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BURMA PRESS SUMMARY

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TEXT OF NE WIN'S SPEECH

Ne Win's Address

Oct. 9: Following is the full translated text of the address by BSPP Chairman U Ne Win to the Seventh Meeting of the Central Committee:

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What I am going to deal with today concerns the economic sector. This is the main point. In dealing with the economic sector, it is necessary to touch on the background history.

BURMA PRESS SUMMARY (from the WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY)---Oct. 1987---#

Burma gained political independence on 4 January 1948. Although Burma became politically independent, the economy of the country was not in the hands of the Burmese. The wholesale business and financial businesses were all in the hands of foreigners. The Burmese had only a little share in retail business. An independent nation may be politically independent but its independence is not complete if we cannot decide for ourselves economic matters and if we cannot control it ourselves. If its economy is not strong, there is the danger of being controlled and manipulated by others as freely as they like. When did we remove this danger? It was at the advent of the Revolutionary Council in 1962. Then, one of the objectives was to take measures to put the economy back into the hands of the Burmese. It is common knowledge that we have, stage by stage, carried out tasks to achieve this objective. For example, we nationalized the banking business that controlled financial and monetary matters. We also nationalized trading businesses. As everybody knows, the Burmese had only a little share in the economy when we carried out nationalization work; just a little.

Bitter experiences

That was before the advent of the Revolutionary Council in 1962. I will tell you some of the things that took place before the advent of the Revolutionary Council. After we had regained independence, our Burmese government was patriotic. However, since we had no experience and since we did not know how to go about in economic matters, we had to ask for advice from others. One may ask whether or not they gave us good advice when we asked for it. Just set aside what happened before 1962. I will tell you what happened after 1962. I will tell you one incident that took place. When we heard that there would be a fall in the value [of the] pound sterling, we informed London because some of the pound sterling we had was in London. We instructed the then trading bank--Burma's Trading Bank--

to sell our pounds sterling. The adviser who was a foreigner was at the bank. What did he do? He mixed up the word "buy" with the word "sell". Therefore "to sell" became "to buy". If we had sold the pounds sterling, we would not be affected by the fall in the value of the pound sterling, but instead of selling, they bought more pounds sterling and we were twice affected because the value of the pound sterling we bought also fell. We did not get the profit we could have got. We suffered a loss. That was the kind of advice we got.

Moreover, it was after the attainment of independence. The Burmese government controlled the hands of the foreigners and gave free rein to the Burmese nationals with a view to enabling them to learn to do business. However, our people were rather lazy, and they also had no experience and so they only did what others told them to do. In the end, they did everything for their own selfish ends without paying any heed to the interests of the State and the interests of the majority of the people. In another instance goods were ordered from abroad. The company with which the order was placed loaded the goods on a ship and according to custom when the goods were on board, we sent a letter of credit to the bank for that company. When the goods arrived in Burma and were finally unloaded, the box contained not the goods ordered but bricks wrapped up with old newspapers. When enquiries were made to reclaim the money paid, it was found that it was a foreign company which did not seem to have existed in the first place. It was a bogus company--a company just in name, and it worked in collaboration with a merchant here, to fleece us out of foreign currency. Such were the experiences we had.

Therefore, in short, although we had political independence, we had no control on the economy; the rein was not in our hands.

It was only in 1962 that we wrested it back into our hands. as a result of this they are disgruntled saying that ours is a nation staying alone in isolation cutting off contacts with foreign countries. We still find today that foreign countries are not satisfied with us.

Two tasks

Therefore, it is of utmost necessity to study past experiences. It would take too much time if I were to tell you everything at today's meeting. There will also be plenty of details. Therefore, I will arrange for responsible personnel to study them so that they may be in the know. As I said earlier, my chief aim of speaking here is to deal with economic matters. There are two tasks in economy--the short-term task and the long-term task.

We have already started on the short-term task. What I mean by "we have already started" is that we have put trade of paddy and some items back into private hands. The government alone cannot undertake the economic work of the entire nation. The participation of the people is needed. The participation of the people is indispensable in carrying out not only economic tasks but also any other task.

Everybody knows whether or not the economy was in the hands of the Burmese people. When we came into the picture in '62; it was not. Therefore, we did what we did. Everybody knows the situations today.
Warning against greed

Now we have given free rein to private hands in the short-term. From here I would like to speak to the private entrepreneurs. We have declared that private entrepreneurs can do business after getting themselves duly registered if they are citizens.

By the word "citizens" I mean not only full-fledged citizens. For, persons who have foreign blood have also become citizens as guest citizens. I would like to tell such persons--that their grandparents and their parents, for various reasons, came to Burma in olden days. People with pure foreign blood still remain here. However, according to the laws we have drawn up, a person can become a citizen or a guest citizen if that person arrived in Burma at such and such a time or in such and such a year. Their children and their grandchildren will become bonafide citizens according to rules after such and such a period of time. What I would like to say to such persons with emphasis is that they have come to our country, live here, and earn

their living here and so, they should make up their minds once and for all to live together with us in weal and woe and through thick and thin. They are the ones who do business most. Take what they should get and enjoy the rights they should enjoy, but if they do business only serving their selfish ends too much, there will be "problems". Therefore, do your work to serve own interests. [sic] For example, when they buy and sell the things produced by the labour of the peasants who work the land and the workers who work with the industrial enterprises, they should be fair so that those who produce get their share, and so that the consumers get the goods at reasonable prices. I would especially like to urge them to do as I have said.

Those are the ones who are not bonafide citizens. I would also like to ask the private entrepreneurs who are bonafide citizens. Try to improve your business skill. Just as I have told the guest citizens and those born of foreigners, so also I would like to urge the pure Burmese to be fair in doing business to enable the producers to get what they should, and the consumers to pay fair prices and for those who do business to take what they should. However, if anybody--be he a bonafide citizen or a guest citizen--does business with undue greed to make himself rich, that person is bound to meet with danger some day. This is [the] short-term task.

World economic conditions

Now I shall deal with [the] long-term task. In this regard, it will not do if we think only of our country. We must look at the whole world. When we look at the whole world, we will find that those nations which follow the capitalist path have their own problems. They have financial problems because of the deficits and because the incomes do not meet the expenditures. The whole world knows this. Such [sic] as there are capitalist countries that are in trouble because of lack of money, so also there are nations that have their own problems in their own way because they have surpluses.

On the whole the countries which follow the capitalist path are confronted with economic problems. Are they alone? No. There are those which follow the leftist path. There are different leftist economic systems. If we look at such leftist countries, we find that they are also faced with economic problems. So, they are taking measures to effect changes. In short, those which follow the capitalist path are faced with economic problems. Those which do not follow the capitalist path but which have leftist economic systems are also confronted with economic problems. Therefore, the leftist and rightist economic systems which the world knows need to be changed. Of course, there is the need to change. How is it to be changed? What it is like is that the disease has been discovered, but the medicine has not yet been found and nobody knows what medicine to give. We are included in this category. Since we are included, how shall we change? It is necessary for us to change the principles. Last month we decontrolled rice because it is the most important for us. This is the beginning of the change. We shall have to take into consideration to what extent we should change and how, on the basis of our own experiences as well as the experiences of the world. We must lay down new principles after taking all these into consideration. With this I conclude.

(WPD 10/10)

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Burmese Dance Troupe to China

Sept. 30: A Burmese dance and drama troupe, headed by Director of the Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture U Thein Sein left for a series of performances in China, under the bilateral cultural exchange program. (WPD 10/1) - Oct. 14: The troupe returned. (WPD 10/15)

Cultural Delegation Returns

Oct. 4: The cultural delegation to China, led by Deputy

Minister for Culture U Than Maung, which left Rangoon Sept. 16, returned by air via Bangkok. (WPD 10/5)

World Bank Delegation Returns

Oct. 6: The delegation to the 1987 Annual Meeting of the World Bank, which left Rangoon for Washington on Sept. 15, returned to Rangoon. En route to Washington, the delegation, led by Deputy Prime Minister U Tun Tin, held economic talks in France and Britain. (WPD 10/7)

Foreign Minister Returns

Oct. 6: Foreign Minister U Ye Goung, who had left on Sept. 12, for the 42nd United Nations General Assembly Session in New York, returned to Rangoon. He was accompanied by Director General of the Office of Council of Ministers U Kyaw Tint, Director of the Foreign Ministry U Hla Myint Oo, Assistant Director U Zaw Min, and his personal secretary U Hla Oo. (WPD 10/7)

Youth Back from Japan

Oct. 6: The youth delegation headed by U Hla Tun that left for tour of Japan on Sept. 5 returned to Rangoon. (WPD 10/7)

Journalists Back from USSR

Oct. 6: The journalist delegation headed by U Soe Naung that left for the USSR on Sept. 23 returned to Rangoon. (WPD 10/7)

U.S. Storm Prediction Lecture

Oct. 13: Prof. Chester Jelesnianski of the United States National Weather Service lectured 60 people at the Department of Hydrology on forecasting surge tides caused by cyclones. (WPD 10/14)

Norwegian Ambassador Calls

Oct. 16: Norwegian Ambassador Jens Kjell Otterbech [non-resident] called on Home & Religious Affairs Minister U Min Gaung. (WPD 10/17)

Burmese UNESCO Delegation

Oct. 17: A Burmese delegation headed by Deputy Minister for Education U Thaung Tut left for the 24th UNESCO General Conference, to be held in Paris, Oct. 20-Nov. 21. Other members include Burmese Ambassador to France and UNESCO U Thein Han, Counsellor of Embassy in Paris U Aung Aung, and Director (Foreign Scholar) of the Higher Education Department U Saw Tun. (WPD 10/18)

San Yu Visits Europe

Oct. 20: President U San Yu left Rangoon for a series of State Visits to Yugoslavia, Romania, and West Germany. He was accompanied by his wife, Daw Than Shein, and by Council of State Member U Ba Thaw and wife, Deputy Prime Minister U Tun Tin and wife, Foreign Minister U Ye Goung and wife, Minister for Industry 2 U Maung Cho and wife, Deputy Minister for Defense and Chief of Staff Gen. Saw Maung and wife, Party Central Committee Headquarters [PCCH] Secretary U Nyein Maung, PCCH International Relations and Foreign Affairs Committee Secretary U Min Kyi, Director-General of the President's Office Col. Aung Myint Baw, Foreign Ministry Directors-General U Ohn Gyaw and U Shwe Zin and departmental personnel. (WPD 10/21)

Nov. 21: President U San Yu was received in Belgrade with full honors by, and held talks with, Yugoslav President Lazar Mojsov. (WPD 10/23)

Nov. 22: President U San Yu received the President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia Mr. Branko Mikulic. At a banquet hosted by Yugoslav President Mojsov, speeches were exchanged:

President Mojsov discussed the long friendship between Burma and Yugoslavia. He looked forward to continued economic cooperation and

promotion of peace. He endorsed the new economic order and peaceful settlement of disputes, and the big power Draft Agreement on reducing nuclear arsenals.

President U San Yu expressed his pleasure at visiting Yugoslavia, with which Burma has since 1950 had excellent relations nurtured by Chairman U Ne Win and President Tito. He noted common interests in promoting international security, self-determination, and sovereign integrity. He cited current world problems in economic imbalances, the gap between the developed and developing world, and the great powers arms race. He called on all countries to "adhere to the principles of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and peaceful settlement of disputes." He also called urgently for "general and complete disarmament under effective international supervision." (WPD 10/23)

Oct. 23: President U San Yu and party left Yugoslavia for Romania. (WPD 10/24)

Oct. 24: President U San Yu held talks in Bucharest with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. At a banquet hosted by the Romanians, speeches were exchanged.

