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BURMA PRESS SUMMARY

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HIGHLIGHTS

-- National Programme of Action for the Survival, Protection and Development of Myanmar's Children in the 1990's. Second Section, and Tables [full text] [CULTURAL]

-- Gen. Than Shwe made a State Visit to Laos [MYANMAR DELEGATIONS]

-- As the Tatmadaw attacked forces of drug trafficker Khun Sa on the Thai frontier [MILITARY], he and his recent declaration of "Shan Independence" were intensively denounced [POLITICAL]

POLITICAL

Slogans

Recurrent Slogans: The bottom of each front page continues to

bear the slogan: Emergence of the State Constitution is the duty of all citizens of the Union of Myanmar.

Other slogans run very frequently [generally on the back page] are:

The Tatmadaw has been sacrificing much of its blood and sweat to prevent disintegration of the Union. All nationalities of the Union are urged to give all co-operation and assistance in this great task.

VISIT MYANMAR YEAR 1996

Variable Slogans: Since August 1991, each issue has included a changing religious slogan at the top of each front page:

June 1-4: Attasampanidhi ca, to establish oneself rightfully; this is the way to auspiciousness.

June 5-15: Bahusaccanca, to have immensity of knowledge; this is the way to auspiciousness.

June 16-30: Sippanca, to acquire skill in sciences; this is the way to auspiciousness.

Political Articles

Following the pattern begun in October 1988, many issues contain 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 portion:

June 16-17,19: Opium refining regions, smell of carbide and raindrops on Shan Yoma, by Mya Than San. [(1) Visits with SLORC Secretary-2 Lt-Gen. Tin Oo to various petroleum and agricultural projects. (2) Visits to Kengtung and Shan State. (3) Visit to Monghsat battlefield, where Tatmadaw on June 11 captured opium trading posts at Points 3686 and 4436 from Khun Sa's men.]

June 28: The Timeless Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence, by Moemoe (Ministry of Foreign Affairs). [Bandung Conference remembered.]

June 30: Tribute to supreme sacrifice, by Mya Than San. [Visit to Mongkyawt battlefield, where Tatmadaw fought Khun Sa's drug traffickers.]

Drug Warlord Khun Sa

June 4-13: Drug warlord Khun Sa, by Saw Daung Nyo. [(1) "The Golden Triangle area at the common border of Thailand, Laos and Myanmar serves as a main source of various trafficking routes to many nations. The Golden Triangle, difficult of access from Myanmar, has opium refineries, raw materials and employees and the organization which is sending heroin, a powerful drug refined from raw opium, to the world market. Under whose control and monopoly is the Golden Triangle? 'Drug warlord Khun Sa' or 'Loimaw terrorist Khun Sa', whom the world nations strongly wish to bring to book.

[(2) Biography: He was born of mixed Shan-Chinese blood in Loimaw village in 1939. Served with KMT when they left Myanmar, but returned to legal fold in 1960. In Jan. 1961 was appointed leader of the 40-man Loimaw security unit; when K 100 and K 50 banknotes were demonetised in 1964, he went into jungle with 350 men. Returned to legal fold in 1966, and led a security unit against the BCP. He was arrested in 1968 for drug trafficking, etc., but was amnestied in 1974. Went underground again in 1976, and engaged in drug running from the Thai side. Before 1500 there was no opium consumption in Asia; colonialists began to smuggle in opium after 1700 and after 1800 founded opium dens in their colonies. "This is how opium dens and opium poppy fields appeared in Myanmar Naing-Ngan also. Oral morphine developed in 1805, injected morphine in 1858, heroin in 1894 ("as a cure for cough, asthma and enteric diseases."). US banned heroin in 1924 when users reached 200,000. Growth of Golden Triangle. "Heroin has made egoist Khun Sa, the leader of the Loimaw defence unit, a 'drug warlord' who is seeking prosperity and luxury for his own family, ignoring the troubles and worries of others and adverse consequences of heroin--extinction of the entire mankind, utter loss

of morality and five kinds of development, disappearance of worldly values such as being patriotic and perpetuating the Sasana and the condition of bringing people to debasing their way of thinking."

[(3) In 1966, Khun Sa's troops increased from 1,700 to 2,000. In 1967, Khun Sa crossed the Mekong to Ban Kwan Village, where he fought with KMT General Ma. 16 tons of Khun Sa's opium were seized by Gen. Oun Rattikorn. Khun Sa retreated back to Myanmar, but then returned to Thailand again. He was arrested in Myanmar in 1969, but amnestied in 1974.

[(4) 1993 massacres by Khun Sa's SURA Loimaw terrorists recalled.

[(5) Drug activities of Khun Sa, who "is poisoning the world with his heroin." Myanmar anti-drug activities reviewed.

[(6) Government and Tatmadaw anti-drug activities reviewed. Public destruction of seized narcotics reviewed, including a total of 1149 kilos of heroin. But Khun Sa continues his evil activities.

[(7) More on Khun Sa's "inhuman behaviour" and evil acts. A foreign radio "announced June 1, 1994, that drug warlord Khun Sa declared he had established the independent Shan State and that he was its president, but it is quite obvious that the desire of drug warlord to become the leader of the State was a futile attempt." Leaders of Shan State armed groups in the jungle also denounced Khun Sa's declaration.

[(8) International rejection of Khun Sa; US has indicted him and issued a warrant for his arrest. Most of opium produced in the Golden Triangle is in his possession; it is speculated that 1,300 tons of raw opium will be produced this year. 150 tons of Khun Sa's illicit heroin will be ready for market in two months. "Every mother...will detest Khun Sa, the source of heroin to kill millions of youths in various countries, as harbinger of death.

[(9) Khun Sa dreamed up idea of declaring the Independence of Shan State to avoid the fate of Columbia drug king Pablo Escobar.

[(10) Khun Sa "should be sentenced to death more than a hundred times."]

June 13: Editorial: After the quarry. ["The Tatmadaw is after the quarry, as evinced by latest reports of an engagement in the Mongton area of Shan State. In fact the Tatmadaw has consistently and unrelentingly been after the quarry as it has take up the task as part of the national campaign to rout out the menace of hard drugs.... The quarry is public enemy number one. There can be no dispute. It is a valid conclusion based upon the world suffering from the lethal drug that threatens to debilitate the youth of the world, the precious potentials of many countries, and has proved to be the most menacing threat to the entire mankind.... Who is behind all this menace.... Ironic as it may be, some mediamen 'eulogise' him, providing him with a pedestal, accord him a halo, knowing full well he actually is not what he has been made out to be.... Hero at times and villain at most, Khun Sa the bete noir will find no truce with the forces which can see what he is for he is very transparent.... Maybe there are those who want to be friends of the public enemy number one. And where does that leave them? Friend of the world's enemy is the world's enemy, to generalize. We are after the quarry."]

June 16: Victory in Mongchut area, by Swun Swun (Yangon U). [Villainy of Khun Sa, and recent victory by Tatmadaw against the "Loimaw thugs."]

June 18: The Khun Sa connection, by Min Maung Maung. [Author saw a smuggled colour film about Khun Sa, "The Opium Emperor," in Shan State in 1986. Khun Sa's villainy reviewed.]

June 18: Speaking in Namhsan [Shan] June 17, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services and Commander-in-Chief (Army) Gen. Maung Aye "pointed out that Loimaw drug bandits are trafficking heroin which could wipe out the entire human race and steps will be taken to crush them completely." (NLM 6/19)

June 21-23: Escobar in the West, Khun Sa in the East, by Reporter Thet Shay. [(1) History of opium and heroin. Addition in America. British and colonialist spread of opium traffic. American

and CIA involvement with KMT in Myanmar: "The CIA had the KMTs or locals cultivate opium to save its long-term provisions. It imparted techniques for production and distribution of heroin." Effects of heroin. Crime by addicts. (2) More stories about Khun Sa and his KMT connections. "Khun Sa, the White Chinese and the CIA were like a piece of rope braided with three strands." (3) More details of Khun Sa's life. "Escobar, the evil narcotics boss of the West, has got his due retribution. And the time for Khun Sa, the opium king of the East, to get his retribution is inexorably approaching closer and closer."]

June 27-28: The Prince of a Dark World. Translation from a Myanmar translation of a German article published in the Jan. 31 1994 issue of Der Spiegel, by Tiziano Terzani. [(1) Visit to Khun Sa's headquarters, and interview with him. His capital, Homone, is 15 kilometres from the Thai frontier, protected by the Thanlwin {Salween} River. It has a population of 10,000, electric lights, theatres, karaokes and discos, shops of all sorts, squares and parks. Factories produce textiles for the local population. There is a monastery with 400 monks, a hospital, three hotels, and a brothel with 15 prostitutes. Khun Sa's well-protected house "was a modern building brilliant with neon lights and bathrooms were neat, tidy and luxurious {sic}."

[(2) Reporter briefed on history of Khun Sa. Troops at Homone Camp paid 150 bahts a month, not allowed to use opium. Deserters beheaded; if not captured their parents are beheaded. About 1000 Thai army officers involved in opium business; Bangkok businessmen provide financial support to officers and police officers in training, so as to be able to use them later. Myanmar has readied three brigades "to fight a decisive battle to capture Homone before the end of summer in May."]

Returnees from Bangladesh

[Articles reporting the return of refugees from Bangladesh list the cumulative total since Sept. 22, 1992. Not all returns are reported in NLM.]

June 16: 83 persons from 19 households returned to Kanyinchaung camp on June 14, bringing the total to 54,923. (NLM 6/17)

June 17: 81 persons from 19 households returned to Kanyinchaung camp on June 16, bringing the total to 55,004. (NLM 6/18)

June 22: 60 persons from 15 households returned to Kanyinchaung camp on June 20, bringing the total to 55,064. (NLM 6/23)

June 26: 73 persons from 18 households returned to Kanyinchaung camp on June 23, bringing the total to 55,137. (NLM 6/28)

Special Refresher Courses

June 13: Special Refresher Course 3 for Staff Officers of the General Administration Department opened at the Central Institute of Civil Service in Hlegu. Deputy Minister for Home Affairs Col. Tin Hlaing addressed the meeting, and "warned them not to abuse their authority and power, to work conscientiously and avoid bribery and corruption." (NLM 6/14)

June 20: Special Refresher Course No. 9 for Basic Education Teachers opened at the Central Institute of Civil Service in Hlegu, and was addressed by SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt. He dealt, inter alia, "with instigations and subversions against the National Convention and told the teachers to prevent these acts. For national reconciliation, he said, the Government invited the armed groups to return to the legal fold to enable them to participate in the projects for development of their regions as well as for the nation. He said that existence of armed groups originated from the time when the nation was under colonial rule and was due to the wily schemes of colonialists who sowed discord among national brethren.... He said altogether 11 armed groups have now returned to the legal fold...adding that the door is open to a few remaining armed groups.... He said all must be mindful to prevent penetration of alien culture and concepts as the nation has to deal with foreigners

and foreign countries in open-door economic policy. He also warned them of the danger of the axe-handles at home and dwelt upon how the Government pays priority for intellectual development of the people. For intellectual development of the people, he said, they are trained to work within the bounds of law in the changing political, economic and social situation, to guard them against internal and external instigations and to promote the spirit of patriotism.... The Secretary-1 noted that the Union Solidarity and Development Association has been formed to nurture the youths who constitute the main force of the nation. He elaborated the aims and objectives of the USDA and points to be observed by its members. He urged teachers to link up the activities of the school with that of the USDA...." (NLM 6/21)

Special Regions

May 31: 143 nationals of Wa Special Region-2 of North East Command, led by Sayadaw Bhaddanta Succitta, currently visiting Yangon, visited Buddhist sites in Yangon. (NLM 6/1) // June 1: They visited the National Indoor Stadium 1. (NLM 6/2) // June 2: They visited the Shwedagon Pagoda, National Museum, the Planetarium, and other sites, and went on a river cruise. (NLM 6/3) // June 4: They visited the Yangon zoo. (NLM 6/5) // June 5: They visited the Memorial for Fallen Heroes. (NLM 6/6) // June 6: They met with Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs Lt-Gen. Maung Thint, and visited the Yangon-Thanyin Bridge and other sights. (NLM 6/7) // June 7: The delegation returned home. (NLM 6/8)

June 3: A meeting was held in Myitkyina on June 1 to coordinate the syllabus and teaching methods for teachers of Kachin Special Region 2. Present were government officials, KIO officials, and teachers. The Kachin State Education Officer and Official in charge of education of the KIO U Sum Lut Gam "spoke of the need for the instructors to be patient with the teachers of the KIO region as lacked a lot of experience.... He said only a few teachers were selected and sent to attend as schools have been opened. These teachers will conduct multiplier courses when they get back to their respective regions, he added." 24 teachers are attending the 2-day meeting. (NLM 6/4)

June 28: A 40-member "Kayan regional development group of Eastern Command area" arrived by Tatmadaw aircraft from Loikaw; it will visit Yangon from June 29-July 5. (NLM 6/29) // June 29: The group toured Yangon. (NLM 6/30).

