

92-02

BURMA PRESS SUMMARY
(from THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY)
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Includes issues for January 15 & 18.

Beginning Feb. 18, several pages of each Working People's Daily are printed in a new, apparently computer run, typeface.

POLITICAL CRISIS

Slogans & Official Books

Regular Slogans: See January 1992 issue.

Variable Slogans: Since August 1991, The Working People's Daily has run a changing religious slogan at the top of each front page:

Feb. 1-10: Kalena dhammasakaccha, timely discussion of the doctrines; this is the way to auspiciousness.

Feb. 11-29: Tapo ca, ascetic practices; this is the way to auspiciousness.

Officially published books and periodicals are advertised or publicised regularly. These were featured this month:

Myanmar Delegation Leader Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw Delivers Statement at the Forty-Sixth United Nations General Assembly (in English and Burmese).

Newspaper record of history, 1945-48 (in Burmese).

Senior General Saw Maung's March 27, 1991, Armed Forces Day speech (in Burmese).

Laws, Rules, Orders and Declaration issued by the State Law and Order Restoration Council, published by the Attorney-General's office. Available there, hard-cover, at K50 per copy. (WPD 2/21)

Trade Directory of Myanmar 1992. In publication by the Ministry of Trade; will list name, address, and line of business of "the registered importer, importer, business representative, partnership firm, company limited, joint venture, chamber of commerce and industry and the state economic enterprises." Entities wishing to be

included should send information to the Directorate of Trade by Mar. 15, 1992. Advertising accepted [details]. (WPD 2/21)

Cartoons

There continued to be several political cartoons in each issue.

E.g.:

Feb. 1: 1st Myanmar: "Do you know Peter?" 2nd Myanmar: "No, no acquaintance. But I heard something about him. You mean...Peter Limbin from Pyin-Oo-Lwin? He assumed foreign as his stepfather and went underground and is now self-appointed Minister of so-called Parallel Government. He's a power-mad fellow!" 1st Myanmar: "Yes, that's what I mean. Peter-Party Hmmm! Hmmm!"

Feb. 7: 1st Myanmar: "What is 'Kyaw Nyar' (advertisement)? Is it 'Nyar' (lie) to be 'Kyaw' (well-known)?" 2nd Myanmar: "That's right. I remember well...When we were young, a tobacco...errr...errr...a cigarette advertisement...John Players (Beard)...that's what it was known as..." 1st Myanmar: "Huh...Huh ... nowadays, we've heard only of John Major (Beard)...Hahaha!" 2nd Myanmar: "He, that's not cigarette ...that's the THING!" 1st Myanmar: "Aye, but he too is having to 'lie' to be 'well-known'...it's the same THING...Hahaha!"

Feb. 11: "Destructive elements" carrying gun; happy Myanmar. "Some foreign journals carry a lot of untruths. Such untruths will be believed only by untruthful persons."

Feb. 11: Soldier; Happy Civilian. "The amicable relations between the Tatmadaw and the people... It is proved by the Senior General's tour."

Feb. 13: One KNU guerilla to another: "We have already committed murders and robberies and planted mines and engaged in smuggling, etc. There is only one thing left for us to do. It is to go to Aviti (the deepest level of hell)."

Feb. 15: 1st Myanmar: "I'll tell you one point regarding a Chin tribe in Haka Township of our Chin State." 2nd Myanmar: "Tell me." 1st Myanmar: "In the Chin Hill Region (Volume one) published in 1896, it was mentioned mistakenly as 'Khalang Khalang' and 'Yokwa'. In fact, there is no 'Khalang Khalang' tribe in Chin race. There is only a Chin village with the name as 'Htantlang'. There is also no 'Yokwa' Chin national but 'Zokhwa' village. So, they mistook the names and villages as names of tribes. Yes, these villages are of 'Hsintan' group of 'Haka' tribe. So, tell me please who wrote that wrong point." 2nd Myanmar: "The one who wrote it was British Government's Assistant Commissioner Carrie and Superintendent Turk. Without knowing that it is wrong, writer HNC Stevenson mentioned as 'Khalang Khalang' and 'Yokwa' tribes in his book on races of hill regions of Myanmarpyi. Amazing!"

Feb. 21: 1st Myanmar: "In our town, Sittway, there are now two clock-towers." 2nd Myanmar: "The British named 'The Ahkyat-taw-kon' in Sittway as Akyab. In reality, as the British sepoys first set up the town, it came to be known as 'Sit-twai' and this later became 'Sit-tway'." 1st Myanmar (thinking): "Hmmm! This too is another of the handiworks of the British imperialists."

Feb. 21: 1st Myanmar: "Friend, it is said that the conjunction of the Pole Star with the Moon augurs the ruin of a big country. What does that mean?" 2nd Myanmar: "This means ... It's clear enough, my friend. It refers to big country... You know, The Big Country...which will be ruined...it does not mean the ruin of a small country!"

Feb. 21: 1st Myanmar: "Uncle Byauk, people have been seen mentioning 'Human Rights' time and again. What does that mean?" 2nd Myanmar: "Maung Moegyo, don't be too naive. That is for those who respect and abide by laws. It can never be for those traitors hor those who do not abide by laws. Keep it firmly in your mind." 1st Myanmar: "Oh, yes. That's right." 2nd Myanmar: "Don't forget Mrs. Ogata, Professor Yozo Yokota and Mr Jacob Moller have already visited here... They are UN Human Rights personnel... You know ... Hmmm! Hmmm!"

Feb. 23: "Looking for the One-Party Dictatorship System" 1st

Myanmar: "What are you looking for, Uncle Byauk?" 2nd Myanmar (reading 1974 Constitution): "Errr... Yes, it is of course a one-party system but what I'm searching for is the dictatorship system, Maung Moegyo."

Feb. 29: 1st Myanmar: "Maung Moegyo, I'll tell you one thing. Listen. 2nd Myanmar: "Yes, Uncle Byauk. 1st Myanmar: "There was a friend... He was rather sarcastic and witty and also inclined to be cynical at times. It was the time when we had just regained our independence... You know what he said... He said 'democracy' was 'dimoe ga yaysee-dai' (this rain brings a lot of water). 2nd Myanmar: "Oh, I see, Uncle Byauk. Is it Dimoe ga Yaysee? "...de...mo...cracy" Is that it? Oh, you!"

Political Articles

Following the pattern begun in October 1988, each issue contains lengthy feature articles, translated from Burmese, designed to bolster government views and policies. Editorials sometimes touch on similar themes. We note them briefly, with excerpts of typical or particularly significant portions:

Feb. 1-2: A Japanese Itinerary, by Htilar Sitthu. [Cont. (10-11) "Perceiving Tokyo, National Theatre, Kabuki Stage, Shunkan Drama and Japanese Culture"]

Feb. 2-3,6-7,20-21: Post independence press in retrospect (1948-1958), by Shwe Kalaung. [Cont. (95-98 (2),99) Political divisiveness in the Myanmar press.]

Feb. 2-4,6: If I speak out, it may amount to my taking too much for granted: All Muslim faithful, beware of Shaitan BBC, by Aung Min. [(1) The BBC's "malicious, ill-intentioned and untoward attacks" seek a Myanmar-Bangladesh war; BBC's position is lowered to a "stinking cess-pot." Even during time of Burmese Kings, there was freedom of religion for Muslims. (2) "I have had many Christian, Muslim and Hindu friends since my childhood." Tatmadaw orders protect all religions. (3) 16 characteristics of friends, and of foes, cited. "The Tatmadaw has no reason to go on watching those Rohingya insurgents as admirable objects of beauty; the Tatmadaw therefore goes out to remove them." (4) "All friends should denounce and ostracize the Shaitan BBC, VOA and AIR who with neither shame nor integrity are interfering in others' internal affairs and sowing discord."]

Feb. 3,6: Religious freedom in Myanmar, by Hla Tun (Twantay). [Visit of Pope's representative testifies to freedom of religion in Myanmar. So does allowing Muslims to visit Mecca. "The siting of a Bangali Mosque, a Christian Church and a Hindu Temple close to Sule Pagoda in Yangon is a clear indication that all Faiths have lived in unity in Myanmar. This also is proof of religious freedom in Myanmar."]

Feb. 4: We shall never allow loss of sovereign status, by Thura Thamein. [British conquest recalled].

Feb. 5: Hailing the 45th Anniversary Union Day {H45AUD}: Non-disintegration of national solidarity, by Maung Dawna. [Panglong Agreement of 1947 and further developments recalled.]

Feb. 6: Editorial: Know our enemy. ["In this day and age, the edges {between friend and foe} have blurred. Particularly when the marvels of modern electronics and satellite technology have made national borders largely irrelevant. And when cultural infiltration and economic subversion have made outright annexation of territory redundant and outmoded. Under such circumstances, the ability to differentiate friend from enemy becomes all the more critical. For, as it often happens, the apparent friend may well turn out to be an enemy, cultivating its minions within one's territory while supporting traitors and turn-coats without. And all the while beaming subversive and incitive broadcasts in the worst possible traditions of 'disinformation.'"]

Feb. 7-10: The inside story of the 'Rohingya Fable', by Sithu Aung. [(1) The "Fable", as broadcast by BBC and VOA is "an old and very well worn story" to the effect that:

3 million of the 4.2 millions in Rakhine State are Muslims known as Rohingyas. 1.2 million fled in 1942. 300,000 fled to Bangladesh in 1978, and hundreds were killed by Myanmar troops. In 1991 20,000 Muslims have been "forced into work camps" and beaten and tortured, women "systematically gang-raped," and men "cruelly massacred." {Details of alleged tortures} 15,000 Muslims were captured "for use as human shield by the troops," by marching into minefields. 700 died of suffocation when locked into empty rice go-downs, and 200 died of malnutrition because "they weren't fed." 'Dead squads' have been formed in Buthidaung and Maungdaw for killing Muslims. 75,000 troops have been stationed at the border and Muslims "tortured, murdered, and raped." Muslim villages are being torched and their lands taken over by Buddhists. The majority of Muslims are "facing starvation and suffering." Thus, the number of refugees into Bangladesh has grown to 70,000. The Myanmar Muslims have formed the Rohingya liberation guerrilla groups and seek international and foreign Muslim support to fight against this discrimination. The problem "may be resolved only when the military regime in Myanmar...is toppled and when a civilian government comes to power. International pressure should be put on Myanmar, as well as by the UN.

"These are the plots, sub-plots and scenarios which have been fabricated and created by the BBC and VOA broadcasting stations in their attempts to revive the well-work 'Fable of the Rohingyas.'" The "script-writer, choreographer and director" of this Fable is "no other than the notorious 'Nga Pwa Gyee' the world-wide bully." Characters include his adopted son KNU Nga Mya and "company such as Abdul Razak of the...All Burma Muslim Union {ABMU}, Noor-ul Islam of...the Arakan Rohingya Islamic Front {ARIF} and Yunoos of the...Rohingya Solidarity Organization {RSO}."

[(2) In June 1991 Anis Ahmed (Reuters) and Nadeem Gadir (AFP) interviewed RSO leaders in Chittagong. In July 1991 Edith M. Lederer (AP) interviewed Mohammed Zakariah of the RSO in a secret border training camp {details}. In Aug. 1991, Anis Ahmed (Reuters) and "Myanmar's arch enemy Bertil Lintner" visited "Rohingya terrorist camps" and were told of alleged Myanmar atrocities {details}. "Anti-Myanmar attacks intensified in October 1991. Agitations connected with the award of Nobel Prize increased and KNU elements infiltrated into the Deltaic regions simultaneously." Rohingya's modern weapons are coming from Cambodia, via Thailand and KNU, and finally "they cut across the Bay of Bengal in schooners."

[(3) Where does the money and training come from? Who supported the Afghan Mujahids? "Take all these factors into consideration and the director of this scenario will become very clear." The Myanmar-Bangladesh situation was created "to divert public attention from debacle suffered by the KNU in the Deltas at the end of 1991," and to preempt and divert the seasonal Tatmadaw general offensive. {Details of allegations on refugees and atrocities.} In reality, there is only an illegal immigrant problem.

[(4) "Population increases between 1983 and 1991 in Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships have been calculated at 2.5 per cent and 3.3. percent respectively for Bengalis and 1.2 per cent and minus 0.8 per cent for Rakhines. This reveals that Bengalis kept infiltrating into Maungdaw township where Rakhine population had decreased from 16,784 to 15,594: Rakhine nationals have gradually left Maungdaw township.... If the Bengalis continue to infiltrate ...at this rate...the whole of Rakhine nationality is likely to get swallowed up by Bengalis. Rohingyas claim that Rakhine State has a population of 4.2 millions of which 3 millions are Muslims and of which 1.2 million have taken refuge in Bangladesh since 1942. {In fact} on 4 June 1991 the total population was 2,256,021 of which 693,459 were Bengalis. The proportion will however change if the 1.2 million Bengalis...are somehow to be sent back to Myanmar.... Allegations that Myanmar are trying to 'Burmanize' ...and exterminate the Muslim creed is very amusing fiction.... All Myanmar Muslims are already patriotic Myanmar [such as] patriotic national leader Sayagyi U Razak, Ambassador U Pe Kin, {and Election Commission member} Saya Chai....]

Feb. 8: H45AUD: The great era of Pagoda building and national unification, by Maung Yin Swe. [Greatness of Bagan era.]

Feb. 9: H45AUD: Establishment of Second Myanmar Naing-Ngan, by Ye Lwin. [Greatness of Toungoo era.]

Feb. 10: H45AUD: Moving toward a new national charter, by Thura Thamein. ["National unity is being put to the test again. The answer...lies in the emergence of a strong and firm constitution that allows retransfer of State power to the people in whom it was initially vested We must...actively participate ...toward bringing out a strong and firm constitution."]

Feb. 11-12: Is the whole world to be kept asleep? by San Nilar Win. [(1) Evil plot by BBC and VOA to "undermine the friendship between Myanmar ...and Bangladesh and sow misunderstanding and enmity between the two nations" and "evil plot of the tricky, deceiving and malicious BBC to sow misunderstanding, hatred and enmity between the international Muslim circles and Myanmar...." (2) Neo-colonialist provocations, such as BBC, which "has projected Myanma Tatmadaw's security arrangements to cope with Rohingya insurgents' lawlessness from a negative point of view and is striving to create a religious and racial war.... There is religious freedom in our country for all religions and Faiths. We even tolerated when a foreigner's wife some time ago insulted our Lord Buddha as being an ordinary person. Such insults made by a foreigner's wife were not broadcast because the person happened to be someone being praised by BBC and VOA."]

Feb. 12: Defend our Union from the dangers posed by imperialists, by Myanmar Kyaydawtha. [Imperialists no doubt helped assassinate Crown Prince Kanaung and Bogyoke Aung San. "Moreover, they brought into Myanmar Naing-Ngan thousands of white-faced and black-faced male foreigners with the aim of obliterating our nation and our race." Lies by BBC and VOA. "It is common knowledge that the imperialists tried to destroy Myanmar history and the Myanmar identity and dignity, to cause the extinction of the Myanmar peoples, and the Myanmar language and Myanmar Naing-Ngan and to make the Myanmar belittle themselves."]

Feb. 12: 45th Anniversary of the Union Day. [Photographs and quotations from Bogyoke Aung San, General Ne Win, and Senior General Saw Maung. Articles: "United we stand; Divided we fall," by Nandar Phyo Thu. {Review of Myanmar history since 1824}; "We carry unity uppermost," by Pha Tha Oah. {1948 Independence recalled}; "Let's make the objectives become reality" {The four objectives}; "Drawing from the past, renewed strength for the future," by An Observer {Lessons of history}. Poems: "Our Union" by Zawgyi {in English and Burmese}; "Poem on history of the people's revolution" by Htila Sitthu.]