President Ceausescu welcomed the visit, soon after his own trip to Rangoon, as an expression of the friendship between the two countries, and promised to seek further collaboration. He touched on the danger of nuclear weapons, and welcomed the US-USSR agreement in principle on intermediate range nuclear disarmament. He endorsed an international Middle East conference under UN sponsorship, to include the PLO. He hoped for a peaceful cessation of the Iran-Iraq war in the spirit of the Security Council resolution, and for intensified efforts for the peaceful solution of issues in South-east Asia. He expressed concern at economic conditions, and developed countries protectionism, and called for an international UN sponsored conference.

President San Yu expressed pleasure at being the first Burmese President to make a State Visit to Romania, and lauded the friendship and collaboration of the two countries since 1956, including Chairman U Ne Win's visit to Romania in June 1966 and Ceausescu's visit to Burma in March 1987. He noted Burma's independent and active foreign policy, and its practise of a socialist economy, and expressed concern at developed countries protectionism. The major concern of humanity was disarmament, and world opinion should be mobilized for it. (WPD 10/25)

Oct. 26: President U San Yu concluded talks with Romania's President Ceausescu. (WPD 10/27) - Oct. 27: A Joint Communique was issued. [text published in WPD] (WPD 10/29)

Oct. 27: President U San Yu flew to Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, from Romania. His special plane was escorted by German Air Force aircraft. In the afternoon, Burmese Ministers in the delegation met with Hans Klein, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation. (WPD 10/28) - Oct. 28: President U San Yu held talks with West German President Dr. Richard von Weizsacker, who hosted a luncheon for him. (WPD 10/29) - He attended a reception given by the Mayor of Bonn, laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Victims of War and Tyranny, and received various West German Ministers, before attending a ballet performance at the Opera House. (WPD 10/30) - Oct. 29: After a trip by special train to Geisenheim, where the Burmese delegation visited the German Pavillion and were welcomed by Richard J H Pohl, Chairman of the Fritz Werner Industrial Equipment Company, they toured the Company's production facilities and were given lunch. In the afternoon they visited an agricultural research society. On returning to Bonn, the President was given a banquet by the West German President, at which speeches were exchanged:

Dr. von Weizsacker said the visit refreshed memories of his State Visit to Burma in 1986, and of the wonderful things he had seen. He welcomed Burma as a "factor of stability" in Southeast Asia, and said Germany "feels privileged by our special relationship" since 1955. Dialogue will intensify, especially in economic relations,

development, and financial cooperation. Economic links go back a long time [to the precolonial period], and now Germany will try to help Burma diversify production and find new export possibilities. He expressed gratification at "the confidence the Burmese Government has placed in us by choosing a Germany company [Fritz Werner] as the first foreign partner," and said the joint effort augured well for the transfer of capital and technology to Burma. He noted that Chairman U Ne Win had "on 10 August indicated that your country has the necessary flexibility to adapt to changed conditions." He also expressed gratitude for Burmese efforts against drug production and trafficking.

President U San Yu welcomed the long friendship between the two countries, and expressed gratitude for "the wide range of assistance" extended by Germany. He called for cooperative effort to resolve world economic and security problems. (WPD 10/31)

Chinese Football Team

Oct. 28: A Chinese youth football team, headed by Deputy Director of the Ball Games Research Section of the Chinese Sports Commission Yin Huairong, with 23 members, arrived on a goodwill mission. (WPD 10/29) - Oct. 29: It played a drawn game with the Burma youth football team in Rangoon's Aung San Stadium. (WPD 10/30)

BURMA GAZETTE

Oct. 15: The Council of State appointed the following, on probation:

U Shwe Zin, Director, Protocol Department, Foreign Ministry, to be Director-General of the same.

U Tin Tun, Head of Office, Minister for Energy's Office, to be Director-General, Energy Administration Department.

U Maung Maung Myint, Deputy Director, Petrochemical Industries Corporation, to be Managing Director of the same.

U Min Aung, Director, Factories and General Labour Laws Inspection Department, to be Director, Office of the Central Trade Disputes Committee, Ministry of Labour. (WPD 10/15)

GOVERNMENT

Union Day Committee

Sept. 30: The Council of State established the Union Day Celebrations Central Committee to observe the 41st anniversary of Union Day (1988) "in accordance with the political objectives to make efforts, by the strength of the unity of the national groups, to consolidate and promote socialist democratic essence; for the indigenous people to strive, with might and main, to bring about the economic development of the State and for the indigenous people to constantly co-operate with the Pyithu Tatmadaw to completely annihilate the destructive elements." The Chairman is Council of State Secretary U Sein Lwin, with Council of State Member U Tun Yi and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha as Vice-Chairmen. Many other officials were named as members. (WPD 10/1)

People's Police Force

Oct. 1: The oaths for members of the People's Police Force are: "We, by the Burmese way to socialism, will build a socialist society;...will build a socialist economic system;...will build a socialist democratic system; and We will crush all the enemies of the Burmese way to socialism" The PPF came into being on 1 October 1964. PPF members are protectors of the people, guardians of law and order, and builders of the socialist economic system. In addition to preventing and uncovering crimes, PPF personnel aid with agricultural work and community welfare activities. They attend training courses to improve their skills and attitudes. "However, there may also be members who commit acts that are not in the interests of the working people. They are to be dealt with by both organizational and management means. These persons should give up their activities...."

Only then will the PPF become a law enforcement organization that the people can rely upon with complete trust." (WPD Editorial, 10/1)

Ne Win Tours Plants

Oct. 1: BSPP Chairman U Ne Win visited the Kinda Multipurpose Dam Project in Myittha Township, Mandalay Division, and the Kyunchaung Fertilizer Plant of the Petrochemical Industries Corporation in Magwe Division. He also visited the Sagaing Hill Soon-Oo Ponnyashin Zedi and held discussions with the board of trustees. The Chairman left Rangoon by special aircraft on Sept. 28 and returned Oct. 1. (WPD 10/2)

BSPP Central Committee Meets

Oct. 8: The Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) met in Rangoon under the chairmanship of U Ne Win. Reports were heard, including that of the Central Executive Committee on the "report on the prevailing political, economic, and social situations in Burma." A decision was voted on "the matter of deciding on appeals." (WPD 10/9)

Pyithu Hluttaw Session

Oct. 13: The fifth session of the Fourth Pyithu Hluttaw opened, with 477 out of 483 members present. The agenda was approved. Six new members took the oath. A 14-member Panel of Chairmen was chosen, comprising U M Sin Sar, Bhamo Township, Kachin State; U Aung Thein, Pasawng Township, Kayah State; U Aye Thein, Papun Township 2, Karen State; U Ling Ha, Kanpetlet Township, Chin State; U Mya Pe, Kalewa Township, Sagaing Division; U San Lin, Palaw Township, Tenasserim Division; U San Lin, Prome Township 1, Pegu Division; U Sein Aung, Yesagyo Township 1, Magwe Division; U Hla Soe, Thabeikkyin Township, Mandalay Division; U Tun Khaing, Thanbyuzayat Township 1, Mon State; U Tun Kyaw Sein, Mrauk-U Township 1, Rakhine State; U Maung Maung, Latha Township, Rangoon Division; U Myint, Mabein Township, Shan State; and U Ohn Pe, Kyangin Township, Irrawaddy Division.

Condolences were voted for the decease of U Mu Lein, member for Mongton Township, Shan State.

Reports were presented by the Council of Ministers and other Councils (see below). The following items were introduced for discussion and approval:

- Bill Amending the Profit Tax Law;
- Bill Amending the Private Enterprises Law;
- Bill Amending the Water and Irrigation Tax Law;
- Bill Amending the Burma Registration of Ships Act;
- Bill Amending the Indigenous Medicine Practitioners Association Act;
- Approval of Ordinance demonetizing Ky 25, Ky 35 and Ky 75 notes;
- Agreement of Burma on Substituted Conventions of the International Maritime Organization. (WPD 10/13)

Oct. 13: On the second day reports and bills were discussed by 20 Pyithu Hluttaw members. (WPD 10/14)

Oct. 14: On the third day reports and bills were discussed by 18 members, and the government replied to discussion on the Private Enterprises Rights Amendments Bill. (WPD 10/15)

Oct. 15: The session concluded. 484 of the 489 members eligible attended. It passed five bills (as introduced), held one election (panel of chairman), decided one matter (Burma's agreement to the substituted IMO Conventions) confirmed two matters (the agenda and the Ordinance on Demonetization), carried out one formation (the Elections Commission - see below), placed nine matters on record, and submitted two matters. The various reports were approved. (WPD 10/16)

Oct. 17: The texts of the five Laws passed by the Pyithu Hluttaw were published, in Burmese. (WPD 10/17) [Photocopies can be provided, but I hope to have translations in a forthcoming issue - HCMacD]

Council of Ministers Report

Oct. 12: Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha summarized the Council of Ministers Report to the Pyithu Hluttaw covering the period Jan.1-June 30, 1987.

There is a severe shortage of foreign exchange. Export prices have declined and the market has narrowed, so earnings have not met the target. An Export Promotion Supervision Committee has been established to supervise export work. The export target for this fiscal year was Ky 3,322.9 million, with a first quarter (Apr. 1 - June 30, 1987) of Ky 518.2 million. Agreements for export for this period were made for Ky 756.2 million, and Ky 329.4 million have been shipped. For the period April 1 - October 11, 1987, Ky 1114.7 million of export goods have been contracted for and Ky 676 million shipped. Meanwhile, prices of import goods have risen, and only essential goods are being imported. Efforts are being made to use imported goods for increasing production, making investments, and for export items. Greater care is being given to the use of items bought with foreign exchange.

Attention is being devoted to agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, industry, etc. In the energy area, success is being achieved in using liquified petroleum gas (LPG), canned natural gas (CNG) and methanol instead of petrol and diesel fuel. Methanol is being extensively used instead of petrol in Rangoon and other areas including Namtu, Pyinmana, and Syriam. Trains are being driven with LPG. This must be extended.

To protect essential food, clothing, shelter, and social needs of the people, it is important to stabilize and bring down commodity prices, and this can be done by increasing commodity production. Revenues must be collected in full, so collecting from private entrepreneurs must be supervised by local organs of power.

In the health area, a modern cancer treatment machine has been installed in Rangoon General Hospital; more surgical instruments have been provided to the State/Division hospitals and 137 township hospitals, and arrangements are being made to install X-ray equipment in 68 hospitals.

In the narcotics area, poppy and hemp are being destroyed by military operations as well as by aerial spraying. New drugs have been added to the category of narcotic drugs under the Narcotic Drugs Law. (WPD 11/13)

Oct. 13: Nine Pyithu Hluttaw members discussed the Ministers' Report: U Nyi Pu (Sumprabum) suggested that farmers in hill country be taught terracing, and endorsed forest conservation. U Sein Aung (Myawaddy) said the report of the Salween River Dam Project indicated that multiple cropping was possible on 1.7 million acres in Karen and Mon States, with water from the Salween stored in the 400 foot dam to be constructed in Hlaingbwe Township, Karen State. The dam will also protect 300,000 acres from flooding, and "the authorities should carry out survey work to get a dam built." U Win Maung (Mawlaik) noted that that the Paukinn sluice and embankments will soon be completed and that 139 embankments and dykes have been constructed in Sagaing Division. U Thant Sin (Thegon 2) urged the Ministry of Energy to produce more electric power. Dr. Tin Oo (Singu) said that not all the Virginia tobacco produced in Mandalay Division has been bought, and said exports of it should be arranged. U Ba Thein (Kyaikmaraw 1) endorsed road, bridge, and housing construction. U Than Maung (Kayan 1) criticized the distribution of goods between cooperatives and department stores. U Soe Nyunt (Yawnghwe 2) noted with pleasure that savings accounts had risen from Ky 6,779 million in March 1986 to Ky 7,615 in March 1987, or 12%, and that trade in nine crops had been decontrolled. U Khin Maung Swe (Kyaiklatt 1) endorsed the Economic Coordination Committee, and said that the inflation rate should be brought down.