Meeting with KIO

June 3: State Law and Order Restoration Council met Kachin national leader Dr. Tu Ja and members U Yaw Thang, U Laphai La, U Gam Hsan and U Ngwa Taw of KIO, "which have returned to the legal fold, and peace negotiators" U La Wom and U Khun Myat at the Defence Services Guest House. Also present were Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs Lt-Gen. Maung Thint, Northern Commander Maj-Gen. Saw Lwin, North-East Commander Maj-Gen. Aye Kyaw, Deputy Director of Defence Services Intelligence Col. Kyaw Win, and others. (NLM 6/4)

June 4: KIO national leader Dr. Tu Ja and members U Yaw Thang, U Laphai La, U Gam Hsan, and U Ngwa Taw, and Peace negotiator U Hkun Myat, met with National Convention Convening Commission Work Committee Chairman U Aung Toe and members. (NLM 6/5)

June 7: They met again. (NLM 6/8)

Border Development

June 23: Chairman of the Central Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe addressed a Central Committee meeting. "He said as the Master Plan had been laid down, border development projects and narcotic drugs abuse control measures covered by the projects are to be accelerated. He noted that efforts should be made to convince the UN

agencies and the world at large of systematic measures after laying down plans. Then only will it be obvious that the fight against narcotic drug abuse control [sic] is being carried out with sincere goodwill in the interest of the entire human race."

Work Committee Chairman Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt then presented a report [full text in NLM], covering the various Special Regions [extensive very specific details]. "The situation of spending funds in connection with border area development tasks will be explained. In fiscal 1993-94, the total sum spent during the period 1 April 93 to 31 March 94 was K 263.83 million, the funds from the Ministry was K 132.18 million making a total of K 496.018 [million] and in fiscal 1994-95 the sum spent from 1 April 1994 to 7 June 1994 was K 66.17 million. From the time the project commenced on May 1989 up to 7 July [sic] 1994, the sum spent was K 1,005.41 million from the Border Area funds and K 827.54 [million] from the Ministry, making it a total of K 1,832.95 million spent in carrying out all-round development tasks."

Work Committee Vice-Chairman Lt-Gen. Maung Thint said the development objectives promulgated on Aug. 13, 1993 are:

"(a) to develop the economic and social works and roads and communications of the national races at the border areas, in accordance with the aims which are non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of the national solidarity and perpetuation of the sovereignty;

(b) to cherish and preserve the culture, literature and customs of the national races;

(c) to strengthen the amity among the national races;

(d) to eradicate totally the cultivation of poppy by establishing economic enterprises; and

(e) to preserve and maintain the security, prevalence of law and order and regional peace and tranquillity of the border areas."

The project has three phases: short term (1993-94 to 1995-96); first medium term (1996-97 to 1999-2000); second medium term (2000-01 to 2003-04).

The fourteen regions included in the project total 49,996 square miles, or 19.1% of the total area of Myanmar. When the area of the "remaining four regions which have not been included in the project" are added, the total becomes 86,911 square miles or 33.2% of the country. After the project, the growth of population will be 1.04%, or 68 per square mile.

Three million people live in the 14 regions, and nearly 7.5 million in the 18 regions.

Total funds allocated for the project are K 5,623.87 million, including K 44.49 million in hard currency.

(NLM 6/24)

DIPLOMATIC

Diplomatic Calls

The following calls were paid on Burmese officials by foreign Embassy or UN officials accredited to Burma. Ambassadors generally accompany foreign visitors from their countries on official calls, and their presence is generally not noticed in this Summary.

May 31: Indonesian Ambassador Mochamad Sanoesi called on Minister for Culture Lt-Gen. Aung Ye Kyaw. (NLM 6/1)

June 6: Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Viet Tan called on Minister at the Prime Minister's Office Col. Pe Thein, on Minister at the Prime Minister's Office Brig-Gen. Lun Maung, on Minister for Mines Lt-Gen. Kyaw Min, and on Minister for Health Vice-Adm. Than Nyunt. (NLM 6/7)

June 8: The Vietnamese Ambassador called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe, and on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries Brig-Gen. Maung Maung. Nepalese Ambassador Dr. Thakkan Mallik called on SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt. (NLM 6/9)

June 10: The Vietnamese Ambassador called on Minister for Transport Lt-Gen. Thein Win. Bangladeshi Ambassador Brig. Chowdhury

Khalequzzaman (Retd) called on Minister for Home Affairs Lt-Gen. Mya Thin, and discussed "furthering of bilateral friendly relations and arrangements for smooth and speedy acceptance of returnees." (NLM 6/11)

June 16: Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Viet Tan called on Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Brig-Gen. Thaug Myint, and on Minister for Home Affairs Lt-Gen. Mya Thin. (NLM 6/17)

June 17: The Vietnamese Ambassador called on Minister for Rail Transportation U Win Sein, and on Yangon Mayor U Ko Lay. Australian Ambassador Stuart Hamilton Rawdon Hume called on Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs Lt-Gen. Maung Thint. The Ambassador said his country supports Myanmar's efforts for border development and national reconciliation, and said "he would like to assist in enabling non-governmental organizations of his country to provide monetary and technical aid in border areas development." (NLM 6/18)

June 20: Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Viet Tan called on Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs Lt-Gen. Maung Thint. (NLM 6/21)

June 21: Bangladeshi Ambassador Brig. Chowdhury Khalequzzaman (Retd) called on Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs Lt-Gen. Maung Thint. He said "there exist no major problems that cannot be resolved between the two countries, only certain foreign countries are trying to exaggerate a minor problem." He added that Bangladesh "wishes to build a border friendship bridge on the Naf River at the border to enhance bilateral relations." (NLM 6/22)

June 22: Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Viet Tan called on Minister for Education U Pan Aung, and on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein. United States Charge d'Affaires Franklin P. Huddle, Jr., "who has completed his tour of duty here," called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. (NLM 6/23)

June 23: Canadian Ambassador Arthur C. Perron, who has completed his tour of duty, called on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, who was accompanied by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw. (NLM 6/24)

June 24: Laotian Ambassador Kideng Thammavong, who has completed his tour of duty, called on Deputy Prime Minister Lt-Gen. Tin Tun. (NLM 6/25)

June 27: The Laotian Ambassador Kideng Thammavong called on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, on Minister for Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant, and on Minister for Hotels and Tourism Lt-Gen. Kyaw Ba. Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Viet Tan called on Minister for Agriculture Lt-Gen. Myint Aung, and on Minister for Cooperatives U Than Aung. (NLM 6/28)

June 28: The Laotian Ambassador called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe, and on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. Singapore Ambassador Brig. Chan Siat Yoon, who has completed his tour of duties, called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel, on Minister for Hotels and Tourism Lt-Gen. Kyaw Ba, on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe, and on Minister for Transport Lt-Gen. Thein Win. (NLM 6/29)

June 29: The Singapore Ambassador called on Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi, and was received by SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe. Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Viet Tan called on Minister for Construction U Khin Maung Yin. Laotian Ambassador Kideng Thammavong called on Minister for Agriculture Lt-Gen. Myint Aung. (NLM 6/30)

New Ambassadors to Myanmar

June 28: Dr. Nikolaus Scherk presented credentials to SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe as new Austrian Ambassador to Myanmar. (NLM 6/29)

June 30: Yangon has agreed to the appointment of Mr. Jorgen Blangsted Reimers as new Ambassador of Denmark to Myanmar. Ambassador Reimers as born Dec. 6, 1938, and obtained an MA (Law) degree in

1962. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1962 and has served at various Embassies. He is married. (NLM 6/30)

New Myanmar Ambassadors

June 8: Myanmar Ambassador to Italy U Khin Nyein left for Rome on June 7. (NLM 6/9)

June 24: Myanmar Ambassador to Indonesia U Nyi Nyi Than left for Jakarta. (NLM 6/25)

Statement on Drug Abuse

June 26 [full text]:

Message from Lt-Gen Mya Thin, Minister for Home Affairs and Chairman of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control, Union of Myanmar, on the occasion of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

26 June 1994

Today is the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1987 to observe it on 26 June every year. This is the seventh year Myanmar has observed this day by actively holding exhibitions, essay competitions, talks and discussions nationwide on vigorous measures taken against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

Besides drug abuse and illicit trafficking which pose as a global problem, the derived scourge of AIDS is now threatening the entire mankind.

Myanmar has been waging a relentless war against illicit drugs threatening the entire human race for a long time. The Narcotic Drugs Law was promulgated in 1974 and all-out efforts were made against drug menace as a national concern. In 1975, the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC) was formed and the Committee's nine Work Committees implemented narcotic drug abuse control programmes systematically and extensively.

Myanmar deposited the instrument of accession to the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances on 11 June, 1991, and became a signatory to the Convention on 9 September the same year. National law was drafted in accord with the Convention and the new law was then enacted on 27 January, 1993. With a view to carrying out drug abuse control programmes more extensively and intensively, the CCDAC was reorganized as the Central Committee for the prevention of the Danger of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. After reorganization, the Central Committee has been carrying out tasks along two main lines -- supply reduction and demand reduction.

The programme for development of border areas and national races was launched by the State Law and Order Restoration Council beginning 1989 and it was upgraded to the Ministry level for the tasks to be carried out more dynamically; and nearly two billion kyats has been spent since then to bring about all-round development within this short period of time. Realizing the goodwill of the Government, nationals who resorted to armed violence for various reasons came into the legal fold, and have since been joining hands with the government and participating in regional development works themselves.

As the war against narcotic drug abuse cannot be waged by one nation alone, priority is also given to promote cooperation at international, regional and subregional levels. The 17th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly held in New York in 1990 and the World Ministerial Conference in London passed resolutions urging the world nations to step up international cooperation in the fight against narcotic drugs. In pursuance of these resolutions, Myanmar has laid down and endeavoured to achieve objectives for subregional cooperation.

In the course of these endeavours, Myanmar-China-UNDCP and Myanmar-Thailand-UNDCP cooperation agreements were signed in Yangon on 12 June 1992. The UNDCP has provided experts and necessary equipment and training, and the State has contributed buildings,

personnel and funds for services. An agreement on narcotic drugs law enforcement along the border between India and Myanmar was also signed in Yangon on 30 March 1993. Similarly, agreement was reached between Laos and Myanmar for cooperation. Discussions on cooperation between Bangladesh and Myanmar are now under way.

In addition, at the UN Headquarters in New York, the delegations of Myanmar, China, Laos, Thailand and the UNDCP signed the Memorandum of Understanding to control illicit drug trafficking and abuse in the subregion.

Similarly, the first Ministerial level meeting among Laos, Myanmar and Thailand was held in Bangkok in February, 1992, and the second meeting in Yangon in February, 1994. Joint declarations were issued afterwards.

