

90-07

BURMA PRESS SUMMARY

(from THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY)

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Includes WPD for May 29 (received Aug. 30!). WPD for July 7 not received.

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POLITICAL CRISIS

Slogans

The political slogans quoted in the November 1988 issue appeared in each issue of The Working People's Daily throughout the month, as did the "Noble Desire" slogan launched in February 1990.

Since Apr. 7, 1989 the The Working People's Daily has run a political slogan across the bottom of each front page:

July 1-6,15-18,20-22: Love your nationality. Love your country. Preserve and uphold your culture.

May 29, July 8-14: The Tatmadaw shall never betray the national cause.

July 19: The 43rd Anniversary Arzani Day.

July 23-25: Democracy and confrontation do not go together.

July 26-31: Breed, grow and produce. Breed whatever can be eaten and grow whatever can be consumed. Do everything with might and main.

Political Articles (Excerpts)

Following the pattern begun in October 1988, each issue contains lengthy feature articles, translated from Burmese, designed to bolster government views and policies. We note them briefly, with excerpts of particularly significant portions, but can provide copies if needed:

July 1-2: Foreign meddling in historical perspective, by Thihathu. [(Cont.) Foreign meddling since independence caused by "wishes of... erstwhile rulers," "wishes of a populous neighbouring country {Thailand} which is striving to become a regional power," and "desire to revenge for the loss of their vested interests."]

July 2: Expatriate Aung Bala or Aung Ba Le, by Maung Hmat Kyauk. ["U Thaug (Aung Bala) got a lot of dollars broadcasting...over the...VOA on 20 January 1990. U Thaug Said, 'There is no freedom in Myanmar... today. The world sees that the army keeps the guns aimed at the whole country. The Myanmar civilians have even no right to freely travel and no right to freely earn their living, let alone enjoying the freedom of speech, the freedom of writing and the freedom of action. It is impossible to hold a free and fair election in Myanmar...which has no freedom at all.' What U Thaug said is diametrically opposite to the objective conditions....

["Expatriate U Thaug (a) Aung Bala, who without being grateful to his motherland...followed the lure of the dollars and thus left the country, copied foreign jokes in his writings under such pen-names as Aung Bala, Aung Ba Le, Aung Ba Lein ...while he was in Myanmar.... Now {he} is serving as a 'mercenary' expatriate just to earn dollars doing all sorts of tricky work...."]

[{Further extensive denunciation of U Thaug and of the CRDB, calling him a "traitor," a one-time communist, and a mercenary.} Denunciation of "Democracy", published by expatriates in the US since 1982, and of the CRDB's Update, Burma Bulletin, and Burma Review. U Thaug "lives in the State of Missouri..., works with the photographic records department of the Missourian Newspaper, and has written articles that attack and slander Myanmar...." In the Aug. 1978 Reader's Digest appeared an advertisement where U Thaug said that in Myanmar he had paid with a gold tooth for the Reader's Digest; he got \$2,000 for the ad, and the tooth "belonged to someone else." U Thaug "has now come over to the border areas in the other country and is reportedly taking part in the activities being carried out by the expatriates...."]

July 3: "To be good and true" (Thitsa-Myitta Discussions), by Byammahso. [Foreign broadcasts denounced.]

July 3,5,7-10: The life of the absconding youths in India, by An India-returner. [Cont. (4-9) Miserable life of Myanmar exiles in India.]

July 8-9,13,17: Co-operation of teachers, parents & students, a strong pillar of education, by San Nilar Win. [(1) Need to prevent subversion in schools, with examples from past. (2) Communist plots. (3) Teachers responsible for students. (4) The 25 duties of teachers, according to the Mileinda Pyinnya Palidaw Treatise.]

July 10: Slanderous attacks by some foreign broadcasting stations, by Hsan Maung. [(1) BBC broadcasts hasty, slanderous rumors about Myanmar, while it carefully corrects its broadcasts about the Soviet Union.]

July 12-13: Foreign meddlers encroaching on sovereignty, by Maung Pho Hmat. [(1) Unfair double standard of foreign complaints about Myanmar electoral and constitutional procedure. (2) Delay between election and inauguration of President in US.]

July 14-15: Looking to the future of Myanmar, by Mya Win. [(1) "The danger posed to the stability of the Union by federalism is immense," as is demonstrated by 1983 detailed census figures. Thus in Kachin State there are Shans in Momauk (57%), Mansi (33%), and Waingmaw (19%) Townships; should they be transferred to Shan State? There are Bamars {Burmans} in Shwegu (88%), Monyin (50%), Bhamo (41%), and Mogaung (38%); should they be taken out of Kachin State? There are Marus in Sawlaw (49%) and Chiphwe (45%); should a Maru State be formed? There are Rawans in Nawngmon (71%) and Khawbude (58%); should a Rawan State be established? What about the Jingpaws (57%) in Sumprabum?

[In Sagaing Division, there are Nagas in Hkamti (44%), Namyoon (99%), and Layshee (77%); should a Naga State be formed, or these townships be transferred to Chin State because Nagas are Chins? In

Rakhine State, foreign Bangladeshis dominate in Maungdaw (92%) and Butheetaung (81%); "If these two townships are to be separated from Rakhine State what separate State will have to be constituted?"

[(2) In Shan State Kayahs dominate in Phekhon Township (74%). Danus are concentrated in Kalaw (30%), Naungcho (34%), Pindaya (66%), and Ywar-ngan (84%); Pa-ohs in Hsiseng (64%), Pinlaung (74%), and Hopon (66%); Lwailas in Panyang (40%); Lahus in Monghsat (40%); Innthars in Nyaungshwe (70%); Palaungs in Namsan (83%); and Kokangs in Kunlong (62%). In Kayah State there are Bamars in Loikaw (30%); and Kayins in Phasaung (40%). In Kayin State there are Mons in Kawkareik (36%) and Kyar-inn Seikkyi (36%); and Shans in Myawaddy (53%). In Mon State there are Bamars in Kyaikhto (80%), Paung (39%), Bilin (61%), Thaton (39%), and Mawlamyaing (59%).

["Therefore, constitution of eight states under federalism will lead to ...disintegration of the Union.... It is a historical tradition in Myanmar that the country always disintegrates after the passing away of powerful kings.... At present, unity even within the mainland [sic] is in ruins. And federalism appears to be a revival of the tradition of ancient political divisions."]

July 16: Economic opportunists should curb their greed, by Pauk Kyaw (Mandalay). [Prices have been raised more than justified by new tax rates, which "are not too much." Tax law reviewed.]

July 17: The unforgettable Arzani Day, by San Kyaw Win. [Bogyoke Aung San's assassination in 1947 recalled.]

May 29, July 18-31: In solving the problems of internal peace by political means, by Ye Gaung Kyaw Swa. [Cont. (12) 1963 negotiations with NDUF. // (18) Text and discussion of May 28, 1980 Amnesty Order. (19) Implementation of Amnesty Order. (20-30) 1980 talks with Kachins.]

July 19: To strengthen national unity as guided by Bogyoke Aung San, by Theim Htoot. [Aung San and unity.]

July 19: Short biographies of the Arzanis, by Ko Soe. [Biographies of Bogyoke Aung San, Thakin Mya, Deedok U Ba Choe, U Razak, U Ba Win, Mahn Ba Khaing, Sao Sam Htun, U Ohn Maung, and Yebaw Ko Htwe.]

July 22,24,29: The last days of the creators of grave dangers, by Kyaung Myat. [Collapse of insurgencies. (1) KNU and Mon insurgents. (2) Mons. (3) Mon and KNU insurgents and smuggling.]

July 24-25: A constitution to be based on the people, by Sein Gyi Maung. [(1) Errors in 1947 Constitution; right to secede was a "time-bomb." (2) 1974 Constitution; 1990 elections. Need to collectively draw up new Constitution.]

July 26: To draw up a constitution, by Myo Chit Thu. [All laws and orders must be observed while a Constitution is drafted.]

July 26: Nuremberg Military Tribunal, by Pe Mon. [Real war criminals were British colonialists, not Myanmar SLORC. "By not handing over power immediately following the election can it be said to be committing a crime?"]

July 27-28: For writing a constitution which cannot be done without the participation of the people, by U Myo Myint (Upade-weikza). [Long time taken to draft US Constitution, and amendments still being made. The "participation of the general public in the writing of the next {Myanmar} constitution is indispensable.... The general election...was one for electing representatives to the Pyithu Hluttaw, and not one vesting the right to write the constitution. Therefore, after studying the history of the Constitution of the United States...it must...be suggested that a constitution...be drawn up, exercising due patience, seeking the opinions and suggestions of the people, one which is firm and can be adopted by national referendum."]

July 27: For the successful emergence of a new constitution, by Thukhi Aung. [Because there is now no constitution in Myanmar, the people elected in the election "cannot exercise the power mentioned in a constitution," and "have no power at all." The entire masses of Myanmar "from all classes and strata of life" must "draw up, patiently and through discussions and consultations among themselves,

a strong and firm constitution...."]

July 29-30: A Concise History of Myanmar and the Tatmadaw's Role (1948-1988), by A Tatmadaw Researcher. [(1-3) Introduction by Bo Thanmani; biographies of the 30 Comrades.]

July 30: Aliens' claim of love cannot be trusted, by Thit Lwin. [BBC broadcast July 14 by Derek Brook-Wavell denounced.]

July 31: "I know why you pity me!" (Thitsa Myitta Discussions), by Byammahso. [BBC wants diplomats to put pressure on Myanmar government; its true aim is to cause disturbances.]

Press Conferences

[These conferences have been held weekly since 1988. On July 19 it was announced that the July 20 conference would not be held and that, thereafter, official press conferences would be held fortnightly unless otherwise deemed necessary.]

July 5: At the 98th State LORC Press Conference, spokesmen said:

-- Details given on Thai police arrest of 3 Myanmar Muslims and seizure of arms near Bangkok. According to the July 4 Bangkok Post, one of them said the arms were destined for Myanmar students fighting the Myanmar Government. Mohammed Said (a) Brother Zaid (a) Maung Maung Lwin is a former Chairman of the Kawthoolei Muslim Liberation Front who was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment for sabotage in 1972, but freed under Amnesty Order No. 2/80. He then returned to the KNU.

-- Preventive measures against haemorrhagic fever are being taken in Yangon and elsewhere "well before the time when the disease usually breaks out."

-- There are no patients undergoing medical treatment for AIDS. Blood testing has been undertaken since 1985, and the first person with HIV virus was found in 1988. As of Dec. 1989, 25,701 persons "from all strata" had been tested, and HIV virus was found in 324, or 1.26%. Most were drug addicts injecting drugs.

-- Rumours that "brokerage centres together with retail shops would be moved out of town" are false. Entrepreneurs engaged in the ngapi (fish paste) business "made suggestions that appropriate places should be arranged for them on health and sanitary reasons and the authorities obliged."

-- Re drawing up a Constitution, "the [SLORC] would meet the parties when the time came and...would announce the programme for holding a meeting with the parties when the time came."

-- Arzani Day [July 19] "would be observed by doing what needs to be done without disrupting tradition."

-- KMLF insurgents are not active in Rakhine State.

-- During the election "there had been a few incidents of intimidation and disruptions in Kachin, Kayah, Kayin and Mon States and Tanintharyi Division."

-- "Necessary measures" will be taken in connection with the death of elected Pyithu Hluttaw member U Mya Maung of Myitkyina (1). (WPD 7/6)

July 10: At the State LORC Special 99th Press Conference, spokesmen said:

-- Former Burma Communist Party Central Committee Member U Sai Aung Win, who surrendered June 29, was presented, told his life story [at some length], described Party activities, and explained his own disillusionment. In charge of the BCP is Bo Kyin Maung (a) Yebaw Tun. Other leaders like Thakin Ba Thein Tin have retired. Leaders still active are Po Than Gyaung (a) Aung Htet (son of Ludu Daw Ahmar), Kyaw Zaw Oo (son of Bo Kyaw Zaw), and Khaing Aung. The Kokang Wa 815 and 101 areas left the BCP in 1989. The BCP is "almost non-existent" in Rakhine region, and long since lost contact with the Tanintharyee area [other details given]. (WPD 7/11)

July 13 : At the 100th State LORC Press Conference, spokesmen said:

-- State LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt delivered a major speech on the political situation [reported separately].

-- Arzani Day [July 19 Martyr's Day] will be "observed without disrupting tradition." The Observation met June 19 [extensive list of participants], and an Executive Committee was formed [description]. "The programme will be laying of wreaths at the tombs of the fallen leaders and paying of respects, offering soon in memory of the falling leaders and hoisting the State Flag at half-mast." There will be radio, TV, and press coverage, with special articles. The people may visit the Bogyoke Aung San Museum "which will be opened for three days." There will be ceremonies in the States and Divisions. "Arrangements have been made to enable the [political] parties and the people to enter the Arzani Mausoleum from U Wisara Road at any time after the State ceremony. Arrangements have been made to enable families of the fallen leaders to lay wreaths...."

-- "Political parties are known to be extensively discussing the drafting of a constitution.... We would like to present a matter that requires serious consideration in drafting the constitution...the political stand to be adopted by insurgent groups. [Former BCP official] U Sai Aung Win said [at Press Conference No. 99] that...the group led by KIA accepts the autonomy (status) while the group led by KNU has not altered its stand on the right to self-determination which includes the right to secede.... It is the tactical ploy of the KIA in adopting the stand on autonomy status. Their ultimate objective is self-determination which includes the right to secede.... [Long historical discussion.]

-- "Some political organizations are claiming that certain races which are not officially recognized as national races to be considered to be national races.... We do not recognize nationalities depending on their faith. Those who are not in the nationalities list previously in trying to obtain nationalities status can harm the drafting of the constitution...."

-- "There are ethnic conflicts among ethnic groups in the States. There are such problems in Mohnyin and Mogaung area of northern Kachin State and in northern part of Sagaing Division. There are similar problems in such states as Shan, Kayin and Mon.... The existence of separate Shan insurgent groups and even Pa O and Kayan insurgent groups pose a serious obstacle.... We will not allow sections of our territory to be included in another's. The existing [international] boundary shall remain forever. We cannot accept the emergence of more insurgent groups. If it takes place only the Tatmadaw will have to face (the problem).... These issues have to be solved politically. A provision in the 1947 Constitution led to the seizure of power in 1962. It is necessary for the persons who will rule the country for a long time not to include provisions which will bring bad results. If there is no agreement on the insurgent issue and the issues on rights of national races, there will be no political stability. Neither will there be unity. The national solidarity is to be given top priority. Therefore the drafting of a constitution is extremely important."

-- "The SLORC will not take a leading part in drawing up a constitution and that...will be done by the elected Hluttaw representatives It would give suggestions if they were asked for."

-- "The matter of insurgents have to be taken into consideration in drafting a constitution so that no new insurgents arise after the annihilation of the existing insurgents."

-- [In drafting the constitution] "ways and means must be sought through consultations by all strata of classes and the organizations representing the parties.... If the Constitution is drafted on the basis of three causes namely non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of the solidarity of nationalities and consolidation of sovereignty, the Constitution which is in accord with the desire of the public can be adopted."

-- The SLORC will not act as a judge in limiting the time for drafting the Constitution. (WPD 7/14)

July 27: At the 101st State LORC Press Conference [now held fortnightly instead of weekly], spokesmen said:

-- The Youths' Solidarity Front (Union of Myanmar) [No. 61], published 15,000 copies of its first bulletin and 10,000 of the second. The latter identifies the publisher as General Secretary Ko Ye Naing Aung. In issue No. 3 of July 14, it states "Hand over power peacefully", "Release U Nu, Bohmu Aung, U Tin Oo and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi", and "Negotiate current problems". It calls U Nu and Bohmu Aung "political prisoners". There are no political prisoners; the above-mentioned persons are "only those who are restricted under Section 10 (b) for forming a parallel government." These bulletins are sold at K 2 a copy. "We have to consider that distribution of these bulletins containing false news which amount to making demands and attacking the [SLORC].... We clarify...that there is publishing of news that instigates to cause disturbances...." The Youth's Solidarity Front contested three seats but won none.

-- The League for Democracy and Peace [No. 141-U Nu] contested 309 seats but won none. "We will not tolerate if it causes unrest in the country due to the enticement that deters the stability by parties which are still in existence after the election.... We will abolish parties that will continue to publish such news that entices the people."