Feb. 13: H45AUD: National races' struggles against British imperialists, by Ko Soe. [Guerilla warfare after 1885.]

Feb. 14-18: Fact-Finder's Notes, by Po Toke. [(1) The BBC excels in enlargement of the subject. BBC "made a mountain out of a molehill" in charges that Muslims escaping from Myanmar by boat were massacred. (2) Rakhine State is fully covered by Border Areas and National Races Development Programme. "Residents of the various villages in...Rakhine State...are to receive equal treatment in the social, economic and human development endeavours. That is the cetana extended to all worthy of identity with the Union of Myanmar However, their {Bengalis or descendants of Bengali forefathers} allegiance must be with the Union of Myanmar and they must prove themselves worthy of identity." (3) Rumours are best quashed by truth. The people on the spot deny Rakhine atrocity stories. (4) Transformation for better living standards. Government pushing development in Rakhine State. (5) Meetings were in frank, cordial atmosphere. Welcome given by Muslims to Myanmar fact-finding mission.]

Feb. 14: Editorial: Mischief-making. [Rohingyas are "nothing more than the common run of border bandits who prayed on defenseless villagers." But "certain vindictive broadcasting stations...began ranting about so-called 'Burmese Muslim rebels' and Lo! these previously poorly-armed bandits also began sporting modern weapons

like M-16's and AK-47's and launchers.... What fantastic coincidence! What wonderful opportunities created for third-rate copy-starved muck-rakers whose very livelihood depends upon exaggerating the ludicrous!"]

Feb. 16-24,26-29: A Concise History of Myanmar and the Tatmadaw's Role (1948-1988), by A Tatmadaw Researcher. [Cont. {from Jan. 22} (181-193) War against insurgency.]

Feb. 16: Editorial: The Tatmadaw is no culprit. ["Some veteran politicians as well as some war veterans with their own axes to grind are now trying to make out that the Tatmadaw was the main culprit for the emergence of socialism. The fact is that the Tatmadaw from its inception has had correct national objectives--independence as the first objective, democracy as the second and socialism itself was merely the third"]

Feb. 23: Keeping Patriotism Alive and Dynamic: A history book of national fervour and pride which every Myanmar family should have, by Soe Nyunt. [Everyone should own and read "Hman Nan Yazawun" (The Glass Palace Chronicles), which has been republished by U Soe Nyunt on the instructions of State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung.]

Feb. 25: A special feature of the border area, by Aung Min. ["I want our Muslim friends in all parts of the world to see for themselves how far apart the fabrications of the BBC Shaitan are from reality.... I also desire to correct wrong notions of any Muslim friends.... Would it not also be of benefit to our Muslim friends to learn who really is their enemy and who is intriguing in all countries and trying to create trouble.... I remember what Mujahid insurgents then [in 1948] did to take over Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships. I really do not desire to recall those events. We Myanmars are forgiving people and want to leave what had happened in the past where they belonged.... The Bangladesh government in Dhaka would learn who are the degenerates on the border if only it tried to gain correct and full information about what goes on the border area. There are personalities in the Bangladeshi government who know the truth. Who are those creatures known as Rohingyas. They are mere Shaitans created by the BBC. There are senior Bangladeshi officials who know [this].... I do not name them merely because I hesitate to embarrass them...."]

Feb. 28: Editorial. First brush with colonialism. ["The age of (European) exploration first brought to our shores the most predatory human specimens which mankind had ever had the misfortune to produce.... Myanmar's first brush with the ugliness of colonialism was with Portuguese adventurer De Britto who annexed the Port of Thanlyin and later on, Taunggu by force of arms and created unprecedented reign of terror, particularly against religions not of his own, not to mention rapine and pillage. This first brush with colonialism...brought out all that's best in the solidarity of the Myanmar people. The King of Inn-wa Mahadhammaraza with the citizen Tatmadaw of the entire nation including the Shan State marched against De Britto De Britto and all the traitorous collaborators received their just desserts. The Myanmar Tatmadaw built on the strength of uncompromising patriotism and national solidarity acquitted itself well in this first brush with colonialism. But little did it realize that it will have to contend with this threat for many more decades to come."]

NLD Hluttaws Denounce Sein Win

Feb. 7: Election Commission Announcement No. 1005 of Feb. 7, lists ten more National League for Democracy Hluttaw representatives-elect who have denounced "the expatriate group led by Sein Win," bringing the total to 311:

Kachin: U Tin Myint (Karmaing); U Zau Tawng (Tanai).

Chin: U Shwe Htang (a) U Swe Hta (Matupi-2).

Magway: U Kyaw Shin (Pwinbyu-1); Dr. Aung Moe Nyo (Pyintbyu-2).

Mandalay: U Saw Htay (Singu); Daw May Hnin Kyi (Mogok-1).

Shan: U Sai Num Tip (Mongyan).

Ayeyarwady: U Mahn Johnny (Kyonpyaw-1); U Tin (Kyonpyaw-2).

Villagers Deny BBC Charges

Feb. 11-14: Western Commander Maj-Gen. Mya Thin and Minister for Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant visited villages in Buthidaung, Maungdaw, and Sittway Townships on Feb. 11, to discover the truth about a Feb. 9 broadcast in which the "BBC claimed that...some 200 Myanmar Muslims while fleeing to Bangladesh...in three boats, were seen by security men and they were supposed to have shot 10...dead and sank two boats; 35 persons were said to have drowned, and 45 were said to be missing and a baby was also said to have been drowned."

Maj-Gen. Mya Thin and Minister Brig-Gen. Myo Thant "interviewed six villagers from Taungbaza village who fled and were caught back" by the police "to discover the truth regarding the BBC allegations." They denied it; 120 had tried to flee in three boats, one of which escaped, but nobody had been shot, there had been no extortion, and the baby fell overboard accidentally. Asked "You went, not because of police torture, but due to food, clothing and other problems, is that it?," Mohamad Kasim replied "Yes, that's right." He also said they were not religiously persecuted or physically molested. [photos of six men and two boats.] The villagers gave their account to officials and journalists in detail, denying all the "absurd" BBC charges. (WPD 2/12-15)

Party Funds are Public Funds

Feb. 13: Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs Notification No. 1/92 of Feb. 12 declares that funds of the 34 listed "lawful" political parties are to be considered public funds for purposes of the application of penal laws against misappropriation [full text]:

"As the funds and property owned by the political parties are those contributed or transferred by the party members and the public, they are public funds and property. In order that such funds and property may be maintained and utilized systematically by the political parties and that misappropriation, cheating and theft may not be committed, it is necessary that protection should be given under the Public Property Protection Law, 1963. Commission of such offences shall be punishable under the said Law with transportation for life or imprisonment for a term not less than ten years and shall also be liable to a fine. As such, in exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (d) of the Public Property Protection Law, 1963, the Government of the Union of Myanmar, Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs hereby declares that the following political parties which have been registered in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law and which exist lawfully are included in the expression 'any other organization' referred to in section 2, sub-section (d), clause (4) of the said Law:-

- (1) The Kachin State National Congress for Democracy (KNCD) [No. 74]
- (2) Kamans National League for Democracy [163]
- (3) Kayah State All Nationalities League for Democracy (KNLD) [63]
- (4) Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity (DOKNU) [165]
- (5) Chin National League for Democracy [31]
- (6) Zomi National Congress [30]
- (7) Ta-ang (Palaung) National League for Democracy [133]
- (8) National Unity Party [17]
- (9) Democracy Party [1]
- (10) Graduates and Old Students Democratic Organization [10]
- (11) Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party [52]
- (12) United Nationalities League for Democracy [214]
- (13) Union DANU League for Democracy [158]
- (14) Union Paoh National Organization [85]
- (15) Union Nationals Democracy Party (UNDP) [167]
- (16) Mara People's Party (MPP) [166]
- (17) Patriotic Old Comrades League [42]
- (18) Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization (MKNSO) [170]
- (19) Mon National Democratic Front [24]
- (20) Arakan League for Democracy [16]

- (21) Shan Nationalities League for Democracy [45]
 - (22) Shan State Kokang Democratic Party [134]
 - (23) Lahu National Development Party (LNDP) [207]
 - (24) National League for Democracy [2]
 - (25) National Democratic Party for Human Rights [88]
 - (26) Kokang Democracy and Unity Party [137]
 - (27) Peasants' Unity Organization [55]
 - (28) Patriotic Youths Organization [25]
 - (30) Lisu National Solidarity (LNS) [187]
 - (31) Youth Unity Organization [56]
 - (32) Wa National Development Party [185]
 - (33) Democratic Front for National Reconstruction (Union of Myanmar) [8]
 - (34) Workers' Unity Organization [57]
- (WPD 2/14)

Lt-Gen. Phone Myint's Warning

Feb. 14: Speaking to the 21nd bi-annual co-ordination meeting of the Immigration and Manpower Department, Minister for Home & Religious Affairs and for Culture Lt-Gen. Phone Myint "said those who violated discipline have been left behind without joining hands with them within the over-three-year period [sic]. Action...will be taken against those who continue to break the law.... Making foreigners become citizens is a disloyal act against the State.... He also warned the service personnel to do their work correctly without covetting money and bribes. It is necessary to do things for national people without giving favour to those rich or poor....

"He further stated that effective action will be taken against those who cause delay in waging revolution. He said that such warning must be given because their bad habits and unfair means are already known

"Foreign broadcasting stations have been attempting to cause problems in border areas. The outbreak of such problems...is due to undutiful acts of service personnel...." (WPD 2/15)

Maj-Gen. Myo Nyunt on Muslims

Feb. 23: Yangon Commander Maj-Gen. Myo Nyunt spoke at the cornerstone laying ceremony for an annexe to the Muslim Home for Aged Women (Thukkha Yeiktha) of the Cholia Muslim Religious Fund Trust, at a ceremony in Thingangyunn Twp. [Yangon] sponsored by the Myanmar-Muslim National Affairs Organization.

Maj-Gen. Myo Nyunt said that "he would like to give warning to those who are trying to create a racial group who are making use of religion and mixing it up with politics." Both the 1947 and 1974 Constitutions "contain provisions giving the right for all citizens to profess the religion of their choice. He said that no problems had arisen out of this.

"He disclosed that recently some foreign broadcasting stations, some small political parties with racial outlooks and one big political party which had some kind of agreement with them in order to get funds for their own party were found to tackle the issue of difference in religion to create the Rohingya race. He said that out of 135 national races in Myanmar Naing-Ngan, the Rohingya race was not included and this was also true according to historical facts. He said that in reality it was a name used only by armed terrorists in Rakhine State.

"He pointed out that those who making use of the name Rohingyas in the fore-front were doing so with ulterior motives to bring about disintegration of the Union and to send the country back into slavery again"

Election Commission member Saya Chai [a Muslim--HCMacD.] "said that the world Myanmar-Muslim was a name given to all the persons from national races in Myanmar Naing-Ngan who profess Islamic faith. This name reveals that all nationals and citizens who are Muslims live like Myanmar and in the like manner as persons of Islamic faith and are true Myanmar nationals and citizens, he added. He pointed out

that although this name was used, it should not be made use as a separate race based on Islam. He said that as...Maj-Gen. Myo Nyunt laid the cornerstone himself, it reveals that the State was providing assistance to its own nationals and citizens without differentiating race and religion." (WPD 2/24)

Pagoda Funds are Public Funds

Feb. 25: Ministry of Home & Religious Affairs Notification No. 2/92 of Feb. 25, Boards of Trustees of famous pagodas covered by the term 'any other organization' under Public Property Protection Law, provides that since "there is ever increasing amount of donations of famous pagodas throughout the country due to greater turnout of well-wishers, and that these funds are being kept and utilized after forming respective Pagoda Boards of Trustees" these Boards, in order "to enable [them] to systematically manage the funds and utilize them," are included under the term 'any other organization' under Section 2(d) (4) of the Public Property Protection Law. The "famous" pagodas are:

Kachin State: Myitkyina: (1) Thakya Marazein Andawshin; (2) Aungzeyanaung; (3) Sutaungpyi. Mohnyin (Indawgyi): (4) Shwemyitzu. Shwegu: (5) Shwekyundaw. Bhamo: (6) Shwekyeena.

Kayah State: Loikaw: (7) Nankat (Myonan Zedi); (8) Taunggwe; (9) Peinchit. Dimawhso: (10) Ngwedaung.

Kayin State: Hpa-an: (11) Shweyinhmyaw Pyidawaye; (12) Thihta Man-aung; (13) Zwegabin; (14) Kyaukkalal.

Chin State: Mindat: (15) Thathana Alinyaung.

Sagaing Division: Sagaing: (16) Htupayon; (17) Ngahtatgyi; (18) Laykyun Man-aung; (19) Hsinmyashin; (20) Umin Koesei; (21) Umin Thonse; (22) Shinbyu Shinhla; (23) Padamya; (24) Myatheindan; (25) Kaungmudaw. Monywa (Kyaukka): (26) Shwekuni. Yinmabin: (27) Alaungdaw Kassapa. Shwebo: (28) Shwetanza; (29) Shwechettho.

Tanintharyi Division: (30) Dawei; (30) Shindatwe; (31) Shwethalyaung.

(WPD 2/27)

Bago Division: Bago: (31) Shwegulay; (33) Hinthagon; (34) Kyaikpun; (35) Shwegugyi; (36) Koethein-Koethan; (37) Alut-Akyut. Payagye Village, Bago: (38) Payagye. Pyay: (39) Kin; (40) Phaungdaw-Oo; (41) Haway-nway; (42) Sutaungpyai; (43) Shwepalinmaw; (44) Hsehtatkyee; (45) Shwephoneywint. Shwedaung: (46) Shwenaethman; (47) Shwenattaung; (48) Chawkhaw. Taungoo: (49) Myatsawnyinaung; (50) Myasigon.

Magway Division: Pakokku: (51) Shwe-tan-tit; (52) Tantkyiwaidaw. Pakhangyi, Yesagyo: (53) Sithushin. Minbu: (54) Kyaungdawya.

Mandalay Division: Mandalay NW: (55) Taungdaw; (56) Maha Lawkamarzein; (57) Sandamuni; (58) Kuthodaw; (59) Payani; (60) Ayeikmahwet; (61) Baungdawkyia; (62) Yadanamyintzu. Mandalay NE: (63) Shinbomai; (64) Lanle; (65) Payathathonzu; (66) Shinbin Petlet. (WPD 2/29)

Gen. Saw Maung's Speech

Feb. 27: Addressing the trainees of the 23rd Development of National Races Course at the Pyithu Hluttaw building, State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung said [full text]:

I would first of all like to say that I am much gratified at being able to meet and give words of advice to final year students of the regular course No 23 being the primary school-teacher's course of the University for the Development of National Races who are currently in Yangon on excursion.

This is the fourth time that I've met and given words of advice to final year students of the regular course of the University for the Development of National Races after the State Law and Order Restoration Council (Tatmadaw) assumed responsibilities of State.

I would like to mention about Rahula, son of Lord Buddha. It concerns all of us. It is said that Shin Rahula always rose up early in the morning to grab hold of sand with both hands and wish that he get as much admonishment as there were grains of sand in his hand

from Lord Buddha and teachers during that day and scattered the sand.

The fact is that even a person such as Shin Rahula valued as much the admonishments of his father, Lord Buddha, as the benefactor to whom one's gratitude is unlimited. So, what average persons, while they are in existence as human being, must realize is to seriously take the advice admonishments of those who are greater in age and honour, keeping in mind the words 'Manussattabhayo Dullabho' Human existence is hard to get. Only then would they be prevented from following the wrong course of actions and deeds and engaged in servides in which Atta (for oneself) and Para (for others) are balanced.

