincerely and speedily foster the emergence of a democratic nation through politically meaningful talks."

The current regime took power after a bloody crackdown on nationwide protests for democracy in 1988.

The military regime dubbed the SLORC/SPDC had refused to recognize the results of the polls won overwhelmingly by the NLD held on May 27, 1990.

This year, as in the past years, UN resolutions have stood behind the 1990 General Election result, demanded the immediate transfer of power to the elected representatives and even noted the formation of the Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP).

Burma is a member of the United Nations and as a signatory to the Declarations that have been made the authorities are legally bound to abide by its decisions.

The talks between Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the SPDC, brokered by UN special envoy to Burma Razali Ismail, have showed no sign of bringing an end to Burma's political deadlock. The people of Burma have lived under a repressive military regime.

6 May 2002

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi , who has been under house arrest since 22 September 2000 , was freed unconditionally , after 20 months of house arrest.

16 August 2002

Burma's military junta freed secretary of the Committee Representing the People's Parliament (CRPP), U Aye Tha Aung. He was a general secretary of the Arakan League for Democracy (ALD). He was arrested by the military junta on 24 April 2000 and sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment by the military court on 21 June 2000 for alleged violating publication and emergency law.



A BRIEF HISTORY OF POLITICAL ACTIVISM IN BURMA

Student Protest of 1962

On **July 7th, 1962** the Rangoon University Students' Union organize a protest against the newly formed military junta. Ne Win sends a lot of troops with newly imported G-3 automatic rifles and gives orders to shoot into the crowd. Over 100 students were killed, many more wounded. The next day he ordered the destruction of the Students' Union building. It was blasted away by heavy explosives. There is no trace left. The Union building is a historic site for student activism in Burma where the fateful student strike of 1936 has spurred the independence movement.

Arkan Demonstrations

On **August 13th, 1967**, about 5,000 Arkanese people demonstrated because there was already a rice shortage. Troops were sent who fired into them, killing over 100 men, women, and children, and wounding hundreds more.

SEA Games Protest

On **December 1, 1969** students from Rangoon, Mandalay and Moulmein take advantage of the Southeast Asian Games in Rangoon to protest the Revolutionary Council. The protest is

crushed down, many students are expelled from their universities and Burma stops hosting SEA games since then.

The Labour Strike of 1974

In **May of 1974**, oil field workers from Chauk in central Burma organize a strike, demanding higher wages. The strike soon spreads to some 42 state enterprises and a nation-wide riot follows; at least 22 persons are killed by police.

U Thant Uprising of 1974

In **December 1974**, students from Rangoon University together with Buddhist monks stage demonstrations over what they perceive is the government's refusal to give appropriate honors to the death of U Thant, former Secretary General of the United Nations. The following demonstrations are directed more toward the larger problems of socialist government and students call for the overthrow of "one party dictatorship." Martial law is declared; at least nine people dies during the crackdown; and some 1800 students and activists are arrested.

Hmaing Centennial Revolt of 1976

On **March 23, 1976**, students publish an underground chronicle on the centennial celebrations of the birthday of the famous war-time writer, Thakin Ko Daw Hmaing, criticizing the Socialist educational system and calling for a strike. Over two hundred and thirty students are detained.

Demonetization Boycott of 1987

On **September 6, 1987**, hundreds of students went on brief demonstration marches across the university campus around Rangoon protesting the government's action to demonetize Kyats 25, 35, 75 banknotes without compensation. Thus wiping out 80% of the country's money in circulation.

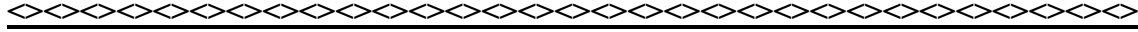
Phone Maw's Event: Bloody White Bridge Killings of 1988

On **March 13, 1988**, some Rangoon Institute of Technology students protest against the local party authorities for their perceived injustice. The brutal suppression by the riot police, Lon Htein results in the death of Maung Phone Maw, a student from the Institute. In days later, more student protesters from Rangoon University are blocked and killed near Inya Lake. Thousands of students march down to central Rangoon on March 18 where army units open fires on demonstrators and many protesters are arrested.