As such endeavours for supply reduction were being made in the subregion, the 36th International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Vienna, Austria, held in March 1993, passed a resolution calling on the participants of West Asia and other regions to follow the example of cooperation between the South-East Asian nations.

In its subregional cooperation with the neighbouring countries aimed at drug abuse control, Myanmar is making relentless efforts to reduce cross-border trafficking of chemicals used in refining of narcotic drugs and heroin, to eliminate poppy cultivation in border regions through implementation of economic and social development programmes there, and to reduce demand for local consumption of narcotic drugs in border regions.

In keeping with the vigorous efforts of the Government of the Union of Myanmar, we wish the entire people will be able to ward off and prevent the scourge of narcotic drugs that is the cause of concern all over the world, through cooperation fully with their own awareness within the family unit, and thence in the ward, village, township, State/Division right up to the national level, while upholding their own cultures, customs and traditions.

May the entire mankind succeed through concerted endeavours with joined hands in fighting the threat of narcotic drugs and the derived scourge of AIDS. (NLM 6/26)

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Workshops, Etc.

June 1: The Fifth Medical Education Seminar, jointly sponsored by the Health Manpower Department and the World Health Organization, opened at the Institute of Medicine 1. It was addressed by Chairman of the National Health Committee SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt. Also speaking was WHO Resident Representative Dr. Klaus Wagner. Five papers will be presented at the 5 day seminar, attended by 86 participants. (NLM 6/2)

June 3: The 6th Country Course on Human Development Indicators for Planning concluded. (NLM 6/4)\

June 8: Certificates were presented to those who passed a computer examination jointly sponsored by KMD Company Ltd. and the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Managing Director U Thuang Tin of KMD and British Cultural Attache Chris Harrison spoke. 264 trainees passed the exam. (NLM 6/9) // June 15: Further certificates were presented, in an event sponsored by RS Computer Center. (NLM 6/16)

June 14: A 3-day Workshop on Food and Nutrition at National Level, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Health and the FAO opened with 94 participants, and was addressed by Minister for Health Vice-Adm. Than Nyunt. He noted the commitments made at the International Conference on Nutrition in Rome, December 1992, and said that the statement, signed by Myanmar, called on participants to "reduce malnutrition among children, women and aged people, reduce iodine, vitamin A and iron deficiencies in people, minimize contagious diseases and non-contagious diseases caused by improper eating habits, take steps to encourage breast-feeding and keep the

environment and water clean...." He noted that SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe "commented that Myanmar people did not look physically developed as they lacked nutrition and he gave guidance for taking steps for the people to get nutrients proportionately." (NLM 6/15)

June 21: A demonstration of stationery and equipment of 3M Singapore Company was given under the joint sponsorship of the Inspection and Agency Services and Myanmar-Singapore International Ltd. The products are on sale at Myanma Department Store No. 1. (NLM 6/22)

June 22: A Tripartite Review Meeting on Enumeration of Agricultural Census and Agricultural Statistics Project was held by the Settlements and Land Records Department in association with the UNDP and FAO. (NLM 6/23)

June 22: The Hi-Tech World of Sony '94 Seminar, sponsored by T.M.W. Enterprise Ltd., represented by Managing Director U Wai Lwin, was previewed at Mingala Hall, Strand Hotel. Present were Deputy Minister for Information U Thein Sein and other officials, and Managing Director Makoto Sato of Sony Singapore Pte. Ltd. (NLM 6/23) // June 24: The exhibit opened to the public, and will be open from June 24-28. Present at the public opening were numerous cabinet ministers, Managing Director Makoto Sato of Sony Singapore Pte. Ltd., Managing Director Sze Hiang of TT Importers & Importers [sic] Pte Ltd. In an address, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel said the exhibit was organized by Sony Co. of Japan. Mr. Makoto Sano said the display was to "demonstrate the leading status of Sony...." [See under Advertisements, below, for full-page Sony Ad.] (NLM 6/25)

Foreign Donations

June 1: PTT Co. of Thailand donated a US\$ 22,250 laboratory vehicle to the Health Department. (NLM 6/2)

June 2: The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) donated plastic roofing, soap, and towels worth US\$ 115,000 for storm victims in Rakhine State. (NLM 6/3)

June 4: Mr. Chalit Pirunjarden, on behalf of Mr. Vinai Supachi Virapuchong of Nakkorn Patana Co. of Thailand, donated K 50,000 to the Myanmar Medical Association. (NLM 6/5)

June 7: Managing Director Mr. Pang Kai Man of Yangon Garment Co. Ltd., a joint venture of Myanma Textile Industries and Value Industries Ltd. in Hong Kong, donated ringer lactate and dextrose saline worth K 100,000 to Children's Hospital. (NLM 6/8)

June 8: Madame Haryanto Dhamutirto of Indonesia (wife of the Minister of Communications) donated US\$ 1,000 to the University of Culture for the purchase of sports equipment, which was presented by Madame Sanoesi, wife of the Indonesian Ambassador. (NLM 6/9)

June 13: The Japan Foundation in Bangkok, represented by Culture Department Head Ms Yoko Sakamoto, presented 33 books on Japanese to the International Relations Department of Mandalay University. (NLM 6/14)

June 13: WHO Resident Representative Dr. Tomi Pavulovic and his wife presented medical equipment worth US\$ 600 to the Children's Hospital. (NLM 6/14)

June 16: Donations of K 3.7 million received by the Ministry of Trade for social welfare services, including K 2.2 million from Pinya International Co. Ltd., K 300,000 from Overseas Enterprise Services, and K 200,000 each from Innwa International Co. Ltd., Myanmar-Kaido Co., Toetet Lin Co., Century Co. Ltd., and Trade and Investment (Myanmar) Ltd. (NLM 6/17)

June 20: Mr. Stephen Y. M. Nuem of UE Myanmar Ltd. and Pan Am Pharmaceuticals presented an ABM computer and printer to the Myanmar Medical Association. (NLM 6/21)

June 21: Phuket Klan G Company Ltd. of Thailand presented medicines worth K 40,000 for Kayan development, including Paracitamol, Burmeton, Thalasaluph, Triplesulpher, Burplex, and others. (NLM 6/22)

June 28: Golden Harp Co. Ltd. of Japan donated a reconditioned

Isuzu bus, worth US\$ 6,000, to the Social Welfare Department. (NLM 6/29)

June 29: Chairperson Mrs. Svetlana Nazarova of the Women Association of the Russian Embassy donated K 40,000 to the South Okkalapa Women's and Children's Hospital. This is their third gift; a donation of K 11,000 was made on June 3, 1993, and K 20,000 on Apr. 12, 1994. (NLM 6/30)

Pakistan Gandhara Art Exhibition

June 7: The Gandhara Art Exhibition from Pakistan opened at the National Museum, in the presence of officials and of Director Mr. Majid Hussain of the Pakistan Department of Archaeology. It includes ancient stone and stucco heads of Buddha and photographs of archaeological sites in the Gandhara area. The exhibition is open to the public and will last for 15 days. (NLM 6/8)

US/Myanmar Parachute Demonstration

June 8: 20 United States and European parachutists headed by Dr. Franklin M. Osanka joined members of the Myanmar Amateur Parachutists Federation for jump and free fall demonstrations at the Land-Air Warfare and Paratrooper Training School in Hmawby. The visiting group includes 14 Americans, 4 Germans, and 2 Israelis, mostly war veterans. They will remain in Myanmar until June 12, and visit Bagan-Nyaung-U and Mandalay. (NLM 6/9)

June 12: The Friendship Airborne Tours, Inc., parachutist team led by Dr. Franklin M Osanka departed, after visiting sights in Yangon, Bagan-Nyaung-U, and Mandalay. (NLM 6/13)

FOREIGN VISITORS

International Agency Visitors

June 2: European Community Resident Representative in Bangkok Daniel Descoutures, called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 6/3)

June 3: An International Monetary Fund delegation led by Adviser, Central Asian Division, Mr. Willem G.L. Evers, called on Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin. The delegation will meet with various government officials until June 16. (NLM 6/4) // June 6: It called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 6/7) // June 8: He met with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and officials of the Cooperatives Department and Planning Department. (NLM 6/9) // June 15: He called on Minister for Hotels and Tourism Lt-Gen. Kyaw Ba. (NLM 6/16)

June 7: Sir Michael Marshall, British Member of Parliament and President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, called on SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt. (NLM 6/8)

June 9: Director-General Egbert Pelinck and party of the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe, and on Minister for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs Lt-Gen. Maung Thint. (NLM 6/10)

June 14: Executive Director D. J.E. Ismael of the International Monetary Fund called on Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin. (NLM 6/14) // June 14: He called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 6/15)

Cultural and Medical Visitors

June 2: Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon Dr. Jacques Michel Bricourt of the Hospital Raymond Poincare in France will lecture on "Injuries of Upper Limb" on June 4 at the Myanmar Medical Association Auditorium. (NLM 6/3)

Business Visitors

May 31: Mr. Bodo Koch of Siemens A.G. of Germany signed a contract with Managing Director U Htay Aung of Myanma Posts and

Telecommunications. "Under the contract, extension of satellite communications lines with foreign countries at Thanlyin Satellite Ground Station and installation of international auto exchange in Mayangon, digital auto exchanges in Myitkyina and Lashio and optical fibre line in Yangon will be carried out within 14 months. (NLM 6/1)

May 31: General Manager Toshiro Toneyama and party of Marubeni Corporation of Japan, met with Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 6/1) // June 2: He met with Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin. (NLM 6/3)

May 31: Vice President Mrs. Puangkeo Pojanpanich and party of Loxley Public Company Ltd. of Thailand called on Minister for Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant. (NLM 6/1) // June 1: She called on Minister for Rail Transportation U Win Sein. (NLM 6/2)

June 2: Police General (Retd) Pao Sarasin of the Thai Farmers Bank, and party, called on Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin. (NLM 6/3)

June 7: Representatives of Australian private enterprises led by Managing Director Peter Church of Asean Focus Group of Australia, called on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin and Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 6/8) // June 9: They called on Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi. (NLM 6/10)

June 8: Mr. Phillip J. Crotty and Mr. Stephen Edwards of Morgan Granfell Asia Ltd. of Singapore called on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, Chairman of the Myanmar Naing-Ngan Investment Commission, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel, and Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin. (NLM 6/9)

June 8: A delegation from the Confederation of Indian Industry, led by Joint Managing Director Ranjit Puri, called on Deputy Minister for Industry-1 U Than Nyunt, and on Deputy Minister for Industry-2 U Saw Tun. (NLM 6/9)

June 13: Mr. William M. Hilsman, South-East Asia Area Vice-President of Interdigital Communications Corporation of the United States, signed a contract with Myanmar Posts and Telecommunications to install 700 auto radio telephone lines in Maubin, with wireless digital loop carrier. (NLM 6/14)

June 16: Chairman Washington Sy Cip of SGV NA Thalung and Co. Ltd. called on Minister for Hotels and Tourism Lt-Gen. Kyaw Ba. On his first trip to Myanmar, he said his company "is engaged in giving advice in statistical work and in implementation of plans of many foreign countries." He said he encountered no problems "except having to wait at the airport for some time," and expressed delight with the cleanliness of the approach road, and he found the Shwedagon Pagoda "much peaceful and content." "He disagrees building skyscrapers in cities as tourists do not show much interest in them." The Minister noted that "high-rise buildings are permitted only in accordance with Zoning Control, Area Control and Carrying Capacity." (NLM 6/17)

June 17: Mr. T. Tag and party of Tomen Co. of Japan called on Yangon Mayor U Ko Lay, and discussed obtaining grant aid for the water and sanitation sector. (NLM 6/18)

June 20: Chairman Vikrom Aisiri of the VES Group called on Minister for Hotels and Tourism Lt-Gen. Kyaw Ba and discussed progress on the Thahtaygyun Hotel near Kawthoung [Tanintharyi]. He gave the Ministry an IBM-compatible computer and printer. (NLM 6/21)