Today, at this present moment you are those who are to receive admonition. But one day in the future you will be those who give admonition to others. The important thing is to accept the admonition with respect and to disseminate them with full cetana in such a way that it will be of benefit to others who receive them.

There are three basic facts which I would like to remind the trainees of the 23rd regular course of the University for Development of National Races. These are:-

- (1) to protect and preserve Myanmar Naing-Ngan so that it will exist as long as the world exists;
- (2) to know and understand the historical trend of the nation and make efforts to protect and safeguard the country from any dangers which may and can befall the country;
- (3) to undertake self-training so that you will become good service personnel who shoulder duties with loyalty towards the nation and people.

The first point is for all citizens to dutifully shoulder The Three National Causes. They are Our Three Main National Causes accepted by the Tatmadaw--for non-disintegration of the Union; for non-disintegration of national solidarity; and for the perpetuity of sovereignty. These are to be implemented dutifully. If we look at the world today, we can see that some countries are disintegrating, new nations are being born, two parts of a nation previously split have merged into one and others are falling asunder into two, three and several parts. Cause and effect are interrelated and when a number of causes come together to bring about an effect this will result in the creation of a new cause. This is an unchanging universal truth. Here we must take into consideration two factors, that of internal and external evil influences.

Myanmar Naing-Ngan existed since the time authentic historical facts were gathered and compiled as can be seen in historical records compiled by research work carried with ample proof. The Myanmar race has also existed from the earliest times hard to determine. We should also not forget that United Nations member nations as well as a majority of the countries have recognized Myanmar Naing-Ngan and the Myanmar race.

Moreover, Myanmar Naing-Ngan and Myanmar race are quite different in appearance, mode of dress, culture, customs and traditions, dialect, faith and religions from other races and exist in our own particular fashion and dignity. Not only this, but according to precisely collected facts there are a total of 135 national races which are in Myanmar Naing-Ngan and all are Myanmars. These 135 national races are known to have lived within the bounds of the area known as Myanmar Naing-Ngan, since time immemorial in close harmony together through weal and woe, sharing joys and sorrows. Independence in one historical phase of independent Myanmar Naing-Ngan we existed as an independent State and lived as a proud and independent race [sic]. Only one or two centuries ago the Myanmars suffered humiliation and oppression at the hands of colonialists and writhed under their domination. However, due to the never yielding spirit of the entire Myanmar nationals [sic] indomitable perseverance and spirit of sacrifice spirit, we of today inherit the independent and sovereign Myanmar Naing-Ngan from our forefathers who had possessed it through different ages. Our ancestors, throughout different ages shouldered their responsibilities dutifully. That is

why we who have inherited it today the precious heritage of our forefathers must like true children of our forefathers, must preserve it [sic]. We must nurture the spirit to make efforts to preserve and protect our heritage and all the national races our brethren must be aware that it is our bounden duty to protect and preserve the national independence of Myanmar Naing-Ngan. We must make all our efforts to the best of our mental and physical abilities with perseverance and zeal in protecting and preserving this heritage.

You must bear in mind that in inheriting this historical heritage, all the national races must make efforts for non-disintegration of the Union, where the national races live together and for the perpetuity of the sovereignty. This must be done with the Union Spirit and firm unity of all the national races for all times, at all places and by people of all religions.

The most important thing is for having perpetual unity within the national races and unity between the national people and the Tatmadaw, otherwise, the country will inevitably return to servitude no matter which party or which government runs it. This is a fact which you must not fail to take note of.

You have attended the UNDR together with the national brethren for four years in a friendly atmosphere in order to shoulder responsibilities as assigned to you by the authorities. The University has also taught you all the subjects which you ought to know with specific objectives. It is necessary for you to nurture a firm Union Spirit and make efforts to keep it alive and dynamic.

It is also necessary for you to maintain the Union Spirit, which is like a tree trunk firm and strong as long as the world exists, with national unity which are the roots of the tree. You must also constantly bear in mind the importance of Union Spirit and national unity.

All are aware of the fact that it is natural for the roots of trees to be firm and strong so that the trunk and branches will be strong. That is why, all our national races must stand united forever like the roots of a tree deeply rooted in the ground and you must understand that this would ensure Myanmar Naing-Ngan, which is our country, remain proud and stately as long as the world exists.

Another thing which I would like to mention is to know and understand the history of the country and to repel all dangers which pose a threat to the nation. I have already mentioned a little about the historical trend of Myanmar Naing-Ngan and that it existed from the time the history was put on record. It is necessary for all citizens to know and understand which courses brought us to the present era beginning from that period and which courses will be taken from here onwards. Each person will have different aspects of understanding in studying about our own country due to differences in tastes and styles, nature of work and educational background, but all should have a general idea of the course taken by the State. This must be said because the affairs of the State are the affairs of each and every citizen as well as the concern of all citizens. The reason for studying history, if stated in brief and simple terms is to make it impossible for any other nation or any organization to hoodwink, deceive and play tricks on our country. This has already been explained at the graduation of the training course No 22 last year.

In studying history, it is not enough to know the precise years in which the kings ascended the throne or were dethroned. Facts relating to Tagaung era and Sriekstra era in which Myanmar culture flourished; the flourishing of Myanmar literature and culture and of the Sasana during the Bagan period; the establishment of the First Myanmar Naing-Ngan due to the able leadership of King Anawrahta should also be known. Similarly, how the kingdom of Bagan came to be ruined and other causes and effects which brought about the ups and downs in the historical trend should be reviewed and lessons derived from them. These are very important. If this is to be continued, the eras in which there were power struggles between the small empires of Pinya, Sagaing, Inwa, Hanthawady, Danyawady among others and when many brave warriors were born should also be known. However, there

were instances in which when there was a matter of national concern and the need arose, the warriors put aside their differences and stood unitedly and represented the country as a single entity and made sacrifices. After that, during the Hanthawady period efforts were made to forge national unity and the Second Myanmar Naing-Ngan was established during the time of Bayintnaung, how after the ruin of the kingdom of Hanthawady the kingdom of Inwa was established; and how during the later part Hanthawady era the colonialists from Europe began to interfere in the country's affairs; all of these must be known. After the kingdom of Inwa, the Third Myanmar Naing-Ngan known as Konbaung was established by Alaungmintaya U Aung Zeya. King Thibaw was the last of the kings of Konbaung dynasty and during his reign there was disunity in the country and there were slaying of brother by brother and among relatives in the struggle to ascend the throne and eventually the country became a slavedom under the British colonialists and remained so for over a century [sic]. The historical facts of the struggles for independence waged up to 1948 to liberate the country from servitude, when thoroughly studied would unfailingly kindle the patriotic spirit more and more. Not only this, but also the grandiose and empty promises given, the flames of insurgency which drove the country onto the verge of becoming a serfdom again; how due to internal conflict thousands of lives were lost and how the reconstruction of the country suffered a great set-back just like in the analogy of how a tiger continued to devour each young deer as it was born; learn from the splits in political parties; the incidents in which some armed groups were made use of for the sake of power and led to near direct confrontations with the Tatmadaw causing the public much anxiety; and the raising of thugs and rowdies by the politicians and the committing of heinous crimes, if all were mentioned it will become very lengthy. If you want to know all such things in more detail you should study the article "Post independence press in retrospect" by Shwe Kalaung in the Loktha Pyithu Nezin Daily. But even then, it may not be in full detail. I would like to mention at this opportune moment that if you continue to study more it will be found how we had dealings and relations with neighbouring countries; how we maintained good attitude towards others and how we helped other nations; which countries had the right attitude and which countries still do not have the right attitude. There are many more matters worth studying. After that there was the Revolutionary Council era when you became of age, the Lanzin Party era and the present State Law and Order Restoration Council period (in other words Tatmadaw period). After the assumption of responsibilities by our Tatmadaw, you already known [sic] and have heard how efforts were made by some to gain power through short-cut; what promises they made during the post-election period, what they did and how they violated the laws of the land. I will not go into details but I would like to tell you to be aware of it.

Hence, if we study the life-span of a country, whether it be in the past or in the future, it will be seen that it is longer than the expected life-span of an individual. And if we study the progress of that country it will be seen that there are ups and downs like the flight of a king-fisher. Therefore, the transition from one period to another takes place stage by stage like a relay system handed over, accepted and then established. We must draw lessons from past mistakes and make efforts at the present period in order to be able to shape a better future. This responsibility lies on the present Government which has assumed State responsibilities, service personnel and all citizens. It is a fact that not very long ago, there were demands and shouts under cover of democracy, and anarchism reigned in the country. If this is studied from a religious point of view, the treatise published by Leti Sayadawpayagyi entitled "Yogantarakat Dipani" came to my mind. How this crisis could be overcome is that you will remember the sermon Dithapharana Metta Bavana broadcast over the Myanma Athan by Mingun Sayadawpayagyi on 25-10-88. Saying this does not amount to rejection of people of other faiths. Everybody is free to profess religion of one's choice. But at

one time, some of the parties as well as those from the abroad made use of religion to gain power for themselves, as can be seen when we study law and history. This is not all; it will be seen that there are some who not only made use of religion, but also mixed up religion with racial prejudice and indulged in undesirable acts.

Today, the Tatmadaw had to assume the responsibilities of State due to unavoidable circumstances. The Tatmadaw also held a free and fair multiparty democracy general election and is laying a path to enter the multiparty era. As I have mentioned before the question as to whether the multiparty era would be new experience or whether it would be like what we experienced before would not be necessary if we study our history. If all of our citizens study history, this question need not be raised. If you know the true historical trend, all will know clearly what should be carried out on priority basis for the State at the present time and period. It is what everybody is aware of the period for "the emergence of the State Constitution is the life blood and bounden duty of all citizens of Myanmar Naing-Ngan". We must think out ourselves what measures should be taken to reach that stage, whether you call it your work sphere or sector, whatever pleases you. What I would like to say with cetana is not to let it be something which you will repent after the deed is done. To explain this, it means that one must ponder over what mistake one has committed, then admit it and then do what ought to be done. Therefore, the new constitution is to be drafted and adopted with the participation of all the citizens inclusive of all the national races. They must do so based on patriotism so that the constitution will guarantee peace and tranquillity and progress and development in the country in the future and this is the duty of all citizens. The Tatmadaw has already declared that it will provide assistance if needed.

However, there are those within and without the country who are jealous and do not wish to see the stable condition and progress made in the country at the present time. There are those within the country who have infiltrated the students and are obstructing the peaceful pursuit of education; carrying out instigative work to undermine peace and tranquillity in the country, carrying out agitative work by penetrating within the rahans and those of the religious orders and causing misunderstanding between them and the government, carrying out agitation and propaganda work among the service personnel by bringing in political parties and affecting the work of service personnel; spreading of false rumours regarding the Tatmadaw, faultfinding in trivial matters to cause difficulties between the government and the public and there are such destructionists who oppose the government. There are also some traitorous politicians who have collaborated with some foreign journalists and broadcasting stations and are spreading false news regarding narcotic drugs, those who practise personality cult and spread neo-colonialism; those who pine for the aunt over the shoulder of the mother; regarding those who are not citizens and spinning fabricated stories to gain self-interest, posing themselves as champions of the cause for democracy and human rights; creating misunderstanding between the neighbouring countries and going as far as to bring enmity with a religious block in the world and making use of religion to spread false rumours with malicious intent and it is to be said that they are making use of such acts to endanger the State as can be vividly seen like an elephant walking across the plain.

The citizens must always be on guard against all kinds of dangers, realizing the situation of Myanmar Naing-Ngan and be on call for duty at any moment. What I would like to advise you is to clarify the various situations of the country, based on the historical background, to nationals of the regions to which you are assigned, to organize the local people to join hands with the Tatmadaw in defending the country against internal and outside threats since they are Myanmar citizens who should be endowed with Myanmar spirits, and for them to participate in activities for bringing about the

constitution, which calls for the spirit of patriotism and nationalism.

The last point I would like to tell you is to nurture yourselves to become good service personnel who are loyal and dutiful to the nation and its peoples. I have time and again explained what 'service personnel' means and how to conduct yourselves as good service personnel. Every nation has three powers--legislative power, judicial power and administrative power--which the government concerned has to wield. The tasks are to be implemented by service personnel on various levels with the leadership of the government wielding the three powers.

Service personnel who is upright and outstanding in his particular field of work and deals with the public with genuine cetana and without discrimination is one who is loyal and dutiful towards the nation and people and who is worthy of the honours.

To be dutiful to one's country and people, service personnel need to carry out duties with the spirit of nationalism. In so doing he or she must be resolute in serving the interests of the nation in his or her profession without the cult of party or group. A person who has the cult for anything under illusion would eventually get into trouble in mundane or spiritual affairs [sic]. For instance, if a calf follows a tiger, mistaking it for its mother, it will become the tiger's food at one time or another. Hence, I would like to remind all service personnel who would serve the interests of the nation and welfare of the people not to have any wrongful cult or cliquism but only that which benefits the entire nation and its people.

You are the ones who will be shouldering the duty assigned by the State at various parts of the country as education personnel at the conclusion of the course. What you will find as a key to achieving successes and carrying out your tasks dutifully in education field is the proper relations between the teacher and the pupils. A teacher has to study the social and economic life of a student, not just the class-room intimacy. A teacher has to help solve the personal problems of his or her pupils, as if they were of his own, to the best of his or her physical and mental power. What a teacher has to stimulate is trust, respect and love. To win such qualities, a teacher must constantly review his or her own actions and deeds and redress weaknesses.

As you are the ones who will be shouldering duties in native places, you must have friendly relations with parents of the pupils. It is a more advantageous point for you as education personnel, unlike other personnel in nurturing your pupils to enable them to become outstanding persons.

It is important for you to carry out your duties with the synthesis of your education and cetana in accordance with the saying, "Co-operation of the teacher and the parents brings about improvement of the child's education."

In addition to teaching, other points such as directing one's efforts to the development of one's own region, being true to the code of conduct of teachers, constantly seeking more knowledge and imparting knowledge that you have acquired to others, are points which should not slip out of your mind, in accordance with the objectives of the University for Development of National Races.

What is most important for you, whom the State has nurtured, is not to betray the nation and people. I would like to emphasize this point. If you take this advice and follow it, you will be service personnel who are loyal and dutiful to the nation and people.

What I would like to tell you in conclusion is the fact that the State Law and Order Restoration Council Government or the Tatmadaw Government, in taking over the responsibilities of the State, relentlessly carried out whatever should be done putting in the fore the national cause. It is still doing so and will continue to do so resolutely in future. You may have noticed that some of the laws that have been adopted through different eras have been recently repealed. Do not forget with what law the country is being ruled. A

task which is being given special emphasis is development of the border regions and national races. There was no opportunity for this throughout various previous eras. It is common knowledge how far the momentum of success has reached. A total of over K 627 million has been spent on activities for development of border regions. The University for Development of National Races is part of such development work. It is also an arrangement to enable the offspring of the national races who are thirsty for knowledge, to promote their life with lofty aims.

As all know, the University for Development of the National Races was opened over 26 years ago and it has turned out over three thousand teachers who are now working for the development of the national races in the border areas.

The former Academy for the Development of National Groups was upgraded to University level in order that the diligent ones will be able to carry out higher duties.

I would like to urge you to go on trying not only for the development for your lives but also for the development of the nation and the State will provide due honour and encouragement.

In conclusion, I would like to urge all of you to appreciate the cetana of the State, to love your country, to carry out tasks dutifully, and in paying back the gratitude of the State, to completely annihilate all terrorists while working hand in hand with the Tatmadaw.