-- The National League for Democracy [No. 2] "is to hold a co-ordination meeting of elected Pyithu Hluttaw representatives in the Mahattama Gandhi Hall on Bo Aung Gyaw Street on 28 and 29 July.... The meeting is to be held with official permission.... Yet, unscrupulous persons outside the country are spreading rumours...that the Government has not given permission...so there would be unrest. They are doing so to destabilize the commodity prices... We hereby warn...rumour-mongers that severe action will be taken against them...."

-- "Unlawful organizations have brought out illegal publications... marking the anniversary of 21st of June incident...7th of July incident...and before Arzani Day. The illegal publications are instigative, agitative and propaganda stuff ... intent on disturbing peace and stability...."

-- "The party that obtained the majority of votes got only 38.11366 per cent of all eligible votes.... Nineteen parties in the name of nationalities gained only 2.5547 per cent eligible votes. Hence, all the winning parties combined gained only about 40 per cent of eligible votes. If one looks at this one can know whether they can represent the majority of the voters. Therefore, in a nation like ours where there are 135 national races, it will be necessary to solicit the desires and attitudes of the majority of the people of all the national races in order to bring forth a firm and strong constitution."

-- "Parties that have published... leaflets instigating and inciting the people and inexperienced youths ...include those that did not win a seat.... If they create conditions that sow enmity and discord between the Government and the people just as they have done,...whether [they] should be allowed to continue to exist will have to be taken into consideration." (WPD 7/28)

Gen. Saw Maung's Speech

July 3: In an address to State/ Division SLORCs, State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung made the following principal points:

-- A letter of complaint has been received from a losing candidate in Kyaikmaraw-2 constituency that Mon insurgents "had threatened and interfered," and that he "intends to file an objection." Have similar incidents occurred elsewhere?

-- The election went off well, though some people will find fault with about anything, "even when the King of Devas turned himself into a water buffalo...they may say that his horns are too wide...."

-- "We have frequently declared that we must continue with our responsibilities until such a time as we are able to hand over power to a government which emerges with a constitution embodying sub-

paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of State Law and Order Restoration Council Declaration No. 1/88 issued at the time we assumed the responsibilities and which would be of assistance in the realization of Our Three Causes [of Non-disintegration of the Union, Non-disintegration of national solidarity and Perpetuation of national sovereignty]."

-- It is important "never to under-estimate anything which is likely to unsettle the nation.... Thoughts should be in accord with Myanma ideas and thoughts. It is very important that things are not done with ideas from this or that country."

-- "Now that the election has been completed, what comes?... release this or that individual...this amounts to personality cult. Quickly free 'political prisoners", convene the Hluttaw; the Hluttaw has legislative, judicial and administrative power. As soon as the Hluttaw is convened, hand over power immediately. Some say that certain individuals should be freed and be included in drawing up the constitution; that a national assembly should be convened. According to some of the material we have, an organization calling itself the nationalities parties front or something like that also calls for transfer of power and also what points should be included in the constitution...."

-- "They say" that there have been three Tatmadaws: that of the independence struggle; that of the AFPFL; and that of Bogyoke Ne Win. Therefore the Tatmadaw "should be made to swear allegiance to the Constitution." But has the Tatmadaw ever betrayed the nation?

-- Before Sept. 1988, "at the time when the Lanzin Party Emergency Congress agreed to hold multi-party election and if people had accepted it and co-operated, the Hluttaw would not have been disrupted and there would not have taken place the situation which exists today. I think, if the Hluttaw representatives elected from that election amended whatever should be amended from the Constitution, everything would have been settled."

-- Western people disregard that our situation is different from Eastern Europe because of the insurgencies. The activities of BCP UGs in towns during the disturbances was disregarded.

-- I have not mentioned, for fear that people would accuse the Tatmadaw of taking sides, that the [BSPP] was already planning to change the socialist economic system at the regular 1989 Party Congress when the 1988 disturbances broke out.

-- "What is to be done after the multi-party election? The constitution has to be written.... I have said the SLORC would not write it. We cannot be made a scapegoat.... The Constitution concerns everyone We will speak out about what should be of relevance to prevailing conditions in the country." [Review of 1943, 1947, and 1974 constitutions and their adoption.]

-- "Myanmar...today is an independent nation.... The SLORC Government today is one recognized by nations, including the United Nations. What will happen to the country if power is taken by forcibly calling the Hluttaw into session?... In Myanmar today...although there is no political stability yet, law and order have been maintained, and SLORC has been able to put the political, social and administrative situations under firm control.... We have picked up momentum even in market economy.... Moreover, after the constitution is written, we are not the ones who will leave this country as the British did...." [Irregularities in implementation of 1947 Constitution discussed.]

-- Discussion of complex ethnic divisions. "How should we take into consideration the matter of dividing (the country) into states nationalities-wise? Is it possible?... To what extent will powers be given to states?" Will the Tatmadaw be replaced by insurgent armies as the DAB demands? Even East and West Germany have trouble uniting.

-- Michael Adler [AFP journalist] "told the Information Committee that the Constitution could be drawn within three hours. But when asked if his country did so, he didn't reply."

-- "The broadcasting stations are blatantly shouting nowadays. `Transfer the power promptly as there is a landslide victory. Na-Wa-

Ta (SLORC) is applying delaying tactics....' They also broadcast news for the DAB."

-- "How dangerous is the split in our country? It can be seen by the situation of the election. A total of 93 parties have taken part in the election.... There are altogether 27 parties which have won seats.... There are also six independent candidates who have won victories...." One party [League for Democracy and Peace of U Nu] has split.

-- "Last week I have the chance to know what Bogyoke Aung San had said about the right to secede provided for in the 1947 Constitution.... Bogyoke Aung San asked to scrap it. I can't help it if the one who knew does not reveal it. I have documentary evidence. This is history." [Lengthy exegesis of drafting of 1947 Constitution.]

-- Maintain discipline. Act in accordance with law. Preserve national security and State secrets. Punish criminals according to law.

-- "We have discussed among ourselves as regards insurgents. Renounce armed struggle. Return to the legal fold.... We never said that we will solve by political means the renouncing of armed struggle. We have no reason to discuss. There is no reason why it should be solved by political means." (WPD 7/4)

Publications Announced

July 6: "To be published in a few days": Skyful of Lies / B.B / V.O.A. / Their Broadcasts and Rebuttals to Disinformation / August 1988. (WPD advertisement 7/6 etc.)

July 18: "Mile-stones of an age!" Collected Articles Book 21. "To be distributed in the whole of the country on 20-7-90." (WPD 7/18 etc.)

Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt's Speech

July 13: At the 100th State LORC Information Committee Press Conference (otherwise reported above), State LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt made a major speech, of which the following are the principal points:

-- "[Political parties] have been issuing publications and also shouting over the foreign broadcasting stations as if we do not want to transfer power, as if we are procrastinating, creating doubts among the people.... National League for Democracy...Bulletin 13/90...includes:... `When will power be transferred? When will Daw Aung San Suu Kyi be released? The problem of three powers. The problem of political prisoners. The Chinese Ambassador says the National League for Democracy and the SLORC really need to hold discussions.'... One really had to scour right through the paper to find out the name of the publisher.... If false stuff is written and if accusations are made, we will have to call the publisher in and tell him.... We have called him [U Chit Khaing] in and told him that action will be taken according to law if it went on any further. So [he] has furnished this signed statement of undertaking that a correction will be inserted.... [photocopy of hand-written statement]." [Earlier errors in NLD publications, implying that Gen. Saw Maung had personally given press conferences, outlined at length.]

-- Discussion of the 1947 and 1974 Constitutions; the SLORC cannot hand over power under either of them. "A new Constitution is to be drawn up To form a strong government... it will be necessary to have a constitution systematically drawn up... that can be accepted by the entire people of the nation--by every citizen. The political parties that won in the election have to draw up a strong constitution taking into consideration the long-term interests of the country and the people.... The [SLORC] will give assistance as far as it can...we are citizens... and as such each one of us is concerned and are also responsible.... To be taken into consideration are the facts that our Union is made up of 135 national groups and that the insurgency...has been going on since ...independence.... The desires

and attitudes of the national races cannot be neglected.... Also it is impossible for a minority of people to easily draw up a constitution without taking into consideration the desires and aspirations of the citizens of the nation."

-- "The National League for Democracy has explicitly declared that Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is to lead in the establishment of a democratic state and that she must also take the leading role in holding discussions with the [SLORC].... Which is more important--the attainment of power and the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi or the serving of the long-term interests of the State and the entire people of the nation? This is a matter to be considered. I think...there should not be any personality cult that such and such a person must take part in serving the long-term interests of the nation.... The political parties that have won in the election should not have any attachment to any one person.... Frankly...the order issued to restrain her movements is very lenient.... We have given her a special privilege by merely restricting her movements...." [Extensive exposition of well-being of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, including details of food parcels delivered from her husband, Dr. Michael Aris, her freedom to receive books and letters from her husband, etc.] [WPD 7/15-16 has 3 full pages of photographs, with detailed lists, of goods and magazines received by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi from her husband through the British Embassy. WPD 7/21 has photocopies shown at Conference of Sunday Times article saying "Apart from irregular visits to Rangoon {Daw Aung San Suu Kyi} had not, until two years ago, been involved in her homeland for almost a quarter-century."; of a BBC program noting her degree from Oxford saying "she had lived in Oxford," and an Asiaweek interview with Col. Kyi Maung, NLD spokesman, in which he quoted as saying insurgents support NLD.]

-- "If a political party holds a Hluttaw on their own accord and form a government, that government will only be a parallel government.... As the [SLORC] is the lawful government at the moment, it will not look on with folded arms if this is attempted. Representatives of political parties who will establish a new democratic state will have to draw up a constitution in co-ordination among themselves and to carry out work stage by stage...."

-- There are no political prisoners. The SLORC does not follow the old Council of State. It has no political line to preserve, and the laws protecting the old BSPP have been abolished. "Isn't it true, Col. Kyi Maung and Maj-Gen. Than Oo?" That previous laws are still used "does not mean that the person against whom action is taken is a political prisoner."

-- Lengthy discussion of foreign diplomatic meddling. Why does the NLD mention only the Chinese Ambassador when it has met with many Western Ambassadors? "No foreigner will love our country.... They have made all kinds of rules to be observed by [our] diplomats and even when we want to have our embassy building repaired it is not easy. One cannot fell a tree freely. That is in their country.... Our embassy staff...have no freedom of their movements. This is according to their Ministry of Foreign Affairs We do not pay attention to their pressure on us....we do not pay the slightest attention to their pressure."

-- With regard to Arzani Day, "activities which undermine the prevalence of peace and tranquillity and the rule of law will be in accordance with law, prevented from taking place."

-- In a letter dated July 11, 1990, sent to all concerned, the SLORC agreed to meet "Hluttaw candidates from parties and independents who won in the election." But it will not meet any one party alone first. "It is necessary for the political parties to complete all the matters required to be done in accordance with the...Election Law," including accounts and settling objections, "before they hold talks with us."

-- In an Asiaweek interview July 13, asked whether "the military government feared that the people would take revenge," U Kyi Maung said he did not think "courts such as Nuremburg Court would be set up in Yangon." I accept this. I am a soldier. But tell U Kyi

Maung "not to make accusations without concrete proof and offend."
"If he goes beyond this, legal action will be taken against him. You
uncles please read what he has written. I think I have spoken for
quite a long time."

-- "In conclusion...the bulletin brought out by the National
League for Democracy contains falsehood which amounts to undermining
and offending the dignity of Senior General Saw Maung. As they are
false accusations they should be aware that legal action can be
taken...." (WPD 7/14)

-- [Photocopies of National League for Democracy documents
allegedly published "without obtaining exemption."] (WPD 7/18)

Arzani Day

July 15-19: [By tradition, the WPD carries daily "Quotes from
Speeches of Bogyoke Aung San" in the run-up to Arzani Day. This year,
however, the quotations are printed in English, and all of the
denounce British imperialism.] (WPD 7/15-19)

July 19: Arzani Day ceremonies were held at the Arzani
Mausoleum, with Minister for Home & Religious Affairs and for
Information and for Culture Lt-Gen. Phone Myint representing the
Government. Family members of several of the martyrs laid wreaths,
including "U Nan Nwe and Daw Khin Myint Yi, on behalf of Bogyoke Aung
San's son U Aung San Oo and Daw Le Le." Diplomatic missions laying
wreaths were USSR, West Germany, Nepal, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, USA,
France, Israel, China, Egypt, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Australia,
Yugoslavia, Japan, Thailand, Italy, Bangladesh, Philippines, East
Germany, Laos, Singapore, India, Korea, Malaysia, Britain, UN
representatives, Sweden, Netherlands, and Spain. Political parties,
including the NLD and NUP, also laid wreaths. (WPD 7/20)

Maj-Gen. Tin Oo's Speech

July 27: In a speech to Government department heads, etc.,
State LORC Secretary (2) Maj-Gen. Tin Oo made the following principal
points:

-- "The SLORC...has abolished one-party system as well as the
laws protecting the socialist economic system and has paved the way
for the market economy system...."

-- "The SLORC will have to carry out the tasks which should be
done for the benefit of the public, stage by stage, according to the
programme laid down. When the time comes, we will have to hold
discussions with the Hluttaw representatives from political parties
and independent candidates.... The transfer of power will be made
systematically only, after drafting and approving of the
Constitution. The SLORC is taking appropriate measures within the
short period in the efforts for changing one-party system to multi-
party system and establishing multi-party democratic machinery."

-- "Under the one-party rule, service personnel could carry out
the State duties as well as the party tasks.... Service personnel are
being trained to be free from party politics while changes are being
effected in political system.... It is necessary for [them] to change
their ideas and concepts they conceived during the one-party
system.... They are to carry out their duties conscientiously and be
faithful to whatever government comes to power according to law....
The Tatmadaw, being a service organization, does not accept the
leadership of any party and is not biased for or against any
party...."

-- "The Hluttaw representatives of successful parties...are to
frame a constitution by seriously taking into consideration such
factors as the delegation of sovereign powers, the choice of
political system and regional administrative system. We will in no
way let the nation plunge into a state of chaos for want of a firm
constitution."

-- "The insurgent organizations and the exterior forces
are...making attempts through incitement, instigation and
sabotage...to manipulate the drafting of a new constitution. It will
be inappropriate to shape the future of the country based upon

personality cult."

-- "It is required for all to prevent the outbreak of demonstrations or strikes. Now is the time when the leftists and rightists within and without the country are making disturbances...bent upon putting the Tatmadaw into a tight corner... [by using] immature youths and students for their own selfish ends of coming to power... It is incumbent upon parents and teachers to advise their children or pupils correctly."

-- "We have created opportunities for private entrepreneurs and merchants.... Private businessmen should also try to compete with foreign countries. They should work for long-term benefit rather than for short-term profit. Although we...accept foreign investments, we do not do so haphazardly. Foreign companies have been allowed only as joint venture partners." (WPD 7/28)

SLORC Policy Declaration

July 27: State LORC Declaration No. 1/90 of July 27, 1990 [Full text]:

1. Myanmar Naing-Ngan became an independent and sovereign nation on 4th January, 1948.
2. The situation in the whole of the country deteriorated because of the disturbances during 1988. The Tatmadaw took over State Power in order to correct the deteriorating situation in time and in the interests of the people. The Tatmadaw abolished all the Organs of State Power including the Pyithu Hluttaw, formed the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], declared that it would carry out the four main tasks and undertook the responsibility of all the affairs of the State.
3. The [SLORC] issued laws, notifications, declarations and orders which have the force of law, required for effectively ensuring prevalence of law and order, the rule of law and peace and tranquillity throughout the country.
4. In order to ease the food, clothing and shelter problems of the people and to enable private, co-operative and joint venture businesses to be undertaken, the [SLORC] has repealed the restrictive laws and has issued necessary laws, orders, directives and orders which have the force of law. Moreover, it is carrying out measures which should be undertaken with a view to serving the long-term interests of the State.
5. The [SLORC] is carrying out measures which should be undertaken in order to ensure safe and smooth transportation and communications and to improve the same.
6. The [SLORC] (Tatmadaw) is not an organization that observes any constitution; it is an organization that is governing the nation by Martial Law. It is common knowledge that the [SLORC] is governing the nation as a military government and that it is a government that has been accepted as such by the United Nations and the respective nations of the world.
7. As regards international relations, the [SLORC] has declared that it will pursue an independent and active foreign policy and has friendly relations with the respective nations of the world. With a view to promoting better diplomatic relations with the respective nations the Government has not closed down any embassy in Myanmar Naing-Ngan but has allowed them to continue to operate; neither has it withdrawn Myanmar embassies from foreign countries, but has continued to keep them open and maintains normal relations with the respective nations. Furthermore, the Government has even opened an embassy in a country in which there was no Myanmar embassy previously.
8. Myanmar Naing-Ngan being a member of the United Nations, the Myanmar Embassy to the United Nations strictly pursues the foreign policy of Myanmar Naing-Ngan in international matters and in performing its duties concerning the United Nations, Myanmar Naing-Ngan abides by the principles of peaceful co-existence in its relations with other nations. Moreover, Myanmar Naing-Ngan defends and safeguards its independence and deals with other nations'

interference in its internal affairs in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter.

