

71.- Thet Thet Aung (32)



Thet Thet Aung

Born on December 9, 1977, Buddhist;
Her father is U Thaw Win; Holds a B.A. in
Philosophy; Belongs to the 88 Generation Students
(Burma/Myanmar); Her last address was at
Sanchaung Township, Rangoon; Arrested on
October 19, 2007; Charged with Section 505 (b), 130
(b), 17/20, 33 (a), 17/1, 24/1, 32 (b)/36, 6, 5/96
(Section 4); Sentenced to 65 years in prison on
November 11, 2008; Court hearing at Insein prison
special court; **Imprisoned in Insein Annex prison,
Myingyan prison.**

IMMEDIATE HEALTH CONCERNS

The Thet Aung, sentenced to 65 years, has been suffering from a heart disease, hypertension and gout. Her health condition has been rapidly deteriorating since May 2009. (180609 RFA) In a January 2008 interview with the Democratic Voice of Burma Thet Thet Aung's mother, Daw Su Su Kyi had already expressed concern about her daughter's health: "I am really worried about my daughter as she has a heart condition and hypertension." (DVB, January 29, 2008)

CURRENT STATUS SUMMARY

Thet Thet Aung is currently detained in Myingyan Prison, Mandalay Division, Upper Burma since she was transferred there from Insein Prison on November 20, 2008. This facility is 396 miles away from Rangoon, where her children live. Her husband Chit Ko Lin was transferred to Pakokku Prison, Magwe Division, in February 2009. Thet Thet Aung was sentenced to 65 years in prison on November 11, 2008 after having been detained since October 19, 2007 and convicted of charges related to her participation in demonstrations during August of that year.

CAREER BACKGROUND

Thet Thet Aung is a member of the 88 Generation Students Group. She is married to Chit Ko Lin, who has also been sentenced, and is the daughter of U Thaw Win. Before her arrest, she lived in Sanchaung Township, Rangoon. She passed the Matriculation Examination in 1995 and graduated with a B.A. in Philosophy from Dagon University in 2002. She worked as a government bureaucrat for 6 months, and **married Chit Ko Lin in 1999.**

Thet Thet Aung has three sons. Aung Ko Ko is 9 years old; Wai Yan Ko Ko is 7 years old and Htoo Aung Linn is 2 years old. Thet Thet Aung resigned from her government position after her first child was born. She and her husband have been selling diapers to a department store to earn income. Her mother has been taking care of her three children since she and her husband were detained. Thet Thet Aung and Chit Ko Lin are both members of the 88 Generation Students Group and were strong activists during

the Saffron Revolution. Following an overnight fuel price hike on August 15, 2007, the 88 Generation Students Group, along with other opposition groups staged peaceful walking protests throughout Rangoon, which then spread across Burma. On August 19, 2007, the group led a march by more than 400 people from Rangoon's Kokine junction to Tamwe market in a protest against high fuel prices. The activists, who had attended a memorial service for late National League for Democracy leader U Kyi Maung in Bahan Township, walked to Tamwe instead of paying for bus fares pushed higher by increased gas prices. The Burmese government had raised the price of subsidized fuel by between 100 and 500 percent, causing the cost of public transport and a number of staple commodities such as rice and cooking oil to increase dramatically. Many of her friends were arrested on 21 August, but she managed to evade arrest then. Together with fellow women activists Mie Mie and Nilar Thein, Thet Thet Aung played an active role in the demonstration the following day. (aapp)

ARREST DETAILS

Thet Thet Aung was arrested in the early hours of October 19, 2007 while staying at the home of Daw San San Tin, the mother of student activist Ko Nyi Nyi. Daw San San Tin and Ma Noe Noe, who were also staying at the house, were arrested as well. Daw San San Tin's arrest is said to be linked to her family's close relationship with activist Htay Kywe. Chit Ko Lin, Thet Thet Aung's husband, had already been arrested on the morning of October 8, 2008 near Mingala market in Rangoon, but on that occasion Thet Thet Aung had managed to escape. The security forces then took his mother and his mother-in-law into custody two days later. Her home and those of other family members were searched. From her hiding place, Thet Thet Aung spoke to The Irrawaddy. She said, "It's like taking hostages. They arrested my mother and my husband's mother because I escaped. Our children are now at home without an adult. I am very worried about them." (111008 Irrawaddy)