(WPD 2/28)

Sein Win Aide Surrenders

Feb. 28: Mya Thwin (a) Mya Win, Secretary of the CRDB (Thai) under Chairman Ye Kyaw Thu, and staff member for health and education of the "Sein Win Government", "returned to the legal fold" at the Myanmar Embassy in Bangkok on Feb. 6, and was repatriated to Yangon on Feb. 12. [Details of his life and activities] He said a group organized by the "foreigner Pippa", wife of Aye Saung, Secretary of the Burma Relief Committee (BRC) had collected and misappropriated funds ostensibly destined for youth camps. [photo] (WPD 2/29)

ELECTIONS

Party Registration Changes

Party registration changes announced by the General Election Commission [in order of Party].

(1) Democracy Party. Toungoo, Chauk, and Alon Twps. Branches have ceased to exist. (WPD 2/8)

(2) National League for Democracy. Botahtaung and Monghsat Twps. Branches have ceased to exist. (WPD 2/7) // Kyaukme Twp. Branch has been abolished. (WPD 2/12)

(5) All-Burma United Youths Organization. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(6) Unity and Development Party. Meiktila Branch has ceased to exist. (WPD 2/8) // New address is No. 96, Compound No. 69, Shwe Nanttha Ward, Bahann Twp., Yangon. (WPD 2/9) // Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 13, 1992. (WPD 2/14)

(7) Anti-Communist, Anti-Socialist, Anti-Totalitarian Free Democracy League. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(8) Democratic Front for National Reconstruction (Union of Myanmar). Natogyi Twp. Branch has ceased to exist. (WPD 2/8) // VCh Thakin Tun Khin has died and been replaced by Thakin San Mya. CEC member U Ye Myint (Thaton) has resigned from the Party. (WPD 2/9)

(10) Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association. Mohnyin and Myingyan Twps. Branches have ceased to exist. (WPD 2/8)

(13) Union Karen League. Toungoo Twp. Branch has ceased to exist. (WPD 2/8)

(17) National Unity Party. Yankin Twp. Branch has ceased to exist. (WPD 2/6)

(19) People's Volunteer Organization (Burma). Registration

cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(21) The Kachin State National Democratic Party. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 13, 1992. (WPD 2/14)

(24) Mon National Democratic Front. South Okkalapa Twp. Branch has been abolished. (WPD 2/1)

(28) National Progressive Youth of Myanmar. Tarmway and Myayde Twps. Branches have ceased to exist. (WPD 2/6) // Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 13, 1992. (WPD 2/14)

(31) Chin National League for Democracy. Falam and Paletwa Twp. Branches have been abolished. (WPD 2/12)

(33) Democratic Labour Party (Myanmar). Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(36) Democratic League for the National Races of the Shan State. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 13, 1992. (WPD 2/14)

(42) Patriotic Old Comrades League. Twantay Twp. Branch has been abolished. (WPD 2/1) // Yangon Division, and Hpa-an, Myingyan, Taungtha, Natogyi, and Tarmway Twps. Branches have ceased to exist. (WPD 2/6) // VCh Tin Oo and CEC members U Myo Aung and U Soe Nyunt have been expelled for breach of laws. (WPD 2/9) // Tanintharyi Division Branch has been abolished. (WPD 2/12)

(55) Peasant's Unity Organization. Tachilek and Mongping Twps. Branches have been abolished. (WPD 2/12) // Registration cancelled at the request of Party Executive Committee, Feb. 27, 1992. (WPD 2/28)

(56) Youth Unity Organization. Myitkyina, An, Hsipaw, and Yankin Twps. Branches have ceased to exist. (WPD 2/6) // Tachilek, Mongping, and Palaw Twp. Branches have been abolished. (WPD 2/12) // Registration cancelled at the request of Party Executive Committee, Feb. 27, 1992. (WPD 2/28)

(57) Workers' Unity Organization. Alon Twp. Branch has ceased to exist. (WPD 2/6) // Tachilek and Mongping Twps. Branches have been abolished. (WPD 2/12) // Registration cancelled at the request of Party Executive Committee, Feb. 27, 1992. (WPD 2/28)

(59) All-Burma National Progressive Democracy Party. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(65) Shan National Democratic Development Party (Union of Myanmar). Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(66) Democratic People's League. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(72) Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women (Central Hq). Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(74) Kachin State National Congress for Democracy. CEC member U ND Zaw Yawng has resigned from the Party. (WPD 2/9)

(77) Union Stability Party. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(85) Union PAOH National Organization. Hpa-an Twp. Branch has ceased to exist. (WPD 2/8)

(88) National Democratic Party for Human Rights. Thingangyun Twp. Branch has been abolished. (WPD 2/1)

(98) Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (Original) (Hq) (AFPFL). Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(112) League of Peasants' Unions (Union of Myanmar). Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 13, 1992. (WPD 2/14)

(114) United Trade Union Congress (Union of Myanmar). Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 13, 1992. (WPD 2/14)

(132) Farmer, Gadu, Ganau and Shan National Unity Democratic (Hq) (Banmauk). Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(151) Peasant's Development Party. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(152) Shan State Kachin Party. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(161) National Ethnic Reformation Party. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(162) People's Pioneer Party. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(167) Union Nationals Democracy Party. Pauk and Putso Twp.

Branches have been abolished. (WPD 2/1) // Kachin State, and Zigon, Minbu, Kamma, Myittha, Maungdaw, Shwepyitha, Thingangyunn, Sangyoung, Mingala Taungnyunt, Alon, and Kungyangon Twps. Branches have ceased to exist. (WPD 2/6) // CEC member U Soe Myint has resigned from the Party. (WPD 2/9)

(189) Karen National Congress for Democracy. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(193) Rakhine National Humanitarian Development Organization. Registration cancelled by SLORC, Feb. 2, 1992. (WPD 2/3)

(207) Lahu National Development Party. Monghsat Twp. Branch has ceased to exist. (WPD 2/8) // New officers are: Patron U Daniel Aung; Ch U Po Thein; JGS U Sharmwe Hla; Headqu. Sec. U Aye Maung, U Tin Maung Lwin; CEC member U Kyet Umu. CEC member U Kyar Nu has resigned from the Party. (WPD 2/9) // Tachilek Twp. Branch has been abolished. (WPD 2/12)

23 Parties Abolished

Feb. 2: SLORC Order No. 4/92 of Feb. 2, Order abolishing political parties whose representatives have not been elected and which have only a single central organization without being able to form at least 10 State/Division, Township Zone and Township basic party organizations, notes that the Election Commission believes that political parties which "have not been able to get their representatives elected and... have not been able to form at least 10 basic party organizations at State/Division, Township Zone and Township levels with the exception of only the Central Organization... should not be allowed to continue their existence." Therefore, on the recommendation of the Election Commission, the SLORC Order abolishes effective Feb. 2, 1992, seventeen political parties "which have a single central organization without any basic party organizations whatsoever." They are:

- (a) Anti-Communist, Anti-Socialist, Anti-Totalitarian Free Democracy League [No. 7]
- (b) Karen National Congress for Democracy [189]
- (c) Farmer, Gadu, Ganau and Shan National Unity Democratic (Hq) (Banmauk) [132]
- (d) Peasants' Development Party [151]
- (e) National Ethnic Reformation Party (Hq) [161]
- (f) Democratic People's League [66]
- (g) Democratic Labour Party (Myanmar) [33]
- (h) People's Pioneer Party [162]
- (i) Rakhine National Humanitarian Development Organization [193]
- (j) Union for the Improvement of Burmese Women (Central Hq) [72]
- (k) Shan State Kachin Democratic Party [152]
- (l) Shan National Democratic Development Party (Union of Myanmar) [65]
- (m) Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (Original) (Hq) (AFPFL) [98]
- (n) People's Volunteer Organization (Burma) [19]
- (o) Union Stability Party [77]
- (p) All-Burma National Progressive Democracy Party [59]
- (q) All-Burma United Youths Organization [5]

This leaves 40 registered political parties. (WPD 2/3)

Feb. 13: SLORC Order No. 5/92 of Feb. 13, Order Abolishing Political Parties which have not been able to form Basic Party Organizations systematically and which have not even been able to compile and send Lists of Party Members, notes that the Election Commission has recommended that Parties "whose representatives have not been elected, and which have not been able to form basic party organizations systematically and have not even been able to compile and send lists of party members...should not be allowed to continue their existence." Therefore, the SLORC abolishes, effective Feb. 13, six political parties which do not meet this requirement:

- (a) The Kachin State National Democratic Party [No. 21];

(b) Unity and Development Party [6];
(c) League of Peasants' Unions (Union of Myanmar) [112]
(d) United Trade Union Congress (Union of Myanmar) [114]
(e) Democratic League for the National Races of the Shan State
[36]
(f) National Progressive Youth of Myanmar [28]
This leaves 34 registered political parties. (WPD 2/14)
Feb. 27: The Peasants' Unity Organization (No. 55), Workers' Unity Organization (No. 57) and Youth Unity Organization (No. 56) [All subsidiaries of the National Unity Organization {ex-BSPP}--HCMacD.] requested and were granted de-registration. [This brings the number of parties down to 31--HCMacD.] (WPD 2/28)

NLD Hluttaw Ousted, One Quits

Feb. 19: Election Commission Announcement No. 1007 of Feb. 19 ousts U Khin Maung Gyi, a National League for Democracy Pyithu Hluttaw representative elect (Pauk), who was convicted of an offense relating to moral turpitude in violating Sections 20(a)-(b) of the Private Tuition Class Law. He may not stand for election for 10 years. (WPD 2/20)

Feb. 28: Election Commission Announcement No. 1009 of Feb. 28 authorizes U Than Tun, NLD Pyithu Hluttaw representative elect (Shwebo-2) to resign on health grounds. (WPD 2/ 29)

DIPLOMATIC

Diplomatic Calls

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

Feb. 7: Korean Ambassador Hang Kyung Kim on Minister for Industry-2 U Than Shwe.

Feb. 11: The Korean Ambassador on Minister for Communications, Posts and Telegraphs U Soe Tha; also on Minister for Rail Transport U Win Sein to discuss the joint construction of railway coaches with Daewoo Corp, and the purchase and repair of motor vehicles by Road Transport. (WPD 2/12)

Feb. 13: The Korean Ambassador on Minister for Construction U Khin Maung Yin. (WPD 2/14)

Feb. 14: The Korean Ambassador on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries Brig-Gen. Maung Maung. (WPD 2/15)

Feb. 17: The Korean Ambassador on Minister for Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant. (WPD 2/18)

Feb. 18: French Ambassador Alain Briottet on Minister for Rail Transport U Win Sein. (WPD 2/19)

Feb. 19: Philippine Ambassador Ms. Rosalinda V. Tirona on Minister for Rail Transport U Win Sein, and on Minister for Agriculture & Forests Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. Russian Ambassador Vadim I. Chabaline on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel. (WPD 2/20)

Feb. 20: The Philippine Ambassador on Minister for Communications, Posts and Telegraphs U Soe Tha. (WPD 2/21)

Feb. 21: French Ambassador Alain Briottet on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein. Indonesian Ambassador Dr. Bernhard Paul Makadada on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries Brig-Gen. Maung Maung. Philippine Ambassador Ms. Rosalinda V. Tirona on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein, and on Minister for Industry-2 U Than Shwe. (WPD 2/22)

Feb. 24: Indonesian Ambassador Bernhard Paul Makadada on Minister for Industry-2 U Than Shwe. (WPD 2/ 25)

Feb. 25: The Indonesian Ambassador on Minister for Communications, Posts and Telegraphs U Soe Tha, on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein, and on Minister for Rail Transportation U Win Sein. Philippines Ambassador Ms. Rosalinda V. Tirona on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein. Australian Ambassador Geoferey Charles Allen on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries Brig-Gen. Maung Maung. (WPD 2/ 26)

Feb. 26: Indonesian Ambassador Bernhard Paul Makadada, and Philippines Ambassador Ms. Rosalinda V. Tirona, on Minister for Construction U Khin Maung Yin. Japanese Ambassador Tomoya Kawamura on Minister for Industry-2 U Than Shwe. (WPD 2/27)

Feb. 27: The Japanese Ambassador on Rail Transportation U Win Sein. (WPD 2/28)

Feb. 28: United States Charge d'Affaires Franklin P. Huddle, Jr. on Minister for Communications, Posts and Telegraphs U Soe Tha. (WPD 2/29)

New Myanmar Ambassadors

Feb. 5: U Wynn Lwin presented credentials Feb. 3 in New Delhi to President Shri Ramaswamy Venkataraman as Myanmar Ambassador to India. (WPD 2/5)

New Ambassadors to Myanmar

Feb. 11: State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung accepted the credentials of Mr. Virasakdi Futrakul as new Thai Ambassador to Myanmar. (WPD 2/12)

Feb. 14: The Myanmar government has approved the nomination of Mr. Petre Alexe Mateescu as new Romanian Ambassador to Myanmar. Ambassador Mateescu was born in 1935 and educated at the Institute of International Relations in Bucharest. He joined the Foreign Ministry in 1959 and served in Geneva, Teheran, Lusaka, and Canberra. From 1979-89 he was Chief of Section, Asia-Oceania Directorate, Foreign Ministry, and since March 15, 1990 he has been (and will remain, concurrently) Ambassador to Thailand, where he resides. He is married with one child. (WPD 2/14)

Statement on Rohingyas

Feb. 21: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following Press Release on [full text]:

Freedom of worship flourishes in Myanmar Naing-Ngan

Attempts to sow discord between Myanmar Naing-Ngan and Bangladesh will fail

Recently foreign broadcasting stations like BBC, VOA and other media have carried exaggerated and fabricated reports that a large number of Myanmar Naing-Ngan Muslims have fled to Bangladesh due to the repression by Myanmar authorities of Muslims in the Rakhine State and Myanmar-Bangladesh border areas. Moreover, attempts are being made to discredit the Myanmar Naing-Ngan using the so-called "Rohingya" problem. Biased and prejudiced personnel, from within and without the country, have enlarged the issue in trying to drive a wedge between Myanmar and Bangladesh as well as between Myanmar and the Muslim Community. Indeed, even broadcasts and news articles to the effect that Myanmar Naing-Ngan was threatening Bangladesh have also appeared.

In actual fact, although there are (135) national races living in Myanmar today, the so-called Rohingya people is not one of them. Historically, there has never been a "Rohingya" race in Myanmar. The very name Rohingya is a creation of a group of insurgents in the Rakhine State. Since the First Anglo-Myanmar War in 1824, people of Muslim faith from the adjacent country illegally entered Myanmar Naing-Ngan, particularly Rakhine State. Being illegal immigrants, they do not hold any immigration papers like the other nationals of the country. With the passage of time, the number of people who entered Myanmar illegally has become greatly inflated. In the present case, people who dare not submit themselves to the routine scrutiny of national registration cards by immigration officials fled back to the neighbouring country. It is not a unique experience for such occurrences regularly took [sic] place when immigration checks are executed. It should be categorically stated that there is no persecution whatever based on religious ground.

From the very first instance, freedom of worship flourished in Myanmar Naing-Ngan and religious persecution did not exist in the past, it is not practised at the moment and will not be done so in

the future. Like all other countries of the world, Myanmar exercises its inherent right of selfdefence in suppressing insurgents in the country. However, it needs to emphasize that the action has no connection with race or religion, but was undertaken to suppress armed terrorists.