9. In order to avoid disruption and severance of relations between Myanmar Naing-Ngan and other nations, the Government magnanimously has time and again told some diplomats who have violated their diplomatic code of conduct not to interfere in its internal affairs without mentioning their names and the nations to which they belong. Furthermore, it has informed the matters to the embassies concerned through diplomatic channels. As it has been able to avoid matters that may cause disruption of relations between nations and governments by doing so, there has not arisen any problem. Misunderstandings due to the activities of some diplomats have been cleared with magnanimity, through diplomatic channels.

10. The [SLORC] (Tatmadaw) has been persistently carrying out the three main tasks--that of preventing disintegration of the Union, preventing disintegration of national solidarity and that of ensuring perpetuity of the sovereignty of the State from the time it has assumed the duties and responsibilities of the State. Everybody is aware that on the other hand it has launched major offensives and crushed all sorts of armed insurgents, sacrificing the lives, blood and sweat of many members of the Tatmadaw. Since the Tatmadaw is not a political organization, it did not hold negotiations with the insurgents by political means. However, it welcomes all those who have renounced the programme of armed struggle and returned to the legal fold and a body formed by it is carrying out resettlement work for them. Since the [SLORC] is not a political government, it has no reason at all to negotiate by political means with any armed insurgent organization.

11. In order to enable the Multi-Party Democracy General Election to be held, the [SLORC] enacted the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission and formed the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission. It also enacted the Political Parties Registration law to enable political parties wishing to stand for the election to get themselves registered. Moreover, in order to hold a free and fair multi-party democracy general election, it enacted the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law.

12. Section 3 of the Pyithu Hluttaw Election Law provides that--"The Hluttaw shall be constituted with the representatives elected from the constituencies in accordance with this law." The [SLORC] will take measures for summoning the Hluttaw in accordance with this provision. The Information Committee has, from time to time explained that the Multi-Party Democracy General Election Commission, the parties which won seats in the election and the elected representatives should carry out measures which should be carried out in accordance with the law and rules.

13. Today, after the Multi-Party Democracy General Election has been held, matters relating to summoning the Hluttaw and transfer of power are being discussed in bulletins and pamphlets published; guidelines in respect thereof are being given and incitements and instigations are being undertaken by foreign broadcasting stations and illegal pamphlets and leaflets are being distributed.

14. The matter of summoning the Hluttaw has been explained earlier. The Chairman of the [SLORC] has explained matters relating to transfer of power in the addresses he has made from time to time in his meeting with the Command Commanders, Commanders of Light Infantry Divisions and Chairmen of the State/ Division Law and Order Restoration Councils. The Secretary-1 of the [SLORC] explicitly dealt with this matter at the 100th Press Conference held on 13th July, 1990.

15. There will be no necessity to clarify the fact that a political party cannot automatically get the three aspects of State Power--the legislative power, the executive power and the judicial power--just because a Pyithu Hluttaw has come into being and that they can only be obtained on the basis of a constitution. The Constitution of 1947 was accepted and approved by the Constituent Assembly on 24th September, 1947. However, it can clearly be seen

from the legal aspect that that constitution came into force only on 4th January 1948 when Myanmar Naing-Ngan was declared an independent and sovereign State. There are two types of constitutions for a nation--one drawn up before the nation becomes independent and the other drawn up after the nation has become independent. The tradition followed by the respective nations which have attained independence is that they held constituent assemblies and drew up the constitutions only after they have acquired sovereign power. However, in Myanmar Naing-Ngan independence was declared only after the Constituent Assembly had drawn up the constitution. It is clear that this was due to the fact that the leaders of the nation in those days wanted to obtain independence from the British by peaceful means as early as possible.

16. The Constitution of 1974 was drawn up after the nation's independence had been gained and no one can deny the fact that it was a constitution promulgated through a national referendum.

17. It is necessary to note particularly the difference in that the Constitution of 1947 was drawn up before the independence of the nation was attained and that the Constitution of 1974 was drawn up after the independence of the nation had been attained.

18. It can be seen from the statements issued that the desire of the majority of the political parties which contested in the Multi-Party Democracy General Election is to draw up a new constitution. It will be seen that when the Constitution of 1947 was drawn up, matters concerning the national races were discussed only with the Shan, Kachin and Chin nationals at the Panglong Conference and that they were not discussed with the Mon and Rakhine nationals. Today, in Myanmar Naing-Ngan there are many national races who have awakened politically and it is obvious that it is especially necessary to draw up a firm constitution after soliciting their wishes and views.

19. As the [SLORC] is a military government, it exercises Martial Law. As such it exercises the following three aspects of State Power in governing Myanmar Naing-Ngan:

(a) Legislative power: Only the [SLORC] has the right to exercise it.

(b) Executive power: The [SLORC] has the right to exercise it. However, it has delegated this power to the Government, State/Division, Township Zone, Township and Ward/Village-tract Law and Order Restoration Councils at different levels and has caused administrative work to be carried out through collective leadership. This is a form of giving training to the service personnel so that they will be able to perform, by keeping themselves free from party politics their departmental work under the government that will come into being according to the constitution.

(c) Judicial power: The [SLORC] has the right to exercise it. However, the Government has formed courts at various levels to adjudicate on ordinary criminal and civil cases so that they will have practical training when a constitution comes into being.

20. Consequently under the present circumstances, the representatives elected by the people are those who have the responsibility to draw up the constitution of the future democratic State.

21. It is hereby declared that the [SLORC] will in no way accept the drawing up of a temporary constitution for forming a government to take over State Power and that it will take effective action if it is done so, and that in the interim period before a government is formed in accordance with a new firm constitution drawn up according to the desires and aspirations of the people, the [SLORC] (Tatmadaw) will defend and safeguard--

(a) the three main causes--such as the non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and ensuring perpetuity of the sovereignty;

(b) of the four main tasks mentioned in the [SLORC] Declaration No 1/88 such as the prevalence of law and order, the rule of law, regional peace and tranquillity, ensuring safe and smooth

transportation and communication, easing the food, clothing and shelter problems of the people and holding Multi-Party Democracy General Election, the first three main tasks (with the exception of the task of holding the multi-party democracy general election) and (c) the task of bringing about the development of the national races of Myanmar Naing-Ngan.

By order,
Sd. Khin Nyunt
Secretary-1

The State Law and Order Restoration Council

(WPD 7/29)

ELECTIONS

Election Returns

Election returns (most from WPD issues received late). Format follows returns published in the June issue.

Kyauktada (Yangon)

24,066; 18,290; 17,119; 9 cand.

Tin Soe (NLD)	14151	83%
Maung Maung Gyi (NUP)	1856	11%

Mingala Taungnyunt-1 (Yangon)

33,838; 27,390; 26,093; 6 cand.

Aung Khin Sint (NLD)	21648	83%
Khin Than (NUP)	2908	11%

Mingala Taungnyunt-2 (Yangon)

37,208; 27,360; 24,962; 8 cand.

Than Aung (NLD)	19204	77%
Lt-Col. Mya Maung (NUP)	4529	18%

Dagon (Yangon)

20,626; 14,992; 13,960; 5 cand.

Aung Saw (NLD)	6512	47%
Nyaing Maung (NUP)	6075	44%

Yankin (Yangon)

58,355; 41,977; 38,114; 6 cand.

Daw Khin Aye Myint (NLD)	25949	68%
Maung Maung Myint (NUP)	9529	25%

Kyimyindine (Yangon)

48,414; 38,049; 35,461; 8 cand.

Hla Tun (NLD)	26774	76%
Win Pe (NUP)	6900	19%

Dawbon (Yangon)

35,550; 27,408; 23,845; 5 cand.

Mya Maung (NLD)	15375	64%
Thein Tun (NUP)	6638	28%

Botahtaung (Yangon)

30,323; 22,365; 20,746; 8 cand.

Maung Maung Kyaw (NLD)	14816	71%
Than Myint (NUP)	4232	20%

Bahann-1 (Yangon)

39,348; 25,853; 23,822; 5 cand.

Tun Hlaing (DP)	16271	68%
Labang Grong (NUP)	4094	17%

[no NLD candidate; this would have been Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's constituency had she been permitted to run.]

Bahann-2 (Yangon)

34,181; 22,290; 21,353; 6 cand.

Kyi Maung (NLD)	15625	73%
Aye Cho (NUP)	4253	20%

Pabedann (Yangon)

25,896; 20,206; 18,644; 14 cand.

Maung Maung Aung (GOSDA)	7231	39%
Maung Maung Gyi (AFPFL)	5732	31%
Maj. Ohn Lwin (NUP)	2269	12%

[no NLD candidate]

Mayangonn-1 (Yangon)

51,650; 34,155; 31,088; 5 cand.
 Aung Shwe (NLD) 20712 67%
 Maj-Gen Chit Hlaing 9086 29%
 Mayangonn-2 (Yangon)
 54,495; 41,490; 38,435; 5 cand.
 Daw Win Myint (NLD) 28513 74%
 Tun Yi (NUP) 7801 20%
 Hline-1 [Hlaing] (Yangon)
 57,876; 42,633; 36,534; 12 cand.
 Shwe (NLD) 24779 68%
 The Tin (NUP) 8002 22%
 Hline-2 (Yangon)
 61,038; 43,160; 40,753; 6 cand.
 Saw Mya Thein (NLD) 31775 78%
 Myo Thein (NUP) 7093 17%
 Kamaryut (Yangon)
 42,430; 33,858; 30,773; 7 cand.
 Wun (NLD) 23345 76%
 Aung Mya Kyaw (NUP) 5963 19%
 Tarmwe-1 (Yangon)
 44,109; 35,675; 33,121; 7 cand.
 Hla Thein (NLD) 25765 78%
 Ba Shwe (NUP) 5242 16%
 Tarmwe-2 (Yangon)
 37,758; 29,243; 25,532; 7 cand.
 Thein Myint (NLD) 17268 68%
 Win Maung (NUP) 5923 23%
 Tharkayta-1 (Yangon)
 60,786; 48,451; 43,261; 10 cand.
 Maung Maung Latt (NLD) 32295 75%
 Thaung Ei (NUP) 8071 19%
 Tharkayta-2 (Yangon)
 70,250; 54,628; 50,322; 7 cand.
 Ohn Mying (NLD) 35576 71%
 Lt-Col Tun Aung 12051 24%
 Sangyoung (Yangon)
 49,237; 39,858; 37,767; 10 cand.
 Khin Maung Swe (NLD) 28944 77%
 Khin Maung Thein (NUP) 5677 15%
 Shwepyitha (Yangon)
 36,494; 23,454; 19,930; 6 cand.
 Sein Lwin (NLD) 12400 62%
 Aung Myint (NUP) 6587 33%
 Insein-1 (Yangon)
 75,218; 50,850; 46,001; 5 cand.
 Tun Hlaung (NLD) 33802 73%
 Lay Maung (NUP) 10270 22%
 Insein-2 (Yangon)
 62,526; 46,219; 41,717; 6 cand.
 Sein Hla Oo (NLD) 29639 72%
 Ohn Shwe (PUO) 9570 23%
 [no NUP candidate]
 Hlinethaya (Yangon)
 51,857; 28,548; 25,004; 5 cand.
 Capt. Than Kywe (NLD) 17248 69%
 Soe Hlaing (NUP) 6296 25%
 Thingangyunn-1 (Yangon)
 69,004; 51,665; 47,659; 8 cand.
 Thein Nyung (NLD) 34232 72%
 Thain Aung (NUP) 9005 19%
 Thingangyunn-2 (Yangon)
 70,687; 53,792; 48,546; 12 cand.
 Myint Thein (NLD) 33392 69%
 Dr. Kyaw Sein (NUP) 9880 20%
 North Okkalapa-1 (Yangon)
 78,847; 61,594; 56,631; 8 cand.

Dr. Than Win (NLD)	38025	67%
Min Zin (WUO)	13474	24%
[no NUP candidate]		
North Okkalapa-2 (Yangon)		
	66,779; 52,537; 48,687;	7 cand.
Kyaw Nyunt (NLD)	35509	73%
Kyaw Nyunt (NUP)	10232	21%
(WPD 5/29)		
Nanyun (Sagaing)		
	6,466; 1,782; 1,544;	2 cand.
Kyaw Maung (NUP)	1146	74%
Thein Lwin (NHRPP)	398	26%
[no NLD candidate]		
(WPD 7/1)		

List of Parties Cited

(other than those listed in June)

GOSDA-Graduates and Old Students Democratic Organization (No. 10)

Summaries-candidates declared elected:

Date*	NLD	NUP	Other
5/28	27	-	1 DP; 1 GOSDA
6/30	-	1	

* Date of announcement--reported in following day's WPD.

Election Winners

June 30: Election Commission Announcement No. 895 of June 30 provides general statistics and a tabular report on each election winner, by State/Division and constituency, showing: winner; party affiliation; numbers of eligible voters, votes cast, and valid votes; and winner's percentage of each.

General Statistics:

Constituencies--492; Number in which election held--485

Voters: Eligible--20,818,313; Voting--15,112,524; Valid votes--13,253,606

Candidates--2,296 (2,209 from Parties; 87 independents)

Elected--485 (479 from Parties; 6 independents)

Constituency Results (Winners and parties only provided here):

KACHIN STATE Kamaing: Tin Myint (NLD)\ Chiphwe: G Bawn Hlan (KSNCD)\ Khawbude: Maphang Hsin (NLD)\ Hsawlaw: Mok Myaw Hsan Khawng (NUP)\ Sumprabum: Zau Ein (KSNCD)\ Tanai: N Wam Khan Zau Tawng (NLD)\ Nawngmun: M Sinsar (NUP)\ Putao: Yaw Hsi (NLD) \ Bhamo: Pu Htwe (NLD)\ Myitkyina-1: Mya Maung (NLD)\ Myitkyina-2: Oo Byit Tu (KSNCD)\ Mogaung: Tun Kyi (NLD)\ Mohnyin-1: Kyaw Maung (NLD)\ Mohnyin-2: Kya Mya (NLD)\ Moemauk: Thaug Ngwe (NLD)\ Mansi: J M Naula (NLD)\ Machanbaw: N Nan Gam (NLD)\ Shwegu: Daw Sein Tin (NLD)\ Waingmaw: Duwa U Zau Aung (NLD).

KAYAH STATE: Dimawhso-1: Khin Maung Cho (KSNLD)\ Dimawhso-2: Victor Lay (KSNLD)\ Phruhso: Saw Oo Reh (NLD)\ Phasawng: Saw Tar Rutu (NUP)\ Bawlake: Aung Thein (NUP)\ Shadaw: Aung Tin (NLD)\ Loikaw-1: Po Thinn (NLD)\ Loikaw-2: Teddy Buri (NLD).

KAYIN STATE: Kawareik-1: Mahn Myaing Aye (NLD)\ Kawkareik-2: Nai Thaug Shein (MNDF)\ Kya-in Seikkyi-1: Hla Maung (POCL)\ Kya-in Seikkyi-2: Kyin Thein (NLD)\ Papun-1: Aung Than (NLD)\ Papun-2: Ba Aye (NLD)\ Hpa-an-1: Saw Chit Than (NLD)\ Hpa-an-2: Tun Chit (NLD)\ Hpa-an-3: Nan Khin Htwe Myint (NLD)\ Myawady: Sein Bo (NLD)\ Hlaingbwe-1: Saw Tun Pe (KSNO)\ Hlaingbwe-2: Saw Tun Lwin (NLD)\ Thandaung-1: R P Thaug (DOKNU)\ Thandaung-2: Saw Victor Clyde (NLD).

