



Zaw Zaw Min, Page 67 (Article 188)

One of the leaders of the 88 Generation Students who were at the forefront of the 1988 pro-democracy uprising, he was arrested in 2007 for 4 years and 5 months for participating in the Saffron Revolution. He was sentenced under various charges, including a law calling for a prison term of up to 20 years for anyone who demonstrates, makes speeches or writes statements undermining government stability, and for having links to illegal groups and violating restrictions on foreign currency, video and electronic communications.

PAGE 67 OF THE 2008 CONSTITUTION. ARTICLE 188. This article gives the central government considerably more control than the state and regional authorities over economic regulation and profit management of extractive projects. Centralized power outweighs state and regional powers even within ethnic states, with no specific mandates for fair and adequate income distribution.

NAME OF POLITICAL PRISONER: Zaw Zaw Min

GENDER: Male ETHNICITY: Burmese RELIGION: Buddhism EDUCATION: Zoology, Yangon OCCUPATION BEFORE PRISON: Tuition teacher OCCUPATION AFTER PRISON: Public Relation of the 88 generation. He also teaches in Insein Private Tuition

FIRST TIME IN PRISON

ARRESTED in 1990 for his role in the mass democracy uprising of 1988, he was detained and tortured, but was not imprisoned at the time. In September 1999 he was also arrested and spent a month in a detention camp being interrogated.

SECOND TIME IN PRISON

ARRESTED on August 2007 for 4 years and 5 months for protesting the fuel-price hike which set off the Saffron Revolution. He was one of the leaders of the 88 Generation Students group who were at the forefront of the 1988 pro-democracy uprising that was smashed by the military. On August 2007, he was arrested, as many other members of the 88 Generation, for protesting a fuel-price hike. They were sentenced under various charges, including a law calling for a prison term of up to 20 years for anyone who demonstrates, makes speeches or writes statements undermining government stability, and for having links to illegal groups and violating restrictions on foreign currency, video and electronic communications.

OTHER: Being a member of the 88 generation (he was 26 in 1988) and son of U Saw Win, the National League for Democracy (NLD) MP of Htee Lin Constituency, who died in Tharyarwaddy Prison on 7 August 1998, he was first arrested in 1990 for his role in the mass democracy uprising of 1988. At the time, he was detained and tortured, but was not imprisoned. In 9.9.99 he was also arrested and spent a month in a detention camp being interrogated.

WISHES FOR 2015: Reconciliation between ethnic groups. That all the political parties get together so that they have free and fair elections.

HISTORY CLOSE-UP: SAFFRON REVOLUTION. BURMA'S NEW GENERATION POLITICAL ACTIVISTS

In September 2007, a new generation of young activists was born on the streets of Yangon. Drawn from Burma's young 'hip-hop' generation, with few memories of the 1988 uprising and more concerned with a youth culture revolving around music, computer games and trying to obtain a decent education, the witnessing first hand of the brutality of their own government pushed them to become politicised. Former 1988 student activists, with the benefit of hindsight and more than 20 years of underground organising, joined hands with these smarter, newly-formed student and youth groups across the country which were more exposed to the outside world and more familiar with modern communication technologies. These new groups expressed fresh forms of political defiance and committed themselves to non-violent strategies.

Some young student activists who took part in the demonstrations were from the All Burma Federation of Student Unions (ABFSU). This organisation, founded in 1938, was the vanguard of movements for political and social change in Burma. At one time headed by independence hero, Aung San, ABFSU has a long history of working together with people of Burma from different walks of life. The ABFSU had gone underground when its headquarters at Yangon University's main campus were demolished on 7 July 1962 during the military coup led by General Ne Win against the democratically elected U Nu government. The organisation remained a strong underground force in subsequent movements in Burma since. On October 2007, a new leadership group made up of students was established and attempts were subsequently made to arrest them.

Despite the heaviest military presence in Yangon and Mandalay in decades, activists were able to continue their non-violent resistance and civil disobedience campaign. Activists met and organised in secret. The General Strike Supervising Committee comprising nine different organisations that represented monks, 88 Generation student leaders, students and youth groups and, for the first time in Burma's political history, ethnic youth organisations, promised to step up their campaign of non-violent resistance. While protesters were not able to march, they used alternative tactics: laying commemorative wreaths at the worst sites of violence and bloodshed around Yangon; graffiti appealing for Burmese soldiers to join the movement for change; releasing helium balloons into the sky tied to pictures of Senior Than Shwe with the word 'Butcher' on them... While most 88 Generation 'frontline' leaders were arrested, some leaders of the Saffron Revolution that were not arrested were able to give media interviews to Burmese news agencies, who in turn broadcast this back into the country via both satellite radio and TV, a form of communication that the regime could not block. Monks continued their call for peaceful, non-violent protest.