The Union of Myanmar maintains good-neighbourly relations with all the neighbouring countries based on friendship, understanding and goodwill. Myanmar Naing-Ngan has never allowed organizations which have taken up arms against the neighbouring countries to be based on Myanmar territory and will never allow them in the future. Although some terrorist groups who are engaged in armed attacks and destructive activities against the Myanmar government are operating in the neighbouring countries, Myanmar Naing-Ngan has strictly adhered to norms and principles of international practice. The Tatmadaw, with its noble tradition, does not torture or commit brutal acts against the people and has always scrupulously avoided acts of religious repression.

The Tatmadaw which has been established to protect the independence and sovereignty of the country does not entertain any intention of committing aggression against any other country. The defensive measures undertaken are solely for safeguarding peace and tranquillity of the country and the interests of the people and are not directed at any country.

Myanmar and Bangladesh governments are endeavouring to resolve the issue based on the 1980 bilateral agreement and in the spirit of friendship and understanding. Therefore, no problem of magnitude exists between the two countries. The issue of the incident at the border between the two countries as well as the question of the people who are presently crossing the border are being resolved through diplomatic means. Although the media has spoken of absconders numbering in tens of thousands, to date the official figure conveyed to the Myanmar side by Bangladesh is a little over 4,000.

Therefore no matter how much the unscrupulous elements in the country and abroad tried to deceive, fabricate and magnify the problem, which actually has its roots in the immigration procedures, their endeavours will surely come to naught. Likewise, attempts to sow discord between Myanmar Naing-Ngan and Bangladesh will also end in failure. Efforts to gain advantage by misusing religion will no doubt end in vain.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

YANGON

Dated. 21 February 1992.

This Press Release was published next to a translated article (with photocopy of original) from the Paris Le Monde of Feb. 19, 1992, as follows [text]:

BANGLADESH: Dacca refuses a visa to a team of Medecins sans Frontieres--Dacca refused a visa to ten members of Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF) awaited in Dacca to help the Burmese refugees fleeing the military dictatorship, announced on Monday 17 February, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The latter justified his decision in affirming that Bangladesh had sufficient workers and did not want other foreigners in the region. On the other hand, according to Dacca, the Burmese army has sent important reinforcements, including artillery along the frontier.-- (AP, Reuter.)

(WPD 2/22)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Workshops

Jan. 17: The Myanmar Asian grain legumes network workshop on management of groundnut, chickpea and pigeonpea in rice-based cropping systems, given under joint sponsorship of the Ministry of Agriculture and the International Crop Research Institute on Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), opened. The workshop will continue until Jan.

29, including visits to research centres and plantations. At the opening session, a speech was given by Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries and for Agriculture & Forests Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. Present were Dr. D.G. Faris, coordinator-in-charge from ICRISAT, and experts from Myanmar, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and UN Agencies. (WPD 1/17)

Jan. 3: A 5-day Seminar on Privatization, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Trade, the UNDP, and the International Trade Center, began, with 26 senior participants from the Ministries, the Attorney-General's office, and the Myanmar Chamber of Commerce. Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel said that "In practising centralized economy...for 26 years...there had been no success in most economic sectors especially in economic use of natural resources.... Based on bitter experiences of the past and in accordance with an economic system widely accepted by nations the world over, the Government... adopted a market economy in 1988. He expressed firm belief that economic development...could be brought about by joint efforts of the State-owned and private sectors." Also speaking were Acting UNDP Resident Representative Mr. Rohinton Sethna and Prof. V.V. Ramanadham of the Inter-regional Network on Privatisation. (WPD 2/ 4) // Feb. 7: The closing session was addressed by Deputy Minister for Trade U Win Naing. (WPD 2/8)

Feb. 10: A 3-week Workshop on Training and Teaching Methodologies in Teacher Education opened under Education Department and UNDP auspices. (WPD 2/11)

Feb. 13: A 2-day Seminar on Sectorial Energy Demand Studies, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Energy, UNDP, and ESCAP was held at the Biological Library of the Medical Research Department, and was addressed by Deputy Minister for Energy U Tin Tun, UNDP Assistant Resident Representative Ms. Monina Magallanes, and ESCAP Consultant Dr. T. Levere. (WPD 2/14)

Foreign Donations

Including donations by Joint Ventures, etc.

Jan. 14: A water supply at Gyaing village, Kyaukpadaung Twp. [Mandalay] was inaugurated; the pipes bringing water from Mount Popa cost Yen 6.5 million, donated by Japanese war veterans who had served in Myanmar during World War II. (WPD 1/15)

Feb. 6: Donations for the National Sports Festival total K10.3 million. Recent donations included K295,000 from apparently foreign sources [specified]. (WPD 2/7)

Feb. 20: Sports Festival donations total K15 million. Recent donations included K190,000 and US\$1,500 from apparently foreign sources [specified]. (WPD 2/21)

Chinese Construction Agreement

Feb. 14: China and Myanmar signed an agreement and exchange notes under which "China will send two teams to study the Satellite Ground Station construction work and Steam-powered Power Generating Plant in Mawlamyine and to provide necessary spare parts there." Costs will be covered by an interest-free Yuan 50 million loan. (WPD 2/16)

FOREIGN VISITORS

Business Visitors

Feb. 19: A delegation from the Shandong Native Produce Import and Export Corporation (SNP) of China, led by Mme. Wang Ling, called on Minister for Agriculture & Forests Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. (WPD 2/20)

Feb. 25: Mr. Datuk Dr. Augustine S.H. Ong of the Malaysian Palm Oil Promotion Council called on Deputy Minister for Health Col. Than Zin. (WPD 2/26) // Feb. 26: He addressed a 2-day Seminar on the Use of Palm Oil at the Ministry of Health. (WPD 2/27)

Academic and Non-Profit Visitors

Feb. 18: Prof. A. Patel (France) will lecture Feb. 21 on "Composite Injury" at the Medical Association Auditorium. (WPD 2/19)

Feb. 21: Orthopaedic Specialist Prof. Alain Patel from Paris University, and Prof. Dr. Olivier Delalande from Medicine Du Monde, called on Deputy Minister for Health Col. Than Zin, who was accompanied by Surgeon (Neuro) Dr. Aung Kyaw and Orthopaedic Surgeon Prof. Dr. Myo Myint, to discuss joint activities in neuro and orthopaedic operations, kidney, and general diseases. (WPD 2/22)

International Agency Visitors

Feb. 21: Mr. Baudouin Duvicourt, UNESCO Task Master from UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, accompanied by Chief Technical Advisor Dr. Antoine Schwartz, called on Deputy Minister for Education Col. Kyi Maung. (WPD 2/22)

Feb. 25: Planning and Finance Director Mr. D. Sanvincenti of the WHO South-East Asia Regional Office, called on Minister for Health and for Education and Chief Commanding Officer of the Universities Training Corps Col. Pe Thein and Deputy Minister for Health Col. Than Zin. (WPD 2/26)

Singapore Parliamentarian

Jan. 14: Mr. Chen called on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel, and on Minister for Transport, for Social Welfare, and for Labour Lt-Gen. Tin Tun. (WPD 1/15)

Korean Buddhists

Feb. 10: A 12-member Korean Buddhist delegation led by Venerable Seo, Awang Ryong, arrived to study Myanmar Theravada Buddhism. The delegation includes 6 monks, 3 nuns, the Director of General Affairs and the Managing Editor of the Buddhist News. (WPD 2/10) // Feb. 11: The delegation called on Minister for Home & Religious Affairs and for Culture Lt-Gen. Phone Myint. (WPD 2/12)

Feb. 12: On Feb. 11 the delegation met with member Sayadaws of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee. In the afternoon it presented the Department for Promotion and Propagation of the Sasana with US\$30,000, a Xerox copier, and an electronic typewriter, and the State Pariyatti Sasana Tekkatho with a Xerox copier. On Feb. 12, it left by air for Upper Myanmar to visit Bagan, Nyaung-Oo, and Mandalay. (WPD 2/13)

Feb. 14: The delegation visited Bagan and Mandalay Feb. 12, returning to Yangon Feb. 13. On Feb. 14 it visited Yangon pagodas. (WPD 2/15) // Feb. 15: The delegation departed. (WPD 2/16)

Thai Deputy Prime Minister

Feb. 13: Thai Deputy Prime Minister Mr. Pow Sarasin made a one-day visit to Myanmar, and called on SLORC Vice-Chairman Gen. Than Shwe. (WPD 2/14)

Lao Prime Minister

Feb. 20: "At the invitation of the Chairman of the [SLORC] and Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar His Excellency Senior General Saw Maung, His Excellency Mr Khamtay Siphandone, Prime Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic will pay a friendly visit to the Union of Myanmar in the near future." (WPD 2/20)

Feb. 22: Photograph and biography of Prime Minister Khamtay Siphandone. (WPD 2/23)

Feb. 24: Lao Prime Minister General Khamtay Siphandone arrived and was welcomed at Yangon Airport by State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung and high officials.

The Prime Minister is accompanied by a nine-member delegation including Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Phoune Sipaseuth, Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Phao Bounnaphonh, Minister to the Prime Minister's Office Somsavath Lengsavath, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Soubanh Srithirath, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Siane Sanphangthong, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Chacky Boudtavong, and others.

At a banquet in the evening, host Senior General Saw Maung said [excerpts]:

"The Union of Myanmar is presently engaged in the process of establishing a system that would be in conformity with the wishes of the people, and requirement of the times. The schedule envisaged for the establishment of this system is the drafting and eventual adoption of a firm constitution, following a national convention where the wishes of the national races of our Union will be ascertained.

"Our perceptions and values for the future can be seen in the approaches we have taken toward the protection and preservation of our national environment; our efforts directed toward the eradication of the menace of narcotic drugs; and our conviction of the achievement of basic human rights as being foremost the provision of adequate food, clothing and shelter needs for the inhabitants of our country.

"It has been well-known that freedom of religion has been freely and widely exercised in the Union of Myanmar. Being deeply religious in words and deeds, we have endeavoured to give added impetus to the further propagation of Theravada Buddhism throughout the nation and beyond....

"We in Myanmar are happy to see the smooth progress...in the joint demarcation of our common border. There exists great promise of further increasing trade and relative activities along our border to our mutual benefit.... [We] have been actively cooperating with the United Nations...towards the eradication of the menace of narcotic drugs...."

In his response, Prime Minister Khamtay Siphandone said [excerpts]:

"Laos and Myanmar are neighbouring countries. The two Peoples...have... shared many similarities such as religion, customs, traditions and culture.... [We] have faced the same fate under the yoke of colonialism and have undergone a long and tortuous process of a heroic struggle for our national independence....

"The relations of friendship and cooperation...have splendidly and constantly prospered on the basis of ...respect of independence,...non-interference in each other's internal affairs, non-use of force or menace of force, solving all problems by peaceful means....

"The works of the Joint Boundery Commission which will be basically completed at the end of the year have recorded satisfactory achievements, paving the way for the signing of the historical Lao-Myanmar Boundary Treaty, so that to turn it into the boundary of peace, friendship and genuine cooperation. The mutual exchange of delegations of Lao and Myanmar Buddhist Sangha was a significant event bring the Buddhists as well as the Lao and Myanmar peoples closer....

"I...congratulate...the Myanmar Government under the leadership of His Excellency Senior General Saw Maung in the national development and the well-being of the Myanmar people, thus bringing about social stability in accordance with the reality of the country...."

During the day, Prime Minister Khamtay Siphandone and his party called on State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung, who was accompanied by SLORC Vice-Chairman Gen. Than Shwe, State LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt, State LORC Secretary (2) Maj-Gen. Tin Oo, and Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Forests Siane Sanphangthong, and Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Chacky Boudtavong, called on Minister for Agriculture & Forests Lt-Gen. Chit Swe.

Minister of Foreign Economic Affairs Phao Bounnaphonh called on Minister for Planning & Finance and for Trade Brig-Gen. Abel. (WPD 2/25)

Feb. 25: The Prime Minister visited Hlawga Park, and was given a dinner by SLORC Vice-Chairman Gen. Than Shwe. He held talks with Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw, and was called on by State

LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt. (WPD 2/26)

Feb. 26: The Lao Prime Minister visited Mandalay and Bagan-Nyaung-U. (WPD 2/27)

Feb. 27: After visiting Dagon Myothit, Pyidaungsu Ayeyeiknyein, People's Square, and People's Park, the Lao Prime Minister departed with full honours, seen off at the airport by State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung. (WPD 2/28)

Feb. 28: A Joint Communique dated Feb. 27 was issued describing the visit. In addition to reciting the activities of the Prime Minister and his entourage, and promising continued close cooperation and a return visit by Senior General Saw Maung, the Communique said notably that:

"9. The two sides expressed concerns on the fast and complex situation of the world which created numerous new contradictions. Imbalance in international relations generated more interferences in the internal affairs of countries, thus constituting a flagrant violation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, of the United Nations Charter and international law.

"10. The two sides were gratified to note the new positive development of the relations between countries in South East Asia, and expressed their willingness to contribute to the creation of a peaceful and prosperous South East Asia." (WPD 2/29)

MYANMAR DELEGATIONS

Delegations to Meetings & Events

Feb. 19: An 18-member national culture troupe and a 3-member delegation headed by Director U Nyunt Khin of the Fine Arts Department left for China for two weeks to participate in the 3rd Chinese Cultural Festival in Yunnan Province. (WPD 2/ 20)

Delegations Return

[Delegations which left in previous months.]

Feb. 5: The 10-member goodwill delegation to Yunnan, led by Managing Director U Winn Kyi of Myanma Export and Import Services, returned. (WPD 2/6)

Feb. 8: The Myanmar delegation led by Supreme Court Justice U Myo Tun Lin to the 31st Asian-African legal consultative committee in Islamabad, Jan. 25-Feb. 1, returned. Other delegation members were Deputy Minister for Education, Deputy Judge Advocate-General Col. Kyi Maung, Deputy Director Dr. Tun Shin of the Attorney-General's Office, and Director U Khin Maung Lay of the International Law and Treaties Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (WPD 2/ 9)

MYANMAR GAZETTE

Probationary Appointments

The SLORC made the following appointments, on probation:

Feb. 26: Col. Win Lwin (BC-9684), Commander, Tactical Operation Command, South-West Command, Ministry of Defence, to be Director-General, Department of Fire Services, Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement. (WPD 2/27)

Appointments Confirmed

The SLORC confirmed the following appointments, after one year's probation:

Feb. 26: U Myo Nyunt as Director-General of the Pyithu Hluttaw Office. (WPD 2/27)

GOVERNMENT

Congratulatory Messages

Jan. 14: Foreign Ministers: Brunei; Philippines. (WPD 1/16)

Union Day Objectives

1992 45th Anniversary of the Union Day National Objectives:

* For all the national races to put in the fore Our Three Main National Causes;

* For keeping alive and dynamic Union Spirit and nationalist fervour;

* For all the national races to join hands with the Tatmadaw for ensuring peace and tranquillity in the country through national solidarity; and

* For all the national races to render co-operation for bringing forth a firm Constitution.

(WPD 2/6, etc.)

New Naval & Air Commanders

Feb. 6: SLORC Notification No. 13/92 of Feb. 6, Appointment of heads of service organizations, makes the following probationary appointments:

Navy 3110 Rear-Admiral Than Nyunt, Chief of Staff (Navy), to be Commander-in-Chief (Navy), Ministry of Defence.