CHIN STATE: Kanpetlet: Ling Ha (NUP) \ Tiddim-1: Nggin Thang (NLD)\ Tiddim-2: Pu Cin Shing Thang (ZNC)\ (WPD 7/1)

Tonzang: Tan Tang Lian Pau (ZNC)\ Thantlang: Dr. Hmu Thang (indep)\ Paletwa-1: Kyaw Tun (NLD)\ Paletwa-2: Htwe Aung (a) Htok Aung (NLD)\ Falam-1: C K Taikwell (CNLD)\ Falam-2: Zahle Tang (CNLD)\ Matupi-1: Yo Ok (MPP)\ Matupi-2: Shwe Htan (a) Shwe Hta (NLD)\ Mindat: Shein Pe Ling (CNLD)\ Ha-kha: Liam Ok (indep).

SAGAING DIVISION: Kani-1: Khin Maung Than (NLD)\ Kani-2: Thant Zin (NLD)\ Kale-1: Do Htaung (NLD)\ Kale-2: Thein Win (NLD)\ Kalewa: Tin Maung (NLD)\ Katha: Myint Kyi (NLD)\ Kawlin: Thein San (NLD)\ Kanbalu-1: Thein Pe (indep)\ Kanbalu-2: Myint Naing (NLD)\ Kyunhla: Kyee Maung (NLD)\ Khin-U-1: Khin Maung Thein (NLD)\ Khin-U-2: Thaung Myint (NLD)\ Chaung-U: Arnt Kyi (NLD)\ Hkamti: Daw Hse Hse (NLD)\ Ngazun-1: Chit Khaing (NLD)\ Ngazun-2: Cho Hlaing (NLD)\ Sagaing-1: Col. Thiha Thura Soe Thein (Retd.) (NLD)\ Sagaing-2: Dr. Khin Maung Swe (NLD)\ Salingyi-1: Khin Maung Kyi (NLD)\ Salingyi-2: Sein Yan (NLD)\ Tamu: Htaung Kho Htan (UNLD)\ Taze-1: Lt-Col. Kyaw Hsan (Retd.) (NLD)\ Taze-2: Pe Than (NLD)\ Htigyaing: Kyaw Win (NLD)\ Tabayin-1: Bo Moug (NLD)\ Tabayin-2: Win Myint Aung (NLD)\ Nanyun: Kyaw Maung (NUP)\ Pale-1: Than (a) Than Sein (NLD)\ Pale-2: Dr. Tint Swe (NLD)\ Pinlebu: Mya Aye (NLD)\ Phaungpyin: Aung Thoug (NLD)\ Banmauk: Ba Nyein (NLD)\ Budalin-1: Han Tha Myint (NLD)\ Budalin-2: Khin Maung Aye (NLD)\ Monywa-1: Kyi Soe (NLD)\ Monywa-2: Saw Aung (NLD)\ Mingin: Bo (NLD)\ Myinmu-1: Bar Bar (NLD)\ Myinmu-2: Tin Ngwe (NLD)\ Myaung-1: Win Shein (indep)\ Myaung-2: Minn Thwin (NLD)\ Mawlaik: Tin Maung Win (NLD)\ Yinmabin-1: Bo Thaung (NLD)\ Yinmabin-2: Tin Tun Aung (NLD)\ Ye-U-1: Htay Maung (a) Than Aung Htay (NLD)\ Ye-U-2: Win Ko (NLD)\ Shwebo-1: Dr. Aung Bo (NLD)\ Shwebo-2: Than Tun (NLD)\ Lahe: Khapo Kailon (NHRDP)\ Leshi: Dwe Pawt (NHRDP)\ Wetlet-1: Tun Myaing (NLD)\ Wetlet-2: Daw Khin San Hlaing (NLD)\ Wuntho: Aung Khin (NLD)\ Homalin-1: Ohn Kyaing (NLD)\ Homalin-2: (NLD)\ Ayadaw-1: Zaw Win (NLD)\ Ayadaw-2: Bala (NLD)\ Indaw: Saw Hlaing (NLD).

TANINTHARYI DIVISION: Kawthoung: Hla Min (NLD)\ Kyunsu: Khin Maung Oo (NLD)\ Tanintharyi [Tenasserim]: Win oo (NLD)\ Dawei-1 [Tavoy]: Soe Nyunt (NLD)\ Dawei-2: Myo Aung (NLD)\ Palaw: Kyi Shwe (NLD)\ Bokeypyin: Ohn Myint (NLD)\ Myeik-1 [Mergui]: Kyaw Shein (NLD)\ Myeik-2: Nyan Aye (NLD)\ Yebyu: Toe Po (NLD)\ Launglon-1: Hla Pe (NLD)\ Launglon-2: Chein Hin (NLD)\ Thayetchaung: Tin Myint (NLD).

BAGO DIVISION: Kawa-1: Dr. Myo Win (NLD)\ Kawa-2: Mya Lay (NLD)\ Kyauktaga-1: Hla Oo (NLD)\ Kyauktaga-2: Maung Maung Gyi (NLD)\ Gyobingauk-1: Aye Myint (NLD)\ Gyobingauk-2: Aye (NLD)\ Kyaukkyi: Tun Oo (NLD)\ Zigon: San Tin (NLD)\ Nyaunglebin-1: Ohn Maung (NLD)\ Nyaunglebin-2: Tun Kywe (NLD)\ Taungoo-1: Aung Soe Myint (NLD)\ Taungoo-2: Nyunt Wai (NLD)\ Htantabin: Chit Maung (NLD)\ Daik-U-1: Ye Htut (NLD)\ Daik-U-2: Sein Tun (NLD)\ Nattalin-1: Ohn Ngwe (NLD)\ Nattalin-2: Saw Sein Tun (NLD)\ Bago-1 [Pegu]: Soe Win (PND)\ Bago-2: Myat Hla (NLD)\ Pyay-1 [Prome]: Maung Ohn (NUP)\ Pyay-2: Thaung Sein (NLD)\ Padaung-1: Tin Ohn (NLD)\ Padaung-2: Thein Han (NLD)\ Paukkaung: Sein Win (PND)\ Paungde-1: Ohn Naing (NLD)\ Paungde-2: Aye Than (NLD)\ Pyu-1: Aung Than (NLD)\ Pyu-2: Soe Maung (NLD)\ Minhla-1: Tint Lwin (NLD)\ Minhla-2: Daw Hla Hla Moe (NLD)\ Monyo-1: Hla Aung (NLD)\ Monyo-2: Tun Shwe (NLD)\ Yedashe-1: Dr. Kyaw Kyaw (NLD)\ Yedashe-2: Tun Aung (NLD)\ Shwegyin: Soe Lwin (NLD)\ Shwedaung-1: Than Kywe (NLD)\ Shwedaung-2: Paik Chon (NLD)\ Letpadan-1: Aung Myint (NLD)\ Letpadan-2: Nyunt Aye (NLD)\ Waw-1: Tin Shwe (NLD)\ Waw-2: Soe Thein (NLD)\ Thanatpin-1: Aye Thein (NLD)\ Thanatpin-2: Htay Thein (NLD)\ Thegon-1: Aye (NLD)\ Thegon-2: Thein Tun (NLD)\ Tharyarwady-1: San Win (NLD)\ Tharyarwady-2: Maung Aye (NLD)\ Okpo-1: Tin Oo (NLD)\ Okpo-2: Tha Maung (NLD)\ Otkwin-1: Thein Oo (PND)\ Otkwin-2: Khin Maung Win (NLD).

MAGWAY DIVISION: Kamma: Myint Aung (NLD)\ Chauk-1: Myint Thein (NLD)\ Chauk-2: Dr. Nyunt Sein (NLD)\ Gangaw: Aung Htoo (NLD)\ Ngahpe: Kyi Lwin (NLD)\ Salin-1: Tar (NLD)\ Salin-2: Kan Oo (NLD)\ Sedoktara: Ant Kyi (NLD)\ Sinbaungwe: Han Zaw (NLD)\ Seikphyu: Soe Win (NLD)\ Saw: Kyaw Tin (NLD)\ Taungdwingyi-1: Thein Kyi (NLD)\ Taungdwingyi-2: Than Naing (NLD)\ Htilin: Saw Win (a) Kyaw Zaw Linn (NLD)\ Natmauk-1: Bo Htwe (NLD)\ Natmauk-2: Aung Myint Thein (NLD)\ Pakokku-1: Dr. Kyi Min (NLD)\ Pakokku-2: Hlaing Aye (NLD)\ Pwintbyu-1: Kyaw Shin (NLD)\ Pwintbyu-2: Dr. Aung Myo Nyo (NLD)\ Pauk-1: Khin Maung Kyi (NLD)\ Pauk-2: Aung Naing Oo (NLD)\ Magway-1 [Magwe]: Kyaw Myint (NLD)\ Magway-2: Aung Soe (NLD)\ Myayde-1: Nyunt Hlaing (NLD)\ Myayde-2: Thein Zan (NLD)\ Myothit-1: Tha Aung (NLD)\ Myothit-2: Chit Htwe (NLD)\ Mindon: Tun Win (NLD)\ Minbu-1: Soe Myint (NLD)\ Minbu-2: Hla

Soe (NLD)\ Minhla: Chit Tin (NLD)\ Myaing-1: Aung San Myint (NLD)\ Myaing-2: Myint Aung (NLD)\ Yesagyo-1: Maw Ni (NLD)\ Yesagyo-2: Tin Maung (NLD)\ Yenangyaung-1: Thakin Khin Nyunt (NLD)\ Yenangyaung-2: Kyaw Kyaw (a) Khin Kyaw Han (NLD)\ Thayet: Khin Maung Than (NLD).

MANDALAY DIVISION: Kyaukse-1: Aung Kyaw Oo (NLD)\ Kyaukse-2: kyaw Win (NLD)\ Kyaukpadaung-1: Bo Zan (NLD)\ Kyaukpadaung-2: Ngwe Tun (NLD)\ Singu: Saw Htay (NLD)\ Singaing-1: Dr. Soe Myint (NLD)\ Singaing-2: Dr. Hla Soe Nyunt (NLD)\ Nyaung-U-1: Cho (NLD)\ Nyaung-U-2: Pe Tin (NLD)\ Tada-U-1: Ayar (NLD)\ Tada-U-2: Than Ni (NLD)\ Tatkon-1: Wan Maung (NLD)\ Tatkon-2: Win Hlaing (NLD)\ Taungtha-1: Chit Khaing (NLD)\ Taungtha-2: Than Tun (NLD)\ Natogyi-1: Pan Tha (NLD)\ Natogyi-2: Seinn Maung (NLD)\ Patheingyi-1: Hsan Nyunt Wai (NLD)\ Patheingyi-2: Lt-Col. San Hla Baw (Retd.) (NLD)\ Pyinmana-1: Tint Lwin (NLD)\ Pyinmana-2: Kyaw (NLD)\ Pyawbwe-1: Khin Maung Nyo (NLD)\ Pyawbwe-2: Hla Pe (NLD)\ Mahlaing-1: Saw Shwe (NLD)\ Mahlaing-2: Maung Maung Myint (NLD)\ Pyin-Oo-Lwin-1 [Maymyo]: Hla Saw Oo (NLD)\ Pyin-Oo-Lwin-2: Peter Linbin (indep)\ Mogok-1: Daw May Hnin Kyi (NLD)\ Mogok-2: Bo Hla Tint (NLD)\ Madaya-1: Dr. Aung Wai (NLD)\ Madaya-2: Than Lwin (NLD)\ Meiktila-1: Maj. Maung Maung Myint (Retd.) (NLD)\ Meiktila-2: Dr. Thein Lwin (NLD)\ Mandalay SW-1: Dr. Soe Lin (NLD)\ Mandalay SW-2: Thein Oo (NLD)\ Mandalay NW-1: Tin Aung Aung (NLD)\ Mandalay NW-2: Aung Soe (NLD)\ Mandalay SE-1: Tin Nyunt (a) Htin Kyaw (NLD)\ Mandalay SE-2: Ohn Kyaing (NLD)\ Mandalay NE-1: Maung Maung Aye (NLD)\ Mandalay NE-2: Tin Aye (NLD)\ Myingyan-1: Paw Khin (NLD)\ Myingyan-2: Maung Maung Win (a) Win Maung (NLD)\ Myittha-1: Daw Ohn Kyi (NLD)\ Myittha-2: Myo Myint (NLD)\ Yamethin-1: Maung Maung Myint (NLD)\ Yamethin-2: Maung Maung Than (NLD)\ Lewe-1: Tin Htut Oo (NLD)\ Lewe-2: Nyi Nyi Tun (NLD)\ Wundwin-1: Thaung Tin (NLD)\ Wundwin-2: Hla Aung (NLD)\ Thabeikkyin: Maw (NLD)\ Thazi-1: Thein Maung (NLD)\ Thazi-2: Maung Maung Lay (NLD)\ Amarapura-1: Zaw Myint Maung (NLD)\ Amarapura-2: Ba Bwa (NLD).

MON STATE: Kyaikto-1: Ye Htut (NLD)\ Kyaikto-2: Dr. Aye Zan (NLD)\ Kyaikmaraw-1: Myint Thein (NLD)\ Kyaikmaraw-2: Nai Khin Maung (MNDF)\ Chaungzon-1: Aung Kyi Nyunt (NLD)\ Chaungzon-2: Daw Khin Htay Kywe (NLD)\ Paung-1: Nyan Win (NLD)\ Paung-2: Nai Thaung Nyunt (NLD)\ Bilin-1: Maung Maung Latt (NLD)\ Bilin-2: Maung Maung (NLD)\ Mudon-1: Daw Tin Saw Oo (NLD)\ Mudon-2: Dr. Kyi Win (MNDF)\ Mawlamyine-1 [Moulmein]: Lun Tin (NLD)\ Mawlamyine-2: Chan Aye (NLD)\ Ye-1: Dr. Minn Soe Linn (MNDF)\ Ye-2: Dr. Kyin Thein (NLD)\ (WPD 7/2)\ Thaton-1: Hkun Myint Tun (NLD)\ Thaton-2: Than Maung (NLD)\ Thanbyuzayat-1: Maung Maung Gyi (NLD)\ Thanbyuzayat-2: Nai Tun Thein (MNDF).

RAKHINE STATE: Kyauktaw-1: Dr. Tun Aye (RDL)\ Kyauktaw-2: San Tha Aung (MKNSO)\ Kyaukpyu-1: Hsan Maung (NLD)\ Kyaukpyu-2: Tin Gyi (NLD)\ Gwa: Nyi Pu (NLD)\ Sittwe-1 [Akyab]: Shwe Ya (KNLD)\ Sittwe-2: San Tun (a) Lu Pru (RDL)\ Taungup: Kyaw Khaing (NLD)\ Pauktaw-1: Ba Than (RDL)\ Pauktaw-2: Saw Tun Sein (RDL)\ Ponnagyun: Aung Tun Sein (RDL)\ Buthidaung-1: Kyaw Min (a) Marmaud Shaoshu Arnolgula Haud (NDPHR)\ Buthidaung-2: Tin Maung (a) Nur Ahmed (NDPHR)\ Minbya-1: Maung Myint (RDL)\ Minbya-2: Tun Win (RDL)\ Maungdaw-1: Ebrahim (a) Chit Lwin (NDPHR)\ Maungdaw-2: Fazul Ahmed (NDPHR)\ Rathedaung-1: Maung Kywin Aung (NLD)\ Rathedaung-2: Tha No (RDL)\ Manaung: Thein Maung (NLD)\ Myebon: Pru Sein Oo (RDL)\ Mrauk-U-1: Saw Mra Aung (RDL)\ Mrauk-U-2: Aung Hla Zan (RDL)\ Ramree: Mya Maung (NLD)\ Thandwe [Sandoway]: Tun Yi (NLD)\ An: Nay Win (NLD).