In an interview with RFA Unplugged on October 17, 2007, Thet Thet Aung said: "On the 9th, they came back around 2:00 p.m. and searched until 6:00 pm. I was told that they took away my national ID card and that they wanted me. My family was asked to inform me. On the evening of the 9th, they went around and searched houses – my aunts' houses. On the morning of the 10th, they took away my mother and my mother-in-law. They blamed me. They said that only when I was captured would they release my mother and my mother-in-law, my parents. They said they wouldn't release them unless I was captured. The youngest child is only about one year and two months old. Also, the child is not a healthy one. The child had a blood transfusion at birth. The day after birth, the child's blood was transfused, and we had to save his/her life. So, he/she needs a lot of care. The education of the children – the health of the children ... the two older ones – one is eight and the other one is not yet six. They are only at those ages. I'm really concerned for their health and education. I'm also concerned for my parents and my husband. They are really inhumane. My parents - my mother is over 50. She has heart disease, high blood pressure, stomach problems and also terrible asthma. She has to be on constant medication for her asthma. She has to take her medicine day and night. My mother-in-law is over 70. I am extremely worried now for my children. I'm really worried and am thinking what I can do for them (breaks down and cries, sobs) – for my parents and my children and my husband. I'm feeling panicked. Just think about it, I'm worried for my children and my parents." Chit Ko Lin's mother was subsequently released.

DETAILS OF IMPRISONMENT

Thet Thet Aung is currently detained in Myingyan Prison, Mandalay Division. She was transferred there from Insein Prison on November 20, 2008. The trials of 35 members of the 88 Generation Students Group started on August 27, 2008 and continued on September 9. They, 9 females and 26 males, were brought before the Rangoon Eastern District Court, which was held inside the Insein Prison. Some had been detained in prison more

than a year, since August 21, 2007, without trial. Their cases were heard by eight courts, Insein Township Court, Hlaing Tharya Township Court, Rangoon Eastern District Court, Rangoon Northern District Court, Thinganyun Township Court, Dawbon Township Court, South Okkalapa Township Court, and North Okkalapa Township Court. All courts were held inside the Insein Prison.

Detainees included Min Ko Naing, Ko Ko Gyi, Pyone Cho, Min Zeya, Mya Aye, Jimmy, Zay Ya, Kyaw Kyaw Htwe, Arnt Bwe Kyaw, Pannate Tun, Zaw Zaw Min, Thet Zaw, Nyan Linn, Than Tin aka Kyee Than, Htay Kywe, Hla Myo Naung, Aung Thu, Myo Aung Naing, Thet Thet Aung, Thein Than Tun, Tin Htoo Aung, Zaw Htet Ko Ko, Chit Ko Linn, Thaw Zin Tun, Aung Gyi @ Aung Thike Soe, Saw Myo Min Hlaing, Thin Thin Aye(F), Sandar Min(F), Nwe Hnin Ye(F), Thara Phe Theint Theint Tun(F), Aye Thida(F), San San Tin(F), Lay Lay Mon(F), Hnin May Aung(F).

On October 13, Mar Mar Oo (F), arrested on August 7, and Nilar Thein were added to the group of 35.

Their seven Defense Lawyers were U Aung Thein, U Khin Maung Shein, Daw Khin Htay Kywe, U Kyaw Hoe, U Myint Thuang, U Pho Phyu, and U Nyi Nyi Hlaing. They were charged with 21 counts under the following laws:

1) Section 130/b of the Penal Code (committing depredation of foreign governments at peace with Burma) for open criticism of China and Russia for their use of veto power to reject the Burma resolution at the UN Security Council;

(2) Section 4 of 'Endangering National Convention' (SPDC Law No. 5/96) for criticism of the national convention and constitution writing process;

(3) Section 17/20 of the Printers and Publishers Registration Act for failure to obtain permission to print publicity pamphlets and for possession of printers without registration;

(4) Section 33(a) of the Electronic Transactions Law;

(5) Section 17 (1) of the Unlawful Association Act;

(6) 24/1 of the Law Amending the control of money (for illegal possession of foreign currency);

(7) 32(b)/ 36 of the Television and Video Law;

(8) Section 6 of the Organization of Association Law for forming an organization without permission;

(9) 505(b) of the Penal Code for denouncing the government.

