

The Chin National Front is a member of the National Council of the Union of Burma, NCUB was formed on September 22, 1992 at Marneplaw through the National Democratic Front. At the beginning NCUB was formed with 4 big Organizations such as NDF, DAB, NLD(LA) and NCGUB and now MPU is working on behalf of the NCGUB. It was originally aimed for NCUB to perform both the responsibilities of the United front, as well as, the Parliament.

During this 14 years period, as individual members whole heartedly strive to strengthen their respective organizations, it has also been collectively striving for the strengthening of NCUB as a whole.

As NCUB, being Conceived and gave birth at Marneplaw, could extend its Organization (Western Region Committee). It could also appoint its corresponding representatives to some of the Countries.

NCUB is also an appropriate Vantage of the resistance movement against SLORC/ SPDC for the Democratic forces and Ethnic Nationality forces , to meet, to Co-operate and to Build mutual trust and understanding. Not only this, it is also a biggest United front that sub-stativity exist to fight against SLORC/ SPDC oppressive rule upon the people of Burma, by depending on arms alone.

NCUB is marching straight forward, without vacillation, towards its political objectives that had been laid down since it was formed, for the extermination of the Military dictatorship and the establishment of peace, Democracy and genuine Federal Union.

Therefore, I firmly believe that NCUB should march forward to broader United Front, having unity and mutual understanding among its members with comprehensive strength and shall struggle on continuously to exterminate the military dictatorship.

A Summary of the formation of NCUB :

Burma is a country, inhabited intermingle by many ethnic nationalities. Although Burma received her independence since 1948, no sustainable National solidarity is yet established because of

the successive rulers. Under the administration of the AFPFL government, even though the masses of people of Burma were granted with some democratic rights to a certain extent, the right to equality and self-determination for them had not been clearly perceived.

During the period beginning from 1962 to 1988, under the strictly centralized dictatorial administrations of the Revolutionary Council and the Burmese Socialist Programme Party (BSPP), all the rights of ethnic nationalities had disappeared,

In Burma, the curtailment of Democratic rights and the rights of equality for ethnic nationalities became the fundamental political problems that cannot be resolved and therefore, the people of Burma had to suffer under the scorch of civil war for more than 50 years, consequently forming a general crisis on all sides, politically, economically and socially. Thereby, the country has to become degenerated and the people have to suffer enormously. In 1988 the masses of people including students and youths, monks, workers and farmers, had to rise up and struggled against the regime to abolish one party dictatorship on the (8.8.88) incident.

After the 1988 incident, the democratic forces came to arrive at the areas controlled by armed ethnic nationality forces and thereby a meaningful mutual understanding between the democratic forces and the ethnic nationality forces could be established.

After SLORC took over power on September 18, 1988, through a coup d'etat, then DAB was formed on November 1988. New democratic organizations such as the All Burma students' Democratic Front(ABSDF), and All Burma Young Monk Union (ABYMU) had emerged and collaborated with armed ethnic forces.

With a full support of the National Democratic Front, NDF, and the Democratic Alliance of Burma, DAB, the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, NCGUB, could be formed on December 18, 1990.

Even though the Democratic Alliance of Burma, DAB, had been formed as a United Front, the emergent of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, NCGUB, in 1990 and the National League for Democracy, Liberated Area, NLD-LA, in 1991, had made it necessary again to form another United Front that shall include leaders from both democratic forces and ethnic nationalities, to struggle against military dictatorship in order to realize the democratic

rights and human rights of the masses of people and the rights of equality and self-determination for ethnic nationalities. In order to fulfil and realize this political demand, the National Council of the Union of Burma, NCUB was finally formed on September, 1992, in accordance with the constitution.

The formation of the National Council of the Union of Burma.

The National Council of the Union of Burma is a Front. At the same time, it also undertakes the duty and responsibility of the United Front.

The National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB) and the National Council of the Union of Burma (NCUB).

The National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB) is the government of the National Council of the Union of Burma (NCUB). The National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma must submit its report to the National Council through a group of representatives of the Peoples' Parliament. The constitution, and the rules and regulations to form the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, must be approved by the National Council of the Union of Burma. The National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma was formed by the full support of the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB), the National Democratic Front (NDF) and the National League for Democracy-Liberated Area (NLD-LA). The Prime Minister of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, Dr. Sein Win is the Member of the Presidium of the National Council of the Union of Burma.

For more information, please visit the Official Website of the [National Council of the Union of Burma](#)