YANGON DIVISION: Kamaryut: Wun (NLD)\ Kawhmu: Ba Swe (NLD)\ Kyauktada-1: Than Nyein (NLD)\ Kyauktada-2: Soe Nyunt (NLD)\ Kyauktan-1: Than Nyein (NLD)\ Kyauktan-2: Soe Nyunt (NLD)\ Kyimyindine [Kemmendine]: Hla Tun (NLD)\ Cocogyunn [Coco Island]: Hla Than (NLD)\ Kayan-1: Kyaw Thwin (NLD)\ Kayan-2: Tin Maung Win (NLD)\ Sangyoung [Sanchaung]: Khin Maung Swe (NLD)\ Hseikkan [Port]: Daw San San (NLD)\ Seikkyi/Khanaungdo: Sein Win (NLD)\ Tarmwe-1 [Tamwe]: Hla Thein (NLD)\ Tarmwe-2: Thein Myint (NLD)\ Twantay-1 [Twante]: Tha Seing (NLD)\ Twantay-2: Mya Hlaing (NLD)\ Taikkyi-1: Hla Tun (NLD)\ Taikkyi-2: Daw San May (NLD)\ South Okkalapa-1: Soe Myint (a) Thakin Soe Myint (NLD)\ South Okkalapa-2: Khin Maung Kyaw (NLD)\ Htantabin:

Tin Ko Ko (NLD)\ Dagon: Aung Zaw (NLD)\ Dalla: Sein Win (NLD)\
Dawbon: Mya Maung (NLD)\ Pazundaung: Nai Nai (NLD)\ Pabedan: Maung
Maung Aung (GOSDA)\ Bahann-1: Tun Hlaing (DP)\ Bahann-2: Kyi Maung
(NLD)\ Botahtaung: Maung Maung Kyaw (NLD)\ Mayangonn-1 Aung Shwe
(NLD)\ Mayangonn-2: Daw Win Myint (NLD)\ Mingala Taungnyunt-1: Than
Aung (NLD)\ Mingala Taungnyunt-2: Tin Tun Maung (NLD)\ North
Okkalapa-1: Dr. Than Win (NLD)\ North Okkalapa-2: Kyaw Nyunt (NLD)\
Hmawby-1: Soe Tin (a) Soe (NLD)\ Hmawby-2: Khin Maung Tun (NLD)\
Yankin: Daw Khin Aye Myint (NLD)\ Latha: Kyi Myint (NLD)\ Hline-1
[Hlaing]: Shwe (NLD)\ Hline-2: Saw Mya Thein (NLD)\ Hlegu-1: Saw Kyaw
Sein (NLD)\ Hlegu-2: San Tin (NLD)\ Lanmadaw: Nay Oo (NLD)\
Tharkayta-1 [Thaketa]: Maung Maung Latt (NLD)\ Tharkayta-2: Ohn Myint
(NLD)\ Thingangyunn-1: Thein Nyunt (NLD)\ Thingangyunn-2: Myint Thein
(NLD)\ Thongwa-1: Lwin (NLD)\ Thongwa-2: Kyaw Myint (NLD)\ Tanyin-1
[Syriam]: Win Naing (NLD)\ Tanyin-2: Than Win (NLD)\ Alon [Ahlone]:
Daw San San Win (NLD)\ Insein-1: Tun Hlaing (NLD)\ Insein-2: Sein Hla
Oo (NLD)\ Hlinethaya: Capt. Than Kywe (Retd.) (NLD)\ Shwepyitha: Sein
Lwin (NLD)\ Dagon Myothit: Tun Ohn (NLD).
SHAN STATE: Kalaw: Myint Than (UDLDP)\ Kunheng: Sai Leik (a) Se Leik
(SNLD)\ Kehai: Tun Tin (SNLD)\ Kutkai-1: Hkun Saing (NLD)\ Kutkai-2:
Ai Yi (a) Hla Han (TNLD)\ Kaukme-1: Hla Pe (a) Sai Hpa (SNLD)\
Kyaukme-2: Sai Hsaung Hsi (a) Nelson (SNLD)\ Kunlong: Yankyin Maw
(SSKDP) \ Kengtung-1: Sai Lon Kyauk (NLD)\ Kengtung-2: Sai Yi Tip
(NLD)\ Hsi Hseng: Sein Win (UPNO)\ Yawnghe-1: Hlaing (a) Tun Hlaing
(NLD)\ Yawnghe-2: Ohn Maung (NLD)\ Taunggyi-1: Kyaw Khin (NLD)\
Taunggyi-2: Khun Pe Htwe (a) Khun Yadana Hawng (NLD)\ Tangyan-1: Hkun
Gyi (SNLD)\ Tangyan-2: Tun Hsa (a) Saia Tun Win (SNLD)\ Tachilek:
Soom Hsaing (NLD)\ Namsang: Sai Tin Win (a) Tin Win (SNLD) \ Namhsan:
Tun Kyaw (TNLD)\ Namhkam: Sai Tha Aye (SNLD)\ Nawngkhio: Tun Aung (a)
Tun Tun Hein (NLD)\ Namtu: Daw May Phyo (NLD)\ Pindaya: Aung Than
(NLD)\ Pinlaung-1: Maung Gyi (UPNO)\ Pinlaung-2: Sao Tha Tint (SNLD)\
Pekhon: Marko Ban (DOKNU)\ Mongnai: Hkun Pwint (SNLD)\ Maukmai: Sai
Ok (a) Sai Tin Aung (SNLD)\ Mongpan: Sai Moe Kyi (SNLD)\ Mongkai: Sai
Om (SNLD)\ Monghsu: Sai Win Pe (a) Win Pe (SNLD)\ Mongrai: Hla Din
(SNLD)\ Muse-1: Sai Hla Pe (SNLD)\ Muse-2: Sai Maung Lay (SNLD) \
Mongmit: Dr. Ohn Maung (NLD)\ Mabein: Chit Khin (NLD)\ Mongping:
Daniel Aung (LNDF)\ Mongyang: Sai Ngon Tip (NLD)\ Monghkat: Sai Shan
Lway (NLD)\ Mongton: Sai Kyaw Sein (SNLD)\ Monghsat: Hsan Wonn (a)
Sai Phone Myint (NLD)\ Mongyawng: Sai Tun Aung (NLD)\ Monghpyak: Sai
Nwe (NLD)\ Ywangan: Aung Thein (UNDP)\ Lawksawk: Dr. Hla Shein (NLD)\
Loilem: Sai Tun Kyaw (a) Tun Kyaw (SNLD)\ Laikha: Tha Tun Mya (SNLD)\
Langkho: Sai Tun Aung (SNLD)\ Lashio-1: Sai Myint Maung (NLD)\
Lashio-2: Than Htay (NLD)\ Hsenwi: Sai Tun Lu (SNLD)\ Hsipaw-1: Hkun
Tun Oo (SNLD)\ Hsipaw-2: Sai Aung Than (NLD)\ Hopong: San Hla (UPNO)\
Hopang: Hkun Tun Lu (NUP).
AYEYARWADY DIVISION: Kyaunggon-1: Saw Lwin (NLD)\ Kyaunggon-2: Dr.
Hla Win (NLD)\ Kyangin: Dr. Ye Myint (NLD)\ Kyonpyaw-1: Mahn Johnny
(NLD) \ Kyonpyaw-2: Tin (NLD)\ Kyaiklat-1: Than Tin (NLD)\ Kyaiklat-
2: Tin Win (NLD)\ Ngapudaw-1: David Hla Myint (NLD)\ Ngapudaw-2: Dr.
Sit Tin (NLD) \ Zalun-1: Kyaw Myint (NLD)\ Zalun-2: Col. Kyi Win
(Retd.) (NLD)\ Nyaungdon-1: Aung Kyaing (NLD)\ Nyaungdon-2: Tha Soe
(NLD)\ Dedaye-1: Myo Nyunt (NLD)\ Dedaye-2: Than Tun (NLD)\ Danubyu-
1: Win Myint (NLD)\ Danubyu-2: Thaung Yi (NLD)\ Pantanaw-1: Dr. Tin
Min Htut (NLD)\ Pantanaw-2: Mahn Nyunt Thein (NLD)\ Pathein-East-1
[Bassein]: Nyunt Hlaing (NLD)\ Pathein-East-2: Hla Kyi (NLD)\
Pathein-West-1: Tin Chaw (NLD)\ Pathein-West-2: Kyaw Min (NLD)\
Pyapon-1: Thaung Tin (NLD)\ Pyapon-2: Min Swe (NLD)\ Bogale-1: Win
Kyaing (NLD)\ Bogale-2: Dr. Sein Myint (NLD)\ Myaungmya-1: Aung Kyin
(NLD)\ Myaungmya-2: Soe Min (NLD)\ Mawlamyinegyunn-1: Hla Pe (NLD)\
Mawlamyinegyunn-2: Tin Hla (NLD)\ Maubin-1: Chit Than (NUP)\ Maubin-
2: Hla Myint (NLD)\ Myanaung-1: Tin Oo (NLD)\ Myanaung-2: Myint Thein
(NLD) \ Yekyi-1: Nyunt Win (NLD)\ Yekyi-2: Maung Maung (NLD)\
Labutta-1: Kyi Win (NLD)\ Labutta-2: Aye Kyu (NLD)\ Laymyethna-1: Si
Maung (NLD)\ Laymyethna-2: Hsan Myint (NLD)\ Wakema-1: Tin Aung (NLD)
\ Wakema-2: Col. Thet Wai (Retd.) (NUP)\ Thabaung-1: Hla Myint (NLD)\
Thabaung-2: Than Win (NLD)\ Hinthada-1 [Henzada]: Mya Than (NLD)\

Hinthada-2: Dr. Zaw Myint (NLD)\ Ingapu-1: Mya Win (NLD) \ Ingapu-2:
Dr. Sann Aung (indep)\ Einme-1: Tin Htut (NLD)\ Einme-2: Myint Maung
(NLD). (WPD 7/3)

Votes by Party

July 1: Election Commission Announcement No. 896 of July 1 provides a tabular list of Parties, showing: number of seats contested, number of votes won, percent of eligible voters, votes cast, and valid votes, number of candidates elected, and percent of candidates elected. Total national vote counts were:

Eligible voters (485 constituencies): 20,818,313

Votes cast: 15,112,524

Valid votes cast: 13,253,606

We provide information from this table as follows: (1) seats won, if any; (2) Party name (Number [BPS number/Election Commission number]); (3) Valid votes cast for party candidates; (4) Number of Candidates fielded by party. [Note: Parties not listed here, but not mentioned as dissolved in previous issues, were presumably dissolved by notifications in issues of the WPD not received by me--HCMacD.]

1 seat; Democracy Party (1/1); 63,815; 105
392 seats; National League for Democracy (Party of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and U Tin Oo) (2/2); 7,934,622; 447
1 seat; People's Democratic Party (3/3); 4,242; 10
-- All-Burma United Youths Organization (5/4); 640; 2
-- Unity and Development Party (6/ 5); 3,656; 9
-- Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (7/6); 6,029; 3
-- Democratic Front for National Reconstruction (Union of Burma) (8/ 7); 38,203; 79
1 seat; Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association (10/8); 10,634; 10
-- Burma United Democratic Party (11/9); 269; 3
-- National Peace and Democracy Party (12/10); 3,988; 6
-- Union Kayin League (13/11); 16,518; 7
11 seats; Rakhine Democracy League (16/12); 160,783; 25
10 seats; National Unity Party (ex-BSPP) (17/13); 2,805,559;
413
-- Democratic Party for New Society (18/14); 9,031; 12
-- People's Volunteer Organization (Burma) (19/15); 2,696; 6
-- Kachin State National Democratic Party (21/16); 10,069; 16
5 seats; Mon National Democratic Front (24/19); 138,572; 5
-- Patriotic Youth Organization (25/18); 609; 3
-- All Burma Democratic People's Power Organization (27/19);
748; 5
-- National Progressive Youth of Myanmar Naing-Ngan (28/20);
1,013; 3
2 seats; Zomi National Congress (30/21); 18,638; 4
3 seats; Chin National League for Democracy (31/22); 51,187; 13
-- Democratic Labour Party (Myanmar) (33/23); 398; 4
-- Union of Burma (Main) AFPFL (Hq) (35/24); 14,443; 17
-- Democratic League for the National Races of Shan State
(36/25); 7,210; 8
-- United National Congress (37/ 26); 575; 3
-- Democratic Human Rights Party (38/27); 4,246; 11
1 seat; Patriotic Old Comrades League (42/28); 2,453; 3
23 seats; Shan Nationalities League for Democracy (45/29);
222,821; 58
-- Patriotic Democratic Youth Front (48/30); 1,963; 3
2 seats; Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party (52/31); 10,612;
6
-- Peasants Unity Organization (allied with National
Unity Party) (55/32); 300,906; 39
(WPD 7/2)
-- Youth Unity Organization (allied with National Unity Party)
(56/ 33); 71,517; 10

-- Workers Unity Organization (allied with National Unity Party) (57/ 34); 153,854; 20

-- All-Burma National Progressive Democracy Party (59/35); 2,249; 5

-- Youths' Solidarity Front (61/ 36); 860; 3

2 seats; Kayah State Nationalities League for Democracy (63/37); 11,664; 8

-- Shan National Democratic Development Party (Union of Burma) (65/ 38); 366; 3

-- Democratic People's League (66/ 39); 747; 4

-- Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women (Central Headquarters) (72/40); 2,495; 3

3 seats; Kachin State National Congress for Democracy (74/41); 13,994; 9

-- People's Power Party (76/42); 158; 3

-- Union Stability Party (77/43); 86; 2

-- Arakan National Unity Organization (78/44) (presumably allied to National Unity Party); 8,663; 17

1 seat; Karen State National Organization (84/45); 6,401; 3

3 seats; Union Paoh National Organization (85/46); 35,389; 15

-- National Peace Party (86/47); 954; 3

4 seats; National Democratic Party for Human Rights (88/48); 128,129; 8

-- Free People League of Burma (Hq) (89/49); 2,959; 4

-- Union of Kachin Youth led by Kachin University Students (92/50); 401; 3

-- Arakan Nationalities Democracy Party (96/51); 2,033; 3

-- Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (Original) (Hq) (98/52); 2,882; 6

-- League of Peasants' Unions (Union of Burma) (112/53); 6,037; 11

-- United Trade Union Congress (Union of Burma) (114/54) 1,128; 5

-- Students and Youth League for Mayyu Development (Arakan) (117/55); 57,088; 4

-- Union of Burma Unity Democracy League (122/56); 604; 3

-- Farmer, Gadu, Ganau and Shan National Unity Democratic Headquarters (Bamauk Myo) (132/57); 5,257; 3

2 seats; Ta-ang (Palaung) National League for Democracy (133/58); 23,975; 9

1 seat; Shan State Kokang Democratic Party (134/59); 6,195; 2

-- Kokang Democracy and Unity Party (137/60); 9,085; 4

-- League for Democracy and Peace (141/61) [U Nu's Party]; 243,023; 309

-- Peasants' Development Party (151/62); 2,847; 3

-- Shan State Kachin Democratic Party (152/63); 1,197; 3

-- Kachin National Congress (153/ 64); 6,304; 5

1 seat; Union Danu League for Democracy Party (158/65); 23,145; 4

-- National Ethnic Reformation Party (Hq) (161/66); 1,782; 3

-- People's Power [sic--should be Pioneer] Party (162/67); 70; 3

1 seat; Kamans National League for Democracy (163/68); 10,596; 3

2 seats; Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity (165/69); 16,553; 3

1 seat; Mara People's Party (166/ 70); 5,873; 4

1 seat; Union Nationals Democracy Party (167/71); 196,598; 247

1 seat; Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization (170/72) 22,778; 72

-- Amyothar Party (177/73); 523; 3

-- Might of New Generation Youth Front (Myanmar Naing-Ngan Daw) (183/ 74); 1,224; 4

-- Wa National Development Party (185/75); 4,676; 5

-- Lisu National Solidarity (187/ 76); 9,397; 6

- Karen National Congress for Democracy (189/77); 6,776; 6
- Inn-Tha National Organization (192/78); 5,790; 3
- Rakhine National Humanitarian Development Organization (193/79); 1,942; 3
- Indigenous Collaboration Party (194/80); 1,241; 4
- Union People's Future and Democracy Party (198/81); 848; 4
- United League of Democratic Parties (199/82); 1,174; 4
- Anti-Communist, Anti-Socialist, Anti-Totalitarian Free Democracy League (200/83); 511; 5
- National Politics Front (Youth) (206/84); 354; 3
- 1 seat; Lahu National Development Party (207/85); 15,796; 7
- 3 seats; Party for National Democracy (212/86); 72,672; 3
- 1 seat; United Nationalities League for Democracy (UNLD) (214/87); 9,389; 4
- Union of Burma Democratic Front (215/88); 414; 2
- League of Democratic Allies (216/89); 2,114; 4
- Arakan People's Democratic Front (217/90); 29,115; 13
- People's Peasants Union (Union of Burma) (219/91); 1,894; 3
- Leading Strength of National Realism Centre (232/92); 928; 4
- Democratic Allies' League (233/93); 1,619; 3 (WPD 7/3)

Election Commission Meets

July 3: The Election Commission met with Chairmen of the various sub-commissions to review the election. Chairman U Ba Htay presided. Member Saya Chai noted foreign doubts about the possibility of fair elections, which proved unfounded. He said the Election Law did not make reference to any constitution. For the future, he said, "A constitution shall prescribe whether the Hluttaw (parliament) will be a bicameral or a unicameral one, its tenure and others. A constitution, which meets the requirements of the country, is to be drawn up in accordance with the wishes of the entire people and to be approved by the majority. A government can be formed only in accordance with the constitution. Only a government that comes into being in accordance with the constitution will be strong. Only such a government will come to power in accordance with the wishes of the people and will have to step down when they no longer like it. It can be found that transfer of power is easy and swift when the constitution is in force. It is believed that the SLORC and the elected Pyithu Hluttaw representatives from parties will hold thorough discussions and go on step by step for coming into being of a constitution which will bring about multi-party democracy and comply with the current situation of the country." (WPD 7/4)

Election Announcements

July 3: Election Commission Announcement No. 897 of July 3 notes that U Mya Maung, elected from Myitkyina (1), Kachin State, died on June 16 and is thus removed from the list of Pyithu Hluttaw representatives. (WPD 7/5, corrected 7/6)

July 13: In accordance with Announcements Nos. 348 and 627 concerning accounts, Pyithu Hluttaw candidates are submitting expense accounts to the Township Zone Sub-Commissions, which are instructed to submit interim reports to the Election Commission once in two weeks. (WPD 7/14)

Election Tribunals Formed

July 21: The Government has formed Election Tribunal-1, composed of Chairman U Tin Ohn (Director {Retd.}, Central Law Office), and members U Khin Maung (same) and U Myint Tun (Deputy Director {Retd.}). It will hear the complaint of U Tin Ngwe against Nai Khin Maung and four persons in Kyaikmaraw-2 constituency, Mon State. (WPD 7/21)

July 27: The Government has formed Election Tribunal-2, composed of Chairman U Than Tin (Consultant {Retd.} Central Court), and members U Tun Shein (Deputy Director {Retd.} Central Court) and U

Soe Maung (Director {Retd.} Public Services Affairs Dept.). It will hear the complaint of U Raw Bon against U G Bawng Hlan and one other in Chipwe constituency, Kachin State. (WPD 7/ 27)

DIPLOMATIC

Diplomatic Calls

The following calls were paid on Burmese officials by foreign Embassy or UN officials accredited to Burma.