At the August 27 trial, nine student leaders (Min Ko Naing, Ko Ko Gyi, Pyone Cho aka Htay Win Aung, Mya Aye, Hla Myo Naung, Nyan Lin, Aung Thu, Myo Aung Naing and Htay Kywe) as well as the other detainees demanded that they should not be handcuffed during the hearing and that their family members, public and media should be allowed to attend the hearing. During the September 10 hearing, they were still handcuffed, but their family members were allowed to attend. The judge heard from the prosecutor who made his cases based on documents obtained from Internet.

On September 9, Min Ko Naing was quoted in Burma Digest (October 1, 2008) as saying, "You can sentence us to a thousand years in prison for our political activities, but we will continue to defend ourselves in accordance with the law. Nobody can hide from justice."

72.- Thin July Kyaw (27) aka Phoe Mu aka Ka Rin Ma



Thin July Kyaw aka Phoe Mu aka Ka Rin Ma

(Photo from 27 August 2008)

Born on 16 July 1982

Her father is U Kyaw Ohn; Activist; her last address was at Dagon Township, Rangoon; Arrested on 29 February 2008; charged with Section 505 (B), 36; Sentenced to two years; Court hearing at Western Rangoon District Court; **she is in Prome prison.**

CURRENT STATUS SUMMARY

On 21 November 2008 Thin July Kyaw was transferred to Prome Prison in Pegu Division, 179 miles away from her family in Rangoon.

CAREER BACKGROUND

One of her alleged offences was to store a cartoon depicting junta leader General Than Shwe in his email. (Irrawaddy 200209)

DETAILS OF IMPRISONMENT

On 8 July, 22 July and 29 July 2008 Thin July Kyaw appeared in Western Rangoon District Court for her case (Felony Case Nos. 69-72/2008) to be heard by Judge Daw Soe Nyan (Ta-1761). The prosecuting officer was Police Major Ye Nyunt (La-58188). The trial was held behind closed doors in Insein prison special court rather than in an open court as should usually be done by law. (Asian Human Rights Commission 240908)

She was accused of violating Section 505 (B) of The Penal Code for denouncing the government's pride and also Section 32 (B) and Section 36 of the Television and Video Law (The Video Act).

Her co-defendant in the case was Nay Phone Latt who faced the same charges and was also charged under Sections 33(A) and 38 of the Electronic Transactions Law 2004. During the trial she was accused of delivering money and supplies to activists in hiding after the protests. According to the police, Thin July Kyaw received items of clothing and CDs from Nay Phone Latt, once at the American Center and once at a teashop in the Yuzana Garden. Thin July Kyaw was also accused of having contact with Nilar Thein, through a school friend, and of having sent money and other things to her after she went into hiding in August. (Asian Human Rights Commission 240908) She was also accused of giving food to a messenger to take to Nilar Thein's husband Jimmy in prison.

During the trial Thin July Kyaw was accused of participating in the demonstrations against the military regime in September 2007, and attending two marches to Sule Pagoda from in front of Lapyaywan plaza.

In a media interview during the trial their defence lawyer Aung Thein related the prosecution witness SIP Ye Aung's testimony. He testified that Nay Phone Latt was found possessing three uncensored 'Thee Lay Thee' VCDs. Thee Lay Thee is a group of

four comedians, who are famous among Burmese people both in Burma and abroad, for their political humor and criticism against the junta's actions. They have released VCDs of their live shows performed at Burmese communities in neighboring countries including Thailand and Singapore. Their lawyer also said that both the accused, Nay Phone Latt and Thin July Kyaw, were in good health when they were produced before the court. (Mizzima 250708)

On 10 November 2008 she was charged under Section 505 (B) of the Penal Code and Section 36 of the Television and Video Law (The Video Act). She was not charged under Section 32 B of the Video Act. She was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Nay Phone Latt was sentenced to 2 years under Section 505 (B) of the Penal Code, three years and six months under Sections 32 and 36 of the Television and Video Law, and 15 years under Sections 33 and 38 of the Electronic Transactions Law. In total 20 years and 6 months. (US Campaign for Burma 111108) His sentence was later reduced on appeal to 12 years imprisonment. (Irrawaddy 200209)

They were sentenced without their defense lawyer present, as on 7 September 2008 Aung Thein had been charged with contempt of court and sentenced to four months imprisonment. (BBC 111108)

*This profile was prepared by the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma) on 27 August 2008, and updated on 6 October 2009.