Oct. 15: Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha responded to the suggestions at length, generally stating that the government was already trying to address the suggestions made by the members. Among

plans and statistics he mentioned were the following: Reforestation will be carried out at the rate of 80,000 acres per year. A timber production project on the east sector of Dawna in Karen State will be carried out "when the conditions are favourable." The Livestock Breeding Corporation has already established 32 stations in 10 states and divisions. Loans for the purchase of draught cattle amounting to Ky 15.24 million were disbursed in 129 townships in 1986-87, and Ky 31.15 million has been targeted for 145 townships in 1987-88. 34 Agricultural Branch Banks will be opened. "There is an arrangement to award prizes to the researchers and scholars who are capable of conducting research work ...from laboratory level to...implementation." The Road Transport Corporation will purchase 215 trucks and 120 buses during the Fifth Four-Year Plan. Up to September 1987, temporary registrations were issued to 14 ships in Burma, thus employing more Burmese seamen. Urban areas are to be extended, and urbanization plans for the next ten years drawn up. Separate projects have been drawn up to reduce the incidence of five major crimes. With regard to teacher-student ratios in schools, 50 basic highschools, 140 middle schools, and 4,000 primary schools will be opened throughout the country, including Shan State, in fiscal years 1986-87 and 1987-88. Teachers are being sought. 111 libraries have been opened in the country. 250 doctors are being recruited. Anti-malaria drugs have been issued to nine townships in eastern Shan State. The 89 dispensaries of indigenous medicine will be increased. (WPD 10/16)

Council of State Report

Oct. 12: Council of State Secretary U Sein Lwin summarized the Report of the Council of State to the Pyithu Hluttaw. Chapter 1, he said, deals with actions implementing acts of the Pyithu Hluttaw, including the suspension of 56 ward/village tract council members and two Township council members who were tried for crimes; 14 Township council members who violated Section 27 of the People's Council Law, and one village-tract council member for infringing Article 187 of the State Constitution. Several earlier suspensions were cancelled when the accused were found not guilty. Chapter 2 summarizes the bills and ordinances submitted to the Pyithu Hluttaw.

Chapter 3 discusses procedures and titles, including one Abhidhaja Maha Rattha Guru Title and six Agga Maha Pandita Titles to sayadaws, and two Thiha Thura Titles, four Thura Titles, and 33 Gallantry Medals to Tatmadaw [Armed Forces] members. People's Council elections in Kanmyint Village-tract, Kawa Township, Pegu Division, were ruled not effective for lack of a 75% quorum at the meeting for the formation of People's Council Organs. Chapter 4 deals with guidance to organs of power and service organizations. 236 cases were scrutinized under Article 73(m) of the Constitution, and 26 were nullified. Nine applications were made under Article 73(o) of the Constitution, and were nullified as not in accordance with the facts for pardon. Ordinance No. 1/87 [demonetizing certain banknotes] was issued.

Chapter 5 deals with foreign relations, and notes President U San Yu's visit to the Republic of Korea; a Pyithu Hluttaw visit to the Soviet Union; two Pyithu Hluttaw members selected for the UNGA delegation; decisions on 12 foreign Ambassadors, the transfer of one Burmese Ambassador, and the appointment of a new Burmese Ambassador. Chapter 6 notes the resignation of Pyithu Hluttaw members for Falam Township 2 and Pale Township 2, and the death of member U Mu Lein of Mongton Township on June 21, 1987. Chapter 7 notes that the Council of State held 14 regular and two special meetings, and that its Secretary went abroad for medical treatment. It also notes the assignment of U Maung Nyo, elected as Council of State member by the Fourth Pyithu Hluttaw, to the Council of State economic sector and the Board for scrutinizing quarterly Council of Minister reports. Also noted were matters deemed to be null and void from the beginning for violating Article 177(a) of the Constitution.

When members of People's Councils are found guilty, it must be

decided whether the offence involved a political offense or moral turpitude. Offenses by 55 council members came within the purview of political offenses, and 26 within that of moral turpitude. In cases of council members previously convicted but now finalized, 12 were of a political nature and 9 involved moral turpitude. Finally, from Nov. 1, 1980-July 31, 1987, there were 28,560 applications for political pension by persons who shouldered political duties. Of these, 15,687 were approved, 305 were denied, and 12,568 are under scrutinization. (WPD 10/13)

Oct. 13: Seven Pyithu Hluttaw members discussed the Council of State Report. U Lwan Kawng (Hsawlaw) endorsed the demonetization Ordinance, noting that currency was being hoarded by blackmarketeers and insurgents, but added that "in general, each and every one is likely to more and less experience some difficulty owing to the announcement." U Chit Khin (Loikaw 2) endorsed the substituted IMO Conventions. U Hmung Kio (Thantlang) approved of the Council's work in general. U Than Myint (Mergui-East 2) suggested that the recommendations of the Council on those who breached the Television and Video Law, sent to the State/ Division People's Councils, be also sent to the Ward/Village-tract Councils. U Tin Aung (Sinbaungwe) noted that there were 863 vacant seats on various People's Councils, mostly caused by death, and suggested that therefore only young and healthy candidates be nominated. U Bo Sein (Maungdaw 2) endorsed proposed bill amendments. U Tin Ngwe (Namhsan) also supported proposed amendments. (WPD 10/14)

Oct. 15: Council of State Secretary U Sein Lwin replied at length, noting the need for supervision, education, enforcement, etc. A member had noted that the elections of 52 Pyithu Hluttaw members had been found void because of Article 177(a) of the Constitution; this has been raised before, and the BSPP has issued directives. There were 25 such cases in the first term of the Pyithu Hluttaw; 26 in the second; 42 in the third; and 10 so far in the fourth. Action has been taken against those to stand for election despite not being eligible. In response to the other suggestions, which he touched on in turn, he said that the government was trying, as the members had variously suggested, to enforce laws and policy more rapidly and effectively. (WPD 10/16)

Council of Justices Report

Oct. 12: Council of People's Justices Chairman U Tin Aung reported that during the reporting period:

The Central Judicial Body received 1,965 cases, of which 62 were left pending, 88 were remanded, and 1,815 were heard. Of the latter, 524 were rejected, 1,236 were heard, and 55 are pending.

The Central Court had an opening balance of 2,013 cases on Jan. 1, 1987, and there were 1,625 additional cases. 1,760 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,878 of which 1,055 were criminal and 823 civil cases. Of these, 850 criminal and 644 civil cases are now at the hearing stage.

In State and Division Courts, there was an opening balance of 5,708 and there were 5,705 new cases admitted [after] January 1, 1987. 5,615 cases were disposed of, leaving 5,798 pending of which 1,723 were criminal and 4,075 civil.

In Township Courts, there was an opening balance of 67,982 pending cases, and 124,169 new ones were admitted. 116,108 cases were disposed of, leaving pending 76,043 of which 70,381 were criminal and 5,662 civil.

In Ward and Village-tract Courts, there was an opening balance of 3,271 with 44,135 admitted. 44,385 were disposed of, leaving pending 3,021 of which 2,343 were criminal and 678 civil.

The Central Court scrutinized 130 more regional court cases than during the previous six months. Court Inspection Committees inspected the Rakhine State Court and five Rakhine township courts, while State/Division Committees of Judges inspected 66 township courts. (WPD 10/13-14)

Oct. 14: Five members discussed the Justices Council Report: U

Tin Hla (Kawkareik 2) said people held in Police lockups are given meals at the rate of Ky 1.25 per meal, and this should be increased because of current commodity prices. U Hla Shwe (Tada-U 2) suggested harsher penalties under the Narcotics Drug Law (1974). U Myo Nyint (Kyaikmaraw 2) said only Thanbyuzayat, in Mon State, had undertaken measures for intercepting cattle smuggling under Section 14(1) of the Law Conferring Powers for Construction of Socialist Economic System, and that as more cattle are being smuggled in every border township new directives should be issued for effective measures. Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt (Kamayut) endorsed effective and deterrent punishment in serious cases involving State security, socialism, the BSPP, socialist ethics, and the life and property of the people. U Kyi Lwin (Wakema 1) urged punishment for criminals and "corrupt personnel who are engaged in the administration of justice," so that "people will come to have more faith in the administration of justice." (WPD 10/15)

Oct. 15: Justices Council Chairman U Tin Aung Hein replied that suggestions for increasing enforcement of the Narcotics Drug Law, for extending the Excise Act to all citizens, for preventing the blackmarketing of draught cattle in border towns, and for increasing the food allowance for detainees in People's Police Force lockups from Ky 1.25 per meal and Ky 2.50 per day belonged to other Government organs. (WPD 10/16) - He said that the drafting of the Civil Procedures Code and Procedures could not be hurried, and may not be ready for the next Pyithu Hluttaw session. Members of the Three Central Judicial Bodies have many other Party and organizational responsibilities and sometimes only two can be in session. But the three were in session for 75 out of 120 working days which "cannot be considered as few." The Central Judicial Body sat in Mandalay for 10 full days, but the Council of People's Justices, which has to meet twice a month, can only spend one week when it has a sitting in Mandalay. The Council seeks to reduce pending cases, ensure compliance with guidelines, direct appropriately severe punishments, etc. Prosecutors should prosecute those who smuggle out cattle and buffaloes to foreign countries. It is not possible now to upgrade the Pa-an and Kawkareik Township courts. Action is being taken against "self-seeking lawyers" by withdrawing or suspending their licenses. Work is being done on the Court Manual (Fourth Edition). Directives have been made to prevent loss of court exhibits. (WPD 10/17)

Council of Attorneys Report

The Chairman of the Council of People's Attorneys, U Myint Maung, presented a report for the Jan. 1 - June 30, 1987 period. 456 applications for protecting the rights of the working people were received and acted upon. Legal advice was given to Organs of Power four times. 68 matters were scrutinized for legality, and remarks on 11 cases were given under Article 73(m) of the Constitution. 415 requests to appeal judicial decisions to the Central Court were made; of these 149 were granted, 264 denied, and 2 are pending. Under Section 7(f) of the Council of People's Attorneys Law, there were 20 pending applications and 83 new complaints were received, for a total of 103. Of these 90 were reviewed and rejected, and 13 are being studied by the Central Law Office. Six applications were received in connection with public trusts, under Section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code; of these, agreement for trial was given in one case and denied in another, and four are pending. (WPD 10/13-14)

Oct. 14: Five members discussed the Attorneys Council Report: U Thawng Khan Mang (Falam 2) complimented the Council for acting on 456 complaints. U Aye (Tenasserim) did the same. U Than Myint (Shwedaung 2) suggested that the authorities frame narcotics cases more carefully, so that accused are not acquitted on technicalities. U Kyaw Than (Ye 2) supported the Council's work. U Oo Saw Hla (Pauktaw 1) called on authorities "to do close supervision work on law officers and to take necessary action against them." (WPD 10/15)

Oct. 15: Attorneys Council Chairman U Myint Maung replied that

concerning the suggestion from the member of Launglon 2 [Note: not mentioned previously] the government was trying to reduce the number of pending cases, and there were already laws against making false complaints. As to the suggestion that there were too many technical acquittals, law officers are directed to appeal such cases. (WPD 10/16) - There is a need to fill law officer vacancies; there are 1,286 law officers at the Central, State/Division, and Township Law Offices, and 119 probationary officers have been sent to townships where needed. Directives have been issued "to prevent law officers and office staff from taking bribes" and "deterrent punishment is being meted out to those who are corrupt." (WPD 10/17)