Myaynigone Killings of 1988

On **June 21, 1988**, thousands of students stage a peaceful protest that starting on the Rangoon University campus and moving towards central Rangoon. The students shouted slogans calling for the end of military dictatorship. The column of marching protesters is stopped at Myaynigone where Lon Htein units fire teargas and rifles. 80 civilians and 20 Lon Hteins are killed.

On **August, 8th, 1988**, the largest demonstrations the people have ever dared to stage took place. Organized by students, news spread fast. On the declared day many more than expected turned out. People assembled throughout all the major cities in Burma. Over 200,000 people assembled for non-violent demonstration and took turns giving speeches. About midnight troops fired into the masses killing hundreds on the spot. They even shot monks.



The Special Rapporteur (SR) of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Myanmar

- (1)**Mr. Yozo Yokota** (Japan) - 1992-1996
 (2)**Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah** (Mauritius) - 1996-2000 (Resigned on 02/11/2000)
 (3)**Mr. Paulo Sergio Pinheiro** (Brazil) - Since December 2000

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro **CURRICULUM VITAE [abridged]**

EDUCATION

Law Degree , Law School , Catholic University , Rio de Janeiro , PUC-RJ , (1966)

Licence en sociologie à l'Université de Paris , Vincennes (1969-1970)

Doctorat ès études politiques à la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques (1971).

Livre Docência em Ciência Política, Universidade de São Paulo , USP (1987)

UNIVERSITY POSITIONS

In Brazil

Assistant professor of political science (1971- 1985), State University of Campinas, São Paulo , UNICAMP

Chair of the department of social sciences (1977-1978), UNICAMP, (1971-1985),

Professor of Political Science, Department of Political Science, USP, since 1985

Advisor to the Rector of the Universidade de São Paulo (1987-1988)

Director of the Center for the Study of Violence [Núcleo de Estudos da Violência], NEV (since 1987)

Chairperson of UNESCO chair on education, peace, human rights, democracy and tolerance, Institute of Advanced Studies, IEA (1998-2000.) , USP.

Abroad (after 1995)

Visiting Associate Professor of International Relations, Watson Institute and Center for Latin American Studies, Brown University, USA (Spring Term 2001; 1997).

Visiting Researcher, Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, France (Jan. 1998; Feb. 2000).

Titulaire pro tempore de la chaire d'études en sciences sociales "Sérgio Buarque de Hollanda", Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, France (April-July 1999).

Senior Member at Saint Antony's College and Fellow at the Center for Brazilian Studies , Oxford University, UK (Hilary Term, Jan.- March 1999)

Directeur d'études associé, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France (Jan. 1998; Jan.- March 1996);

Visiting Faculty Fellow, Kellogg Institute, University of Notre Dame, USA, (Spring Term, 1995);

MAJOR RECENT PUBLICATIONS

MÉNDEZ, Juan E , O'DONNELL, Guillermo and PINHEIRO Paulo Sérgio ,(Org.). The (Un) Rule of Law and the Underprivileged in Latin America. Notre Dame, Indiana, Notre Dame University, Press, 1999. 357p.

----- Democracia, Violência e Injustiça. [O Não- Estado de Direito na América Latina. São Paulo , Paz e Terra , 2000, 385 p

PINHEIRO , Paulo Sérgio , GUIMARÃES, Samuel Pinheiro. (Org.). Direitos Humanos no Séc. XXI. Brasília: IPRI/FUNAG, 1998. Vol. 1 / vol. 2. 1053p.

PINHEIRO , Paulo Sérgio, São Paulo Sem Medo, Um diagnóstico da violência urbana, Rio de Janeiro: Garamond, 1998. 254p.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS

Special Counsel [with the status of Secretary of State] to the Governor of São Paulo State, Brazil (1983-1987)

Rapporteur of the Brazilian National Human Rights Plan (1995-1996), launched by the Brazilian Government in May 1996.