Air 1193 Maj-Gen. Thein Win, Chief of Staff (Air), to be Commander-in-Chief (Air), Ministry of Defence. (WPD 2/7)

Saw Maung Visits East

Feb. 9: State LORC Chairman Senior General and Madame Saw Maung and family toured the principal pagodas and religious sites in Kyaiktyo, Thaton, Mawlamyine, and Thanbyuzayat Townships [Mon]. [photos] (WPD 2/10-11)

Union Day Message & Activities

Feb. 12: Message from State LORC Chairman Senior General Saw Maung on the occasion of the 45th Anniversary Union Day [full text]:

Esteemed brothers and sisters of all the national races,

The 12th of February 1992 is the 45th Anniversary of the Union Day. On this auspicious occasion of Union Day which is full of 'Mingala', I send this Union Day message to all the brothers and sisters, the national races of this Union, with love and very best wishes for your happiness, peace of mind and well-being.

Our nation is the Union of Myanmar made up of 135 national races including Kachins, Kayahs, Kayins, Chins, Bamars, Mons, Rakhines, Shans. Therefore, it is the principal bounden duty of each and every national race to prevent disintegration of the Union and disintegration of national solidarity and to ensure perpetuity of national sovereignty at the risk of their lives.

All our national races who are blood brothers and sisters must, while absolutely shouting the slogan "whoever tries to disintegrate our Union is our enemy", and maintaining a high level of vigilance, crush the internal axe-handles, the neo-colonialists abroad and their lackeys and national traitors who are planning and trying to cause disintegration of the Union. We must also oppose and remove every instigative attempt to cause misunderstanding and discord between and among the national races.

Unity is strength just as disunity leads to disintegration and ruin. Although a stick can easily be broken, a bundle of sticks cannot be broken; in the same way we are certain to win victories over the enemies if we, by the strength of the compact unity of all the Union nationals, fight against any kind of hostile act or aggression by any kind of enemy.

It is the bounden duty of all of our national races to continue to preserve and uphold the fine traditions of our heroic grandfathers and great grandfathers who waged, at great sacrifices, in the fight for national independence, the anti-imperialist struggle and the anti-fascist resistance movement.

Governor-General Lord Amherst of India declared war on Myanmar Naing-Ngan in March 1824, and the First Anglo-Myanmar War broke out. It lasted two years. Just as the Kachin, Chin, Shan, Rakhine and Mon nationals fought valiantly alongside Bamar nationals in the Assam, Manipur and Chittagong battle fronts during that war, so also did Kayin and Mon nationals join hands with the Bamar nationals in

fighting against the aggressors in such battlefronts as Tanintharyi, Mottama, Bago, Yangon, the Ayeyarwady delta and Pyay. Of the anti-imperialist battles fought, the the battle that took place at Wethikan, 16 miles East of Pyay was a fierce one in which many British imperialist troops including officers were killed and wounded. Historical records show that Shan nationals fought valiantly and many sacrificed their lives in the battles against the British aggressors. It is also recorded that three Shan heroines fought in the vanguard. This clearly shows that the people of all the national races of Myanmar, irrespective of sex and religion, have a bounden duty to defend and protect the nation in time of need.

As the British imperialists again committed aggression against Myanmar Naing-Ngan in April 1852, the Second Anglo-Myanmar War broke out and it lasted eight months. Kayin nationals and Mon nationals, hand in hand with Bamar nationals, fought with the Union Spirit against the British aggressors in Mottama, Bago, Yangon, Pyay and the Ayeyarwady delta areas during the war.

Again, as the British imperialists committed aggression on Myanmar Naing-Ngan in 1885, the Third Anglo-Myanmar War broke out and the war lasted only one month. Then, tens of thousands of patriotic heroes from among the various national races in the whole of the country valiantly waged anti-imperialist and national liberation struggles both on the plains as well as in the hill regions with whatever weapons they could lay their hands on in order to regain the lost independence.

The people of all the national races also suffered greatly from the oppression, brutality and cruelty of Fascism, which is the most reactionary stage of capitalism-imperialism, during the Second World War. When the resistance movement to drive out the fascists was launched, the people from the respective national races valiantly took part in it hand in hand with the Tatmadaw.

Myanmar Naing-Ngan regained its independence on 4 January 1948 after the successful completion of the struggle against imperialism and fascism but the people of the national races, hand in hand with the Tatmadaw, have been fighting to crush the terrorist insurgency the flames of which had been kindled by the imperialists.

Thus, the national races of the Union have been living together in weal and woe, sharing joys and sorrows firmly adhering to the Union Spirit throughout the history of Myanmar Naing-Ngan.

The regions of the various national races who suffered a great deal under the oppression of the feudalists in the past and then under the divide-and-rule policy and exploitation of the British imperialists as well as the terrorist insurgency have been left far behind in development. Although the Government in former days constructed roads, bridges, hospitals and schools in the country as far as possible, these roads, bridges and buildings were destroyed by the terrorists by various means such as planting mines and setting fire to them. It was as if the tiger was eating up the young deer as they were born.

Everybody knows that the State Law and Order Restoration Council, during the period of its shouldering the duties and responsibilities of State, has been carrying out, with might and main, economic and social development activities in the respective States and Divisions where our blood brothers and sisters live, with priority given to the development of border areas. Therefore, it is necessary for all the national races to take an active part in carrying out border areas development work as well as in combatting narcotic drugs and in getting rid of opium which constitute a menace to the entire nation and the people.

Now is also a time which calls for the emergence of a firm constitution which is to be drawn up and promulgated by all the citizens including the respective national races after thoroughly discussing how the future State is to be constituted and what basic principles are to be adopted for the genuine democracy to flourish.

Moreover, it is necessary for all the citizens of the Union to carry out, seriously and with unswerving devotion, the three main

duties

- non-disintegration of the Union;
- non-disintegration of national solidarity and
- perpetuity of national sovereignty

the duties to be handed down from generation to generation to enable the motherland we love to stand tall with its own dignity and prestige in the family of nations.

The four noble and correct national objectives for the successful implementation of which all the citizens of the Union, irrespective of race, religion and age, are to make up their minds on this auspicious occasion are:

- for all the national races to put in the fore Our Three Main National Causes;

- for keeping alive and dynamic the Union Spirit and nationalist fervour;

- for all the national races to join hands with the Tatmadaw for ensuring peace and tranquillity in the country through national solidarity and

- for all the national races to render co-operation for bringing forth a firm Constitution.

Therefore, I emphatically urge our brothers and sisters from all the national races of the Union to implement, unitedly and with might and main, the four National Objectives for the 45th anniversary of the Union Day 1992, in accordance with the motto "No matter who tries to divide us, we will always remain united" while continuing to safeguard and uphold the fine traditions of our history.

(WPD 2/12)

Feb. 12: The annual Union Day ceremonies were held at Yangon City Hall, and the flag conveyed to People's Square by relays and planted in the traditional Silver bowl [Note: before ca. 1985, the flag was carried by relay teams around the country and through all 14 States and Divisions-HCMacD.]. In the evening State LORC Chairman Senior General and Madame Saw Maung hosted the annual Union Day reception and dinner. All these events were attended by government and military officials, delegates and cultural troupes from the "various States and Tanintharyi Division," writers, artistes, and journalists [Note: apparently no foreigners were invited-- HCMacD.].

(WPD 2/13)

137 Laws Repealed

Feb. 19: SLORC Law No. 1/92 of Feb. 19, the Law for the Repeal of Laws, repeals 137 obsolete laws (listed by title only: Nos. 1-86 in English and Nos. 87-137 in Burmese).

The Preamble states: "Whereas it is expedient to provide for the repeal of certain laws from among existing laws, which on scrutiny have been found to be no longer in conformity with the changing circumstances, laws which have not been in use for a very long time and laws for which there are no reasons for use in future, the State Law and Order Restoration Council hereby enacts this Law."

(WPD 2/20)

Welfare Ministry Reorganized

Feb. 19: SLORC Notification No. 14/92 of Feb. 19, Reorganization of Ministry, reorganizes the Ministry of Social Welfare as the "Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement."

(WPD 2/20)

Welfare Minister Named

Feb. 19: SLORC Declaration No. 2/ 92 of Feb. 19, Appointment of Minister, names Brig-Gen. Thaung Myint as Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement. (WPD 2/29)

Supreme Court Justices Named

Feb. 19: SLORC Order No. 6/92 of Feb. 19 appoints the following as Supreme Court Justices, effective Feb. 19:

U Aung Myin;

U Than Pe.
(WPD 2/20)

MILITARY

Tatmadaw Military Actions

Jan. 14: Tatmadaw troops between Dec. 19-Jan. 8 attacked "KNU terrorists of the No 2 brigade HQ camp and groups under and the ABSDF terrorist groups" in the Busagyi and Pyaungmatho areas of Thandaung region [Kayin]. On Dec. 29 they seized the Palawmude camp, capturing 39 huts, etc. There was one battle and nine skirmishes. Three terrorists were killed and one captured, and four weapons seized. One Tatmadawman was killed and four wounded. [map] (WPD 1/15)

Feb. 5: Troops in South East Command attacked KNU (No. 6 Brig.), ABSDF (Nos. 204, 205 and 206 Batt.) and Muslim terrorists in the Kayikdon Azin area in Kya-in-Seikkyi Twp. [Kayin], between Dec. 22-Feb. 5. The terrorist camps were captured after 3 assaults, 3 battles, and 20 skirmishes. 36 terrorists were killed and 2 captured. Seized were 16 weapons, 1,500 round of ammunition, the No. 6 Brigade HQ building, a 2-storey office, 350 houses, a 20-bed hospital, a saw-mill, cars, 50 ABSDF terrorist buildings, etc. [details]. Tatmadaw losses were 25 killed and 92 wounded, plus 5 killed and 42 wounded among "persons who gave assistance to the Tatmadaw." The Tatmadaw lost five weapons. [map] (WPD 2/6)

Feb. 6: The Tatmadaw 44th Forward L.I.D. on Feb. 4 captured the Yekyaw camp on the bank of the Thaungyin River in Myawady Twp. [Kayin] held by 250 KNU (No. 101 Batt.) and ABSDF terrorists [details]. The Tatmadaw killed 28 and captured 34 weapons, of 16,000 rounds of ammunition, 52 huts and 125 bunkers [details]. Tatmadaw losses were 1 officer and one man killed, and 2 officers and 14 men wounded. [map] (WPD 2/7)

Feb. 19: South-East Command troops attacked and captured the Ywahaylu camp of KNU terrorist No. 12 batallion under the No. 4 Brigade, the ABSDF terrorist group, and Muslim terrorists, located 30 miles from Bokpyin [Tanintharyi]. "The terrorists had been robbing, extorting money, kidnapping innocent local people and fishing boat workers and destroying property and smuggling teak and forest products and committing various atrocious and destructive acts along the coastal area."

The Tatmadaw also captured the Soe-moe-gon, Sakhan-gon (Muslim/ABSDF), and Let-hnet-kyi-gon camps on Feb. 18. There were five assaults, 10 major battles, and 20 skirmishes. 21 terrorists were killed, and 7 weapons, 130 mines, 5 mortars, 2 tractors, a truck and a car, 5 houses, 10 huts, 53 bunkers, 2 go-downs, and a dispensary, plus much other equipment [all listed] were captured. Tatmadaw losses were 7 killed and 22 wounded. [map] (WPD 2/20)

Feb. 28: The Tatmadaw on Feb. 17 captured the Ywahaylu camp of the KNU, ABSDF and Muslim terrorists, 30 miles from Bokpyin [Tanintharyi], and captured 67 weapons, 2 trucks, a bulldozer, 3,000 logs, and living quarters, etc. [details]. 21 terrorists were killed, and 4 more hidden bodies found. [map] (WPD 2/29)

Insurgent Attacks

Jan. 17: KNU terrorists on Jan. 16 fired 13 60-mm mortar shells into Bilin [Mon], injuring two men, a woman, and two children. (WPD 1/18)

Feb. 7: KNPP (Kayinni) terrorists on Feb. 3 entered Htisanga village, Loikaw Twp. [Kayah] and opened fire on a pagoda festival, killing two and wounding nine civilians, including two children. (WPD 2/8)

Feb. 18: 20 KNU terrorists entered Hpa-an [Kayin] on Feb. 17, set fire to the Ward No. 6 market and fired on the public, killing one and wounding three civilians. (WPD 2/19)

Feb. 27: KNPP terrorists on Feb. 23 fired on a pickup truck near Mese [Kayah], killing seven and wounding five civilian passengers. (WPD 2/28)

Insurgents Surrender

Feb. 3: Five KIA terrorists "returned to the legal fold" at Bhamo Military Camp, with their weapons, on Jan. 27 [names and details]. (WPD 2/4)

Feb. 28: 74 men and 6 women of the Kayan National Guard, led by U Kay Bebyan, have "returned to the legal fold" and were given cash (K500,000), clothes, and household goods. Eastern Commander Maj-Gen. Maung Aye, welcoming them, said that the total number of terrorists in Kayah State, with a population of about 190,000, was around 100. (WPD 2/29)

ECONOMIC

Economic Articles

Feb. 1,4,7-8,11,13-15,19: The Regions of our Brethren: Where the State Law and Order Restoration Council's Goodwill Blossoms Forth, by Ngwe Kalaung. [Cont. Development in Wa and Kokang regions.]

Feb. 3(4p),: The Records of the Construction of Roads and Bridges during the time of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, by Mya Kalaung. [Cont. Record of recent projects.]

Construction & Other Projects

Feb. 3: 400 new telephones were commissioned into service Jan. 29 on Monywa. (WPD 2/4)

Feb. 4: The 15-mile Padaleik-Rathedaung motor road [Rakhine] was inaugurated Feb. 1. It will soon be tarred. (WPD 2/5)

Feb. 7: The new Myitkyina Railway Station was inaugurated Feb. 4 by Northern Commander Maj-Gen. Kyaw Ba. It cost K28 million, is 210' long x 44' wide x 35' high, and is the "second biggest station built since World War II." [photo]. \ \ The 2,600 foot long, 10-inch pipeline carrying water from Yangon to Dalla across the Yangon River, was completed Feb. 7. (WPD 2/8)

Feb. 13: The old Tharketa Bridge across the Pazundaung Creek, linking Mingala Taungnyunt and Tharketa [Yangon], has been repaired and was re-opened "for pedestrians and slow vehicles." \ \ A cornerstone was laid for the Gem Museum and Emporium Hall at Kaba Aye Road in Mayangon Twp. [Yangon]; present were Deputy Ministers for Mines U Hlaing Win and U Myint Thein. (WPD 2/14)

Feb. 14: The Manmyo Central Passenger Station and Chanayethazan Hotel was inaugurated Feb. 12, as the terminal for all long-distance buses. Begun Sept. 1990, it cost K35 million and is a 7-storey building; the main building is 3-storey. 25 long-distance bus lines are stationed at the ground floor, and there are seven "special rooms with television sets." Plans have been made for erecting a K6 million lift. (WPD 2/ 15)

Feb. 15: A new clock tower was inaugurated in Myitkyina on Feb. 12. Northern Commander Maj-Gen Kyaw Ba "said...that the new clock tower was constructed in place of the old one which was broken by mine-blast of the KIA terrorists and that all have to safeguard the new clock tower to stand there long." (WPD 2/16)

Feb. 16: The Pankhakhu dam in Mayan village, Mogaung Twp. [Kachin] was inaugurated Feb. 12. It cost K410,000. (WPD 2/17)

Feb. 17: A new station hospital costing K1.1 million was opened Feb. 5 at Ma-U-akseik village, Yesagyo Twp. [Magway]. (WPD 2/18)

Feb. 18: The Par-kyet-haw Hydel Power Station at Chin Shwe Haw, on the Chinese border in Kunlong Twp. [Shan], was inaugurated on Feb. 13. (WPD 2/19)

Feb. 20: A Mon Pitikat Taik Dhammayon and Buddhist Sasana Library were inaugurated Feb. 19 at the west entrance of the Shwemawdaw Pagoda in Bago. (WPD 2/21)