People's Inspectors Report

Oct. 12: U Aung Khin summarized the report of the Council of People's Inspectors for the Jan. 1 - June 30 period. Of the workers' bonuses sanctioned for August 1986, the Council scrutinized and approved bonuses for 1982-83 amounting to Ky 644.46 lakhs for 144,093 employees of 26 organizations under seven Ministries, and for 1983-84 bonuses of Ky 721.92 for 149,358 employees of 26 organizations under eight Ministries. Looking at implementation of the 1986-87 Economic Plan, exports of rice, and beans and pulses, declined, while exports of teak, metals, jellyfish, and lobsters increased. Exports were 4.54% of the GDP in 1985-86 and 4.27% in 1986-87. The ratio of agricultural products in total exports declined to 33% of total exports, and of forest products declined below 45%. Production of Mining Corporation No 2 has declined after 1985-86, and without fixed prices tin export earnings have decreased quite a bit. Fertilizer plants under the Petrochemical Industries Corporation produced 3.05 lakhs metric tons at maximum in 1986-87 and did not reach capacity. Urea production was 82.4% of demand. [Note: only items in the summary containing specific data have been included-HCM] (WPD 10/13-14)

Oct. 14: Six members discussed the People's Inspectors Report. U Ba Hlaing (Kani 2) noted the decrease in paper production and in purchase of bamboo at the Sittang and Yeni Paper Mills and asked the Council to investigate. U Myint Than (Gangaw) supported the Report. Dr. Chit Swe (Yamethin 1) endorsed Council work for "reclaiming more virgin and fallow land for extended cropland." U Aye Ohn (Dagon) endorsed more all-weather highway construction to further timber exports. U Sai Hla Sein (Mongyang) noted that urea fertilizer was not imported in 1986-87, and that urea exports in 1985-86 had earned US\$ 2,936,500. U Aung Nyunt (Thabaung 1) noted that agricultural targets had not been met in volume or value since 1982-83.

Oct. 15: Inspectors Council member U Aung Khin responded, concurring in the importance of highways to timber production and the need to promote forestry. (WPD 10/16) - He noted suggestions to increase exports of beans (other than matpe) and of jellyfish and lobsters [Note: The Japanese are very fond of Burmese jellyfish from the Bay of Bengal - HCMacD]; for speeding up of bonus payments; for action against illegally entered foreigners; for preventing forest depletion for firewood and charcoal; and other economic problems. (WPD 10/17) - Accounts of 5 departments and 8 organizations could not be inspected as scheduled. Vacant posts for auditors are being filled. Public Accountants journals are sold both to employees and the public, and since the Seventh issue of 1986 have been on sale at the No 2 departmental store. He touched on various other suggestions and comments. (WPD 10/18)

Election Commission Report

Oct. 12: The Report of the Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Commission was presented by its Secretary, U Hla Kyaw Aung. Eleven meetings were held, and 215 township and 1,856 ward/village level visits were made.

Two by-election periods were established: May 23-June 7 and Aug. 1-16. Elections were arranged to fill 941 vacant seats, including six at the Pyithu Hluttaw level, six at the State/Division level, 166 at the Township level, and 763 at the Ward/Village-tract level. Of

these, 923 were filled; for various reasons, two elections at the State level, 10 at the Township level, and six at the Ward/Village-Tract level had to be postponed.

The elections of one Division People's Council member, 10 Township members, and nine Ward/Village-tract members were nullified for non-qualification under Article 177(a) of the Constitution. Action was taken against two Township Council members and three Ward/Village-tract Council members for making false declarations to stand for the elections.

Some People's Council members asked for "verification if they were born of true citizens or not" and some voters complained of representatives' citizenship. It was found that two State Council members, 11 Township Council members, and 22 Ward/Village-tract Council members "had been elected in accordance with the provisions of Article 177(a)" [sic] of the Constitution, and they "were thus placed on record according to the directives of the Council of State." Preparations are being made for the elections to the Fifth Pyithu Hluttaw, etc., in 1988-89. (WPD 10/13-14)

Oct. 14: In discussion, U Chit Maung (Nanyun) and U San Myint (Kawa) both supported the Elections Commission Report. (WPD 10/15)

Oct. 15: Elections Commission Secretary U Hla Kyaw Aung replied to questions about delays, noting that two months notice is given before by-elections, and some townships request additional time. "Holding of by-elections has temporarily been suspended in the constituencies where by-elections ought not to be held owing to weather and security conditions...." The fifth by-elections will be held soon. (WPD 10/16)

Maritime Convention Report

Oct. 12: On behalf of the Council of State, Secretary U Sein Lwin recommended that the Pyithu Hluttaw approve the following substituted International Maritime Organization (IMO) conventions:

The International Load-Line Rules Convention 1966;

The International Safety at Sea Convention 1972;

The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea 1974. These would replace earlier conventions (of 1930, 1960, and 1960) to which Burma was a party. U Sein Lwin explained that in order to obtain foreign exchange Burma had since November 1986 begun Bare-boat chartering and granting permission for temporary registration of foreign vessels, and as of now 11 vessels have been temporarily registered. There have been delays at some foreign ports because Burma has not ratified these new substituted conventions, and work will be eased if Burma ratifies them. This must be done by the Pyithu Hluttaw under Article 73(h) of the Constitution. (WPD 10/13)

Private Enterprises Bill

Oct. 13: The Minister for Industry 1 introduced the Bill Amending the Private Enterprises Law. He said the word "national" in Section 5 of the Private Enterprises Law should be changed to "citizen", so that registered citizens who are not nationals can undertake wholesale trade in crops under Notification No 6/87 of Sept. 1, 1987. Section 10(b) should be added, to provide that registered traders and brokers dealing in the decontrolled crops should pay revenue in the form of part of the scheduled crops they purchase; and 10(c) to enable the Council of Ministers to fix the rates of revenues to be collected from private wholesalers. Section 19(a) will provide punishment for violators of 10(b). A replacement Section 29 prescribes action to be taken against entrepreneurs who fail to pay in revenues under 10(b). Section 30(e) enables the Council of Ministers to issue regulations as indicated. "On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I present the Bill...to the Pyithu Hluttaw for it to discuss, criticize and then approve it."

Discussing the Bill, U Maung Kyi (Mingaladon 1) outlined its provisions at length. He said it did not change the purpose of the Private Enterprises Rights Law passed in 1977, to encourage production and new enterprises and jobs with private sector

participation, within the socialist framework. Section 2 replaces "national" with "citizen", which under the Citizenship Law includes all nationals. Section 3 allows any registered citizen to buy or sell decontrolled crops, but also requires farmers to pay revenues in crops rather than cash, so that the State can supply crops including rice to servicemen and employees at reasonable prices. Section 4 provides that private wholesalers should pay revenues in cash, crops, or prescribed commodities as stated in the Budget Bill. "Revenue" is defined in the Bill amending the Profit Tax Law also submitted. Thus taxpayers will know what kind of revenue they have to pay, and the Council of Ministers can change the tax rates and procedures as appropriate. Section 5 provides a jail term of 1-3 years and a fine of up to Ky 10,000 for violators. With the Bill, more citizens will be able to do business in decontrolled crops, which will ensure the regular flow of goods and stabilize commodity prices.

U Tun Lwin (Zalun 2) also endorsed the Bill, covering much of the same ground. He urged constant supervision to ensure that private trading does not lead to manipulation of prices through hoarding, hindering of State and cooperative enterprises, or tax evasion. He also urged that enforcement of rules prohibiting "the practise of demanding and collecting money at the toll-gates at the entrance and exit of the towns", as directed in 1983 and 1985, be reinforced. (WPD 10/14)

Oct. 14: In response, Minister for Industries U Tint Swe reiterated the need to change "national" to "citizen", since the Citizenship Law now provides that all nationals are citizens. He noted that the decontrolling of nine crops applies to their purchase and sale "within the country only" and said the authorities will "take necessary measures as regards decontrolled goods being taken towards the border areas. (WPD 10/15)

Water & Irrigation Tax Bill

Oct. 12: Two members discussed the Bill amending the Water Tax and Irrigation Tax Law. U Kyaw Nyunt (Mhalaing 1) discussed the 1982 Water Tax and Irrigation Tax Law, which required the peasants to share the capital expenditure and maintenance costs of the State in irrigation works. The Amendment requires them to pay the tax in scheduled crops, in accordance with the rates prescribed for each, rather than in cash. He added that rumors on the price of paddy are spreading: "There is need to understand clearly the State's cetana. The rise in the price of decontrolled crops, including paddy, seems to be good for farmers. In fact, it will bring more benefits to merchants and brokers. The rise in price of paddy will lead to the rise in the price of other crops and goods. It will inevitably affect the entire working people inclusive of the farmers. Therefore farmers should take heed of this fact."

U Min Thein (Shwegyin) noted that 90% of Burma's rainfall comes in May-October, and that while there is water for 46 million acres of crops it must be stored systematically. From 1961-62 to 1986-87, 286 dams costing Ky 3,700 million have been started by the Irrigation Department, providing water to 530,000 acres and protecting 1.2 million acres from flooding. Major dams like the Kinda, Sedawgyi, North Nawin and others can distribute water to 1.5 million acres and protect 3.1 million acres. Of the 17.7 million acres suitable for irrigation, the area of irrigation has increased from 1.3 million in 1961-62 to 2.7 million in 1986-87. Under present law, farmers receiving irrigation must pay Ky 10 per acre, and those protected by embankments must pay Ky 5 per acre; for both the rate is also Ky 10. Presently the tax can be paid in cash or in kind; the amendment requires it to be paid in scheduled crops at the rate fixed by the Council of Ministers. But farmers are warned that if paddy prices rise so will other prices. (WPD 10/15)

Oct. 14: In reply, Minister for Agriculture and Forests U Than Nyunt said work was being done to educate farmers on the requirement to pay both land revenues and Water and Irrigation Taxes in kind, in terms of scheduled crops, rather than in cash. (WPD 10/15)

Hluttaw Questions and Replies

Oct. 14: U San Tin (Proma) asked what was being done to educate parents on the necessity of obtaining registration cards for their children under the Burma Citizenship Law. Minister for Home and Religious Affairs U Min Gaung replied that registration was compulsory under penalty of fine. In 1985 the Immigration and Manpower Department sent to the townships directives as to "those who were not able to comply." Education has been carried out through the media and training courses, and the distribution of manuals extracted from the procedures for the Burma Citizenship Law. (WPD 10/15)

U Kishimu (a) U Kan Htoo (Leshe) said that only 23 miles of the 46 mile Htamanthi-Leshe motor road has been completed, though Ky 200,000 was used in capital in 1986-87 and in 1987-88, and Ky 104,500 for repairs. When will it be finished?

Minister for Construction Maj-Gen Myint Lwin said the project was using regional labor and the more regional assistance that can be provided the sooner the road will be finished.