73.- Daw Win Mya Mya (60)



Daw Win Mya Mya

(photo from January 2009)

Born in 1950, Muslim

Her father is U San Tun;

National League for Democracy (NLD), Mandalay
Division Organizer; She is a merchant;

**Last address: Chan Aye Thar Za Township,
Mandalay; Arrested on 28 September 2007;**

**Charged with Sections 153(a) and 505(b); sentenced
to 12 years imprisonment on 24 October 2008;**

**Reduced to 8 years on 3 April 2009; Court hearing at
Aungmyaythasan Township Court (Mandalay);**

Imprisoned in Putao Prison in Kachin State.

IMMEDIATE HEALTH CONCERNS

Daw Win Mya Mya suffers from low blood pressure and diabetes. She endures a nerve disease which is reported to have been caused by the 2003 Depayin Massacre. Daw Win Mya Mya also has difficulty sitting and standing. Her nerve and joint pain requires regular medication and massage treatment. Although

originally held in Mandalay Prison, in March 2009 she was transferred twice in one week, amid reports that she was in declining health (Democratic Voice of Burma 30/03/2009). Ultimately she was relocated to Putao Prison, the coldest prison in the far north of Myanmar, nearly 400 miles away from her family in Mandalay.

CURRENT STATUS SUMMARY

Daw Win Mya Mya was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment under sections 153/A (Promoting enmity between classes) and 505/B (Statements conducting to public mischief) of the Penal Code. She is currently being held in Putao prison Mandalay. According to Radio Free Asia, in April 2009 Daw Win Mya Mya's 12-year sentence was reduced to an 8-year sentence (RFA 03/04/2009).

CAREER BACKGROUND

Daw Win Mya Mya is an organizing member of National League for Democracy (NLD) in Mandalay Division. Since 1988, she has been supporting social welfare and assisting political prisoners in Mandalay Prison and the political prisoners' families.

On 30 May 2003, Daw Win Mya Mya was traveling in a government-approved motorcade with Daw Aung San Su Kyi and about 200 other NLD members in Depayin, when a militia group attacked them, resulting in around 70 deaths and hundreds of injuries. In an interview Daw Win Mya Mya stated, "Our car got away from the first attackers but at the second place of attack we could not escape. They used sticks and stones on us so furiously that finally our car just smashed into a tree. That was how both my hands were injured. According to the bone specialists my right elbow broke in two and was crushed, and my left wrist was fractured." Daw Win Mya Mya still suffers from continued nerve damage as a result of the incident. She was detained for seven months in Shwebo Prison following the 2003 Depayin Massacre. (Burma Today News 17/01/2004)

Her family business has been severely hampered by the authorities, who tried to intimidate the customers against coming to her fabric shop. Her family's shop in Zay Cho Market in Mandalay was also closed down by the authority for having the NLD's flag.

In September 2007 Daw Win Mya Mya was involved in the Saffron Revolution. The Saffron Revolution is the name given to a multi-day series of marches and demonstrations held throughout Burma to protest the military regime's economic mismanagement and the falling standard of living. In August 2007 the regime removed fuel subsidies overnight, causing fuel prices to increase between 100% and 500%. This led to an increase in the prices of all commodities. The name comes from the color of the monks' robes, who led many of the peaceful marches in late-September 2007.

ARREST DETAILS

Daw Win Mya Mya was arrested from her house on 28 September 2007 due to her participation in the Saffron Revolution in September 2007; however, she was released shortly after in October 2007.

On 24 November 2007 Daw Win Mya Mya was arrested again, both for her involvement in the Saffron Revolution and for allegedly attending three meetings in 2006 and 2007 with U.S. Embassy Official (Asian Human Rights Commission 01/11/2008).

DETAILS OF IMPRISONMENT

- Location: Aung Myay Thar Zan Township Special Court
- Judge: Daw Bay Be (B.A – Law – L.L.A), Joint Township Judge (Special Power)
- Prosecutor: Police Sub lieutenant Thiek Nyunt LA-118371 from Special Branch
- Case No.: 608, 609, and 610.
- Lawyer for the Prosecution: U Than Hlaing

- Defense Lawyers: U Myint Thwin, U Myo Swe, and U Shwe Hla
- Witnesses for Daw Win Mya Mya's case:
 1. LA-118371 Police Sub lieutenant Thiek Nyunt from Police Special Branch
 2. LA-127312 Police Lieutenant (one star) Bo Aye