June 22: Mr. Oz Deshe of Arava Co. Ltd. of Israel, accompanied by Israeli Ambassador Mordechai Karni, called on Minister for Agriculture Lt-Gen. Myint Aung to discuss "sending Myanmar trainees to vegetable and fruits growing course in Israel." (NLM 6/23)

June 23: An 18-member delegation from the Federation of Thai Industries, led by Managing Director Pairote Kesmankit, arrived and called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 6/24)

June 29: Regional Manager Mr. Shew Wan Ann and Distribution Manager Mr. Cadaril Khoo of Yoshino (Myanmar) Co. Ltd. inaugurated distribution in Myanmar of ABC Stout of Singapore produced by Asia

Pacific Breweries. (NLM 6/30)

Foreign Journalists

June 1: Bangkok Bureau Chief Ms. Michele Cooper of Agence France Presse (AFP) called on Yangon Mayor U Ko Lay. (NLM 6/2) //
June 3: She called on Minister for Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant. (NLM 6/4)

June 21: Mr. Hiroyuki Akiyama, Production In-charge of Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) and his TBS crew, accompanying Chairman Ko Ki Onodera of MCG Co. which is building the Yangon International Hotel on Ahlon Road, called on Minister for Hotels and Tourism Lt-Gen. Kyaw Ba to discuss video programs being taped to enable Japanese "to learn objective conditions in Myanmar and appreciate natural beauty and cultural traditions." (NLM 6/22)

June 23: Senior writer Joel L. Swerdlow of the National Geographic Magazine called on Minister for Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant. "Mr. Swerdlow said he came here on assignment to write a feature on Myanmar for the magazine and presented the itinerary of his tour and the minister assured him full cooperation." (NLM 6/24)

Religious Delegations

June 4: Two Russian Samaneras were ordained at Maha Theindawgyi at Kaba Aye. (NLM 6/5)

Sacred Tooth

May 30: Donations in Yangon for Buddha's Tooth Relic exceed K 83.83 million. (NLM 6/1)

June 1: An 8-member Chinese delegation led by Vice Chairman Sayadaw U Pannyavamsa of the Chinese Buddhist Association and Mr. Yang Tongxiang (Deputy Minister level) of the Council of State Religious Bureaus, arrived to convey the Tooth Relic back to China. Donations exceed K 87.98 million. (NLM 6/2)

June 2: The Chinese delegation visited Bagan-Nyaung-U and Mandalay. Donations exceed K 93.54 million. (NLM 6/3)

June 3: The Chinese delegation returned from Upper Myanmar. Chinese monk Venerable Jing Chun donated K 10,000 to the Buddhist Hospital. (NLM 6/4)

June 4: Donations exceed K 104.4 million. (NLM 6/5)

June 5: Buddha's Sacred Tooth was returned to China by air, with great ceremony, headed by SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe, after 45 days in Myanmar. Accompanying the Tooth Relic on the return trip was Minister for Religious Affairs Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt, Director-General U Aye Lwin of the Consular, International Law, Treaties and Research Department, Foreign Ministry, Director-General U Sann Lwin of the Department for Promotion and Propagation of the Sasana, Maj. Hla Aung and Maj. Than Kyaing of the Ministry of Defence, the Minister's PSO Capt. Ba Hein. Staff Officer U Hla Aye of the Information and Public Relations Department, Ministry of Information, Senior Reporter U Win Myint of the News and Periodicals Enterprise, and U Tin Maung and U Kyaw Kyaw Min of the Myanma Television and Radio Department. Two replicas will be housed in new Pagodas in Yangon and Mandalay. Total donations in Yangon were K 107.29 million plus 7,274 pieces of jewellery; in Mandalay they were K 54.9 million plus 6,509 pieces of jewellery. [Two pages of photos] (NLM 6/6)

June 7: [Four pages of photos of departing Tooth Relic.]

June 8: [Four pages of photos of departing Tooth Relic.]

June 10: The Myanmar delegation led by Minister for Religious Affairs Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt, that escorted the Tooth Relic back to China, returned to Yangon. While in China the Minister called on Director Zhang Shengzuo (Minister level) of the Religious Bureau, and visited Buddhist and other sites. (NLM 6/11)

June 11: On June 7, the Minister visited the Great Wall, and called on Vice-Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Qian Qichen. While in Beijing, He met on June 8 with Myanmar Embassy officials and staff. (NLM 6/12)

June 26: SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe inspected the site in Yangon where a pagoda will be built to enshrine the replica of the Tooth Relic. (NLM 6/27)

Philippine Senator

June 7: Philippine Senator Heherson T. Alvarez and party, accompanied by Consul General Narberto Ramos Basilio of the Philippine Embassy, called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. (NLM 6/8)

Indian Commerce Secretary

June 8: Indian Secretary of Commerce and Trade Tejendra Khanna and party called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe to discuss cooperation in "border trade and woodbase industrial undertakings." (NLM 6/9) // June 9: He called on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, and on Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi. (NLM 6/10) // June 10: Agreed minutes for India-Myanmar border trade were signed by Mr. Khanna and Director-General U Kyaw Myint of the Trade Planning Department. (NLM 6/11)

Russian Anti-Drug Organization

June 9: Mr. Igor Alexandrovich Ermakov, head of the Russian Federation Anti-drug Organization, called on Minister for Home Affairs Lt-Gen. Mya Thin, Chairman of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control. (NLM 6/10) // June 14: He toured Shan State and Mandalay Division from June 10-13, accompanied by CCDAC Joint Secretary Police Col. Ngwe Soe Tun. After returning to Yangon June 13, he held further discussions with CCDAC before departing June 14. (NLM 6/15)

Japanese Economic Mission

June 15: A 45-member Japanese economic mission headed by Vice-Chairman of Keidanren Economic Board and Chairman of Marubeni Corporation Mr. Kazuo Haruna arrived and was welcomed by Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 6/16)

June 16: The Mission called on SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt, and on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, who hosted a dinner. (NLM 6/17)

June 17: The Mission was received by SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe. They met officials at the International Business Centre, including Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel, Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries Brig-Gen. Maung Maung, and Deputy Ministers for Industry-1, Forestry, Agriculture, Mines, Livestock Breeding and Fisheries, Energy, and Construction, and officials of the Yangon City Development Committee. A dinner with entertainment was hosted by Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 6/18)

June 18: The Mission departed, after visiting the Shwedagon Pagoda, the No. 1 Oil Refinery in Thanlwin, and Yangon Port. (NLM 6/19)

US Thai/Burma Country Officer

June 16: Mr. John D. Finney, Jr., Director of the Myanmar and Thai Desk, US Department of State, accompanied by US Embassy Counsellor Angus J. Simmons and First Secretary Kenneth J. Pitterle, called on National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman U Aung Toe and others, who "cordially replied to what Mr. John Finney and party wanted to know about the National Convention." He also called on Deputy Minister for Trade U Aung Thuang. (NLM 6/17)

June 17: Mr. Finney called on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries Brig-Gen. Maung Maung. He "said he is glad to see Myanmar's economic infrastructure developing increasingly. He then inquired about current situation and future plans on livestock breeding and fisheries in Myanmar. He pointed out that the waters around many regions of the world including the United States are facing depletion

of fish and prawn, adding that Myanmar waters remain one of the few areas still rich in marine life. He hoped Myanmar which is also abundant in other natural resources will get into the world economic mainstream in the near future." The Minister "said Myanmar is extending marine product exports year after year and that efforts are being made with added momentum for exporting 300 million US dollars in 1994-95. Private entrepreneurs, he said, are invited to invest and participate in the fisheries sector for its progress in line with market oriented economy."

Mr. Finney called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. (NLM 6/18)

June 18: Mr. Finney called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 6/19)

Chinese Military Delegation

June 22: A 7-member Chinese army goodwill delegation led by Gen. Li Jiulong, Commander of the Chengdu Military Region, arrived, and was welcomed by Chief of the No. 1 Bureau of Special Operations Chief of Staff (Army) Lt-Gen. Tin Oo, who later hosted a dinner at the Tatmadaw Guest House. The delegation called on Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services and Commander-in-Chief (Army) Gen. Maung Aye. (NLM 6/23)

June 23: The delegation was received by Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar Minister for Defence Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior Gen. Than Shwe. Following visits to the Memorial to Fallen Heroes, The Defence Services Museum, and the National Defence College, a dinner was hosted by Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen. Thein Win. (NLM 6/24)

June 24: The delegation toured Yangon, including the Shwedagon Pagoda, a Cooperative salesroom, the National Museum, and the Bogyoke Aung San Market. (NLM 6/25)

June 27: The delegation visited Bagan-Nyaung-U, Mandalay, Pyin-Oo-Lwin, Taunggyi, Bahtoo, and Kalaw from June 24-27. (NLM 6/28)

June 28: The delegation toured Yangon, visiting Naval vessels Yan Aye Aung and Yadanabon, going on a river cruise, and visiting the Yangon-Thanlyin Bridge and the National Indoor Stadium 1 [both Chinese-aided projects], and Dagon University. (NLM 6/29)

June 29: The delegation returned home. (NLM 6/30)

Malaysian Economic Mission

June 23: A Malaysian Economic Mission headed by Minister for Primary Industries Dato Seri Dr. Lim Keng Yaik, accompanied by entrepreneurs, arrived and were welcomed by Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi, who later hosted a dinner for the group. (NLM 6/24)

June 24: The Mission called on SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe, on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe, on Minister for Agriculture Lt-Gen. Myint Aung, on Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi, and on Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin. Nine members, led by Executive Director Othman Yusoff of Felda Trading Co. met with members of the Myanmar Chamber of Commerce and Industry. (NLM 6/25)

June 25: The Mission visited the Rubber Wood Processing Factory in Daik-U Township, which is being jointly established by Top Rank Corporation of Malaysia, Kinsho Mataichi Corporation, and Good Myanmar Export and Import Ltd. (NLM 6/26)

June 27: The Mission called Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel, and on Minister for Mines Lt-Gen. Kyaw Min, and was received by Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin. (NLM 6/28)

June 28: The Mission returned home. (NLM 6/29)

MYANMAR DELEGATIONS

Study Delegations

May 31: Lecturer Daw V. Simons of the Metallurgical Engineering Department of the Yangon Institute of Technology left May 30 for

Germany for research into metallurgical engineering under the Study Visit for Foreign Researchers at the invitation of DAAD. (NLM 6/1)

June 1: Librarian U Aung Gyi of the Universities Central Library, Daw San Myaing of Yangon University Library, and Daw Khin Win Yi of Bago Degree College Library left May 31 for Hanoi to attend a Workshop to Identify and assess Needs in Indochina and to Formulate Project Proposals, under the auspices of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. (NLM 6/2)

June 10: Deputy Statistician U San Myint of the Central Statistics Organization left for India to attend a 10-month Diploma Course on Statistics under the Colombo Plan. (NLM 6/11)

June 10: A Myanmar Red Cross delegation led by President Dr. Tin Oo left for China to study Red Cross work in China. Other members are Executive Director U Myo Lwin, Deputy Director of Fire Services Department U Than Hlaing, Staff Officer U Maung Maung of the Bago Red Cross Bridge, and Administrative Officer Daw Khin Myo Myat Thein. (NLM 6/11) // June 22: The delegation returned. (NLM 6/23)

June 13: A four-member delegation led by Director-General U Maung Aung of the Immigration and Manpower Department left June 11 to study work programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Vietnam, South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, and Switzerland. Other members are Director-General U Saw Then of the Relief and Resettlement Department, Director U Than Aye of the Border Region and Immigration Control Headquarters, Deputy Director U Than Tun of the Foreign Ministry, and Deputy Director U Aye Lwin of the Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs. (NLM 6/14)