U Khin Myint (Mudon 2) complained of the "scarcity of fuel oil and exorbitant fuel prices people have to pay when they buy it outside." This has reduced the number of vehicles, forcing commuters to use private vehicles at high fares, and led to suspension of loan-financed projects including the Azin Dam at Mudon. What is being done? Minister for Energy U Sein Tun said that measures were being taken to make fuel available, to substitute natural gas in factories, to provide methanol, LPG and CNG for vehicles, and to send fuel to remote areas. (WPD 10/16)

Oct. 15: Daw Khin Kyi (Mandalay South-West 2) said that producers cooperatives pay both commodity and profit taxes, which makes their prices higher than private enterprises which pay only profits tax. Could not steps be taken so that producers cooperatives do not pay commodity taxes? Deputy Prime Minister Thura U Tun Tin replied that those industrial cooperatives which are subject to commodity taxes may apply for exemption, which has been given to 13 of them. Profits tax on private enterprises starts with annual income over Ky 8,000, but cooperatives are only subject with an income of over Ky 10,000. From 1986-87 income taxes on cooperatives "have been reduced down to average of 39%". (WPD 10/17)

Elections Commission Chosen

Oct. 15: The Pyithu Hluttaw formed the following Pyithu Hluttaw and People's Councils at Different Levels Elections Commission:

Chairman: U Aye Ohn, Member, Public Services Selection and Training Board;

Members (12): U Waphai Naw, Member Central Executive Committee, Peoples Asiayone Central Body; U Shwe Hla, Retired Army Captain; U Saw Baldwin Gyi, Head of Information and Broadcasting Department, Karen State; U C K Tai Kwel, Deputy Chief Engineer, Electric Power Corporation; U Win Pe, Retired Social Welfare Division Head; U Chit Pe, Principal of Tavoy College; U Kyaw Win, Retired Divisional Education Officer; Dr. Myint Thaug, Magwe Division Health Department Head; Dr. Thaug Myint, Police Surgeon, Mandalay General Hospital; Dr. U Kyaw (2), Mon State Health Department Head; U San Kyaw Tha, Retired State Education Officer; U Sein Tun, Shan State People's Police Force Head;

Secretary: U Bo Tun, Member Legal and Public Management Affairs Committee, Central Committee Headquarters;

Joint Secretary: U Aye Maung, Director, Election Commission Officer. (WPD 10/16)

MILITARY

Insurgents Surrender

Oct. 7: 20 insurgents turned themselves in, with their arms, between September 1-10. (WPD 10/9) - Oct. 9: 17 surrendered between September 13-30. [names and details given] (WPD 10/10)

KIA/BCP History

Oct. 10: A feature article entitled "Those who are being punished by the people" by Aung Kyi Tun discusses the history of the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] and its relations with the BCP [Burma Communist Party].

On August 15-16, 1987, the Burma Army captured the Kanbaiti and Sinjai/Luhtaung camps which were the 101 military area headquarters of the BCP. 114 firearms and other equipment were captured, at a cost of one dead and eight wounded. It was the only BCP organization in Kachin State. In 1983 and 1984 the Army attacked the Yachaung and Man Kyi Township in the BCP No 101 military area, killing 25 and capturing 5 men and 61 firearms. Three BCP surrendered. Attacks in December 1986-January 1987 forced the BCP to abandon strongholds such as the Hsihsiwantapang area, Kyuhkok (Pangsai), Manhio and Kunhai in Namhkam Township.

The KIA began "destructive activities" in 1961, but was weakened in 1964-65. In 1967 it established an alliance with the BCP which penetrated the north-east area of Kachin State after January 1968. However, the KIA fought the BCP for domination of territory in Mongya and Mong Hong.

In March 1968 Sa Khon Tein Yein, a Maru national, and the KIA's Zay Lun's "No 4 battalion" plus 120 followers joined with the BCP. In 1969, Sa Khon Tein Yein and his group, calling itself the BCP No 101 military area, entered the Chipwe and Hsawlaw area in the eastern sector of Myitkyina Township through the Hpimaw and Kawlan area. They became rivals of the KIA and in 1973 extended their domination over the Kanbaiti area. Despite fear of being swallowed up, Brang Seng's KIA had to ally itself with the BCP to obtain arms.

Indigenous groups in Kachin State include the Jinghpaw, Azee (Zaiwah), Lashi, Lisu, Maru, and Rawang, and the KIA promised them an independent "Wampaung Kachin Republic." However, the KIA rank and file have become disgusted with the leadership, whose corruption allowed the entry of the BCP in the area.

The KIA practises racial discrimination among the various indigenous groups, reserving leadership for their own group. KIA leaders Zau Seng, Zau Tu, and Zau Dan built their own Lahtaw indigenous group before they died. The present KIA leader, Brang Seng, favors his Marang group; Zau Hpai appointed members of the same N'Khun group to command positions: Seng Hpung to the "No 4 Brigade" command, Zau Hpung to the "No 1 Brigade", and Maji Zau Boon in charge of foreign relations. People from such groups are also placed in charge of the heroin and jade business.

Brang Seng has his own racial problems. His daughter Marang Jar Nan got a degree (with English as major) in 1983 and once worked in the Sitarpu Ward State Middle School in Myitkyina. There she married another teacher, U Tin Win. Brang Seng had U Tin Win killed because he was of the wrong religion, and kept his widow, Ma Jar Nan under guard in the Pajao KIA headquarters.

Both the KIA and BCP in Kachin State do nothing for the people, and "prolong their evil existence" by smuggling jade, minerals, and timber, including aromatic woods, growing poppy, and smuggling in blackmarket goods. "...it is of utmost importance for the local indigenous people to continue to unitedly fight, hand in hand with the Pyithu Tatmadaw, against all the destructive elements...." (WPD 10/10)

Offensive Against KIA & BCP

Oct. 14: The Army continues to attack the KIA and BCP in the Northern Command area. Arrangements are being made for the resettlement of local indigenous people who have fled their villages during the battles. Following the May 1987 attacks on border areas, KIA No 3 brigade insurgents, joined by others from the Central and No 4 brigades, totalling about 400, regrouped in the Sadone and Mawswi area to operate in Bhamo, Momauk, and Mansi Townships and attack shipping on the Irrawaddy River. They were attacked by the Army from

September 9-17, and fled leaving seven dead behind. On Aug. 16, the Army attacked the BCP "101 military area" in the Kambaiti/Lahtawng/Sinjai area, capturing 115 firearms including an 82 mm mortar and an anti-aircraft machinegun. Between May-August the army captured 13 KIA camps along the border: Madiyang, Kazu, Namsangyang, Jabu, Taphetyang, Naphaw, Pajao, Sama, Jahpukawn, Alawbon, Hkaibang, Lwehinhing, and Lweje. Some 3,000 villagers have since May returned to these villages, and have been scrutinized and resettled. [maps showing places cited] (WPD 10/15)

KIA Lies

Oct. 17: A long feature article entitled "Facts give the lie to fabrications of KIA braggarts" by Kublai reviews recent Army victories over the KIA and says: "...all areas surrendered by the KIA insurgents are still under the Tatmadaw's control today and it is not true that they have been reoccupied as stated by certain foreign newspapers and periodicals.... The propaganda stunt fabricated by the KIA insurgents--real losers and braggarts--and their collaborator some foreign newspapers and periodicals will be shown up in their true colours...." (WPD 10/17)

Shan Atrocities Denounced

Oct. 17: Atrocities by the Shan insurgents Mohein group committed in Mongkai Township were denounced in an Oct. 10 meeting in Lwelan village. On August 19 a monk was abducted and executed at Nawngwein village; a villager was abducted in Lwemu village on September 10; two villagers were beaten to death in Wanshan village on Sept. 25; and three villagers were abducted and one killed in Weinlai village on Sept. 30. (WPD 10/18)

History of KNU Insurgency

Oct. 23: In a long feature article entitled "Towards the other bank of the River Thaungyin" Tun Zaw Htwe reviews the beginning of the Karen insurrection in 1948, the gradual expulsion of the KNU and its BCP allies from the Delta and the Pegu Yoma, and concludes that the insurgents are now being expelled from the banks of the Thaungyin in the eastern Dawna Range. (WPD 10/23)

ECONOMIC

Garbage Disposal

Oct. 3: The Rangoon City Development Committee is making new arrangements for garbage removal in 27 city townships. Fees are being charged for removing garbage from economic enterprises; thus brokering houses in Lammadaw Township now pay a monthly charge of Ky 60. Charges are also being collected from the Burma Ports Corporation, the Keighley Fish Market and Vegetable Market, Rangoon Central Railway Station, and leather factories. Charges for garbage collection from factories, mills, and economic enterprises in other townships will also be "enforced extensively."

In forty years, Rangoon has grown from 30.809 square miles with a population of 350,000, to 133.643 square miles with a population of over 2.5 million. The city's garbage is now some 500 tons per day.

Therefore, household garbage is to be collected by garbage vans and dumped on rubbish dumps. Waste matter from economic enterprises and also tree branches, leaves, and so forth, are to be disposed of by arrangements made by the parties concerned. Leaves and twigs are to be buried or burned.

Parties with difficulties may telephone the Cleansing Department at 78107 to arrange for pickup. Hazardous trees and bamboos will also be felled and removed by the Cleansing Department, after paying stipulated fees. In the six downtown Rangoon townships, garbage collection will be at night, rather than in the daytime, and disposal of garbage will be by means of huge incinerators. (WPD 10/4)

Order to Peasants
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE
UNION OF BURMA
Ministry of Agriculture & Forests
Notification No 6/87

Rangoon, 14th Waxing of Thadinkyut, 1349 BE (6 October, 1987)

Exercising the powers conferred by Paragraph 4 of Notification No 3/78 of the Council of State dated 16 September 1978 and with the consent of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests hereby issues the following rules to be observed by the peasants doing cultivation work.

1. (a) In cultivating crops in accord with the agricultural project, the peasants are to grow, according to the rules prescribed, crops fixed by the executive committees of the People's Councils concerned so as to achieve maximum results. The term "cultivation" includes such matters as cultivating, storing, milling, transporting and selling the crops produced.

(b) The peasants working the land throughout the Union of Burma are to pay in their usual land revenues not in cash but in kind according to the rates of crops prescribed by the Council of Ministers to the prescribed organizations during the period of times fixed.

2. The executive committees of the People's Councils at different levels are to carry out investigative work according to procedures and to take action even to the extent of revoking the right to work the land if they find that the peasants concerned have failed to abide by one of the rules contained in Paragraph 1.

3. This Notification is to be regarded as one overriding Notification No 4/78 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forests on 18 September 1978.

Than Nyunt
Minister

Ministry of Agriculture & Forests
Socialist Republic of the Union
of Burma
(WPD 10/7)

Rail Service Resumed

Oct. 8: No. 45-up and 46-down passenger freight trains, temporarily suspended on the Mandalay-Kawlin route, resumed service on alternate days. Similarly, passenger freight trains on the Pyinmana-Kyaukpadaung section, which had operated on alternate days, began daily operation October 7. (WPD 10/9)

Meteorological & Hydrologic Services

Oct. 10: The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology is divided into eight divisions: Central Head Office; Aerometeorological; Lower Burma; Upper Burma; Hydrology; Agrimeteteorological; Electronic, and Seismological. There are 61 officials and 967 other ranks, for a total of 1,028. Its principal functions are to release reminders and forecasts, to compile statistics, and collect necessary facts and figures.

The Agrimeteteorological Division now has 20 stations in use at agricultural farms and plantations, and publishes crop season calendars and maps. For meteorological forecasts, there are 69 full-time stations and 14 pilot balloon stations, and measurements are taken five times per day. River hydrological stations have been opened along the Irrawaddy, Chindwin, Sittang, Salween, and some smaller rivers. There are 44 full-time and 36 part-time stations, making readings three times per day. There are seismological stations in Rangoon, Mandalay, Sittwe, and Tavoy, with electrically operated seismographs in Rangoon and Mandalay, and solar-energy powered seismographs in Sittwe and Tavoy. (WPD 10/11)

Payment of Revenues by Private Wholesalers
Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma Council of Ministers

Notification No 10/17

Rangoon, 12th Waning of Thadinkyut, 1349 BE (19 October 1987)

Payment of revenues by private wholesalers

1. According to the Notification No 6/87 issued on 1 September 1987 by the Council of Ministers, private entrepreneurs who are citizens have been permitted, under the Private Enterprises Rights Law, to purchase, transport, store, sell, and transfer decontrolled crops in their original state or after being milled and processed after getting themselves duly registered.

2. Private entrepreneurs, under the Private Enterprises Rights Law and the Profit Tax Law, are to pay in the revenues either in crops or in commodities prescribed, in connection with wholesale business.