May 28: Japanese Ambassador Tomoya Kawamura on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel. (WPD 5/29)

July 2: Korean Ambassador Byong Hyon Kwon on Minister for Energy and for Mines Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin. Japanese Ambassador Tomoya Kawamura on Attorney-General U Tha Tun. (WPD 7/3)

July 4: The Korean Ambassador, and UNDP Resident Representative Katsuhida Kitatani, on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel. (WPD 7/5)

July 5: Israeli Ambassador Menashe Zipori on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel. Bangladesh Ambassador Mostafa Faruque Mohammed on Minister for Health and for Education and Chief Commanding Officer of the University Training Corps Col. Pe Thein. (WPD 7/6)

July 9: The Israeli Ambassador on Minister for Energy and for Mines Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, and on Attorney-General U Tha Tun. (WPD 7/10)

July 10: UNDP Resident Representative Katsuhide Kitatani on Minister for Energy and for Mines Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin. German Democratic Republic Charge d'Affaires Hans Laabs on Minister for Transport & Communications and for Social Welfare and for Labour Lt-Gen. Tin Tun. (WPD 7/11)

July 12: Thai Ambassador Surapong Posayanond on State LORC Vice Chairman Gen. Than Shwe. (WPD 7/13)

July 16: Bangladesh Ambassador Mostafa Faruque Mohammed on Minister for Energy and for Mines Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin. German Democratic Republic Charge d'Affaires Hans Laabs on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel. (WPD 7/17)

July 18: The German Democratic Republic Charge d'Affaires on State LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt.

July 20: Japanese Ambassador Tomoya Kawamura on State LORC Vice-Chairman Gen. Than Shwe. (WPD 7/21)

July 24: Israeli Ambassador Minashe Zipori on Minister for Energy and for Mines and SLORC Member Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, representing State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung. (WPD 7/25)

July 26: French Ambassador Georges Sidre on Minister for Energy and for Mines SLORC Member Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, representing State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung. (WPD 7/27)

July 30: Philippine Ambassador Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona on Minister for Industry 1 and for Industry 2 Lt-Gen. Sein Aung. (WPD 7/31)

Israeli Ambassador Approved

July 3: The Government has approved the nomination of Mr. Ori Noy as Israeli Ambassador to Myanmar, replacing Mr. Menashe Zipori. Ambassador Noy was born in 1952, graduated from the University of Tel Aviv, and served with the Israel Defence Forces. He joined the Foreign Ministry in 1979 and has served in Kingston and Brasilia; he is now head of the Israeli Interests Section Office in Colombo, Sri Lanka. His is married with 2 children. (WPD 7/3)

Indian Ambassador Approved

July 3: The Government has approved the nomination of Shri Preet Mohan Singh Malik as Indian Ambassador to Myanmar, replacing Dr. Indu Prakash Singh. Ambassador Malik was born Feb. 18, 1937. He joined the Foreign Service in 1962 and has served in Cairo, Singapore, Gangtok, Geneva, Bahrain, Havana, and Dar-es-Salaam. He is currently Indian High Commissioner in Kuala Lumpur. He is married with 1 son and 1

daughter. (WPD 7/3, corrected 7/4)

Ambassador to Maldives

May 29: U Shwe Zin, Myanmar Ambassador to Sri Lanka, was appointed concurrently as Myanmar Ambassador to the Republic of Maldives. (WPD 5/19) // July 13: He presented credentials July 12 to Maldives President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. (WPD 7/13)

Philippine Ambassador Arrives

July 16: Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona presented credentials to State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung as Philippine Ambassador to Myanmar. (WPD 7/17)

French Ambassador Approved

July 17: The Government has approved the nomination of Alain Briottet as French Ambassador to Myanmar. Born in 1938, Ambassador Briottet joined the Foreign Ministry in 1963. Since 1985 he has been French Consul General in Boston. (WPD 7/17)

Ambassador to Austria

July 23: U Win Aung presented credentials July 18 to President Kurt Waldheim as Myanmar Ambassador to Austria. (WPD 7/23)

Korean Ambassador Arrives

July 27: Mr. Hang Kyung Kim presented credentials to State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung as Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Myanmar. (WPD 7/28)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Workshops and Courses

July 5: A Seminar on Introduction of Modern Road Construction and Technology sponsored by M/s Niigata Engineering Co., of Japan, represented by Director Mr. I. Abe and engineers Mr. Y. Kobayashi and Mr. Masui Omi, at the Inspection and Agency Services head office. Topics discussed included asphalt finishers, concrete mixers, asphalt plants, and hot mix silos. (WPD 7/6)

July 9: Basic Training Course No. 1 on repair and maintenance of rice mills, sponsored by Myanmar Agricultural Produce Trading with World Bank loans, opened. Managers and others from 23 private rice mills are taking the 4-week course. (WPD 7/10)

July 16: A seminar on Insurances of Oil and Gas Business in Myanmar, co-sponsored by Myanma Insurance; Jardine Thompson Graham Asia Pte. Ltd. of Singapore, represented by Regional Managing Director Mr. Richard Austin and Oil and Gas Division Chief Mr. Tony Maccallion; and American International Underwriters, represented by President Mr. Chuck Force, Vice President Mr. Jonathan Newton, and Manager Mr. Tan Thian Seng, was held at the Strand Hotel. Director General of the Budget Department U Min Aung explained that Myanma Insurance had to insure oil and gas investments for millions of dollars in freely convertible currencies, and for this reason had to reinsure its liabilities. (WPD 7/17) // July 18: The seminar ended. (WPD 7/19)

July 17: A short "on-the-spot" course on plant production, sponsored by the Israeli Government and given by instructor Mr. Zvi Herzog, opened at the Technical, Agricultural and Vocational Education Department. The course, with 26 trainees, will last from July 17-Aug. 3. (WPD 7/18)

July 23: A 5-week training course on Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural and Rural Investment Projects, jointly sponsored by the FAO, and assisted by the Swiss Government, opened, attended by 25 officials. (WPD 7/24)

July 23: A Workshop on Human Resources for Health in Support of Policy Analysis and Planning, cosponsored by the WHO, opened at the Nurses' Training Centre on Bogyoke St. [Yangon]. Lecturers included WHO Short-term consultant Dr. Paul Chen. It will last until July 27.

(WPD 7/24)

Foreign Donations

July 1: A telescope was presented by Mr. Onodera of the MCG Company, to be installed in the Kandawgyi Shukhinhakyun tower. (WPD 7/2)

July 17: 120 "Belletristic" books in German and a microfilm reader were presented to the Institute of Foreign Languages by German Democratic Republic Charge d'Affaires Hans Laabs. (WPD 7/18)

Myanmar Donations Abroad

July 16: The State LORC has donated US\$10,000 for earthquake victims in Iran. (WPD 7/17) // July 27: The donation was presented to the Iranian Ambassador to the UN in New York on July 13, who expressed his thanks. (WPD 7/28)

Japanese Debt Relief Agreement

July 23: In an exchange of diplomatic notes signed by U Min Aung of the Ministry of Planning and Finance and Japanese Ambassador Tomoya Kawamura, Japan made a grant of Yen 3,500 million (US\$ 22.8 million) as debt relief (reimbursing the Yen 3,500 million payment on debt made by Myanmar on March 1990). The grant, which is "untied", can be used for "procurement of machinery equipment, raw materials, and spare parts" as required. This is the second such debt-relief grant from Japan; the first, in the amount of Yen 3,654 million, was made in June 1988. (WPD 7/24)

Australian Milk Plant Completed

July 27: The ceremony to hand over the Mandalay Condensed Milk Plant was held, attended by Director-General of the Cottage Industries Department Dr. Than Htaik, Chairman of the Central Co-operative Society U Myo Myint, and Australian Additional Project Director Mr. B. Blaike. (WPD 7/28)

FOREIGN VISITORS

International Agency Missions

July 8: The Director of the UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, Mr. Hedayat Ahmed, arrived. (WPD 7/9) // July 9: He called on Minister for Health and for Education and Chief Commanding Officer of the University Training Corps Col. Pe Thein to discuss educational cooperation. (WPD 7/10) // July 11: He departed. (WPD 7/12)

July 12: Asia and Pacific Regional Watershed Project Chief Technical Advisor U Sein Win visited the Pugyi watershed area, accompanied by UNDP officials. (WPD 7/13)

July 13: Asian Rice Farming Systems Network Co-ordinator Dr. V.R. Carangal of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) arrived July 9 to study paddy cultivation and visited paddy fields in various townships July 10-13. He will leave July 14. (WPD 7/14)

July 25: Director Mr. Daniel J. Brooks of the UNICEF East Asia and Pakistan Regional Office, accompanied by Deputy Director Mr. Hanf Narula of the UNICEF Planning Division, and UNICEF Resident Representative Mr. Rolf C. Carriere called on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries and for Agriculture & Forests Lt-Gen. Chit Swe to discuss implementation of rural water supply projects from 1990-1995. Since 1978 UNICEF has provided US\$ 40 million in machinery and equipment. He also called on Minister for Health and for Education and Chief Commanding Officer of the University Training Corps Col. Pe Thein. (WPD 7/26) // July 26: The Myanmar-UNICEF Preview Meeting began, opened by Minister Col. Pe Thein. (WPD 7/27) // July 27: The meeting concluded. Mr. Brooks called on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel. (WPD 7/28)

July 27: Dr. Pushkar N. Pant [sic!], Executive Secretary of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (UNCLDC) called on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen.

Abel, to discuss the Conference, which will be held in Paris Sept. 3-14, 1990. (WPD 7/28)

Business Delegations

July 13: A delegation headed by Mr. Amir Khosru Mahmud Chowdhury, President of the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bangladesh, called on Minister for Industry 1 and for Industry 2 Lt-Gen. Sein Aung, on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel, and on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries and for Agriculture & Forests Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. (WPD 7/14)

US Narcotics Official

July 2: Mr. Eugene Martin, Chief of the Asia/Africa Division, of the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters arrived June 30 and on July 2 called on Secretary of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control and Director-General of the People's Police Force Col. Thura Pe Aung. He was accompanied by Deputy Chief of Mission Mr. Christopher J. Szymanski and by Mr. Angelo Saladino of the Drugs Enforcement Administration. (WPD 7/3)

Singapore Parliamentarians

July 20: Singapore Members of Parliament Mr. Lim Chee Onn, Managing Director of the Keppel Co., and Dr. Toh Chin Chye called on Minister for Transport & Communications and for Social Welfare and for Labour Lt-Gen. Tin Tun to discuss transportation expansion in Myanmar and "matters of ocean-going vessels." (WPD 7/21) // July 21: They called on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries and for Agriculture & Forests Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. (WPD 7/22)

Malaysian Trade Delegation

July 22: Parliamentary Secretary Mr. Dato K.S. Nijhar of the Malaysian Ministry of Trade and Industry arrived for "bilateral trade" talks. (WPD 7/23) // July 23: He called on Minister for Energy and for Mines Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin to discuss "energy and mining sectors," and on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel. (WPD 7/24) // July 24: He called on Minister for Transport & Communications and for Social Welfare and for Labour Lt-Gen. Tin Tun, and on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries and for Agriculture & Forests Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. (WPD 7/25) // July 25: He called on Minister for Industry 1 and for Industry 2 Lt-Gen. Sein Aung. (WPD 7/26) // July 26: He departed. (WPD 7/27)

MYANMAR DELEGATIONS

Study Delegations

July 2: A three-member study delegation from Myanmar Heavy Industries left to study three-wheeler production in Thailand under a contract between Pholasith Tuk-Tuk Industry Co., Ltd. and the Ministry of Industry (2). They are Assistant Manager U Thein Sein, Technician (Equipment) Grade 2 U Thein Aung, and Section Chief Sgt. Maung Aye of the No. 1 Motor Vehicles Production Factory (Htaukkyant). (WPD 7/3)

July 2: Assistant Lecturer in Japanese Daw Myint Myint Sein of the Institute of Foreign Languages left for a 2-month training course in Japan under a Japan Foundation grant. (WPD 7/3)

July 14: A delegation led by Myanmar Red Cross President Dr. Hla Nwe left to attend a Workshop on Improving Cyclone Warning Response and Mitigation in Bangkok, July 16-17, sponsored by the Asia and Pacific Region Natural Disaster Prevention Central Department. Also going are Director-General of the Meteorology and Hydrology Department U Ohn Maung and the Director-General of the Relief and Resettlement Department U Saw Thein. (WPD 7/15) // July 30: It returned. (WPD 7/31)

July 14: Manager of the Myanma Agricultural Products Trading U Win Than and Deputy Manager of the Inspection and Agency Services U Ko Lay left for India to attend a one-year post-graduate diploma

course on international commerce in New Delhi under the Colombo Plan. (WPD 7/15)

July 14: Eight students slated to attend the 2nd get-together of young students from Asia-Pacific region in Fukuoka, Japan, visited sights in Yangon. (WPD 7/15) // July 17-18,20: They made study tours in Yangon. (WPD 7/18-19,21) // July 21: They laid a wreath at the Arzani Mausoleum. (WPD 7/22) // July 22: They toured Yangon. (WPD 7/23) // July 24: They left for Japan. (WPD 7/25)

July 15: Labour Department Director U Aung Ba Kyi left to attend a seminar on private businesses sponsored by the ILO and the Chinese Ministry of Labour in Shanghai, July 16-20. (WPD 7/16)

July 16: Basic Education Department Division Head Daw Khin Swe Tun and Myitkyina Domestic Science School Principal Daw Mya Mya left July 14 for Kunming, China, to attend a Regional Workshop for the Planning of Skills-based Literary Programme for Women and Girls on July 16-24 sponsored by UNESCO. (WPD 7/17)

July 17: Ministry of Defence Director of Medical Services Col. Kyaw Win on July 17 gave a paper on the "effectiveness of the latest medicines of Mefloquine, Halofantrine, and Artesunate for treatment of multidrug resistant *Falciparum malaria*," at the International Conference for Infectious Diseases being held July 15-19 in Montreal, Canada. (WPD 7/18)

July 19: Member of the National Commission for Environmental Affairs, Associate Professor of Geography Daw Tin Aye, returned July 19 after attending an expert group meeting on Biological Diversity in Geneva July 9-13 sponsored by UNEP. The National Commission was formed in February 1990 "to look after environmental matters." (WPD 7/20)

July 25: A delegation led by Yangon Division Deputy General Manager of Myanmar Agriculture Service U Khin, and including farmers from eight states/divisions, left for Thailand to study crop cultivation techniques. (WPD 7/27)

Delegations Return

July 5: The Myanmar delegation led by Director-General of the Labour Department U Tun Shwe returned after attending the June 6-28 77th Annual ILO Conference in Geneva. (WPD 7/6)

July 8: The delegation of farmers led by Director U Soe Win of the Bee Keeping Division, Ministry of Livestock Breeding & Fisheries, returned from its two-week study visit to Thailand to observe opium-substitute crops. (WPD 7/9)

MYANMAR GAZETTE

Appointments Confirmed

The State LORC has confirmed, after probation:

July 5: U Toe Kyi as Managing Director, Myanma Agricultural Produce Trading, Ministry of Trade.