June 19: Assistant Director U Yu Tin and Staff Officer U Win Tin of Myanma Farms Enterprise left for Thailand to attend a 6-week course on Small Holders Planting and Development Schemes, under the plan for establishing a Holders [sic] Planting and Development Research Centre. (NLM 6/20)

June 19: Staff Officer (Statistics) U Tun Thurein of the Central Statistical Office left for Bangkok to attend an Indicators for Mortality Rates for High Level Workshop [sic], sponsored by SIAP, from June 20-July 1. (NLM 6/20)

June 25: A 25-member Myanmar delegation, including representatives of many Ministries, left on a one-month tour of Korea to study "economic policies and development and technological know-how," at the invitation of the Lucky Goldstar Group. (NLM 6/26)

June 27: Lecturer Daw Mu Mu Nwe, Head of the Department of French, Institute of Foreign Languages, left June 24 to attend a June 27-July 7 Seminar on France and Europe in Singapore, sponsored by the French Government. (NLM 6/28)

June 27: Staff Officers (Statistics) Daw Khin Sanda Lat and Daw Moh Moh of Central Statistics Organization left for Dhaka, Bangladesh, to attend a June 27-July 14 Sub-regional Workshop on Statistics for Monitoring Poverty Alleviation Programmes, sponsored by SIAP. (NLM 6/28)

June 28: Tutor U Naing Win of the Textile Engineering Department of the Yangon Institute of Technology left for India to attend a three-month course on textile extension, held under the Colombo Plan. (NLM 6/29)

Religious Delegations

June 15: 100 Haj pilgrims returned from Mecca. (NLM 6/16) //

June 19: Another 100 pilgrims returned. (NLM 6/20)

June 18: A Buddhist delegation led by Vice-Chairman Sayadaw Agga Maha Pandita Bhaddanta Panyindabhivamsa of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee left for Seoul, Korea, to attend the International Buddhist Conference on Protection of the Environment. Accompanying him are Committee member Agga Maha Pandita Bhaddanta Sagara and Assistant Director U Aung Thein of the Department for Promotion and Propagation of the Sasana. (NLM 6/19) // June 28: The delegation returned. (NLM 6/29)

Business Delegations

June 12: A five-member delegation of private entrepreneurs led by Manager U Aung Win of Industry No. 3, Myanma Heavy Industries, left by rail for Kunming, Yunnan, to study industries there. (NLM 6/13)

Delegations to Meetings & Events

June 12: Deputy Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement U Win Naing left for Indonesia to attend "preliminary discussions on Women's development" in Jakarta. He was accompanied by PSO U Khin Maung Than. (NLM 6/13) // June 19: He returned. (NLM 6/20)

June 14: Deputy Director U Soe Nyunt of Internal Revenue Department left June 13 for Bangladesh to attend the June 14-16 Fourth Symposium on Tax Policy and Reforms in the Asia-Pacific Region. (NLM 6/15)

June 19: A delegation led by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw, Chairman of the National Commission for Environmental Affairs, left for Japan to attend the Ministerial-level Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (Eco Asia/94) in Saitama, Japan, from June 21-23. He was accompanied by Foreign Ministry Director U Thuang Tun, Secretary of the Commission, and Deputy Director U L. Zaw Goone. They will be joined by Ambassador U Thein Han and Minister Counsellor U Kyaw Tint Swe from the Myanmar Embassy in Tokyo. (NLM 6/20) // June 27: The Minister returned. (NLM 6/28)

Myanma Workers Abroad

May 31: At Training Course No. 2/94 on foreign employment for those who will work in Korea, Minister for Labour Lt-Gen. Aye Thounng noted that workers sent to Korea constitute the highest number ever sent abroad. From 1989-1992 197 workers went to Malaysia, Singapore, and the Republic of Korea, compared to 360 in 1992-93. He called on the workers "to be acquainted with political situation in the country, to refrain from tarnishing the image of the nation, uphold and preserve Myanmar cultural traditions, to be loyal to the nation and to try to enable the nation to stand tall in the world. The six-day course is being attended by 389 trainees. "Personnel of the Labour Department and Multi Gate Corporation (Myanmar) will give lectures." (NLM 6/1)

June 23: A first batch of 247 Myanmars left to work for two years under contract in Korea, out of a total of 1,000, under the co-sponsorship of the Labour Department and Multigate Corporation (Myanmar) Ltd. of Korea, represented by Managing Director I.S. Keng. The remaining workers will leave in July. Minister for Labour Lt-Gen. Aye Thounng "said it is the first time to send Myanmars to work in ROK and disclosed that arrangements are under way to send workers to Singapore, Malaysia and Japan. (NLM 6/24)

June 24: A six-day Foreign Job Guide Course No. 3/94 for 300 workers going to Korea opened, jointly sponsored by the Labour Department and Multigate Corporation (Myanmar) Ltd. of Korea. Minister for Labour Lt-Gen. Aye Thounng "said 197 workers were sent abroad from 1989 to 1992 and 163 in 1992-93 to Malaysia, Singapore and ROK; and the first batch of 247 workers left for ROK on 23 June, 1993, he said. He also spoke of the efforts for sending voluntary workers under the UNV programme commencing May 1988, saying that 152 Myanmars were now working in 42 countries. Every country which received Myanmar workers expressed satisfaction and more job offers from foreign companies were received, he said. He said the aims for opening the course for the workers were for them not to encounter difficulties in foreign labour market, to impart knowledge on appropriate facts about foreign jobs and to be smooth in social dealings at worksite. He told the workers to study national political situation before their departure, to observe discipline and code of conduct, to preserve and cherish cultural traits and to be loyal to the State. He urged them to observe the cultural traits and customs of the ROK, and to learn the advanced technologies with the aim of bringing them back home to build up a peaceful, prosperous, modern

nation." (NLM 6/25)

Delegation to ILO Conference

June 2: A delegation led by Director-General U Tun Shwe of the Labour Department left for Switzerland to attend the 81st Conference of the International Labour Organization in Geneva from June 7-24. Other members are Chairman U Ko Ko Gyi of the Myanmar Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Engineer U Win Maung of the No. 2 Mining Enterprise, Ministry of Mines. (NLM 6/3)

June 5: Minister for Labour Lt-Gen. Aye Thoung, accompanied by PSO Capt. Tun Ohn, left for the Conference. He will also be joined by U Tin Kyaw Hlaing, Permanent Myanmar Representative to the UN in Geneva. (NLM 6/6)

June 8: Minister for Labour Lt-Gen. Aye Thoung addressed the ILO Conference [full text in NLM], praising ILO activities and reviewing recent Myanmar events and policy. (NLM 6/9)

June 14: The Minister returned. (NLM 6/15)

June 27: The rest of the delegation returned. (NLM 6/28)

Gen. Than Shwe Visits Laos

June 4: At the invitation of President Nouhak Phoumsavanh, SLORC Chairman Senior General and Madame Than Shwe will pay a State Visit to Laos in the near future. (NLM 6/4)

June 9: SLORC Chairman Senior General and Madame Than Shwe left by special flight on a State Visit to Laos. They are accompanied by SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt and wife Daw Khin Win Shwe, Minister for Agriculture Lt-Gen. Myint Aung, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel, Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw and wife, Minister for Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant, and officials of the SLORC, Ministry of Defence, and Foreign Ministry. On their arrival in Vientiane they were welcomed by President and Madame Nouhak Phoumsavanh, and State honours were given. They then proceeded to the Ho Kham Palace. He called on Prime Minister Khamtay Siphandone, Chairman of the CEC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. [photos]

An arrival statement said the State Visit would last from June 9-13. It noted that the two countries had cooperated in drug abuse control since December 1990, and recited various Ministerial meetings. It noted progress on border demarcation since 1990 under the Joint Boundary Commission. It stated that "on various occasions Myanmar had donated rice, paddy seeds, salt, water pumps, teak seeds and other commodities to Laos, and that Laos had donated K 20,000 on Sept. 5, 1991, for victims of the Ayeyarwady Division floods. (NLM 6/10)

June 10: At a dinner on June 9 hosted by President Nouhak Phoumsavanh, the two heads of state exchanged remarks [full texts in NLM], expressing mutual esteem and good wishes. (NLM 6/11)

June 13: SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe and his delegation returned to Yangon. A Joint Communique was issued [full text in NLM], outlining the visit in ceremonial detail and naming all the participants. Paragraph 13 reads:

"During the visit, the following Agreements were signed:

"(1) Agreement between the Government of the Union of Myanmar and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the fixed International Boundary between the two countries in the Mekong River.

"(2) Agreement on the Establishment of a Joint Commission for Bilateral Cooperation between the Government of the Union of Myanmar and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

"(3) Agreement on Tourism Cooperation between the Government of the Union of Myanmar and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic."

The Lao President will visit Myanmar at a time convenient to both sides. [4 pages of photos] (NLM 6/14)

June 14: [4 pages of photos] (NLM 6/15)

June 15: [2 pages of photos] (NLM 6/16)

Writers Visit China

June 22: A Myanmar writers delegation headed by General Manager U Saw Myint (Maung Saw Myint) of Printing and Publishing Enterprise left for China under the cultural exchange program. Other members are: Editor Daw Khin Shwe of Sarpay Beikman, Assistant Director Dr. Tin Tun Oo (Dr. Tin Tun Oo) of the Health Department, Editor U Than Lwin of Myawady Press, and Chief Editor U Kyi Nyunt (Chitkyiyay Kyi Nyunt) of Myanma Alin, as Secretary. (NLM 6/23)

Delegations Return

[Return of delegations whose departures and membership was reported in earlier months]

May 31: The delegation headed by Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Brig-Gen. Thaung Myint returned from Yokohama, Japan, where it attended the May 23-27 Ministerial-level World Conference on Mitigation of Natural Disasters. (NLM 6/1)

June 4: The delegation led by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw returned from the May 31-June 3 11th Non-Aligned Ministerial Conference in Cairo. (NLM 6/5)

MYANMAR GAZETTE

Probationary Appointments

The SLORC appointed the following, on probation:

June 8: Dr. Maung Mar, Director, Agriculture Planning Department, to be Managing Director, Myanma Cotton and Sericulture Enterprise, Ministry of Agriculture.

U Sein Win, General Manager, Myanma Agriculture Service, to be Managing Director, Myanma Sugarcane Enterprise, Ministry of Agriculture.

U Tin Aung, General Manager, Myanma Agriculture Service, to be Managing Director, Myanma Plantation Crops Enterprise, Ministry of Agriculture.

U Soe Win, Director, Beekeeping Division, to be Director-General, Planning and Statistics Department, Ministry of Livestock Breeding and Fisheries. (NLM 6/9)

June 22: U Khin Maung, General Manager, to be Managing Director, Myanma Investment and Commercial Bank, Ministry of Finance and Revenue.

U Cho, Principal, Pyay College, to be Principal, Sittway Degree College, Higher Education Department, Ministry of Education.

Dr. Soe Yin, Professor, Physics Department, to be Principal, Patheingyi Degree College, Higher Education Department, Ministry of Education. (NLM 6/23)

June 29: U Tin Hlaing, General Manager, to be Managing Director, Myanma Small Loans Enterprise, Ministry of Finance and Revenue. (NLM 6/30)

Appointments

The SLORC has appointed:

June 1: U Thein Tun, Director-General, Energy Planning Department, Ministry of Energy, to be Managing Director, Myanma Petrochemical Enterprise. (NLM 6/2)

Confirmation of Appointments

The SLORC has confirmed the following, after a one-year probationary period:

June 1: Dr. Mya Maung as Managing Director, Myanma Agriculture Service, Ministry of Agriculture.

Dr. Tha Hla Shwe as Rector, Institute of Medicine 2, Ministry of Health.