Feb. 23: The new VIP Lounge at Yangon International Airport was inaugurated. \ \ The 300-foot Monkeyet Bailey bridge across the Namsin creek on the Monghpyak-Monghsat [Shan] road was inaugurated Feb. 12. It cost K1.93 million. \ \ The new 13-mile rail track between Myohta in Ngazun Twp. [Sagaing] and Wetlu in Natogyi Twp. [Mandalay]

(replacing rail removed by the Japanese during World War II) was inaugurated Feb. 21. It will be extended to Natogyi and Myingyan by December. (WPD 2/24)

Basic Commodities

Jan. 17: Speaking at a meeting on rice supplies, State LORC Secretary (2) Maj-Gen. Tin Oo said that "the farmers who have sold the stipulated quantity of paddy which they pledged of their own volition, to the organizations concerned, will be allowed to mill the rest. He also said that permission will also be given for milling the subsistence paddy of farmers. He then stated that continued measures would be taken to transport rice for ensuring constant and regular supply of rice in the up-country." (WPD 1/18)

Business Registrations

Jan. 31: During January 1992, the Ministry of Trade registered 48 exporters, 74 importers, and 23 business representatives under the Registration of Importers and Exporters Order (1954) and the Registration of Business Representatives Order No. 2/89. Since the registrations of 336 exporters, 84 importers, and 62 representatives have been cancelled, there are now a total of 2,078 exporters, 1,414 importers, and 709 business representatives. (WPD 2/1)

Imports and Exports

Feb. 1: The MV Mandalay arrived in Yangon Jan. 31 with a cargo condensed milk, newsprint, flour, medicine, chemicals, machines and general goods, for a total of 9,219 tons. (WPD 2/2)

Feb. 6: The MV Sittway arrived with 40 new passenger buses from Daewoo Corp. of Korea (out of 200 ordered by the Road Transport of the Ministry of Rail Transportation). (WPD 2/7)

Feb. 13: The MV Myeik arrived Feb. 6 with 4,260 tons of edible oil from Malaysia, as well as 2,467 tons of tar, 100 tons of oil drilling equipment, 228 tons of general cargo, and 11 20-foot containers from Singapore, for a total of 7,412 tons. (WPD 2/14)

Feb. 21: MV Sittway is being loaded with 9,500 tons of rice (out of 30,000 tons) for export to Indonesia, as well as 10,000 of maize for Malaysia. MV Mandalay is being loaded with 4,300 tons of refined copper for export to Japan by No. 1 Mining Enterprise, and 1,600 tons of timber for Myanma Timber Enterprise and private entrepreneurs. Deputy Minister for Transport U San Wai inspected the loading. (WPD 2/22)

Export Prices

Feb. 6: "Higher transacted prices of commodities sold by registered exporters in Jan 1992" [US\$, FOB per metric ton]:

Commodities which fetched higher prices:

1. Betel nuts \$1,000
2. Dry ginger bleached 1,000
3. Dried white herring 900
4. Trochus shell 6,350
5. Sea dried shrimp
(12,500-12,500 Pcs/Kg) 3,806
6. Sea water live crab 1,900
7. Dried sea eel 1,090

New export commodities:

1. Ziziphy semen 900
2. Amomi semen 4,000
3. Dried stingray skin 3,000
4. Dried silver jew/croaker 1,150
5. Dried blotched tiger tooth 1,550
6. Dried Indian salmon 2,150
7. Dried 4-finger thread fin 2,150
8. Dried yellow queen 2,150
9. Rattan platter (Red) 12" x
12" (Per No.)

(WPD 2/6)

Postal Service

Feb. 11: Visiting the Satellite Ground Station at Toegyauhgale, Minister for Communications, Posts and Telegraphs U Soe Tha said "attention should be paid to ensuring letters in Yangon to be delivered within 24 hours and those in the country to be delivered in three days." (WPD 2/12)

29th Gems Emporium

Feb. 11: Minister for Mines Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, Patron of the Myanma Gems Emporium Central Committee, inspected the preview of the 29th Gems, Jade and Pearls Emporium at the Inya Lake Hotel. He said that invitations had been sent to 665 gem merchants from 26 countries, and that the quality of goods this year was better than ever, thanks in part to joint-ventures and private individuals participating in the Emporium. (WPD 2/12)

Feb. 18: State LORC Chairman Senior General and Madame Saw Maung toured the Gems Emporium [photos]. So did Deputy Minister for Information U Soe Nyunt and local and foreign journalists. (WPD 2/19)

Feb. 20: Sales began at the Gems Emporium [details]. (WPD 2/21) [Daily records of sales published]

Feb. 26: 29th Myanma Gems Emporium: A bigger show, by Maung Maung Aye. [On display are 859 lots of gems (reserve price of US\$10.6 million), 507 lots of jade (US\$5.6 million), 385 lots of pearls (US\$2.6 million), 5,463 jewelery pieces (fixed price of US\$3.2 million), and 14,409 jade carvings (US\$302,664). 480 guests from 279 companies in 17 countries are expected.]

Feb. 28: So far K46,322,456 (US\$ 7,679,325) has been realized from sales of jade, gems, jewellery and jade figurines. Pearl sales begin Feb. 29. So far a 579 gem merchants have arrived. (WPD 2/29)

Cinemas

Feb. 16: Deputy Minister for Information U Soe Nyunt inspected the Nawadei, Thamada, and Shesaung Cinema Halls of the Motion Picture Enterprise. "He met with the staff... and urged them to strive to realize earnings as targeted. He stressed the important role of management in ensuring peace of mind to the movie-goers by keeping the cinema halls always clean. He said that there should be competition among 162 cinema halls in boosting incomes and that staff of cinema halls which earned more would be duly rewarded. He then called for greater attention to be paid to the security of the cinema halls." (WPD 2/17)

Rural Integrated Development

Feb. 21: Minister for Agriculture & Forests Lt-Gen. Chit Swe visited Yintaik Kwin Village, Taikkyi Twp. [Yangon] to discuss its participation in the Pilot Integrated Rural Development Programme. The other two villages selected for the program in 1991-92 are Khingyi Village, Kyauktaga Twp. [Bago] and Tawma Village, Sinkaing Twp. [Mandalay]. He spoke of integrated agriculture and livestock breeding activities, the reclaiming of fallow and virgin land, the importance of growing raw materials such as cotton, sugarcane and jute, and the mobilization of cottage industries depending on farm produce, which "would help to solve the unemployment problem." He said the State is prepared to provide technical assistance for the large-scale cultivation of fruits and vegetables for export, through the Central Committee for Management of Culturable Land, Fallow Land and Waste Land. "The three villages which have now been placed under the Integrated Rural Development Programme are to be taken as example for the whole country." (WPD 2/22)

Rainfall in Yangon

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

	YA	KA	CY
1987	97.01	100.98	95.43

1988	99.17	100.00	107.76
1989	96.22	100.59	102.76
1990	118.35	109.92	122.84
1991	91.81	83.78	96.65
1992, as of:			
February 29	00.00	00.00	00.00

HEALTH

Pharmacy Institute

Feb. 20: The new Institute of Pharmacy has conferred diplomas on 146 trainees, of whom 103 "are now serving the interests of the nation." Qualifications bestowed have been upgraded from simple diplomas to Bachelorship in Pharmacy. When the regular four-year course begins, trainees will be selected from highschool graduates; after getting the degree, trainees must undergo a one-year apprenticeship. Degrees of M.Pharm., M.Sc. (Pharmaceutical Chemistry), and M.Sc. (Pharmacognosy) will also be conferred in the future. (WPD 2/21)

SPORTS

Myanmar Teams & Delegations

Feb. 1: The Myanmar Chess Team, participating in the Asian Cities team Chess Championship for Dubai Cup and the Asian Cities Rapid Chess Team Championship in Dubai, U.A.E., defeated Yemen, Qatar, and Lebanon and has gained 10 marks. 37 teams are participating. (WPD 2/2) // Feb. 5: The Myanmar team has obtained 21 points; Indonesia leads with 22 1/2 points. (WPD 2/6)

Feb. 17: A Myanmar select team on Feb. 16 beat Indonesia 3-0 in the Group B match at the 4th Asian Coke Soccer Tournament in Bangkok. (WPD 2/18) // Feb. 21: It beat Hong Kong 4-1 and advanced to the semi-finals. (WPD 2/22) // Feb.25: Myanmar defeated Thailand 3-1, and ended up in third place. Korea had beaten Myanmar 2-1 and advanced to the finals. (WPD 2/26)

Feb. 17: A goodwill badminton team led by Badminton Federation President U Kyi Nyunt left for Yunnan to study sports activities and play friendly matches. They will travel via Lashio to the the frontier at Muse-Shweli. (WPD 2/18)

Foreign Teams and Delegations

Feb. 21: The Yunnan Province (China) gymnastics and Wushu team gave a demonstration at the National Stadium-1 in Thuwunna. (WPD 2/22) // Feb. 22: The second demonstration was attended by Deputy Minister for Health Col. Than Zin. (WPD 2/23)

Traditional Sports

Through the month, there were many articles on local Cattle Shows with traditional bullock-Cart racing.

Octogenarian Cyclist

Jan. 31. U Saw Lin, aged 80, who left Yangon Jan. 1 on a 1,400 mile bicycle trip across Yangon, Bago, Mandalay, and Sagaing Divisions, returned home. (WPD 2/1)

Sports Articles

Feb. 25: Honest appraisal of sports performances, by N Tin Maung. [Don't be complacent. "Get youths and students to become more interested in sports."]

Feb. 27: From Siesta to Fiesta, by Ivan King. [In sports, "a temporary halt towards our progress due to unforeseen circumstances, was nothing more than a siesta which soon give us a needed rest long over-due." The coming Sports Festival in May is welcome.]

CULTURAL

Literary and Cultural Articles

Feb. 2,9,16,23: Foundations of Myanmar Culture: Myanmar literature and the ten major jatakas, by Hnaphet Hla. [Cont. (80-83)]

Feb. 2,9,16,23: Poems (in English and Burmese). [(1-2) Cont. "Artistic beauty of mist-covered jade Dragon Mountain and the Pine Forest of Li-chiang" by Htila Sitthu. (3) "Lake Iha's beauty at Tali" by Htila Sitthu. (4) "Paddy cart bells" by Nu Yin. (4) "Li-chiang" by Naung.]

Feb. 2,9,16,23: Myanma classical poetry, by Htila Sitthu. [(9-12) Historical survey, with samples in Burmese.]

Feb. 2,9,16: Poems on Ancient Bagan, by Zawgyi (in English and Burmese). [(1) Cont. (30) "A father and daughter of the Bagan period." (2-3) (31) "Shin Ditharparmaukha and Kublai Khan."]

Feb. 2,9,16,23: Short Stories. [(1) Cont. (19) "General Maha Bandula" by U Thein Maung. (1) Cont. "Based at Twantay" by Pe Than. (1-4) (1-4) "Our Mother" by Maha Shwe. (2-3) "Clever and skilful but..." by Pe Than. (2-4) (1-3) "Dar" by Min Swe. (4) "Girls will be girls" by Pe Than.]

Feb. 9,16: Ancient Myanmar Military Terms, by U Thein Than Tun. [(1-2) Terms from old inscriptions discussed.]

Video Scrutiny

Feb. 1: "The Secretary of the Yangon Division Video Services Scrutiny and Supervision Committee began on 27-1-92 scrutinizing, township by township, those who are engaged in video-show and video-tape rental services whether their services are in accordance with law.... Legal action is to be taken against those who have breached the 1985 Television and Video Law and rules...." (WPD 2/1)

University Convocations

Feb. 1: The Institute of Economics held its 24th Convocation, and Rector Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt presented degree certificates. (WPD 2/2)

Feb. 22: The Yangon Institute of Technology held its 23rd Convocation, and Rector U Aung Than presented degree certificates to 405 graduates. (WPD 2/23)

Feb. 28: Yangon University held its 56th Convocation, and Pro-Rector Dr. Hla Pe presented degrees to 1,503 graduates with B.A. (LLB) and BSc. degrees. It will continue Feb. 29, and a total of 1,532 graduates will receive degree certificates. (WPD 2/29)

Higher Education

Feb. 1: Minister for Health and for Education and Chief Commanding Officer of the Universities Training Corps Col. Pe Thein discussed the upgrading of the Correspondence Course Department to University Status, saying that "arrangements must be made so that the students will be able to study conveniently in their regions without having to go to towns and cities." (WPD 2/1)

Feb. 7: Trainees attending the four-week No. 1 Special Refresher Course for university and college faculty [see last month] "returned home on week-end outpass." (WPD 2/8)

Feb. 17: Speaking at Patheingyi Degree College, State LORC Secretary (2) Maj-Gen. Tin Oo "said that necessary measures such as teaching, administration and security have to be carried out to be ready for the reopening of the institutions of higher learning. He said that special refresher courses are being held for the university teachers. Teachers of basic education schools will also have to attend special refresher courses during the summer vacation, he remarked. He said that projects on upgrading colleges to degree colleges and degree colleges to universities are under way and that arrangements have been made to open an Institute of Technology and an Institute of Education in Mandalay...." (WPD 2/18)

Feb. 22: Addressing the closing session of the Special No. 1 Refresher Course for faculty members, State LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt said the trainees would now be acquainted with the "economic policies relevant to the market-oriented economic system

adopted by the [SLORC]" and "now be fully conscious of the duty of every citizen as regards the perpetuation and protection of the sovereignty of the State and independence." He also said they "would be able to deftly tackle problems which might grow out of social relations" and had more knowledge in "admonition to be given to students and rectifications of wrong behaviours of youths, relations between students and teachers, teachings of the Lord Buddha and Myanma cultural norms." He hoped the trainees would realize "the importance of obeying orders, as they have undergone military parade and studied the topics in security and defence of the nation and military science." Prizes and completion certificates were then handed out. (WPD 2/23)

Feb. 25: Editorial: Teachers taught. ["The teaching staff of the various faculties of higher education returned from their four-week sojourn at the Central Institute for Public Services greatly refreshed in both mind and body.... Did the university teachers like being taught? They most certainly did. Indeed, they enjoyed it thoroughly. The applause after applause through the smiling ranks of university teachers in uniform as they listened to the address by [SLORC] Secretary-1 Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt on the final day at CIPS is more than indicative that the teachers have indeed learnt and enjoyed every minute of it."]

New Dictionary

Feb. 18: "The concise Myanmar dictionary compiled by the Myanmar Language Commission was previously published in five volumes. Arrangements are being made for the sale of the book containing alphabet `ka' to `ah'. It contains 18000 entries and the price is fixed at K 75 per volume. The dictionary will be available beginning 25 February...at Myanmar Language Commission, News and Periodicals Enterprise bookshop, Myawady bookshop, Sarpay bookshop" (WPD 2/19)

Teaching Myanmar Language Abroad

Feb. 22: Editorial: Teaching of Myanmar as a foreign language. [Full Text]:

We are so used to our own language that most of us are likely to find strange the notion that it could be taught as a foreign language.

But it is indeed being studied as a foreign language in not a few universities throughout the world. Albeit the number of those of other lands who have an interest in studying our language as a foreign language may be relatively few in number. But they nevertheless remain to be an avid and enthusiastic elite whose interest lies not only in the reading and writing of Myanmar but in the entire social studies, historical background and the numerous aspects of everything Myanmar.

The increasing number of foreigners possessing a running and not unpresentable knowledge of the Myanmar language is proving to be quite astonishing. Just as there are those who are anxious to show off their knowledge, there may also be others more inclined to be reticent in revealing that they could understand and read Myanmar.