U Hla Tin as Managing Director, Myanma Department Stores, Ministry of Trade. (WPD 7/6)

July 25: U Aung Hlaing as Managing Director, Myanma Petroleum Products Enterprise, Ministry of Energy. (WPD 7/26)

Transfers and Appointments

The State LORC has transferred and appointed:

July 11: Col. Thura Pe Aung (BC/ 8500), Director-General, People's Police Force, Ministry of Home & Religious Affairs, to be Director-General, Fire Services Department, same Ministry.

Dr. Myint Thein, Managing Director, Myanma Farms Enterprise, Ministry of Agriculture & Forests, to be Director-General, Planning and Statistical Department, same Ministry. (WPD 7/12)

GOVERNMENT

Central Bank Law

July 2: State LORC Law No. 15/90 of July 1, the Central Bank of

Myanmar Law [full text published], establishes a new central bank to [Chapter II] "preserve the internal and external value of the Myanmar currency," and to "promote efficient payments mechanisms," and "foster monetary credit and financial conditions conducive to...economic development."

The new bank is [Chapter III] to be the "sole issuer of domestic currency"; to maintain the Government's accounts as its banker; to advise the Government on economic matters; to advise the Government and issue government securities; to formulate and implement monetary policy; to inspect, supervise, and regulate financial cycles; to act as banker to financial institutions, foreign governments, and international agencies; to implement exchange rate policies and control foreign exchange transactions; to manage the State's international reserves; and to perform transactions resulting from the State's participation in intergovernmental banking, credit, and monetary organizations.

The bank is authorized [Chapter III] to issue securities, undertake remittances; provide custody for securities; sell property; establish credit and give guarantees; give decisions in accordance with the new Law. It may not engage in profit-making activities or acquire equity interests in profit-making enterprises, grant loans except as authorized by the new law, or grant loans to its staff except as approved by the Government.

The Central Bank will have a capital of K 500 million, with the State the sole shareholder, of which K 200 shall be fully paid up and the rest may be subscribed as needed by the State.

The Board of Directors is appointed by the Government, to include a Governor and Deputy Governor named for 5 years terms, four members named for 4 year terms, plus one Director appointed ex-officio by the Ministry of Planning and Finance. A bank officer shall be named as Secretary. The Governor is Chief Executive Officer of the Central Bank and may act on its behalf. Half the initial four board members will be named to two-year terms. Pyithu Hluttaw members, Government employees, bank personnel, officers or principal shareholders of companies or partnerships are not eligible as board members. [Activities and procedures of the Central Bank spelled out in detail.] (WPD 7/3)

Financial Institutions Law

July 4: State LORC Law No. 16/90 of July 4, 1990, the Financial Institutions of Myanmar Law, regulates the establishment (by license from the Central Bank) and operation of Commercial Banks, Investment or Development Banks, Finance Companies, and Credit Societies. [Full text published.] Specifically, it establishes (with authorized capital of K 1,000 million each) the Myanma Economic Bank (initial capital subscribed by Government K 140 million); the Myanma Foreign Trade Bank (K 60 million); and the Myanma Investment and Commercial Bank (K 60 million), providing for their Boards of Directors and operation. (WPD 7/5)

MILITARY

Insurgent Attacks

July 14: A KNU mine on July 12 destroyed a pickup truck, killing 11 passengers and wounding 14, near Thingannyinaung between Myawady and Kawkareik [Kayin]. (WPD 7/15)

July 23: A monk lost a foot from a KNU mine on July 17 in Hlaingbwe Twp. [Kayin]. (WPD 7/24)

July 24: On July 23 some 10 KNU insurgents fired on a bus travelling from Hpa-an to Kawkareik [Kayin] near Eindu Village, killing one passenger and wounding another. (WPD 7/28)

ECONOMIC

Economic Articles

May 29: All-round development of Kyunhla, by Soe Myint. [Cont.]

Description and public works.]

May 29: A visit to Myitnge carriage workshop, by Myint Lwin.
[Visit to railway car repairshop in Amarapura Twp., Mandalay
Division.]

July 4,6,10,13,18: Development work in Ayeyarwady Division, by
Aung Nyunt. [(1) Restoration of Phaungdaw-U, Tagaung, and other
Pagodas in Patheingyi. (2) Road and public building construction. (3)
Roads and hotels. (4) Parks and bridges. (5) Danubyu.]

July 9: Construction work at Lawksawk, by Ye Myint Pe.
[Renovation of Shitthaung Pagoda and other projects in Lawksawk Twp.]

July 12,15-19,21: SLORC's economic endeavours paving the way
with flowers, by Duwun Kyai. [Cont. (28) "Hotel construction
programme." Tourism in Myanmar rose from 27,300 in 1980-81 to 41,700
in 1986-87. In that year, 7,400 came from North America, 26,500 from
West Europe (incl. Germany 6,200, France 4,900, Britain 3,800,
Switzerland 2,600, and Italy 2,800), 2,700 from Australia/New
Zealand, 5,100 from Asia (incl. Japan 2,700 and Thailand 1,000). (29)
Myanmar's main attractions are Yangon, Mandalay, Bagan, and Thandwai
{Sandoway}. The UN estimates that 150,000 tourists will visit Myanmar
in 1991-92. {Drawings of proposed Inle Hotel on Inle Lake.}]

[(30) Planned enlargement of Yangon hotels; new hotel complex
for Bagan. (31) "The new Bagan Hotel." Description of proposed new
"serenely majestic" hotel to be built by Asia Voyage Co., its 80
cottages and luxurious facilities. (32) "The new Inlay Hotel," to be
built by Asia Voyage Co., on the shore of Inle Lake, with 80 cottages
and a swimming pool. (33) "New hotels for Yangon." (34) "New hotels."
Summary. In past year, number of hotels increased from 21 to 40, and
number of rooms from 900 to 1270. List of all Myanmar hotels and
their capacity. According to UN projections issued Feb. 1988, by 1992
Yangon Airport will accommodate Boeing-747 aircraft, and hotel rooms
will increase from 876 to 1700.]

July 23-24: Monghpyak, a town with a legend, by Ye Myint Pe.
[Town near Tachilek {Shan} (1) Boulder with Lord Buddha's footprints.
(2) Hot springs; public works.]

Trade Workshops

July 2: Ministry of Trade Workshop No. 7/90 for private
entrepreneurs opened. Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade
Brig-Gen. Abel noted that under the Tourism Law of June 20, 1990,
private individuals may lawfully engage in the hotel and tourist
industry. 96 trainees are attending. (WPD 7/3)

Thai Border Opened

July 3: The first consignment of goods trucked directly from
Thailand arrived at Yangon's Bayintnaung Market; four truckloads of
MSG powder, textiles, car tires, fans, and iron roofing worth K 4
million arrived via Myawady from Siriniyom Co. Ltd., Bangkok. (WPD
7/4)

July 7: 22,000 yards of textiles, and 1,350 50 kilo tins of MSG
have been sold. A second consignment from Siriniyom Co. Ltd.,
Navachivana Co. Ltd., and Chai Patana Co. Ltd. will arrive the third
week of July. (WPD 7/8)

July 25: A co-ordination meeting between Myanmar and Thai
merchants was held at Bayintnaung Market, including Yangon City
Development Committee member U Hla Pe, Market Supervision Committee
Chairman U Kyaw Shein, Vice-Chairman of Timber Merchants Association
from Siriniyom Co. Ltd. Mr. Niyom Wairajpanij, General Secretary of
Chai Patana Ltd. Mr. Paniti Tungphati, and Director of Navachivana
Co. Ltd. Mr. Vixij Navanopharatsakul. (WPD 7/26)

Joint Ventures

July 10: Myanmar American Fisheries Co., Ltd. was established
by Myanma Fisheries Enterprise, represented by Managing Director U
Han Tun, and Miriam Marshall Associates of the United States,
represented by Chairman Ms. Miriam Marshall Segal, Senior Managing
Director Mr. Philip Rivkin, and Director/Treasurer Mr. Robert

Laughlin. The new company "envisages to deploy seven factory-freezing stern trawlers of about 1,500 gross registered tonnage to 2,300 gross registered tonnage in the deep sea areas of Myanmar fisheries waters." The catch will be processed on board.... Profits will be shared equally. Myanmar personnel will be trained. (WPD 7/11)

July 16: Myanmar-Bangladesh Fisheries Co. Ltd. was established as a joint venture between Myanmar Fisheries Enterprise, represented by Managing Director U Han Tun, and Cox's Bazar Sea Foods of Bangladesh, represented by Managing Director Syed Mahmudul Huq, to organize and modernize shrimp farmers who currently operate 5,000 acres of brackish water shrimp farms in Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State; the area will be expanded to 7,500 acres. Profits will be shared equally. (WPD 7/17)

Construction Projects

June 30: The Nawaday cinema hall on Kaba Aye Pagoda Road, Yangon, was opened. Begun in 1985, the cinema seats 1111 persons and cost K 74 million. Admission prices are K15, K10, K8, K5, and K3. (WPD 7/1)

July 1: A 73-foot clock tower was inaugurated in Aung San Park in Tanyin [Syriam]. (WPD 7/2)

July 19: Measures for laying rail tracks between Shwenyaung and Bahtoo [Shan] were held at Eastern Command headquarters on July 17. Myanma Railways met with "commanding officers of regiments that would provide sleepers and granite." (WPD 7/20)

July 26: North-West Commander Brig-Gen. Kyaw Min visited the new Monywa-Ayadaw-Shwebo motor road, which will reduce the road distance between Monywa and Shwebo from 99 to 63 miles. (WPD 7/27)

Basic Commodities

July 1: Joint Venture Corp. (2) has made available rice at warehouse No. 35 in Yangon port at the following prices per bag: Emahta and Ngasein (35%)--K 280; Meedon (38%)--K 300; Pawhsan (25%)--K 330; Pawhsan (5%)--K 440; Pawhsan (100%)--K 490. (WPD 7/2)

July 9: "Mushrooms are pouring into Yangon" from Nattalin and Paungde Townships [Bago]; 2,000 viss arrive at Thiri Mingala Market by car every day. (WPD 7/10)

July 18: The Tatmadaw Garment Factory, the Tatmadaw Tarpaulin Factory, and the Tatmadaw Footwear Factory opened sales counters July 9 at the Tatmadaw Factories Sales Centre at the junction of No. 2 Main Road and the Bago and Yangon Highway. they will sell "spectacle cases, duty coats, all kinds of hats, children's raincoats, nylon mosquito nets, white bedsheets, tarpaulin handbags [sic], chair covers, shoes, slippers, leather bags, etc., "much cheaper than in the outside market." (WPD 7/19)

July 21: Nyaungyoe fishing vessels Nos. 5 and 9, of the Tatmadaw commodity supervision committee, arrived in Yangon with 16,000 viss of fish. The fish will be sold in 17 Tatmadaw welfare shops, etc., for K8-23 per viss. (WPD 7/22)

July 22: State LORC Secretary (2) Maj-Gen. Tin Oo told the Tatmadaw Commodities Supervision Committee that "Tatmadaw Welfare shops were to strive for bringing down commodity prices in the whole country, that the supply of rice would be double beginning from coming Monday, that people could buy rice as much as they wanted and that arrangements have been made to distribute more meat, fish and groceries." (WPD 7/ 23)

July 26: Palm oil imported by General Merchandise Trading, Joint Ventures, and others arrived in Yangon; arrangements were made for the "speedy distribution of the consumer item." (WPD 7/27) // July 27: Standards for importing palm oil, to ensure that "edible oil imported is fit for human consumption," have been laid down and will be printed in the TIS News published by the Trade Department. (WPD 7/28)

July 29: The MV Bago arrived with 11,178 tons of imports, including 20 railway passenger carriages from Korea, pipes, 31 motor vehicles for the Forest Department from Japan, a hydraulic excavator

for Myanma Gems Enterprise, oil drilling equipment, and construction materials. (WPD 7/30)

July 30: Two military trucks from Shan State with 3,000 viss of potatoes, 2,500 viss of tomatoes, and 1,500 viss of gawrakhathi arrived at Yangon's Thiri Mingala Market on July 29. The food was distributed to the 17 Tatmadaw Welfare Shops and Township Co-operative Welfare Shops. More green groceries will arrive from Ayeyarwady, Bago, Pyay and Mawlamyine. (WPD 7/31)

Industrial Electricity Rationed

July 2: Because of recent construction, new satellite towns, and new private industry, "the use of electricity is increasing day by day." The Myanma Electric Power Enterprise has therefore issued a directive "for the private industrialists not to use electric power between 4 and 10 pm." Action will be taken against violators. (WPD 7/3)

Import Restrictions Relaxed

July 12: Ministry of Trade Notification No. 16/90 of July 12 provides that citizens, companies and other organizations, and chambers of commerce may bring in, for legally-earned foreign currency, limited quantities of consumer goods without obtaining an import permit [full text published]. Some 90 specific categories of goods are specified together with the number of items that may be brought in under this exemption, including:

Personal Goods--(e.g., videocameras (1); typewriters (2); computers (2); shoes (12); clocks (2); calculators (12)
Household Goods--e.g., stoves (2); generators (2); lawn mowers (2); electric tools (2 sets); air conditioners (6); mattresses (12)
Musical Instruments--2 of each kind listed
"Cottage Industry"--e.g., transformers (2); sewing machines (6); drilling machines (1); electric measuring instruments (2 sets)
Professional Equipment--medical, dental, etc. (2 of each kind)
Road Transport Equipment--e.g., car parts (2 and up); bicycles (4)
Marine Transport Equipment--e.g., outboard motors (2); parts (2); life saving equipment (no limit)
Construction & Electrical Stores--e.g., corrugated roofing (1000 sheets); ceiling fans (6); toilets (6); pipe (1000 ft.)
Construction Machineries and Equipments--e.g., cranes (2); earth moving equipment (1)
Textiles--e.g., fabric (300 yds); clothing (100 lbs.)
Foodstuffs--soft drinks (12 doz.); provisions (100 lbs.); cigarettes (400); tobacco (1 lb.)
Toilet Goods--2 doz. each
Machinery--tractors (2); dozers (2); fork lifts (2); graders (2)
Electrical Goods--e.g., TV or VCRs (2); refrigerators (2); cassette tapes (10); electric irons (6)
Sports Goods--US\$1,000 worth
Stationery & Office Machinery--up to US\$5,000
Photographic Stores--e.g., negative movie film (22,000 ft.); positive movie film (33,000 ft.); chemicals (US\$1,000); roll film (24)

Spares for Grain, Oil and Food Processing Mills--US\$5,000

Notification No. 4/88 is nullified. (WPD 7/13)

July 30: Registered exporters may buy goods being sold for foreign exchange with the proceeds from their exports. "They may buy goods for their own use but only one each for such items as motor vehicles, television sets, refrigerators, air conditioners, it is learnt." (WPD 7/31)

Export Prices

July 16: actual export prices for agricultural products in June were (per metric ton FOB):

Pulses & Beans

Black matpe SQ-1990 crop US\$ 470
Butter beans FAQ-1990 420
Pedesein FAQ-1990 270

Hardwoods

Pyinkadoe logs p/Hoppus ton 180
(WPD 7/16)

Exports

July 26: 2,000 gladiolus cut flowers were sent by air to Singapore July 12. This is the first export of these flowers. (WPD 7/17)

Satellite Town Construction

July 21: State LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt said the Government has spent over K6000 million on "establishing modern towns," excluding departmental budgets. // The Dagon Myothit suspension bridge was tested: "Engineers tested the bridge with the use of equipment while over 300 people walked over it. It passed the test." (WPD 7/22)