Dr. Saw Kyaw Aung as Rector, Institute of Paramedical Science, Ministry of Health. (NLM 6/2)

GOVERNMENT

Science and Technology Law

June 7: SLORC Law No. 5/94, The Science and Technology Development Law, [full text in NLM] seeks to: (a) promote Science and Technology for industrial production; (b) carry out Research and Development for improved extraction of raw materials and promotion of modern industry; (c) effect Technology Transfer to promote production and improve quality; (d) improve qualifications of "luminaries" required for Science and Technology development; (e) communicate and cooperate with domestic and foreign research institutions and organizations; (f) honour outstanding "luminaries and inventors." To this end it creates a National Council for Science and Technology, with officials and "luminaries" appointed by the Government, under the secretaryship of the Director-General of the Myanma Scientific and Technological Research Department. It will establish policies, provide guidance and supervision, make recommendations to the Government, and generally promote Science and Technology.

The Central Research Organization, established in 1954, is reorganized as the Myanma Scientific and Technological Research Department, and its duties are defined.

Technology Transfer is regulated: any person or organization may license technology, free or for a fee under contract. Conditions will be determined by the Government. When Government agencies transfer technology, inventors may be rewarded. Contracts for technology transfer are regulated and must be registered by the Department. Orders and directives issued under the Union of Myanmar Applied Research Institute Act, 1954, remain in effect unless in conflict with the new Law. (NLM 6/7)

Wild Life Conservation Law

June 8: SLORC Law No. 6/94 of June 8, The Protection of Wild Life and Wild Plants Conservation of Natural Areas Law [full text in NLM] is intended to implement Government policies of (a) "protecting wildlife and wild plants" and (b) "conserving natural areas." It establishes a Committee for the Protection of Wild Life and Wild Plants and Conservation of Natural Areas, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Forestry, with membership from government agencies and "relevant luminaries and experts," to provide guidance, make recommendations and suggestions to Government, coordinate Government agencies "for determination of natural areas and establishment of the zoological garden and botanical garden," give guidance on wild life and wild plant protection, and cooperate with foreign countries and organizations.

Seven kinds of "natural areas" are established:

- (a) Scientific Nature Reserve;
- (b) National Park;
- (c) Marine National Park;
- (d) Nature Reserve;
- (e) Wild Life Sanctuary;
- (f) Geo-physically Scientific Reserve;
- (g) other Nature Reserve determined by the Minister.

The Minister may, with Government approval, establish such areas, as well as zoological and botanical gardens. Private rights shall be established, and a Preliminary Scrutiny Body be established to investigate affected rights and carry out demarcation. A Supervisory Body shall be established to supervise each zoological or botanical garden.

The Director General of the Forest Department may, with Ministerial approval, authorize study and recreation in natural areas (except totally prohibited areas), prevent external environmental dangers with such areas, and exchange wild life and plants with foreign countries. He may authorize capturing and killing animals to preserve the balance of animals and sustainment of wild life in natural areas, and regulate visitors.

The Forest Department will conduct research on natural evolution with scientific nature reserves, preserve living and non-living organisms within National Parks and regulate study and

recreational activities, preserve naturally bred animals and reefs, planktons, moss and algae, within the Marine National Park, reserve rare wild plants and natural evolution within the Nature Reserve, cooperate with international organizations on preservation of wild life within sanctuaries and conserving of wetlands where migratory birds dwell, and conserve regions "distinguished for their picturesque landscape and traditional customs" within the Geographically significant reserve.

The Director General of the Forest Department can declare wild life to be (i) completely protected, (ii) normally protected, or (iii) seasonally protected, and define varieties and areas of wild plants in danger or extinction. He will regulate protection, and may permit capture and possession, or export, for research. He can regulate commercial or hobby raising of protected wild life, and make recommendations on export of commercially raised wild life.

The Director General may grant hunting licenses for hunting of non-protected wild life within a natural area.

Establishment and regulation of Zoological and Botanical Gardens are also provided for.

Parts of completely protected animals worn as souvenirs or for traditional reasons are to be registered.

Administrative enforcement measures, penalties, etc., are provided for, with punishment ranging from 3-7 years imprisonment and fines from K 10,000-50,000.

The Wild Life Protection Act, 1936, is repealed.
(NLM 6/9)

YCDC Member Named

June 15: SLORC Notification No. 35/94 of June 15, Appointment of Yangon City Development Committee member, reads [full text]:

The State Law and Order Restoration Council as appointed BC 11041 Lt-Col. Aung Soe of National Defence College of the Ministry of Defence as member of Yangon City Development Committee. (NLM 6/16)

Financial Law Amendment

June 21: SLORC Law No. 7/94, of June 21, The Law Amending the Financial Institutions of Myanmar Law, provides [full text]:

Section 32 of the Financial Institutions of Myanmar Law shall be substituted by the following section:--

32. Financial institutions shall not lend more than 20 per cent of their capital plus reserves to a single individual, an enterprise, or an economic group. (NLM 6/22)

MILITARY

Attacks by Armed Groups

June 7: 30 members of a Kayin armed group led by Pya Pay on June 2 fired on the vessel Bo Aung Kyaw, a ferry between Kamamaung and Hpa-An, killing a member of the Sangha and two women, and wounding six others. (NLM 6/8)

June 23: 30 members of a SURA armed group led by Myint Soe Oo attacked Pankwe village, Taunggyi Township [Shan] on May 19, destroying five houses, assaulting a young girl, and kidnapping two villagers. (NLM 6/24)

Surrenders by Armed Group Members

June 9: Two members of the BCP armed group surrendered in Myeik Township on May 29, with their weapons [names and details]. (NLM 6/10)

June 10: Eight members of the underground National League for Democracy, known as NLD (North), returned to legal fold through the KIO in Myitkyina on June 5. They include representatives-elect U N Nang Gam (Machambaw), U Yaw Si (Putao), U Maphan Seng (Khawbude), U Kya Mya (Mohnyin-2), and U Kyaw Maung (Mohnyin-1), and NLD Organizers U Min Swe and U Ba Win of Kyunhla [Sagaing] and U Thein Aung of Mogaung. The five representatives went underground December 1991-

January 1992, and the others in 1993. They formed the Northern NLD group at Pajao Camp during Jan. 1992. After discussions in Manerplaw with Dr. Sein Win in 1993, they dissolved the NLD (North) group on Apr. 2, 1994 and, after "submitting the matter to the KIO leaders" they returned to legal fold. In Manerplaw they learned that "one of the organizations of a foreign country provided assistance to Sein Win's NCGUB group." In 1993 4.8 million Norwegian kroners (US\$ 600,000) was provided for education alone. They learned that U Tin Aung, who had led them to go underground, had gone underground himself because he owed K 500,000 in Mogaung. They also learned that he had misused the US\$ 7,000 per year provided by Sein Win to the NLD (North) group, and the 100,000 baht travelling allowance. (NLM 6/11)

June 13: A member of the ABSDF armed group returned to legal fold with weapons in Bokeyyin Township on June 4 [name and details]. (NLM 6/14)

June 16: Nine former insurgents led by U Nyein Tun, and 26 family members, were resettled in Thaton Township on June 9. Each family was given an 80' x 80' plot of with a K 7,000 house, five acres of farmland, 5 bags of fertilizer, 10 chickens, and a piglet. The group also received K 44,200 in cash. (NLM 6/17)

June 16: A member of the BCP armed group, and his wife, returned to legal fold with weapons June 8 at Myeik [names and details]. (NLM 6/17)

June 27: Between May 1-10, 25 "members of various armed groups, bringing in arms and ammunition, returned to the legal fold and surrendered at various Tatmadaw camps" [names and details]. (NLM 6/28)

June 28: Between May 13-22, 25 members of various armed groups returned to the legal fold [names and details]. (NLM 6/29)

June 29: Between May 23-26, 35 members of various armed groups returned to the legal fold [names and details]. (NLM 6/30)

Attacks on Khun Sa Bandits

June 6: The Tatmadaw on June 3 seized 900.0 litres of Acetic Anhydride in Kengtung Township [Shan]; the precursor chemicals were en route by mule train to Khun Sa's refinery on the Thai-Myanmar border. (NLM 6/7)

June 12: Chief of Staff (Army) Lt-Gen. Tin Oo, Commander of No. 1 Bureau of Special Operations, visited Mongton Township [Shan] June 9-11 to see where "The Tatmadawmen were crushing the Loimaw drug bandits in the area." Tatmadaw unites on June 11 occupied camps of about 500 Loimaw drug bandits at Points 4436 and 3686, where it seized 47 weapons, 199 mines, 304 grenades 53 mortar rounds, 53 rockets, 4,800 other rounds, 16 launcher elements, and 1 viss of marijuana. "They also captured 32 bandits dead." Tatmadaw losses were 17 killed and 31 wounded. [photos and map] (NLM 6/13)

June 26: The Tatmadaw stormed strongholds of the Loimaw drug traffickers in Mongkyawt area of Mong Ton Township on June 23-24 [full text].

"Tatmadaw columns had fought fierce battles from 11 May 1994 against Loimaw drug trafficking groups led by drug trafficker Khun Sa in Mongkyawt area in Mong Ton Township of Monghsat District in eastern Shan State.

"On 24 April, 1994, a force of about 2,000 of Loimaw drug trafficking group led by Khun Sa left Homein camp at the border with Thailand, entered Mongkyawt area on 11 May 1994 and attacked in force the Tatmadaw columns based at the hills Point 3686 and Point 4436 in Mongkyawt area in Mong Ton Township. After taking those camps, they moved up to the area near Mongkyawt camp. Fierce battles broke out between the Tatmadaw columns and the group at sites to the north, north-east and south of Mongkyawt camp from 11 to 15 May.

"On 16 May,, the Loimaw drug traffickers retreated from the area with heavy casualties and took strong holds about seven miles south-west of Mongkyawt, at Point 3686, Point 4436 and Point 4537 and on surrounding hills.

"Regrouped and reinforced, Tatmadaw units commanded by Eastern

Command Commander Maj-Gen. Saw Tun and Regional Control Command (Kengtung) Commander Brig-Gen. Kyaw Win, went in hot pursuit after the fleeing Loimaw drug traffickers and recaptured Point 4436 on 31 May and Point 3686 and the Kyauktaung camp hill on 11 June. The Tatmadaw from close quarters kept in check the remnants of the group who had taken firm footholds on nearby hills.

"On 13 June, the remaining group of 100 drug traffickers on Point 4410 attempted to penetrate the Tatmadaw columns, but suffered under crushing attacks of the Tatmadaw; only a few escaped.

On 23 June, Tatmadaw columns, jointly with Tatmadaw (Air), simultaneously launched daring, valiant attacks on the Loimaw drug traffickers who had taken firm footholds on Kyaukchuntauung and Hills Ka, Kha and Ga at Point 4410 and Point 4527 and victoriously captured all the enemy camps at 5.30 pm. Loimaw drug traffickers fled the area in disarray, suffering heavy casualties.

Altogether 111 fierce battles and clashes broke out between the Tatmadaw columns and Khun Sa's drug trafficking group in Mongkyawt area in Mong Ton Township, Monghsat District, eastern Shan State, between 11 May and 24 June. The Loimaw drug traffickers suffered 250 dead (by body count). Altogether 163 pieces of assorted arms, 11,350 rounds of ammunition, 560 assorted mines, 340 grenades, two viss of marijuana and three kilos of heroin were seized.

"Some of the enemy dead were found handcuffed to the posts in bunkers and some tied with ropes in some places. Evidence was found to show that Loimaw drug trafficking group members were forcibly kept from running away handcuffed or tied with ropes in the bunkers. It was also learnt from those captured alive that the group members were made to fight after being given stimulants.

"Altogether 196 Tatmadaw members, including seven officers, sacrificed their lives and 357 were wounded in the battles.

"Tatmadaw's crushing Loimaw gangs led by drug trafficking gang leader Khun Sa is part of Myanmar's actions to combat narcotic drugs. In the course of these actions Tatmadaw members are striving valiantly and courageously, sacrificing a lot of lives, blood and sweat."