News and images of the violent repression in Yangon spread quickly around the country and the population continued to revolt against the regime, despite the military leader's propaganda attempts to counter such news. A telephone hotline was set up for Burmese people to ring in and identify the soldiers, police and militia members who were responsible for the killings and violence and ordinary people also emailed in details from across Burma. While the media was not able to broadcast the details, it provided a valuable record for a future where the military are on trial for the crimes they have perpetrated. If that happens, sometime...

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(ခ) တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်လွှတ်တော်က ဖွဲ့စည်းသော ကော်မတီ သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့တစ်ခုခု၏ အစည်းအဝေးတက်ရောက်နေသည့် ယင်းကော်မတီ သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့၏ အဖွဲ့ဝင်တစ်ဦးအား ဖမ်းဆီးရန်လိုအပ်ပါက ခိုင်လုံသော အထောက်အထားကို သက်ဆိုင်ရာကော်မတီ သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့၏ အကြီးအမှူးမှ တစ်ဆင့် သက်ဆိုင်ရာလွှတ်တော်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌထံ တင်ပြရမည်။ ထိုလွှတ်တော်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌ၏ ကြိုတင်ခွင့်ပြုချက်မရရှိဘဲ ဖမ်းဆီးခြင်း မပြုရ။
(ဂ) တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်လွှတ်တော် အစည်းအဝေး သို့မဟုတ် လွှတ်တော်က ဖွဲ့စည်းသည့်ကော်မတီ သို့မဟုတ် အဖွဲ့တစ်ခုခု၏ အစည်းအဝေး ကျင်းပချိန်မဟုတ်လျှင် တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်လွှတ်တော် ကိုယ်စားလှယ်တစ်ဦးအား ဖမ်းဆီးပါက ထိုသို့ဖမ်းဆီးခြင်းနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်းသည့် ခိုင်လုံသော အထောက်အထားကို တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ် လွှတ်တော်ဥက္ကဋ္ဌထံ ဆောင်လျှင်စွာတင်ပြရမည်။

၁၈၇။ တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်လွှတ်တော်ကသော်လည်းကောင်း၊ ယင်း လွှတ်တော်၏ အခွင့်အာဏာအရသော်လည်းကောင်း၊ ဖြန့်ချိထုတ်ဝေသည့် အစီရင်ခံစာများ၊ စာရွက်စာတမ်းများ၊ လွှတ်တော်မှတ်တမ်းများနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ တရားစွဲဆိုပိုင်ခွင့် မရှိစေရ။

ဥပဒေပြုခြင်း

၁၈၈။ တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်လွှတ်တော်သည် ဇယား ၂ တွင် ဖော်ပြထားသော တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်ဥပဒေပြုစာရင်းပါ ကိစ္စရပ်များနှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ် တစ်ဝန်းလုံးအတွက်သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ် တစ်စိတ်တစ်ဒေသအတွက်သော်လည်းကောင်း၊ အာဏာ သက်ရောက်စေရန် ဥပဒေပြုခွင့်ရှိသည်။

၁၈၉။ (က) တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်လွှတ်တော်သည် ဥပဒေတစ်ရပ် ပြဋ္ဌာန်းသည့်အခါ -
(၁) ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံအခြေခံဥပဒေအရ ဖွဲ့စည်းသည့် တိုင်းဒေသကြီး သို့မဟုတ် ပြည်နယ်အဆင့် အဖွဲ့အစည်းတစ်ရပ်ရပ်အား ယင်းဥပဒေနှင့် သက်ဆိုင်သည့် နည်းဥပဒေ၊ စည်းမျဉ်းနှင့် စည်းကမ်းများ ထုတ်ပြန်ခွင့်ကို အပ်နှင်းနိုင်သည်။

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(b) If there is a need to arrest a member of a Committee or a Body of the Region or State Hluttaw attending session of any Committee or Body formed by the Region or State Hluttaw, the credible evidence shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Region or State Hluttaw through the Head of the Committee or Body concerned. He shall not be arrested without the prior permission of the Speaker of the Hluttaw.
(c) If a representative of the Region or State Hluttaw is arrested, session of the Region or State Hluttaw or session of any Committee or any Body formed by the Hluttaw is not in session, the credible evidence in support of such arrest shall as soon as possible be submitted to the Speaker of the Region or State Hluttaw.

187. No action shall be instituted relating to the reports, documents and Hluttaw records published by the Region or State Hluttaw or under its authority.

Legislation

188. The Region or State Hluttaw shall have the right to enact laws for the entire or any part of the Region or State related to matters prescribed in Schedule Two of the Region or State Hluttaw Legislative List.

189. (a) When the Region or State Hluttaw enacts a law, it may :
(i) authorize to issue rules, regulations and by-laws concerning that law to any Region or State level organization formed under the Constitution;