Rapporteur of the São Paulo State Human Rights Plan, Brazil (1997- 1998).

MEMBERSHIP IN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS**Brazil**

Board of the Comunidade Solidária, a consortium of NGOs in partnership with the Brazilian Federal Government, Brasília, chaired by Ms. Ruth Cardoso, (since 1999)

Justice and Peace Commission of São Paulo (since 1984)

Teotonio Villela Commission on Human Rights, São Paulo (since 1983)

Vice- president of the board of the São Paulo Institute against Violence, (since 1997), an association organized by major business federations in São Paulo.

Federal Commission on Human Rights, Brazilian bar Association, OAB (1988)

Chair of the Human Rights Commission, Brazilian Bar Association, OAB- São Paulo (1985-1989).

Abroad

Board of the Center for Justice and International Law, CEJIL, Washington, DC (since 1990).

Board of the Human Relations Initiative, Beyond Racism, Atlanta, USA, 1998-2000

HUMAN RIGHTS MISSIONS

Several human rights monitoring missions in several states of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Paraguay, Haiti, Burundi and Togo.

POSITIONS IN INTERNATIONAL BODIES

Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Myanmar (2001....)

Member of the UN International Commission of Inquiry on Alleged Human Rights Violation in Togo, appointed by the UN Secretary-General (2000).

Consultant for the Human Development Report 2000 on Human Rights, United Nations Development Program, UNDP 2000.

Member of the Civil Society Organizations Committee, UNDP, New York (2000-2002).

Vice- president of the International Humanitarian Fact-finding Commission, Bern, Switzerland (since 1998) Member of that Commission since 1995.

United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Burundi (1995- 1999)

Chairperson of the group of UN Commission on Human Rights Special Rapporteurs, Special Representatives and Experts of the UN Commission on Human Rights, Geneva (May 1997- May 1998).

Member of the UN Sub-commission for the protection and promotion of human rights (1998- 2001)

Rapporteur of the meeting of the UN Sub-commission for the protection and promotion of human rights, (August 1999)

AWARDS

Pinheiro was made Chevalier of the Ordre National du Mérite, France (1998).

"Special Prize" for his work on human rights, Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência [Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science], SBPC, 1988.

American Sociological Association ("Distinguished Latin American Criminologist", 1979).

Paulo Sérgio Pinheiro was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1944 and he lives in São Paulo , Brazil , with his wife Ana Luiza and children André and Marina.



The United Nations Special Envoy for Burma

(1) Mr. Alvaro de Soto

In UNGA Resolution 54/186 (17 December 1999) on the situation in Burma , the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General (SG) to continue discussions with the government in order to assist in the implementation of that resolution and to submit additional reports to the 2000 sessions of the Commission on Human Rights (CHR) and of the General Assembly (GA). As noted in the report to the GA (A/54/499), the SG's Special Envoy , Alvaro de Soto , Assistant SG for Political Affairs , visited Myanmar from 14 to 18 October 1999 and held consultations with high-level officials of the government , including Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council , Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt and the Minister for Foreign Affairs , U Win Aung. Consultations were also held with the members of the Central Executive Committee of the National League for Democracy , including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi , and representatives of various ethnic political parties and groups (e.g. , New Mon State Party , the Kachin Independence Organization).

The report to the 2000 Commission (E/CN.4/2000/29 , 24 March 2000) simply notes that the Special Envoy assumed new responsibilities following the October 1999 mission and the SG was in the process of appointing a new Special Envoy.