Military Attaches in Yangon were escorted to the area on June 26. The group was led by Deputy Director of Defence Services Intelligence Col. Kyaw Win and "comprised Military Attaches in Yangon, an official of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration Mr. Bruce Stubbs, Diplomat on narcotic drugs affairs of Japanese Embassy Ms. Takahashi, foreign correspondents in Yangon and NKH news team from Japan."

Briefers explained that "Mongkyawt area was located on the drug trafficking route easily reachable to Kengtung through Mong Ton-Ta-sang motor road, and to the Golden Triangle area in the east through Mong Ton-Pompakyin motor road.... Topographic conditions of the Mongtaw and Monghta areas are suitable for establishing opium refineries, and heroin thus refined can easily be transported to the other country.... The headquarters of SURA drug traffickers led by Kan Sit under Khun Sa is situated at Pan Mai Son on the Myanmar-Thai border. They have strong base camps at Pansaytauik and Loihtwe along the border. The villages of Mongtaw, Monghta, Mongkyawt and Loichilek are their hard-core villages. Before the Tatmadaw launched offensives, up to November 1993, Mong Kyawt area was under the domination of about 300 men of the Loimaw group. Beginning 9 December 1993, Tatmadaw battalions under the Kengtung Regional Control Command of the Eastern Command launched operations to clear Mongkyawt area and took control of it. As the Tatmadaw forces took control of their drug trafficking route and Khun Sa's Ho Mein headquarters was blocked along the Thanlwin River by Tatmadaw forces, drug trafficker Khun Sa sent 3,000-strong force to attack the Tatmadaw forces on 24 April 1994 to free himself from the situation. Of them, 1000 men entered Mongsit and Namhsan area and the remaining 2000 entered Mongkyawt area. The latter began attacking the Tatmadaw camps on 11 May...." [page of photographs] (NLM 6/27)

ECONOMIC

Economic Articles

June 10: Myanmar Census of Agriculture, by Agricultural Census Office (ACD), SLRD, Ministry of Agriculture. [The first nation-wide agricultural census in Myanmar was conducted Feb. 11-Apr. 11, 1993 by the Settlements and Land Records Department (SLRD). It covered 289 townships (272 rural, 17 urban) and 240,000 landholdings (out of some 5,000,000) in all 14 States and Divisions.

["Results available from the Census provide:

1. fairly comprehensive statistical description of agricultural resources based on the agricultural holdings for each Township, State/Division and for the Union.
2. fairly detailed information on the basic structure of the agricultural sector; and
3. insights on the availability {of} agricultural resources and the way they are used; and
4. frame for conducting censuses and sample surveys."

[Sample data from Kyaukpadaung Township, Mandalay Division.

Figures are percentages of Total Holdings; of Total Members of Holdings (#), or of Total Land Holdings (*): Land Holdings 93.24%; Livestock Holdings 6.76%; Female Holders (#) 14.27%; Female Household Members (#) 53.76%; Members age over 15 33.44%; Had schooling 93.24%; Permanently working 70.98%; Used water pumps 0.38%; Used Generators 0.28%; Used Tractor/Cultivators nil; Used tractors 0.66%; Used Power-Tillers nil; Used huller machines 0.66%; Used other farm machinery (*) 0.19%; Used HYV seeds (*) 10.17%; Used fertilizers (*) 41.69%; Used organic fertilizer (*) 93.86%; Used pesticides (*) 20.44%; Used irrigation 14.1%; Used draft animals 69.68%; Owned cattle 74.65%; Owned buffaloes 0.38%; Owned other livestock 0.19%; Employed paid workers 41.88%; Employed periodic workers 0.66%; Employed occasional workers 41.6%; Employed agricultural workers 41.5%; Employed periodic agricultural workers 0.66%; Had other income 70.7%.]

June 29: Towards a market-oriented cooperative education in Myanmar, by Hla Aung. [Survey of cooperatives. "Cooperative organizations have to be sufficiently 'businesslike' to hold their own in the new market economy."]

Project Inaugurations

June 1: The 16-room Ruby Block of the Yangon City Hotel opened near Myainghaywun Park in Mayangon Township. The other four blocks will open in August. The rooms have satellite TV, radio, IDD phone, air-conditioning, and 24-hour service; payment is in US dollars. (NLM 6/2)

June 1: The K 4.2 million Tanang Diversion Weir in Tamu Township [Sagaing] was inaugurated May 30. (NLM 6/2)

June 2: The 15-mile Nyaungbin-Hwelon road was commissioned May 31 in Indawgyi Region. (NLM 6/3)

June 12: The Top Star Restaurant, operated by Myanma Top Star Service Ltd., and Mingala Hall, were inaugurated at the former Kandawmeik Restaurant at Kandawgyi. The restaurant sells Chinese, European, and Myanmar dishes "at moderate rates with musical entertainment." The hall can be hired for weddings or receptions. The building, owned by the Yangon City Development Committee, was renovated at a cost of K 5 million. (NLM 6/13)

June 16: Construction began on the 450-room five-star hotel being erected on Kaba Aye Road by the Straits Green Field Ltd. of Singapore, represented by General Manager Chew Yen Keen. Also present were General Manager Akifumi Hosono and Promotion Manager Hisashi Matsumoto of Mitsui Construction. The pilings for the hotel were carried out by Sum Cheong Piling Co. The US\$ 35 million hotel will be completed in 1996. (NLM 6/17)

June 25: The Aiwa Information Plaza at Myanma Department Store was inaugurated by Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi. Managing Director Kunio Tokono of Aiwa Sales Singapore helped cut the ribbon. (NLM 6/26)

June 28: The Bantbwegon Reservoir in Kyauktan Township, Yangon Division, was inaugurated by SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt and others. It will irrigate 300 acres. (NLM 6/29)

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(NLM 6/2)

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(NLM 6/22)

Joint Ventures & Foreign Investments
June 12: Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe visited Sawmills Nos. 33 and 88 of the Myanma Timber Enterprise in Bago Division, and "said it is planned to run the mills under joint venture contracts with foreign enterprises to keep them in operation fully and continuously, ensure continued employment of workers and to enable them to enjoy higher pay." (NLM 6/13)

Natural Gas
June 2: Speaking at a coordination meeting, Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein said that crude oil production is rising and the Pyay oilfield's condition is excellent. Offshore natural gas production is also good. Estimates of deposits at the Yadana natural gas field off Mottama [Martaban] were originally estimated at 2.1 trillion cubic feet, but the estimate is now about 6 trillion cubic feet. It is planned to build two 100-megawatt power plants using natural gas from the Aphyauk field. (NLM 6/3)

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(NLM 6/8)

June 21: At a Joint Press Conference of the Exposition sponsors, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel noted that bilateral trade with Singapore has increased about 20% annually. He said there are now over 100 investments in Myanmar worth US\$ 1.233 billion. Next, Organizer Mr. Koh Kim Seng of Applied Investment (Asia) Pte. Ltd. said "the exposition is the first of its kind in Myanmar and it provides a wide range of foodstuffs and industrial products. It is expected about 20,000 guests from Asia and Pacific region will visit the exposition." (NLM 6/22)

June 22: The Exposition was formally opened by SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt, who delivered an address. Displayed are products from 50 companies of Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Hong Kong, Japan, and Myanmar, with a total value of US\$ 1 million. The Exposition will be open to the public from June 22-25. (NLM 6/23)

June 23: Editorial: Myanmar International Expo '94. ["The exposition is the first ever from Singapore to be held here. It is a high profile assemblage grouping 13 firms under the Electronic and Consumer Products Expo, seven under the Apparel and Textile Machinery and Accessories Expo and 20 under the Building Materials and Machinery Expo, with an extensive array of products and services to offer.... This exposition is a forerunner of many to come to Myanmar to help enhance knowledge and understanding of how modern products, processes and services available on the international market can help us expedite our nation's development...."]

June 26: SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe visited the Exposition. (NLM 6/27)

Banks Licensed

June 8: The Central Bank of Myanmar issued licences to Tun Foundation Bank Limited, Yangon, and Kanbawza Bank Limited, Taunggyi. Of 13 Banking Licenses already issued, the following are "now functioning successfully": Myanmar Citizens Bank Ltd., First Private Bank Ltd., Co-operative Bank Ltd., Yadanabon Bank Ltd. (Mandalay),

Myawady Bank Ltd., Yangon City Bank Ltd., Yoma Bank Ltd., and Myanmar Oriental Bank Ltd. (NLM 6/9)

June 9: The Myanmar Mayflower Bank Limited opened in Yangon, under Chairman U Kyaw Win. Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin said "According to the new banking laws, licences were issued to carry out banking work to 13 private banks and of them eight private banks were opened and the present Myanmar Mayflower Bank Ltd. is the ninth opened." (NLM 6/10)

June 14: The Tun Foundation Bank Ltd. opened at 165/167 Bo Aung Gyaw Street, Yangon. Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin said "there are about 13,000 registered private enterprises and over 300 foreign firms, the private sector has increased much especially in local and foreign trade, 54 per cent in export and 60 per cent in import." (NLM 6/15)

Foreign Bank Licensed

June 8: The Central Bank of Myanmar issued a licence to the Thai Farmers Bank Ltd., Bangkok, to open a Representative Office in Yangon. Other foreign banks so licensed are: Thai Military Bank Ltd., Development Bank of Singapore Ltd., Banque Indosuez, United Overseas Bank Ltd., Siam City Bank Ltd., Keppel Bank of Singapore Ltd., and Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd. (NLM 6/9)

Imports

June 9: A contract was signed between Myanma Electric Power Enterprise and European Gas Turbines SA (GEC Alsthom) of France, represented by Mr. Richard Bergart, for the import of equipment for three 33-megawatt gas turbines to be built in Ahlon Power Station. They will use natural gas from the Aphyauk Gas Field, and go on line in December. Another 100 megawatt power station will be built later. (NLM 6/10)

June 21: Myanma Railways signed an agreement with Messrs Yunnan Machinery and Equipment Import/Export Corporation (YMEC), represented by Chairman Lin Zaryu, to buy 55,000 tons of rails for use on the Pakokku-Gangaw-Kalay, Shwe Nyaung-Namsany, and Ye-Dawei railroads. Myanma Railways had already agreed to import a total of 106,530 tons of rails from China. (NLM 6/22)

Transportation

June 10: 25 Hyundai buses, for use on Nos. 32 and 33 bus lines, arrived from Korea on the MV Sagaing. 10 more will arrive on the MV Sittway. (NLM 6/11)

June 18: The first of a new batch of Fokker aircraft arrived from the Netherlands for Myanma Airways. "The Ministry will be extending MA flights." (NLM 6/19) // June 21: Minister for Transport Lt-Gen. Thein Win inspected the F-27 Fokker (XY-AEQ). (NLM 6/22) // June 29: Fokker-27 flights to Kawthoung will be resumed July 1, following construction of runways to take the Fokker F-28 jets. (NLM 6/30)

Jute

June 14: Minister for Agriculture Lt-Gen. Myint Aung visited the Jute Carpet Factory of Myanma Jute Industries. "He pointed out that every six-hour shift will have to increase the output from 350 to 400 yards and from 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of gunny ropes and from 0.12 to 0.2 ton of jute carpets. He said the factory began operating in 1983 and it has not covered costs during the period of over ten years. He spoke of the need to try their utmost so that it can pay the outstanding debt of 400,000 US dollars and other debts at the end of 1994-95. He urged all to strive to turn the factory [into] a profit-making one assuring them that profits would be shared as bonus among the employees.... The minister also urged personnel of the factory to grow vegetables in the ten-acre land of the factory for the benefit of the employees." He then went on to visit the Okkyin Jute Mill, where he "spoke of the need to operate the mill at full capacity" and "called for remedial measures for inconsistencies in

the performance of the mill." He called for "boosting the output of the mill from 12 million to 18 million bags, from 300,000 to 600,000 pounds of gunny ropes and from 260,000 to 350,000 yards of jute threads.... He finally urged those concerned to try to purchase full quota of jute which is targeted to produce 20 million viss in 1994-95." (NLM 6/15)

Telephones Double

June 16: Speaking in Maubin [Ayeyarwady], Minister for Communications, Posts & Telegraphs U Soe Tha said that since 1988 the number of telephone exchanges in Myanmar had grown from 250 to 400, and the number of telephones from 67,000 to 120,000. (NLM 6/17)

Myanmar Tourism Articles

June 17-21: Hailing Visit Myanmar Year 1996, Courtesy: Myanmar Tourism Service. Series of articles with information for tourists:

(1) Passports and Visa: Valid passports required. Tourist Visa good for 28 days to be obtained from Myanmar Missions abroad.