On 24 October 2008, the judge ruled and applied sentences to the NLD members as follows:

1. Daw Win Mya Mya and U Kan Tun were sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and labor (2 years under Penal Code Section 153(a) and 2 years under Penal Code Section 505(b)).
2. Daw Win Mya Mya, U Kan Tun, and U Than Lwin were sentenced to 4 years imprisonment and labor (2 years under Penal Code Section 153(a) and 2 years under Penal Code Section 505(b)).
3. Daw Win Mya Mya, U Kan Tun, and U Than Lwin were sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and labor under Penal Code Section 505(b).
4. Daw Win Mya Mya, U Kan Tun, U Than Lwin, Min Thu (aka Ko Oo), and Tin Ko Ko were sentenced to 2 years imprisonment and labor under Penal Code Section 505(b).

Daw Win Mya Mya and five fellow NLD leaders who had also been imprisoned between September to November 2007 were not formally charged until August 2008, nearly one year after being arrested. (Mezzima 20/10/2008)

During the trial, the prosecution testified in court that the NLD leaders were arrested in 2008, rather than in 2007. It became the responsibility of defense lawyer U Myint Thwin to produce evidence, including exhibits of prison interviews and family visits, to prove the NLD leaders were, in fact, arrested in 2007. (Mezzima 20/10/2008 and Radio Free Asia 27/10/2008)

Daw Win Mya Mya's defense lawyer "Myint Thwin complained that the court used a recording of Win Mya Mya's voice from a year ago that should have been inadmissible under Burmese criminal law, and that the court combined four [separate] charges against Win Mya Mya to reach a 12-year sentence." (Radio Free Asia 27/10/2008)

Following the trial, defense lawyer U Myint Thwin attempted to appeal the sentencing. On 5 November 2008 the judge at the Mandalay District Court summarily rejected the appeal on the same day it was submitted (Democratic Voice of Burma 06/11/2008). Then, on 2 December 2008 the Mandalay Divisional Court summarily rejected the appeal, also on the same day it was submitted (DVB 03/12/2008). Subsequently, on 29 January 2009, U Myint Thwin yet another appeal to the Central Court (DVB 30/01/2009)

According to Radio Free Asia, in April 2009 Daw Win Mya Mya's 12-year sentence was reduced to an 8-year sentence (RFA 03/04/2009)

*This profile was prepared by the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma) on 13 October.

Member of 88 Generation Students group;
Her address: #395, Lay Kyun Kya Khaing Street, 41Ward, North Dagon Township, Rangoon.
 No further information available at the moment (16 May 2010)

75.- Zaw Zaw Min



Zaw Zaw Min

His address is Isein Township, Rangoon; sentenced to 65 years in prison on 11 November 2008; updated on 12 June 2009; Text not available
 SOURCE: http://www.aappb.org/biography_5.html

76.- Zay Ya



Zay Ya

His Address: North Dagon Township, Rangoon;
 Sentenced to 65 years in prison on 11 November 2008; updated on 12 June 2009.

74.- Lay Lay Mon



Lay Lay Mon

77.- Zayar Thaw aka Kyaw Kyaw



Zayar Thaw aka Kyaw Kyaw

He is a singer, a member of Generation Wave (Myoset-Thit-Lunge); His address:is **Boungkyaw street, 2 ward, Kyauktada Township,Rangoon;** Sentenced to six years in prison on November 20, 2008.

79.- Khun Bedu @ Lwee Zee Nyein



Khun Bedu @ Lwee Zee Nyein

He is a Joint Secretary of Kayan New Generation Youth (KNGY); Executive Committee Member of Kayah State Youth (KSY); His last Address: Pekhon Township, Shan State; Sentenced: to 37 years

78.- U Sandar Thiri



U Sandar Thiri

U Sandar Thiri, monk; former Political Prisoner; address: **Damma Theingi Shwe Theim Monastery, Thingangyun Township, Rangoon;** sentenced to 10 years in November 2008.

SOURCE: <http://www.fbppn.net>

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80.- Khun Dee De @ Ar Di



Khun Dee De @ Ar Di

He is an Executive Committee Member of Kayah State Youth (KSY); His last Address: Loikaw Township, Kayah state; sentenced: to 35 years

ADDRESS:

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(Der **Generaldirektor** für Burmas Gefängnisse)
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