[Alvaro de Soto , an under-secretary-general of the United Nations , has seen conflict in a way that few others ever will , having served as good officer for the United Nations in the peace negotiations on El Salvador and currently on Cyprus. As Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's personal representative for the Central American Peace Process , Mr. de Soto helped transform a raging civil war between the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN (Frente Farabundo Marti para la Libiracion Nacional) into a durable peace --- a feat often viewed as the prototype for United Nations peace making efforts. In his 20 years at the United Nations , Mr. de Soto has worked under three successive secretaries-general , holding a variety of posts throughout his career. Today , he serves as Secretary General Kofi Annan's special adviser on Cyprus , a position he has held since late 1999.]

(2) Mr. Razali Ismail

The United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan has chosen the Malaysian diplomat , Razali Ismail , as his envoy to Burma in April 2000.

Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Myanmar
Razali Ismail (Malaysia)
Date of appointment: 4 April 2000

Press Release
SG/A/729
4 April 2000

SECRETARY-GENERAL APPOINTS RAZALI ISMAIL SPECIAL ENVOY FOR MYANMAR

The Secretary-General has appointed Razali Ismail as his Special Envoy for Myanmar. The Secretary-General hopes that Mr. Razali will be able to visit Myanmar shortly to carry out the Secretary-General's good offices efforts to facilitate the implementation of General Assembly resolution 54/186.

Mr. Razali has been serving as the Special Adviser to the Prime Minister of Malaysia. He was Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations in New York from 1988 to 1998 and is remembered for his many contributions to the work of the United Nations during his tenure. Mr. Razali was active in a variety of areas and distinguished himself by taking an active role in the preparation of the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (1992), by being a prominent voice in the United Nations reform process, and by playing an exemplary leadership role as the President of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly (1996-1997).

RAZALI ISMAIL (MALAYSIA)

Razali Ismail, who was chosen UN Secretary-General's special envoy to Burma, has been Malaysia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations since June 1988. He is also his country's ambassador to Cuba and its High Commissioner to Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

As Malaysia's Permanent Representative, the new special envoy of UNSG has served in various capacities in the United Nations. From 1989 to 1990, he headed Malaysia's delegation to the Security Council, where he was President in June 1989 and July 1990. In 1990, he chaired the Security Council Committee on the South African arms embargo, and in 1991 he served as Vice-President of the Economic and Social Council.

In 1992, Mr. Razali headed Malaysia's delegation to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and in 1993 he was elected Chairman of the Commission on Sustainable Development. He also served as Vice-Chairman, representing Asia, of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. In 1989, Mr. Razali was Chairman of the "Group of 77" developing countries.

Mr. Razali, a career diplomat, joined his country's foreign service in 1962. Prior to his current assignment, he had served, from 1985, as Deputy Secretary-General in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in charge of political affairs. He was Malaysia's Ambassador to India (1982-1985) and, before that, to Poland (1978-1982), concurrently accredited to Hungary, the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia.

His other assignments were as follows: Chargé d'affaires in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic (1974-1976); Counsellor in the Malaysian High Commission in London (1970-1972); and Second Secretary of Malaysia's Embassy in Paris (1966-1968). From 1964 to 1966, he was Malaysia's Assistant High Commissioner in Madras. He also served in his country's High Commission in New Delhi from 1963 to 1964.

Mr. Razali has been a member of Malaysia's delegations to meetings of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. He was Adviser to the Prime Minister of Malaysia when he chaired the United Nations International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held in Vienna in 1987. From 1989 to 1990, he was member of the Board of Directors of the International Peace Academy.

Mr. Razali was conferred the title of Dato' Setia Diraja Kedah in 1985, and the Panglima Setia Mahkota in 1991. In 1992, he received the Langkawi Environment Award from his Government.

Mr. Razali holds a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree in the humanities and literature, has received an Honorary Doctorate from the National University of Malaysia, and from 1993 to 1995 was Adjunct Professor of International Studies at Michigan State University. He is a member of the International Advisory Panel of the International World Trust, Malaysia; a fellow of the Institute for Environment and Development, National University of Malaysia; and a member of the Board of Advisers of Wetlands International Asia-Pacific, Malaysia.

Born in Kedah, Malaysia in 1939, Mr. Razali is married and has three children.



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