3. Private entrepreneurs wishing to undertake wholesale business in paddy and rice must get themselves registered with the Ministry of Trade.

4. Private entrepreneurs who sell paddy after purchasing it or sell rice after it has been milled and processed, will have to pay in revenues in paddy equal to ten per cent of the purchased amount at the designated revenue collection centre. If only rice is purchased and sold, amount of rice which is equal to ten per cent of the purchased amount is to be paid in as revenue at the designated collection centre.

5. If revenues have been paid in accordance with this Notification, they are no longer liable to pay in revenues again under the Profit Tax Law in connection with the income earned from the business.

By Order

(Kyaw Tint)

Secretary Council of Ministers
(WPD 10/20)

Private Enterprise Rules Changed

Oct. 19: Notification No 11/87 of the Council of Ministers amends the rules relating to the rights of private enterprise by:

Cancelling the list of 18 agricultural commodities which only State and cooperative enterprises may buy and sell, viz: paddy; rice; broken rice; rice bran; matpe; matpe split; matpe bran; matpe husk; pedisein; pedisein split; pesingon; pesingon split; pesingon bran; maize (seed corn); butter bean; suntani; suntapy; and peyin.

Substituting "citizen" for "national" in paragraph 48(a).

Substituting as criterion of a trading business with annual sales amounting to Ky 120,000 and above, or monthly of Ky 10,000 and above, in paragraph 49(c).

Rewriting paragraph 50(a) to provide that paddy and rice wholesalers must register with the Ministry of Trade.

Providing in paragraph 50(b) that wholesalers in 17 specified crops must register with the State/Division People's Council Executive Committee. The 17 crops are: matpe; pedisein; butter bean; bocatepe; suntani; suntapya; gram; pelun; pesingon; peyin; pehpyu-gale; pegyi; pekya; sadawpe; peyaza (penilay); penauk; and maize (seed corn).

Providing in paragraph 50(c) that wholesalers in other decontrolled crops must register with the Township People's Council Executive Committee.

Providing in paragraph 50(d & e) that after scrutiny a current account must be opened at the bank concerned, and the organization concerned must then issue a wholesale registration certificate.

Exempted are: farmers, fishermen, or entrepreneurs buying and selling products produced by themselves; and trading enterprises, which are not broking houses or commodity exchanges, whose sales are less than Ky 120,000 per year or Ky 10,000 per month. [full text available if desired--HMacD] (WPD 10/20)

Wholesaler Revenue Payments

Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma Council of Ministers

Notification No 12/87

Rangoon, 1st Waxing of Tazaungmon, 1346 BE (22 October, 1987)

Payment of revenues by private wholesalers who buy and sell

decontrolled crops after getting themselves registered.

1. According to the Notification No. 6/87 issued on 1 September 1987 by the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, private entrepreneurs who are citizens have been permitted, under the Private Enterprises Rights Law and rules prescribed, to purchase, transport, store, sell and transfer decontrolled crops in their original state or after being milled and processed after getting themselves registered as wholesalers.

2. Private entrepreneurs, under the Private Enterprises Rights Law and the Profit Tax Law, are to pay in the revenues in crops prescribed according to the rates as contained in the appended table, in connection with the wholesale business of the crops specified in the appended table.

3. Private entrepreneurs wishing to undertake the wholesale business of the crops specified in the appended table are to get themselves registered with the State or Divisional People's Council Executive Committee of the States or Divisions where their business is located.

4. Private entrepreneurs are to pay in the revenues mentioned in Paragraph 2 at the collection centres designated by the State or Divisional People's Council Executive Committee concerned.

5. If revenues have been paid in accordance with this Notification, they are no longer liable to pay revenues again under the Profit Tax in connection with the income earned from the business.

By Order
(Kyaw Tint)

Secretary, Council of Ministers

Rates of revenue to be paid in crops by registered private wholesalers

[In all the 17 crops listed, 5% of the crop purchased, in baskets or tons, is to be paid. The 17 crops, listed in tabular form, are: Matpe; Pedisein; Butter bean; Suntani; Suntapya; Pesinngon; Peyin; Bocatepe; Gram; Pelun; Pephyu-gale; Pegyi; Pekya; Sadawpe; Peyaza (Penilay); Penauk; and Maize (seed corn).] (WPD 10/23)

Wholesale Procedures Listed

Oct. 24: A brief review article notes that procedures for registration and selling of decontrolled crops have been issued by the Ministry of Trade, as follows: Notification No. 4/87 of Oct. 20 deals with paddy and rice; Notification No. 5/87 of Oct. 23 deals with 16 kinds of beans and pulses, and with seed corn; Notification No. 6/87 of Oct. 24 deals with the remaining decontrolled crops, meat and fish, and other commodities. (WPD 10/24)

Gems Emporium

Oct. 28: BSPP Chairman U Ne Win inspected the 25th Burma Gems Emporium at the Inya Lake Hotel. It will be held from November 6-15. (WPD 10/29)

Profits Tax Rules Amended

Oct. 28: Council of Ministers Notification No. 14/87 of October 28, 1987, adds a new Chapter 18-A to the Rules relating to the Profits Tax, providing for the payments of revenues by registered wholesale private entrepreneurs required to pay revenues in crops or prescribed commodities. [Lengthy procedural text published in full in WPD] (WPD 10/29)

Rainfall in Rangoon

Rainfall since January 1, 1987, in inches, at Rangoon's three weather stations of Rangoon Airport (RA), Kaba-Aye (KA), and Central Rangoon (CR) was:

As of	RA	KA	CR				
October 1	87.36	90.63	87.05	October 15	89.33	92.44	88.86
October 30	90.00	93.66	89.33				

CULTURAL

School Reopenings
Socialist Republic of the
Union of Burma
Ministry of Education
Announcement regarding the reopening date of schools and dates for
holding examinations
9th Waxing of Thadingyut 1349 BE
(1 October 1987)

1. All the universities, degree colleges, colleges and institutes, basic education schools, teachers training colleges and schools, youth affairs night schools, government technical institutes and technical high schools, state agricultural institutes and agricultural high schools, vocational training schools, the engineering technological evening classes and evening trade classes under the Ministry of Education as well as all the institutes of medicine under the Ministry of Health will be reopened from 26 October 1987 (Monday).

2. The students of the universities, degree colleges and colleges will be given one week for private study after the schools have been reopened and the examinations for the remaining subjects will be held beginning from 2 November 1987.

3. Intensive classes for the students of the Universities Correspondence Course will begin on 30 November 1987 and then the examinations will be held.

4. Dates for the holding of the other examinations are as follows:

(a) Final examinations of the Workers' Colleges--30 November 1987

(b) Tests of the basic education schools--9 November 1987

(c) Final examinations of the government technical institutes--2 November 1987

(d) Tests of the technical and agricultural high schools--2 November 1987

(e) Tests of the engineering technology evening classes--2 November 1987

5. Time-tables for the examinations and tests will be announced by the respective universities, degree colleges, institutes and schools.

By order,
(Dr Maung Di)
Deputy Minister

Ministry of Education.

(WPD 10/1)

Sarpay Beikman Winners

Sept. 30: The 1986 Sarpay Beikman manuscript awards were announced:

Novels: 1st: Thangyaung by Thanhlyin Maung Maung Oo; 2nd: Hmon-nant-tha-lein-seinn-mya-mya-che by Hsan Lone Nyo; 3rd: Mya-myin-mo-baw-kyaw-lun-ywe by Yebaw Ba Thaw.

Short Stories: 1st: Shwe-tha-min--taw-ga-hmyaw-ne-mai and other stories by Maung Saung (Monhla).

Translation: 1st: Saya-loke-gnan-akhan-a-htway-htway by U Hla Kyaw.

Children's Literature: 1st: Mann and other stories by Myat Myo Myint; 2nd: Yin-thwe-do-phat-pho-yar-hlyat-sit-thuta-sone-swa by Theikpan Soe Mying Naing.

Youth's Literature: 1st: Asar-hto-thi-hnan and other stories by Su Kyi Myo; 2nd: Pan-do-ei-win-gaba by Khin Wah Swe; 3rd: Kyauk-balu-go-chit-thee and other stories by Nay Tin Myint (Daik-U).

Burmese Culture and Fine Arts: 1st: Thabin-thit by Bo Kyaw Sunn.

General Knowledge (Arts): 1st: Htan-hnint-htan-loke-ngan-saing-yathi-gaung-saya by Maung Lin Thu (Nyaung-U); 2nd: Kawi-letkhana-upaday-ye-yar-ahphwint by Dr. Tin Aung Aye; 3rd: Myanma-myin by Aung Soe (Veterinary Surgeon).

General Knowledge (Science and Applied Science): 1st: Myan-ma-lay Myanma-ye by Naing Shwe Moe; 2nd: Hsi-htwet-thee-hnan-myebe by Ko

Lay-Hla Kyauk; 3rd: Cheik-ah-kyaung-thi-gaung-sayamya by Maung Saytana.

The Sarpay Beikman prizes have been given since 1969 and this is the 18th year of presentation. The first prize is Ky 5,000; second prize Ky 3,000; and third prize Ky 2,000. The Sarpay Beikman Board will publish all winners. A total of 166 entries were received for the 1986 competition. The Prize distribution ceremony will be held at 9:30 a.m., October 24, at 529 Merchant Street, Rangoon. [photos of winners] (WPD 10/1) - Oct. 24: The awards were presented. (WPD 10/25)

Folktale Paper Reading

Oct. 1: A paper-reading session on traditional folktales will be held at the Sarpay Beikman Building, towards the end of December 1987. (WPD 10/2)

Exam Applications Extended

Oct. 2: The last date for paying examination fees and submitting applications for the Basic Education Eighth Standard Examination and the Basic Education High School Examination, to be held in 1988, has been extended to Nov. 10, 1987. (WPD 10/3)

Padetha Dances

Oct. 1: Padetha dances by combined thabin troupes will be performed at the No. 1 Zayton of the Kyauktawgyi Pagoda Festival in Mandalay on October 4. (WPD 10/2)

Inle Lake Festival

Oct. 3: The Karaweik float carrying the Buddha images of Phaungdaw-Oo Pagoda arrived at Phaungdawpianhlayseik of Yawnghwe on Sept. 29, and they were conveyed to Bawn-gwe-yinyahta by the Yawnghwe Township Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee Chairman Sayadaw and other officials. During the Pagoda festival, zat, anyein, and film shows were staged and traditional boat races were held. (WPD 10/4)

Technical Exams Set

Oct. 5: The Technical, Agricultural, and Vocational Education Department announced that the Governmental Technical Institute entrance examination regarding general mechanical knowledge will be held at six centers in Rangoon on Nov. 21. The other GTI entrance examinations had been held on September 6. (WPD 10/5)

Ava Period Writers

Oct. 5: Number 7 in Aung Moe's series on Ava Period Writers concerns Shin Maha-Rattathara, born Maung Mauk in AD 1468. He had a long literary life, composing his first verses at age 10. Brought up in the royal palace at Ava, he later spent time in the Arakan kingdom. He is best known for his "Buridat Lingagyi", a story of one of Lord Buddha's previous lives; a series of mawguns and somma-sars; and the "Kogan Pyo", another jataka story. Towards the end of his life, he was taken away to Prome, where he composed the "Thanwara Pyo", giving advice to monarchs. (WPD 10/6)

Oct. 12: Article 8 discusses two styles of Ava poetry. That of Maha-Thilawuntha of Taungdwingyi is "strong and tough." Belonging to this school are Pagan Sayadaw (1498-1558) and Shin Inda Gutta (1498-1563). The works of Shin Maha-Rattathara are "delicate and elegant." Belonging to this school are Shin Thaddmazawta (1458-1528) and Shin Tezawthara (1488-1548). (WPD 10/12)