July 22: State LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt inspected Dagon Myothit and flood-prevention measures in South Okkalapa, saying over 330,000 sheets of corrugated iron roofing had been distributed in Dagon Myothit alone at a cost of US\$ 1.3 million. The Dagon Myothit suspension bridge was inaugurated. (WPD 7/23)

Monsoon Crop Outlook Good

July 23: The Myanma Agricultural Service issued a press release saying monsoon crop outlook was good, with projected acreage of 12.30 million in paddy by the end of the rainy season. "The crop has been grown on 24.30 per cent of the total acreage as of 15 July." Corn has been grown on 96% of projected acreage in Shan State, and efforts are being made to meet targets in Chin State and in Sagaing, Mandalay, and Magway Divisions. 37,000 acres of corn are expected; of this, 20,000 acres (5,000 in Taungdwingyi and Myothit Twps. [Magway] and 15,000 in Lewe, Pyinmanaa, Tatkon, and Yamethin Twps. [Mandalay]) are under the "special program for mutual benefit" with farmers. Groundnut is cultivated in 90% of targeted acreage in Shan State, but was affected by June rains in Sagaing Division, while there was a rain shortage in Magway Division. Over 700,000 [sic--70,000??] acres are targeted, and it has been grown in 59,000 acres or 83%. Monsoon sesamum is grown in Sagaing, Magway and Mandalay divisions, with 2.259 million acres of the 2.5 million target planted. Other oilseed crops will be grown in some places in place of sesamum. (WPD 7/24)

Rainfall in Yangon

Rainfall since January 1, 1990, in inches, at Yangon's three weather stations of Yangon Airport (YA), Kaba-Aye (KA), and Central Yangon (CY) was:

As of		YA	KA	CY
July 1		45.91	41.89	48.98
July 15		54.96	51.61	62.52
July 30		65.98	61.34	74.25

HEALTH

Poisonous Toad Eggs

July 5: Four persons died and 12 others were hospitalized in Kyantaw village, Saw Twp. [Magway], after cooking and eating eating poisonous toad eggs on May 26. They thought they were frog eggs. (WPD 7/ 6)

Minister Calls for Birth Control

July 11: Speaking on World Population Day, Minister for Health and for Education and Chief Commanding Officer of the University Training Corps Col. Pe Thein said Myanmar's present population was

41.7 million, with an annual growth rate of 2.0 percent, which could bring it to 50 million by the year 2000. "If the population growth continued unabated, he said, natural resource would be depleted leading to shortage in food supplies accompanied by health, social and educational problems as well as problems of housing and environmental pollution within a few years. He added that basic needs of food, clothing and shelter would become a burden for a nation if the population in it was more than it should be.... Birth control should be imposed to avoid the problem of over population, he said.... If there is no systematic control problems in that respect would one day arise. He said that authorities concerned were considering whether systematic birth control was to be imposed or not." (WPD 7/12)

SPORTS

Exchange Program with Yunnan

July 5: A meeting was held between Director General of the Yunnan Province Sports Commission Miss Jiang Shao Min and the Myanmar Sports Committee to coordinate sports exchanges. The Chinese delegation arrived July 4 and includes Mr. Xu Xiao Hua; Yunnan Football Federation President Mr. Tan Yin Guan; Deputy Director Yunnan Sports Commission Mr. Zhang Xian; and interpreter Miss Cai Qiong Lian. Also arriving was basketball coach Mr. Lou We Li, who will be coaching in Myanmar for one year. (WPD 7/6)

Tennis Team in Malaysia

July 7: A tennis team headed by Myanmar Naing-Ngan Tennis Federation President Railway Police Commander Director Tha Oo left to attend the 8th Asian Countries Tennis Tournament in Kuala Lumpur beginning July 9. In the party were coach Myanma General Industries Director U Aye Thein and players M. Dinja (Customs Dept.), Ye Kyaw Aung (Customs), Khin Maung Win (Industry 1), Myint Aung (No. 1 High School, Dagon), and Sai Bahtoo Aung (No. 1 High School, Lashio. (WPD 7/8) // July 17: The team beat Bangladesh 3-0 in the semifinals, but lost to the Philippines 1-2, and came in second. It recounted its experiences after returning to Yangon. (WPD 7/18)

Track Team to Malaysia

July 11: The Myanmar Track and Field Team, headed by Township Sports Organizer U Thaug Htut, left to compete in the 68th International Track and Field National Championships in Kuala Lumpur, beginning July 13. The team comprises Ma Khin Khin Htwe (Public Works), Ma Kyin Lwan (General Merchandise Trading), Ma Hla Shwe (Customs), and Ma Aye Aye Nwe (General Merchandise Trading). (WPD 7/12) // July 14: Medals won: Khin Khin Htwe--gold (800 metre race); Aye Aye Nwe--silver (women's shot-put); Kyin Lwan--silver, Hla Shwe--bronze (women's 10-kilometre walk). (WPD 7/15) // July 16: More medals: Khin Khin Htwe--gold (1500 metre) and gold (3000 metre-new personal record of 9:20.9); Aye Aye Nwe--gold (discus). (WPD 7/17) // July 24: They returned. (WPD 7/25)

Sports Park Planned

July 12: State LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt chaired a meeting to coordinate the establishment of a National Sports Park, which will be "second to the People's Square and People's Park in enormity," and "one of the structures for which the nation could be proud of." (WPD 7/13) // July 20: A meeting about the construction of a Sports and Physical Education Institute and establishment of a sports zone was held. State LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt spoke of the need for long-range sports planning. (WPD 7/21)

Malaysian Big Walk

July 19: Myanmar athlete Tun Tin left for Kuala Lumpur to compete in the invitational 20-kilometer Malay Mail Big Walk on July 22. Athletes Ma Kyin Lwan and Ma Hla Shwe, already in Malaysia, will

compete in the Women's walk. (WPD 7/20) // July 23: Tun Tin on July 22 won a bronze medal for third place; so did Ma Kyin Lwan. (WPD 7/24)

Sports Officials Travel

July 21: Secretary/instructor U Soe Win and medical officer/umpire Dr. Myint Oo of the Myanmar Naing-Ngan Karate Do Federation left for Indonesia to attend the Second Asian and Pacific Region Karate Do Instructor Course and Karate Do Umpire Course in Djakarta, beginning July 21. (WPD 7/22)

July 26: Myanmar delegate U Tin Aung, Assistant Director (Bago Division) of the Sports and Physical Education Department left for China to study preparations for the 11th Asian Games to be held in Beijing beginning Sept. 22, 1990. (WPD 7/27)

CULTURAL

Literary Articles

July 1,8,15,22,29: Myanmar Proverbs, by Dr. U Hla Pe. [Cont. (63-67)]

July 1,8,15,22,29: 20th Century Myanmar Poets & Poems, by Htila Sitthu. [Cont. (36) Min Yu Wai's "Poetry for children." (37-38) Poet Min Yu Wai: His aims & objectives. (39-40) Poet Min Yu Wai: Ten selected poems.]

July 1,8,15,21,29: Short Stories. [(1) "For my mother and the country" by Khin Aung Win. (1) "A spiritual treatment" by Pe Than. (2-3) "Tar-tee and Mae-tu" by Thawbar Swe {1964}. (1-2) "The writer and the cupid" by Htin Lin. (2) "Oral History" by Pe Than. (3-4) "Repayment towards an ancient debt" by Htin Lin. (5) "The Worldlings" by Htin Lin.]

July 1,8,15,22,29: Poems on ancient Bagan, by Zawgyi, in Myanmar and English. [Cont. (8-2 pts.) "Kyantsittha's Popa promise." (9) "Ananda's remarkable beauty." (10) "A moving tale at Abayadana."]

July 8: Poem, by Htila Sitthu, in Myanmar and English. ["The most courageous time." {1978}]

July 21,29: Foundations of Myanmar Culture. Myanmar Literature & the ten major Jatakas, by Hna Phet Hla. [Cont. (4) The Temiya Jataka, cont.]

Historical & Cultural Articles

July 8: A visit to the famous Mwaydaw Pagoda in Hopong, by Ye Myint Pe. [The Thiri Mingala Shwechantha Mwaydaw Pagoda and other sites in Hopong {Shan}.]

July 1,15: Old Myanmar Paintings, by Tint Lwin. [(English translation of booklet published in 1967) (1) Nature of old painting. (2) Mural Paintings in Bagan.]

July 22,29: The Bells of Myanmar, by Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt. [Cont. (15) "The Kyaikkasan bells" at Kyaikkasan Pagoda in Thingangyunn Twp., Yangon, cast in 1877, 1905, and 1923.]

Moral & Religious Articles

July 6: The Middle Way: its meaning in the context of the First Sermon, by Tint Lwin. [Special article for Fullmoon of Waso.]

Mandalay Tower Reopened

July 20: The reconstructed Nanmyintsauung of the Myanansankyaw Shwenandawgyi in Mandalay was opened at 6:50 am by Mandalay LORC officials and others. [photo] (WPD 7/ 21)

Silver Pieces Found

July 24: A earthen pot with 48 silver pieces was discovered June 25 in Mottama village, Paung Twp., Mon State. The silver pieces weigh 3 viss and 32 ticals, and were sent to the Mon State Cultural Institute Department museum. They were used in Ye Township during the later Hanthawady period of the 18th Century. Their finder will be awarded K 54,780, their monetary and historical value. [photo] (WPD

7/25)

Radio Frequency Change

July 28: The Voice of Myanmar broadcasts on 30.85, 41.75, 50.13, and 63.49 meters short wave, and 314.14 and 520 meters medium wave. It will terminate its programmes on 314.14 meters as of Aug. 1, 1990. There is no change on other frequencies. (WPD 7/29)

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime News

Names and addresses of culprits generally included.

July 1: Yangon Railway Police seized 7 kilos of marijuana on a train arriving from Yawnghwe/Thazi on June 18; 3 men were arrested. (WPD 7/2)

July 4: Pyu Township Police on June 9 seized 13 kilos of marijuana from a house in Zikhin Village and arrested 2 men. (WPD 7/5)

July 5: Yangon Police arrested two men who allegedly murdered Dr. Daw Khin Khin Naing, aged 40, in her office in Lanmadaw Township on July 3. She was stabbed to death in the course of a robbery; her maid was tied up and a video deck, cassette recorder, clock, gold chain, 10 longyis, and K 50,000 stolen. The property has been recovered. (WPD 7/6)

July 14: Zeyawady Police on June 16 seized 6.5 kilos of marijuana from a couple at the Zeyawady railway station. (WPD 7/15)

July 17: The Kale Anti-Drug Squad on July 10 seized 550 bottles of phensedyl from a barn in Yawkchogon village, 8 miles from Kale. Two men were arrested. (WPD 7/18)

July 18: Maung Kyaw Win was booked in Bahann Twp., Yangon, for fraud. He tried to buy goods from the Ministry of Industry 1 by forging an application in the name of the National Defence College. (WPD 7/19)

July 21: Yangon police on July 11 arrested two snatch-and-run thieves and two others for snatching a gold chain from a pedestrian. // Hmawby Twp. police have arrested three robbers who stole K 82,000 in gold, cash, and goods from a house in Kalargyi village on July 15. // Mandalay police on June 29 seized 206 bottles of phensedyl and arrested one person. (WPD 7/22)

July 23: Two youths were arrested and one got away after snatching a gold chain in Yangon's Aung Mingala Ward on July 20. // The 69 Myanmar Regiment on July 19 seized 20 viss of opium from suspicious persons in Lethson village, Karmaing Twp. [Kachin]. (WPD 7/24)

July 24: The Forward No. 79 Myanmar Regiment on July 3 seized opium refining chemicals in a cave in the Pinkaphin Saingpar area of Kutkai Twp. [Shan]. (WPD 7/25)

July 26: The Lashio [Shan] Special Narcotics Squad on July 17 seized 1.9 kilos of heroin at a checkpoint in Hsipaw, from a car travelling from Lashio to Mandalay. One person was arrested. (WPD 7/27)

July 28: Yangon anti-drug squad members on July 23 arrested 3 suspected pick-pockets on a bus. (WPD 7/29)

July 29: Kutkai [Shan] officials and police on July 25 seized 1.9 kilos of Chinthe Hnit-kaung Kabalone brand heroin from a jeep passenger in Nawngkhio bound for Kutkai. They also seized .13 kilos of heroin in a bullock cart. On July 26 they seized 37 packets of opium weighing 49 viss and 5 ticals in Tarmoeyne village, Kutkai Twp. A total of 5 people were arrested. (WPD 7/30)

Obituaries

[English language obituaries only; there are periodic obituary notices in Myanmar as well.]

May 28: Mr. A. Joachim, retired teacher (S.H.S.-1, Pyin-Oo-Lwin [Maymyo]), husband of the late Arokiamary, died, aged 80. [Christian] (WPD 5/29)

June 18: Sayadaw Bhaddanta Kandasila, Chairman of the Tachilek Township Sangha Nakaya Committee (Shwegyin), died at the Sansaing (Taing) Monastery, age 62, vasa 42. (WPD 7/ 4)

July 4: Cyril George, No. 17, 54th Street, son of the late George Ivy Craen, died in Yangon, aged 63. [Catholic] (WPD 7/6)

July 5: Mg Moe Myat Kyaw (Han Yan), only son of U Fred Chan Htoon and Daw Aye Aye Yee, died in Yangon Children's Hospital, aged 5. (WPD 7/6)

July 8: Mr. Frank Haskings (Wunna Kyaw Htin) (retired), died at the Home for the Aged, Yangon, aged 80. [Christian] (WPD 7/9)

July 9: Daw Khin Htay Ye, wife of U Khin Zaw (Indonesian Embassy-retired), died in Yangon, aged 58. (WPD 7/10)

July 10: Capt. R. Lao (a) U Thaw Na, (retired Operations Manager/ Chief Pilot BAC), husband of Daw Khin May Kyawt (a) Gladys Wiltshire, father of U Thet Tun (USA)...died in Houston, Texas, USA, aged 66. [Christian] (WPD 7/15)

July 13: Ma Nilar (a) Ma Maya, 2nd year Hons (Zoo), daughter of Ex-Major P.B. Chettri and Daw Jasuda Devi, died in Yangon, aged 26. (WPD 7/15)

July 24: U Ram Dio, husband of the late Daw Sal Hluan, died in Haka, Chin State, aged 74. [Christian] (WPD 7/26)

Floods

June 28: Heavy rain from June 25-27 caused the Mu River to flood low areas of 25 villages in Kyunhla Twp., Sagaing Division, on June 26. 1,700 acres of crops were inundated and villagers have been taken to higher ground. (WPD 7/5)

July 8: 50 homes in Kyunywathit village, Monywa Twp., were destroyed by landslides caused by the flooding Chindwin River, leaving 300 people homeless. Landslides have been occurring in the Alon-sitpin and Hse-kyin village tracts since July 4. (WPD 7/9)

[Throughout the month almost daily flood warnings and bulletins were published.]

Engagement

July 4: Maung Maung Myo Tun, B.Eng (Electronic) (England), Science Officer, Bio-Medical Engineering Dept., St. George Hospital, Sydney, Australia, son of Dr. U Kyaw Aung and Dr. Daw Than Tin, was engaged to Ma Myat Saundi Win, B.A. (English), Diploma in Beauty Culture (Rever Hair Design Centre & Academy, Singapore), daughter of U Nay Win and Daw Ni Ni Nay Win, at the Inya Lake Hotel. (WPD 7/6)

Marriage

June 12: Elizabeth, daughter of Duwa & Dujan Shan Lone, married Nu La, son of U Kam Htoi & Daw Nang Grawng, on June 12 in Tokyo, Japan. (WPD 7/13)

6-month Narcotics Seizures

July 17: In the first six months of 1990, the Tatmadaw seized 101 kilos of raw opium and 11 kilos of heroin, with a New York street value of US\$22,863,963. The Police seized 485 kilos of raw opium (in the course of 387 cases), 94 kilos of heroin (859 cases), 3.7 kilos of morphine base (2 cases), 386 kilos of marijuana (359 cases), 1,032 litres of phensedyl (129 cases), 305 methaqualone tablets (4 cases), 24,002 Chinese cough tablets (2 cases), and 247 vials of morphine vaccine (2 cases), worth US\$ 188,703,831. It handled 134 other drug cases and 1,078 cases of failure to register for treatment. Action was taken against 4,148 people. (WPD 7/18)

Fires

July 25: There were 59 fires in Myanmar in June, which caused damage of K 1,388,969. 54 of them were caused by negligence. 44 houses and buildings and 1 godown [warehouse] were destroyed, and 189 persons left homeless. (WPD 7/26)

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