Be as it may, the fact remains that there exists out there, in other parts of the world, places where the Myanmar language is being studied most most seriously as a foreign language. Some foreign universities in fact are known to have Chairs for the Myanmar language, more often than not occupied by their own nationals whose claim to a knowledge of Myanmar is at best marginal and considerably more restricted than a native-born speaker.

Not a few of our own Myanmar foreign and literature scholars have in fact been sent to augment the staff and work under foreign heads of department whose actual academic qualifications regarding language, literature and other matters concerning Myanmar are far below par.

To be honest, foreign students who come to our country to imbibe our language, literature and culture are known to experience a

somewhat less demanding requirement than native speakers. To put it simply, a BA or an MA in the Myanmar language is more accessible to a foreigner than to a Myanmar student. This should not be the case.

And what about the award of PhD in Myanmar language and literature? There has been much talk, it is true. But nothing has as yet materialized.

It is a sad state of affairs indeed when students wishing to get a PhD in Myanmar language and literature must go to a foreign university to get it.

Surely, it is time to change things. And quickly! (WPD 2/22)

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime News

Names and addresses of culprits generally included. Crime, date, and locality are included in our summaries, but not individual names unless for special reason.

Feb. 3: Police in North Okkalapa [Yangon] on Jan. 27 seized 324 gallons of illicit liquor worth K38,880 from a car. (WPD 2/4)

Feb. 4: Three robbers who stole K70,000 from the Central Stores Godown of the Restaurant and Beverage Enterprise on Merchant Street, Yangon, and two receivers were caught Dec. 4. Goods including 4 cassette recorders, 18 clocks, 500 cakes of soap, and 62 steel cups were recovered. (WPD 2/6)

Feb. 20: Yangon police on Feb. 14 seized 180 gallons of illicit liquor from a pick-up truck in Insein Twp. (WPD 2/21)

Feb. 28: The Defense Services Intelligence on Jan. 11 uncovered seized equipment used for counterfeiting 90 kyat notes; it was planned to bring into Myanmar K2 million worth of notes "made in the other country" to destabilize consumer prices. The group, from information received at Maungdaw, Rakhine State, was also printing counterfeit US dollars. [photo of equipment] (WPD 2/29)

Narcotics Crimes & Statistics

Feb. 1: The Katha anti-drug squad on Jan. 18 seized 0.1 kilos of heroin at the bus terminal. (WPD 2/2)

Feb. 2: During the Year 1991 Tatmadaw action was taken against narcotics in Operations `Nay Min', `Tagun Phase-I', and `Tagun Phase-II.'" The Tatmadaw seized 640.4 kilos of opium, 21.8 kilos of heroin, 7 kilos of morphine base, 88.2 kilos of marijuana, 244 gallons of acetic anhydride and 6.3 litres of phensedyl.

The Customs in 1991 handled drug cases as follows:

Cases	Narcotics
1	1.1 kilos opium
2	2.8 k. heroin
3	88.3 litres phensedyl

The People's Police in 1991 handled drug cases as follows:

724	758.5 k. opium
48	12.9 k. opium oil
4	.02 k. opium solut.
1793	158.5 k. heroin
12	25.9 k. opium powder
703	635.7 k. marijuana
194	2441.0 litres phensedyl
1	55 methaqualone tablets
6	6662 Chinese coughdrops
1	18 gal. acetic-anhydride
1	114 vials pathedine inj.
14	152 bot. comethazine
3	684 TWC tablets
2369	failure to register as addict
121	other cases

Police took action against 7722 people in 5994 cases.

Other organizations handled:

8	2.8 k. opium
9	.3 k. heroin

11 failure to register as addict. (WPD 2/3)

Feb. 2: During December 1991 anti-narcotics statistics included 779 actions against 573 people, in which 345 kilos of opium, 36 kilos of heroin, and other drugs were seized [full details given]. (WPD 2/3)

Feb. 3: The Kale anti-drug squad seized 74 bottles (9.24 litres) of phensedyl. (WPD 2/4)

Feb. 5: Tatmadaw columns in North East Command destroyed 380.1 acres of poppy plantations in Loiaw and Patan areas in Mongyai and Tangyan Regions from November 1991 through January 1992. (WPD 2/6)

Feb. 7: The Homalin [Sagaing] anti-drug squad on Jan. 6 seized 1.5 kilos of raw opium in Nawngkhio village. (WPD 2/8)

Feb. 8: The Myitkyina anti-drug squad on Jan. 28 seized 32.7 kilos of opium in Mogaung. (WPD 2/9)

Feb. 17: The Monywa Twp. anti-drug squad seized 16.5 kilos of opium in Payitkon village. \\ The Yangon Division anti-drug squad on Feb. 16 seized 3.8 kilos of marijuana in Dagon Myothit Twp. (South) (WPD 2/ 18)

Feb. 18: The Myitkyina anti-drug squad seized 1.9 kilos of heroin in Bhamo. (WPD 2/19)

Feb. 22: The Kale Twp. [Sagaing] anti-drug squad on Feb. 8 seized 102 bottles of phensedyl in Layeisu Village. (WPD 2/23)

Feb. 22: The Tatmadaw destroyed 60 acres of opium poppy plantation in Pinlaung Twp. [Shan] between Dec. 1, 1991 and Feb. 16, 1992. (WPD 2/23)

Feb. 23: The Katha [Sagaing] anti-drug squad on Feb. 9 seized 2.7 kilos of heroin near Naba village. (WPD 2/24)

Feb. 25: Dr. Min Thein Kyaw in Alon Twp. [Yangon] is being prosecuted after police on Jan. 14 seized 5.5 litres of "liquid assumed to contain traces of narcotics," 433 bottles of "local and foreign made drugs" and K402,320 received for the sale of narcotics. His clinic "distributed narcotic drugs to the youths" and he also "concocted narcotic drugs by making use of cough mixture as well as Burmiton, Diacephen and Comethazine tablets." At his house was seized 84 packets each containing 1,000 Diacephen tablets, 17 100mm bottles of Promethazine Elixir, and a plastic container with drug traces. (WPD 2/26)

Feb. 25: During January 1992, the Tatmadaw seized 23.3 kilos of opium and 3.2 kilos of heroin. The Police seized 18.2 kilos of opium (50 cases), 2.9 kilos of heroin (176 cases), 0.03 kilos of opium oil (1 case), 42.3 kilos of marijuana (39 cases), 98.5 litres of phensedyl (20 cases), and 10 TWC tablets (1 case). Police also took action in 2 cases of eating 0.17 kilos of opium and 154 cases of failure to register for treatment, etc. All told, police took action against 577 persons in 452 drug-related cases. (WPD 2/26)

Feb. 26: The Monywa [Sagaing] anti-drug squad on Feb. 4 seized 16 viss of opium in Puyitgon North village. (WPD 2/27)

Anti-Narcotics Activities

Feb. 1: Poppy plantation destruction in the Kokang region was observed by Minister for Mines Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, Minister for Home & Religious Affairs and for Culture Lt-Gen. Phone Myint, State LORC Secretary (1) Maj-Gen. Khin Nyunt, Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw, Minister for Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant, Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein, Minister for Construction U Khin Maung Yin, and Deputy Minister for Information U Soe Nyunt.

Also present were Chinese Ambassador Liang Feng, Thai Ambassador Virasakdi Futrakul, Laos Ambassador Kydeng Thammavong, Australian Ambassador Geoffrey Charles Allen, Japanese Ambassador Tomoya Kawamura, and U.S. Charge d'Affaires Franklin P. Huddle, Jr., Military Attaches from Russia, Japan, Thailand, Britain, China, Bangladesh, United States, India, Indonesia, Korea, and Malaysia, as well as high military and police officials, representatives of UN Agencies, and journalists.

They were told that since Jan. 22, 1990, 247 kilos of opium, 8,500 kilos of opium residue, 17 kilos of huanphien, 210 kilos of

heroin, five opium factories, and chemicals and equipment have been destroyed in the Laukkai/Mongko region. In the Nyopyin Sipar region, 1,500 acres of poppy plantations were destroyed and 226 drug addicts given treatment. Kokang residents have destroyed 2,550 acres of poppy plantations "during the year as targeted."

Police Col. Ngwe Soe Tun said that in Kokang, 1,500 acres of opium poppy was destroyed last year, under the six-year plan beginning Jan. 1991. It is planned to destroy 2,550 acres in Nyophyngsapa, Laukkai and Yanlongkyaing areas this year; "the local nationals, out of their consciousness, have grown only 500 acres instead of the estimated 2,550 acres." In 1990-91, 1,500 acres was destroyed in Kaukkai area; "the local nationals have switched to cultivation of cash crops and there remained only 523.25 acres against the planned destruction of 2,550 acres.

The visitors then watched the destruction of 66.75 acres of poppy cultivated by 33 households of Shan Kai Village. 1,380 bags each of rice and salt were then given to 276 households of eight villages where the opium poppy plantations were destroyed. The visitors then watched poppy destruction in Shwe Yin Sote Village. Poppy acreage is 524.25 in the area [details]. [photos] (WPD 2/ 2)

Feb. 2: Further account of Diplomatic anti-narcotics tour, and destruction of poppy plantations in the Wa area. 1,290 acres of poppy have been destroyed in Hoe Suan Village-tract, and 1,996 acres in Kyin-cham Village-tract. [photos]. (WPD 2/3) \\ Addressing the Diplomats in Lashio, Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw said that Myanmar had spent K627 million for border area development since 1989, and that during 1991 drugs were destroyed in the border areas worth US\$2,810 million. (WPD 2/4)

Feb. 3: Further account of Diplomatic/Military Attache trip. [photos] (WPD 2/4)

Feb. 4: Myanmar officials, including Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw, responded to questions from the Diplomats and Attaches during the Feb. 2 Lashio meeting. Asked how opium poppy statistics are computed, officials said that Wa leaders estimate average opium yield at 4.4 kilos per acre, so acreage can be determined by dividing total opium production by 4.4. The most one person can cultivate is 1.5-2 acres. Asked about trafficking routes, Minister U Ohn Gyaw "replied that the Golden Triangle was known to be producing more heroin and the route used by drug traffickers was not exactly known.... Security personnel were blocking possible routes.... Asked about penalties, including the death penalty, he "said that penalty was imposed in accordance with the Law enacted" but that "more priority was given to finding the source rather than the trafficker." The United States Charge d'Affaires "said he would like to know whether KNU terrorists are engaged in drug trafficking." The Minister "replied that they are considered terrorists and since they are terrorists they are likely to commit any kind of crime." The "US Military Attache asked what part does the Tatmadaw play in development programmes." He was told that military engineers build roads and bridges "in areas where civilian engineers cannot go." There were other questions and answers [details]. (WPD 2/6)

Feb. 4: The Fifth Exhibition on Destruction of Narcotics Drugs seized by law enforcement agencies was held in Yangon, in the presence of many Minister, UN Officials, Diplomats, Military Attaches, and the press, including a Bavarian TV team (ARD) from Germany. Destroyed were 109.7 kilos of heroin, 7.8 kilos of opium oil, .69 kilo of liquid opium, 419.8 kilos of marijuana, 3085.3 litres of phensedyl, 39.8 litres of Corex, and 8.1 litres of Glycodine, together worth US\$278,500,000. Police Col. Ngwe Soe Tun reviewed Myanmar anti-narcotics activities, and said that in a total of 11 destructions (6 in Shan State and 5 in Yangon), drugs worth US\$11,027,500,000 had been destroyed. [photos] (WPD 2/ 5)

Obituaries

[English language obituaries only; there are occasional obituaries in Burmese as well.]

Jan. 23: Aloysius Martin, brother of Rev. Father S.K. Martin, died, aged 87. [Christian] (WPD 2/5)
Jan. 29: Mr. Dilip Kumsar Sen, of Canada, eldest son of Mr. M.L. Sen (Canada), died in Toronto, aged 50. [Hindu] (WPD 2/7)
Feb. 2: Mr. P.K. Ghosh (a) U Ba Hla, of Bago, son of the late Dr. P.M. Ghosh, died in Yangon, aged 63. [Hindu] (WPD 2/3)
Feb. 6: Bi Bi Khy-Roon Nisa, died, aged 74 [most of obituary in Burmese]. [Muslim] (WPD 2/19)
Feb. 12: Mr. James Kough, husband of Daw Than Kyi, died in Yangon, aged 78. [Christian] (WPD 2/13)
Feb. 16: U Tin Maung Hla (David), B.A., B.Ed., M.A. (London), Retd. ex-Principal, Yangon Teachers Training College, husband of Daw Tin Tin Nu (Ni Ni), died in Yangon, aged 68. [Christian] (WPD 2/18)
Feb. 19: State Ovadacariya Sayadaw Bhaddanta Vayama Maha Thera, Vassa 67 Vara, leading Nayaka of Aungmye Shwebontaik, Taik-ok Kyaung, Mandalay SE Twp., died in Mandalay, aged 87. (WPD 2/20)
Feb. 22: Mr. P.K. Dutta (a) Badal Dutta, son of the late P Dutta and Rani Bala Dutta, died in Yangon, aged 64. (WPD 2/23)
Feb. 25: U Aung Win (Pakokku), B.E. (Chemical), D.F.T. (Y.I.T), M. App.Sc. (Food Eng.), U.N.S.W. Sydney Food Processing Specialist, ILO/ UNDP, Sri Lanka, husband of Daw Myua Mya Nwe, died at the Royal Liverpool University Hospital, U.K., aged 46. (WPD 2/28)

Birthdays, Engagement, Marriage MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY

We wish Dr. Nai Pan Hla, Visiting Professor, ILCAA, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, happiness, peace of mind, good health, a hundred years of life and greater achievements on the occasion of his birthday on 20-3-92.

Daw Tin Hla, U Aung Thein, U Thaik Tun, U Kyi Win, Nai Min Wai and friends from Yangon. (WPD 2/10)

Feb. 14: Kyi Kyi Aye (Angela), B.Sc. (Maths), daughter of U Maung Maung Aye and Joyce Myint Myint Aye, became engaged in Perth, Western Australia, to Soe Soe Naing (Roger), B.Sc. (Maths), son of U Ohn Maung (James) and Daw Khin Aye Thwe (Margaret). (WPD 2/15)

Feb. 13: Ma Moe Pwint Cho (Machiko), B.A. (Eng.), Q.I., daughter of Dr. Cho Myint and Daw Myint Myint Thein was married to Richard D'vas, B.Sc. (Chem: Eng.), son of Mr. R.B. D'vas (deceased) and Mrs. Dorothy D'vas (Daw May Nyunt Tin) of California, at the Baptist Church in Yangon. (WPD 2/18)

Fires

Feb. 13: A fire in No. 10 Ward, Hline Township [Yangon] destroyed 48 houses and left 350 people homeless; damage is estimated at K1.8 million. (WPD 2/14)

Feb. 20: A fire in Ward 19, Dagon Myothit (South) Township [Yangon] destroyed 45 houses, and left 292 people from 60 households homeless; damage is estimated at K80,000. (WPD 2/21)

Feb. 22: There was a fire in the Alon Electric Power Station in Ayeyarwady Ward, Alon Twp. [Yangon]. Damage is estimated at K40,000. (WPD 2/23)

Seven Lawyers Disbarred

Feb. 25: Six advocates (U Tun Tun, Daw Khin Saw Win, U Kyin Ngwe, U Nay Win, U Phyo Thwin, and Daw Khin Aye), and Higher Grade Pleader U Tin Oo, all from Pathein, "were found to have acted contrary to the code of conduct of lawyers" and had their licenses revoked by the Supreme Court. (WPD 2/26)

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