Oct. 19: Article 9 discusses Kandaw Min-kyaung Sayadaw (1438-1513), an independent poet who wrote the "Lokathara Somma-sar" and a metta-sar, and Shin Agga Thamadi (1479-1552) who wrote the "Thuwunnashan Pyo" about a previous life of Lord Buddha, which moralizes against the savage Tho Han Bwa who was desecrating pagodas and killing monks. (WPD 10/19)

Oct. 26: The 10th and final article on the Ava Period discusses the dissolution of Ava after AD 1527. Art languished, and only Mi Nyo (1513-1563?) and Mi Pyu (1513-1563?), court bards remembered for

one ratu each, are known. Finally, there was Shin Htwe Narthein (1463-1513) who fled from Ava to Toungoo, but left at death a ratu lamenting his native Ava. Most of the Ava writers were clergy, who kept learning alive, sometimes at personal sacrifice. (WPD 10/16)

Archaeological Rewards

Oct. 6: Twelve farmers were given cash rewards totalling Ky 30,650 on Oct. 2 for turning in to the Department of Archaeology antique gold jewelery unearthed in a pasture near Htangan village, Pauk-sein-pe Village-tract, Kyaunggon Township. A gold ring and pieces of pot were first unearthed, and later gold rings, a piece of gold plate, a gold case, a silver plate, bronzeware and a small enamel pot. They date from the Mon Period and Konbaung Period. Of the reward, Ky 27,635 represented the original valuation of the articles, to which Ky 3,015 was added. (WPD 10/7)

Oct. 7: A reward of Ky 6,690 (Ky 5,578 for intrinsic value and Ky 1,112 for antiquity) was given on Oct. 3 to a worker who dug up a gold casket while working on a road near Ywathalay village, Ywathit village-tract, Einme Township. It dates from the Konbaung Period. (WPD 10/9)

Oct. 29: Cash awards totalling Ky 147,450 (Ky 129,368 for intrinsic value and Ky 18,082 for antiquity and workmanship) were paid in Taunggyi to persons turning in gold Pyu period rings weighing 1 1/4 ticals found near Kyauktaw village-tract, Lawksawk Township, Shan State, and other gold antiques weighing 15 ticals found near Theingon village-tract, Pindaya Township. [photo of objects] (WPD 10/30)

Thadinkyut

Oct. 7: A feature article by Tint Lwin discusses the Thadinkyut festival, including the lighting of lamps, paying homage to elders, the end of "Buddhist Lent" for monks, and the offering of robes. "Thadingkyut is indeed a time of rejoicings for and by all--young and old, devotees of household life and those in the yellow robe." (WPD 10/7)

Thadinkyut Observed

Oct. 7: The Fullmoon Day of Thadinkyut (Abhidhamma) Day was celebrated by crowds performing meritorious deeds at pagodas throughout Rangoon. Religious organizations held soondawgyi ceremonies at the Shwedagon Pagoda, offered 1,000 lights and 1,000 flowers at the Botataung Pagoda, 2,500 lights at Seikkan Dhammayone, etc. (WPD 10/9)

The Burmese Anyeint

Oct. 11, 12: Two articles by Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt discuss the Burmese "Anyeint", "a kind of Burmese national entertainment in which singing, music and dancing are harmoniously blended." There are two main types: singing and dancing, both originally performed at the royal court. There are paintings of Anyeint from the Konbaung period in the Ananda Monastery and Sulamuni Temple at Pagan, and in a white parabeik that belonged to King Mindon. Literary evidence goes back as far as the Pagan period. The Glass Palace Chronicle, Vol. I, pp. 353-4 records the anyeint pwe at a reception given by King Narapati Sithu to a Ceylonese religious delegation. Verses of the Ava period refer to the anyeint, and to the instruments used. (WPD 10/11)

Oct. 12: The singing anyeint must have originated before the Pagan Period, since there were court poets, singers, and jesters in the Mon and Pyu kingdoms. Later, dancing was brought in. Both types were reserved to royalty until the end of the Konbaung Period. Then they developed into popular entertainment, which could change with the times and, because they lasted only two or three hours, were suitable for social occasions. Unlike drama, saing, and puppetry, they could absorb western culture. By World War II the anyeint had: (a) become a public stage show; (b) been systematized by artists such as Ma Htwe Lay, Daw Sein Thone, U Chit Phwe, U Pe Pyu, Eindadeva U Kan,

etc.; (c) enlarged its troupe to 3-4 musicians, two dancers, and two comedians (later, the introduction of western instruments increased the number of musicians, so that a modern troupe has 10-12 members); (d) had its performances formalized; (e) had its decorations, costumes and coiffeurs stylized.

A typical anyeint in those days was performed on a stage of 12 to 14 feet square, with bamboo poles at the corners. No curtain, backdrop, or settings; only an oblong velvet or silk hanging with the title of the troupe and its players' names embroidered or painted on it, hung above the musicians at the back of the stage. A wooden xylophone at the center, with other instruments in a semicircle around it. Night shows begin at 8-9 pm and end at 11-12 pm. The two comedians appear first, and sing a Khun Htaut song describing the season or occasion for which the anyeint is performed. They announce the first dancer, who comes out from the right of the musicians and sits in front of the xylophone with her back to the audience. The comedians call on the dancer to perform.

The dancer sings the first part of her song and dances; the comedians crack jokes or mime, and then introduce and praise the dancer. Singing and dancing are alternated by the comedians' jokes and mimicry. Both song and dance of anyeint have each three parts in accordance with the three types of musical timing--Na yi, Wa lat, and Si Wa son. When the first dancer has finished, the second or principal dancer, comes out and the same procedure is repeated.

Originally, the anyeint had no comedians, but there was a male elocutionist who imitated the actions or voices of men or animals to give the dancers a rest. This evolved into the present-day comedians, who are well versed in Burmese literature, Pali and Buddhist scriptures. They can dance and sing and compose impromptu speeches and verses. "Mimicry, sense of humour, wit, sharpness of mind, and being up-to-date in current affairs are essential." Among anyeint dancers and comedians who became famous were dancers Ma Sein Thone, Ma Sein Sin, Ma Ngwe Myaing, Aw Bar Thaung, University Mya Than Kyi, College Sein, Liberty Mya Yin, College Myaing, U.T Shwe Hnin Si Ma Tin Nyunt, and Fashion Aung Ngwe, and comedians U Kyin Khe, U Thin Khar, U Dat Si, U Dan San, and U Dat Kho. (WPD 10/12)

Kyaiktiyo Pilgrim Bus Service

Oct. 10: To aid pilgrims to the Kyaiktiyo Pagoda, a bus service has been established between Rangoon and the Kinmun Sakhan station at the foot of Mount Kyaiktiyo, by the Kyaikto Township Motor Vehicle Supervisory Committee, with a round trip fare of 50 kyat. (WPD 10/11)

National Literary Awards

Oct. 20: The National Literary Awards Committee for 1985-86 announced books selected for the National Literary Awards for 1986:

Short Stories: "Moe Moe (Inya)'s Short Stories (2)" by Moe Moe (Inyu);

Other Genres: "Myanma Luthan Zaw Weik Gyi" by Kyaw Myint Lwin;
Translation (non-fiction): "Myanma Pyi Thein Taikpwe" (The Battle for Burma by Brig-Gen E. D. Smith) translated by Aung Than (Mandalay);

Literature for Youth: "Mya Aphu Dway Thit Thit Way hnint Lunge Wutthu Toe Myar" by Maung Nyein Thu (Gyobingauk);

General Knowledge (arts): "E-kyayi Ne Thalar" by Chit San Win;

General Knowledge (science and applied science): "Thi Hmat Phwe Yar Akyaw Asit Yawgar" by Tin Maung Aye (Kanbalu);

No selections were made for novels, plays, poems, translations (fiction), literature for children, Burmese art and culture, or political literature. Each winner will receive Ky 10,000, in a ceremony on November 21. [photos of winners] (WPD 10/21)

Burmese Puppetry

Oct. 25,26: Two articles by Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt discuss Burmese Puppetry.

History: The origin of Burmese puppetry is a mystery. It uses

wooden marionettes worked by strings, unlike the glove and rod puppets of China or the flat leather figures of India. The shadow puppets of Siam, Malaysia and Indonesia have never appeared in Burma. The first evidence of Burmese puppets is an Ava period inscription of AD 1444 called the Sagaing Htoo Payone Zedi Daw stone inscription, recording the deeds of King Narapati [quote in Burmese]. Next is a reference in Stanza 152 of Shin Maha Ratthat Thara's poem "Buyidat Linkar Gyi" of AD 1484, [quote] and in Stanza 168 of his "Than Wara Pyo" [quote] of AD 1529. Puppets are mentioned in U Toe's poem "Rama Rakan" of BE 1113-1158 [quote]. The Great Chronicle of U Kala composed in AD 1714-33, records the marionette shows at a reception given to the Ambassadors of the Mogul Emperor, Colchonda, and Achin in AD 1615 [quote]. There are many pictorial and historical evidences of puppetry during the Konbaung period. U Thaw, Minister of culture and entertainment, issued rules for marionette shows in AD 1821. King Badigyaw issued an edict on them (see author's article on this Edict in WPD of July 16, 1979). Marionette shows are mentioned in an inscription honoring his donation of the Maha Aung Mye Bone Tha Kyaung in Ava in AD 1823, line 77 [quote]. A white parabeik of the Konbaung period depicts a puppet show in progress [illustration].

Nature and characteristics: Puppet shows were originally called "Amying Thabin" because they were performed on a raised platform. Many rules governed the carving of puppets, the consecration and construction of the stage, and the performance itself. Only authorized sculptors could make puppets. There are 28 traditional puppets in the show, namely:

- 2 nat votareesses [L]
- 1 horse [L]
- 2 elephants (black and white)
- 1 tiger [L]
- 1 monkey [L]
- 1 parrot [L]
- 2 ogres [L]
- 1 zawgyi (necromancer) [R]
- 1 dragon [L]
- 1 garuda (mythical bird) [L]
- 1 deva (good spirit) [R]
- 4 ministers (two green robes and two red robes) [R]
- 1 king [R]
- 1 prince [R]
- 1 princess [R]
- 2 prince regents
- 1 astrologer [R]
- 1 hermit [R]
- 1 one old women [L]
- 2 court jesters [L]

The total is enough for any play since they are always taken from the 550 Jatakas which tell the birth stories of Lord Buddha. Fables and historical themes are occasionally performed.

The sculptors must observe strict rules as to the type of wood for particular figures, the proportions, and the anatomy (including sex organs). After the figures are made and dressed, they are classified into the right and left group [as indicated above - elephants and princes regent not mentioned--HCMacD]. They are kept in two separate chests, and hung on the right and left side respectively on the bar at the rear of the stage.

A special consecration ceremony called "La myne Tin" is used "to give life" to the figures. Bananas, cocoanuts, tea, flowers, glutinous rice, fried fish and rice cakes are offered to propitiate the spirits. The manipulators and the puppets bow (shikho) many times praying for the spirits' help in performance, and the spirits' music is played. Afterwards the puppets are considered as human beings and are treated as the puppeteers' children.

Special stage: The puppet stage is longer in the front than in the rear. It measures some 40 feet in the front, 15 feet in the rear, and 30 feet in depth. It slopes from the rear to the front. The bar

behind which the manipulators stand is about four feet high. A space of about 7 feet on either side is left unbarred for the entry of the puppets. The bar is overhung with a long white cloth to conceal the puppeteers and serve as a backdrop. In the middle of the bar is another entrance, covered when not in use. Only bamboo and thatch in deni or In leaves may be used in building the stage; other materials are taboo.

The stage front is decorated with a white cloth cut in the shape of lotus petals; there is no curtain. Scene change is done by music and stage settings; thus a bunch of leaves or branch in the middle of the stage accompanied by forest music is understood to be a forest. A Court scene is indicated by a throne, two white umbrellas and court music.

The music troupe occupies the ground in front of the stage. It is the same type of music as in the drama, zat saing consisting of one pat waing (drums circle), one kyi waing (bronze gong circle), bamboo clappers, cymbals, Burmese oboes, big drum, and six drumlets (chawk lone pat). (WPD 10/25)

Oct. 26: Performances: Traditionally, there should be three successive night performances, given after permission has been obtained from the authorities. Burmese dramatic and marionette shows begin around 9 pm and are finished in the following morning. The first show is preceded by a ritual which represents the destruction of the world by wind, water, and fire, and creation of the new world. To symbolize destruction, harsh and deafening music is played by the percussion three times. Then follows the music of creation, ushering in a nat votaress who enters from the middle entrance. This indicates the creation of a new world.

Only experienced puppeteers can manipulate the votaress, because she has to perform all dance steps and sing all appropriate songs of the 37 nat spirits. It is said that in olden days the votaress had 60 strings in order to make all human movements. The nat votaress invokes all nat spirits beginning with Indra and ending with the last of the 37 nats, praying for their favours. She pays respect to the stage, the local authorities, and to the audience, so that they can cooperate in the success of the performance.

When she goes in, the scene of the Himalayan Forest appears, and the horse, the monkey, the ogres, the garuda, the elephant, the tiger, the crocodile [sic-the dragon?], the parrot, the zawgyi, and the old man and the old woman enter one after another, dancing stylistically to their musical accompaniment and songs. All winged creatures and mythical figures enter and exit from above the bar, and all crawling and watery figures enter and exit from below the bar. The end of the Himalayan Forest scene marks the end of the first part of the show.

The second part begins with the entrance of the four ministers, who are somewhat like the chroniclers in a Shakespearean drama. They announce the name of the zat (play) to be performed that night, and give a synopsis to the audience. Then they announce the return of the prince from Taxila after completion of his higher education. The prince has brought with him his lover or fiancée who is a princess he met at Taxila. They are now resting in the forest because the princess is tired and her feet ache. The ministers depart, and are followed by a romantic scene.

In this scene, the prince and princess say all nice and sweet things, and dance together while two or three court jesters tease them and joke about. The scene is called "myaing hta hnitpa thwa" (Duet scene in the forest). The puppeteers display their talents in miming female voices and gestures. As in the Japanese Kabuki, the old Chinese Peking Opera, and Elizabethan Drama no women were allowed. This romantic scene lasts nearly two hours.

The actual play begins around 3 am and lasts until 6 am. The plays are all melodramatic and usually comic tragedies. The dialogue is grandiloquent and in verse. Jataka tales are the main theme, although there are pwezats (secular plays) written by native playwrights, master puppeteers prefer the Jataka stories. They are

well known and easy to dramatize and perform. Moreover, the play is intended not just to entertain but to educate the audience morally and culturally. It is said that a zat must have three themes: Loka (secular or temporal), Dhamma (religious or spiritual), and Raja (Royal or kingly), so as to instruct low and high born, clergy and laity, adult and young. Jatakas fulfill all these requirements, and also contain exposition, complications, climax, and denouement. The Burmese marionette show is at once operatic, tragic, comic, farcical, and melodramatic. All the essential classical characters are found in every theme, and there is always a moral lesson for the young and religious instruction for adults. In the end the good are rewarded and the evil punished, and the hero and heroine are happily reunited.

The future: Burmese puppetry is gradually waning, as in other countries. It is an old art and therefore dying of old age. "Kwet Seik" (dramatic narration) and "Mye waing" (performance on a circular patch of ground) are two ancient arts that have had their last days, though the former lingers on in radio. The cinema, TV, Video, cassettes, and stage shows have caused fatal blows to all the old performing arts, including puppets. This is logical, and any attempt to get rid of the new ones to revive the old is bound to be a failure. But the art might be salvaged, by adjusting it to modern conditions by complete reforms and innovations in every aspect, including manipulation, stagecraft, settings, procedures of performance and presentation. It should be propagated through all mass media, and the younger generation should be educated to appreciate it. It is mental torture for the young to watch the marionette show without understanding it. The Department of Fine Arts has made some headway, by staging a series of shows in the Open Air Theatre and Jubilee Hall, and troupes led by Shwebo Tin Maung, Ponnabyan Kyaw Aye, and Ye Dwe reaped some successes (see author's article in WPD of July 28, 1976). Marionette shows have been serialized on TV, including two recent excerpts from Mahaw Thada Jataka, which the author's children liked. In Pagan small marionette show houses are cropping up with where tourists pay Ky 12 for an hour of variety dances by marionettes with explanations in English by cassette. Each house holds 20 to 25, and afterward the audience buys marionettes from souvenir shops.

In the Soviet Union, GDR, and Czechoslovakia, puppetry is kept alive by State Patronage, and there is a big Puppet Theatre in Moscow. In Australia, Peter Scriven has created the Australian Puppet Theatre and the Tintookies (see author's article in the WPD of Apr. 25, 1976). International Conferences are held from time to time. In Burma, puppet shows are getting rare. Master puppeteers must adapt, or marionettes will "depart from the stage to the museums." (WPD 10/26)

Dana Described

Oct. 29: A feature article entitled "An exposition of dana" by Tint Lwin discusses the Burmese concept of merit by dana, a Pali word meaning "to deal out", and generally referring to Buddhist giving. (WPD 10/29)

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime News

Oct. 2: Two car thieves, who stole a Mazda Grand Familiar car on Oct. 1 while it was parked behind City Hall, Rangoon, were apprehended. They had changed its license number. (WPD 10/3)

Oct. 6: A Sept. 23 raid on Room 13 of Anlawk Guest House in Lashio led to the seizure of two packets of heroin weighing 0.5427 kilos and the arrest of three persons. Action has been taken against them under the Narcotic Drug Law. (WPD 10/7)

Oct. 8: On Sept. 29 Mandalay police seized five bundles of opium weighing 8.16 hidden in three baskets of fruit on a truck. The driver and one other person were arrested under the Narcotic Drug Law. (WPD 10/9)

Oct. 18: In Lashio on October 10 police seized 2.363 kilos of

heroin in four plastic containers in a house raid. Three people were arrested. On October 9 a police/customs squad seized 0.154 kilos of heroin carried in a basket by passengers on a bus between Lashio and Mandalay. Two people are being prosecuted. (WPD 10/19)

Marriages

Sept. 27: Wai Wai Than and Ignatius Gerard Shannon, in Rangoon. (WPD 10/3)

Oct. 14: Captain Sanda Tin M.B.B.S. (Rgn) and Captain Shwe Moe B.Sc (D.S.A.) (Defence Ministry), at Judson Church. (WPD 10/15)

Ferryboat Sinks

Oct. 5: The double-decker ferryboat Tainglongkyaw, plying between Rangoon and Syriam, capsized and sank when passengers rushed to one side during a rainstorm. Of the 376 passengers and crew, 278 are known to have been saved, while 32 bodies were recovered, including 11 men, 15 women, and 6 children. Some passengers returned home without reporting to the authorities. Relief work continues. (WPD 10/6) - Oct. 6: Relief work continues, with 39 more bodies recovered, including 8 men, 27 women, and 4 children. (WPD 10/7)

Sports Funds Needed

Oct. 11: An article entitled "South East Asian Sports Lagging?" by Ivan King discusses the Burmese sports facilities, and concludes that "our sports ambassadors need better food, better equipment and better understanding of the latest techniques if they are to perform at their very best-and we need funds for that." (WPD 10/11)

BAC Air Crash

Oct. 11: Burma Airways Corporation Fokker 27 No. XY-AEL crashed in flames near Htanaung village, Taungzin Village-tract, 20 miles southeast of Nyaung-U, while on an early morning flight from Rangoon. All 36 tourists and nine Burmese aboard died. The nationalities of the tourists were:

	Men	Women
American	3	11
Swiss	1	6
Thai	1	-
French	2	-
West German	1	2
Australian	2	2
British	4	1

The Burmese killed were Capt. U Pe Than Win, First Officer U Tin Pe, Flight Assistant U Win Kyu, Air Hostess Daw Aye Aye Myint, and passengers Ma Win Mar and baby, Ko Tun Han, Dr. Kyaw Yin, Daw Ant Kywe, Daw Khin Sein, Ma Cho Mya Khaing, Daw Shin Moe, and Ma Ei Ei Aung (a child). (WPD 10/12)

Obituaries

Oct. 11: Capt. Pe Than Win (Victor), Burma Airways Corporation, husband of Daw Mi Mi Kyi, brother of...Bernard Pe Win (American Express, Hong Kong), and Richard Pe Win (Ann), London, died suddenly near Nyaung Oo, aged 45. (WPD 10/13)

Oct. 12: Bahanta Kamuda Maha Thera, Leading Nayaka of Dhammacakka Kyaungtaik, Kyangin, Irrawaddy Division, Vassa 63, died at the age of 82. (WPD 10/13)

Oct. 14: U Hla Aung (Baukhtaw), Proprietor of Myan-mar-Nyunt Cotton-thread Factory and Aung Iron-wire netting Factory, died in Rangoon, aged 77. (WPD 10/15)

Oct. 15: Mr. G. Bharadwaja, Lecturer in Physics (Retd), University of Rangoon, died in Rangoon, aged 78. (WPD 10/16)

Oct. 16: State Ovadacariya Sayadaw Bhaddanta Uttarajiva Maha Thera, Nayaka of the Mahamaydawan Monastery, Kywechan Village, Paung Township, Mon State, Vassa 72, died in Paung, aged 91. (WPD 10/17)

Oct. 19: Daw Su Su (Margaret Gale), wife of U Aung Thein (New York. Ex-lecturer, Burmese Dept., Institute of Education), died in

New York, aged 50. (WPD 10/21)

Oct. 22: Daw Hla Myint (Mi Hla Myint), Kadoe-Kawhnut (Moulmein) widow of late Ex-Minister (Caretaker Government) U Chit Thoung, died at the age of 80. (WPD 10/23)

Oct. 26: U Ba Wan (retired S.E.), husband of Daw Tin Tin, died in Rangoon, aged 74. (WPD 10/28)

Oct. 27: Naw Kellie, wife of Rev. T. Weregaw, died in Rangoon, aged 77. Funeral at Thutaygone Karen Baptist Church, Oct. 29. (WPD 10/28)

Oct. 30: Maung Htun Htun Oo, (a) Bo Bo, son of Brig-Gen Kyaw Ba, Northern Command Commander and Daw Khin Lay Yu, died peacefully in Rangoon, aged 25. Funeral at St. Georges Church, Mingaladon, Nov. 1. (WPD 10/31)

LNG Tank Explodes

Oct. 16: A Liquified Natural Gas tank on a Toyota vehicle belonging to the Myanma Oil Corporation exploded in Rangoon, while the driver was in a tea house. 16/4 Ward People's Council member U Khin Maung Win, Thingangyun Township, aided by his nine-year old son and nephew, was trying to draw out gas to fill lighter-gas containers, when it exploded, killing his son and wounding the others. (WPD 10/19)

ODDS AND ENDS TO FILL OUT THE ISSUE

CLASSIFIED

VACANCY

Embassy requires an Information Assistant. Duties include translation/interpreting, dissemination of information material and some research. Applicant should be fluent in Burmese and English, highly motivated and independent. Typing ability an advantage. Apply in own handwriting before 16 October to GPO Box 1254, Rangoon. The Embassy is an Equal Employment Opportunity employer. CD--120 (WPD 10/10)

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To Readers: Your comments and suggestions for the Burma Press Summary are most welcome. So is your assistance in increasing our paid circulation, which at present is 21. Hugh C. MacDougall