Border Passes: Tourists from Yunnan can enter Lwege, Namhkan, Muse, Kyu-hkok, and Kunlon. Organized groups can travel to Yangon via Lashio and Mandalay. Tourists from Mae Sae (Thailand) may enter at Tachilek and travel to Kengtung. Organized groups can go on to Siphxaungbana (Yunnan) via Mai-Lar. Day return crossing allowed at Myawaddy, Three-Pagoda Pass, and Kawthoung.

Vaccination: No certificate required "unless coming from an infected area."

Customs: Foreigners and residents may bring in any foreign currency up to US\$ 2,000 or equivalent without making any Customs declaration on arrival. "All foreign currencies [sic], jewellery, electrical goods and cameras must be declared to the Customs at the airport."

Exports: Exports of antique and archaeologically valuable items is prohibited. Gems, jewellery, and silverware purchased at authorized shops may be exported.

Currency: Notes: Kyat 500, 200, 100, 90, 50, 45, 20, 15, 10, 5, 1; Pya 50. Coins: Kyat 1; Pya 50, 25, 20, 5, 1. "Visitors are not allowed to bring in or take out Kyats."

Foreign Exchange: Foreign Independent Travellers (FITs) must exchange US\$ 200. The Central Bank of Myanmar issues Foreign Exchange Certificates in Dollar Units. Foreign currencies must be exchanged only at authorized Money Changers at the Airport, hotels, banks, Myanmar Travel and Tour offices, etc. American Express, Mastercard, and Visa credit cards are accepted. (NLM 6/17)

(2) Tourist Attractions - Yangon: Covers 350 sq.km. and has a population of over 3,000,000. Direct airlinks with Bangkok, Singapore, Jakarta, Hong Kong, Dhaka, Kunming, Moscow, Vientiane. Served by Myanmar Airways International, Silk Air, Thai International, Biman Airlines, CAAC, and Aeroflot. Principal sights: Shwedagon Pagoda; Kaba Aye Pagoda; Chaukhtatkyi Pagoda; Mailamu Pagoda; Mahavijaya Pagoda; National Museum; Natural History Museum; Bogyoke Aung San Park; People's Square & People's Park; Zoological Gardens; Hlawga Wildlife Park; Meditation Centres; Allied War Memorial Cemetery; Shopping. Environs: Bago (Pegu); Tanyin (Syriam); Twantay. (NLM 6/18)

(3) Tourist attractions - Mandalay: 1 1/2 hours by plane, 14 hours by express train, overnight (700 kilometers) by road. Principal sights: Mandalay Hill; Mandalay Palace (admission to grounds US \$4); Shwenandaw Monastery; Mahamuni Pagoda; Kuthodaw Pagoda; Arts and Crafts. Environs: Sagaing; Amarapura; Inwa (Ava); Mingun; Monywa; Pyin-Oo-Lwin (Maymyo). (NLM 6/19)

(4) Tourist attractions - Bagan: 1 1/3 hours by air from Yangon, bus from Thazi, steamers from Mandalay. Principal sights: Ananda Temple; Thatbyinnyu Temple; Shwegugyi Temple; Gawdawpalin Temple; Gubyauk Gyi Temple (Wetkyi-in); Htilominlo Temple; Shwezigon Pagoda; Bupaya Pagoda; Archaeological Museum; Shopping (lacquerware). Environs: Mount Popa.

Taunggyi: Principal sight: Taunggyi Museum. Environs: Inle Lake; Kalaw; Pindaya; Shopping. (NLM 6/20)
(5) Tourist attractions - Miscellaneous: Kyaikhtiyo Pagoda; Ngapali Beach; Chaungtha Beach; Thayekhittaya (Srikhestra); Mrauk-U (Mrohaung). (NLM 6/21)

Cooperatives

June 16: A National Workshop on Cooperative Development opened, jointly sponsored by the Central Cooperative Society and the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) represented by Regional Director G.K. Sharma. Minister for Cooperatives U Than Aung expressed thanks to ICA, and noted that the Central Cooperative Society was accepted as a member in Sept. 1992. The new Cooperative Society Law of Dec. 22, 1992 accepts the six basic ICA principles of: "voluntary participation, democratic control, limited interest on the capital, equitable distribution of surplus, education of members, and cooperation amongst cooperatives." (NLM 6/17)

June 19: The Mandalay Cooperatives Regional College opened at the foot of Yankin Hill in Patheingyi Township by Minister for Cooperatives U Than Aung. (NLM 6/20)

June 20: The Central Cooperative College was opened in Hlegu Township. SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt outlined the changing history of cooperativism in Myanmar, and "spoke of the need to reform the present cooperative sector ideologically and practically to conform with the market-oriented economy.... He cited vital objectives for opening Cooperative Colleges -- to train the employees aiming to promote their economic capabilities, to train and produce competent young citizens who can be employed in the cooperatives, to give the chance to the youths, who have passed the basic education high school to have an access to market-oriented economy, to create opportunities for study of advanced know-how at home which could be learnt abroad before, to take part a supporting factor in education sector and staff training for the State in formulating the market-oriented economic system, and to set up a good relationship with international organizations such as International Cooperative Alliance, UN agencies and cooperative colleges within region and earn foreign exchange for the country by accepting foreign students at Myanmar's Cooperative Colleges."

The five Diplomas to be conferred by the Cooperative Colleges, he said, are "Diploma in Secretaryship for Enterprise (DSE), Diploma in Business Management (DBM), Diploma in Banking, Finance and Insurance (DBFI), Diploma in Enterprise Development (DED) and Diploma in Financial Management (DFM)." (NLM 6/21)

June 21: The Yangon Cooperative Regional College was formally opened in Thanlyin by Minister for Cooperatives U Than Aung. He said three Diploma Courses and one certified course would be conducted. (NLM 6/22)

June 23: The preliminary display of the Moe Oo Pan Myanma Cooperative Products and New Products Exhibition 1994-Yangon was "graced" by Senior Gen. Than Shwe, and other senior officials, who "viewed jade, gems and jewellery, garments of domestic industries, sculptures, furniture, leather goods, shoulder bags, textiles, silverware and bronze items, silk longyis, dairy products, marine products, lacquerware and wood art works...with keen interest for over one hours." At a Press Conference for the Exhibition, which is being held at Theinbyu Market on Theinbyu Road, it was announced that 38 cooperative societies, 10 industrial cooperative societies, and 7 entrepreneurs are taking part, and are exhibiting 40 kinds of products and have introduced 14 new products. The exhibition will be held June 24-28. The Yangon Division Government Employee Cooperatives [GEC] are formed in the four districts of [Yangon] division, with 258,318 members who have contributed K 239.49 million with interest-free capital of K 100 million. (NLM 6/24) // June 24: The Exhibition opened. (NLM 6/25) // June 27: The Exhibition continues to draw a large number of visitors. (NLM 6/28) // June 28: The Exhibition concluded. It was visited by 262,650 people and sold goods worth K

6,388,513. (NLM 6/29)

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	81.34	96.02	95.98
1993	82.64	111.18	95.12
1994, as of:			
June 1	11.46	14.57	12.29
June 15	19.06	23.35	21.42
June 30	36.93	42.32	38.66

SPORTS

Myanmar Teams and Delegations

June 1: President U Khin Maung Thwin of the Myanmar Basketball Federation and Treasurer Dr. Moe Zaw returned from the Congress of the Asian Basketball Federation and a meeting of the South-East Asia Basketball Federation in Hong Kong. (NLM 6/2)

June 11: Zaw Moe of Myanmar, playing in the 100-million-yen Sapporo Tokyu Open Golf Tournament, has gone into the third round with 71-75 = 146. In the lead is Yoshimi Niizeki with 134. (NLM 6/12)

June 16: A traditional rowing team led by President U Sein Tun of the Myanmar Rowing Federation, left to take part in the Hong Kong Invitational Traditional World Rowing Championships on June 19-20. The team includes a coach and 24 rowers. (NLM 6/17) // June 22: At the 1994 Hong Kong International Dragon Boat Race, held June 18-19, Myanmar came in fourth out of 20 teams from 13 countries. The team led by Myanmar Rowing Federation President U Sein Tun returned to Yangon June 21. (NLM 6/23)

Foreign Teams and Delegations

June 5: A Myanmar-Singapore Youth Yacht Meet will be held in Yangon June 17-19. (NLM 6/6) // June 15: The 18-member Singapore Optimist Youth Team led by Mr. Khong Seng Kee arrived. (NLM 6/16) // June 17: The goodwill yachting contests began. (NLM 6/18) // June 19: The contests concluded. (NLM 6/20)

Hole-in-One

June 18: Lt-Col. Ba Yi (Retd) scored an ace June 17 on the 17th hole of the Myanmar Golf Club, using a No. 5 iron. (NLM 6/19)

HEALTH

Health Articles

June 1: One of the oldest hospitals in Myanmar, by Dr. Khin Win. [Profile of the Infectious Diseases Hospital (originally Contagious Diseases Hospital), founded in 1905. Currently the hospital treats the following diseases: (a) Gastro Enteritis and Dysentery; (b) Cholera; (c) Plague; (d) Viral Hepatitis; (e) Diphtheria; (f) Whooping Cough; (g) Measles; (h) Chicken Pox; (i) Poliomyelitis; (j) Mumps; (k) HIV/AIDS; (l) Enteric fever); and (m) Malaria. It has a capacity of 200 beds, but is usually less than 50% full. A special HIV ward was opened in 1989, and in Jan. 1992 a consultant physician specializing in HIV/AIDS was assigned. However, it is policy to treat HIV/AIDS cases at local hospitals, using the IDH for teaching and training, and for referral of difficult cases. It has trained over 200 trainers to conduct HIV/AIDS workshops in the 14 States and Divisions. The Hospital serves as a study center for final-year medical students, medical and nursing trainees, etc. It

conducts research on cholera, diphtheria, salmonella, and shigella jointly with the National Health Laboratory. Staff includes 2 administrators, 6 surgeons, 19 nurses, 4 technicians, 47 manual laborers, 8 other staff.]

June 16: Continuing Education of Health Personnel, by Dr. Win May. [Need for systematic continuing medical education.]

June 20-21: Women And Drug Abuse. [(1) General discussion. "The epidemic of HIV infection was identified in the Union of Myanmar in 1989, the first cases occurring among injecting drug users (IDUs). Since then drug injectors have continued to be a focal group within the epidemic of HIV infection in Myanmar. Sentinel Surveillance data collected by the AIDS Prevention and Control Programme show that infection levels are highest among IDUs and have remained consistently high and show now signs of decline. Although there are reports that IDUs are less sexually active than the general population, they nevertheless have sexual contact with wives, casual partners and commercial sex workers, and this has major implications for the spread of HIV infection.

["In Yangon Drug Treatment Centre in 1990, 25% of HIV positive IDUs were married and most were in the age range 20 to 29. In a survey of IDUs in Mandalay in 1989 from the Drug Treatment Centre and prison 52% had multiple sex partners, and 64% had sex at least once with a commercial sex worker (CSW). There has been some evidence of drug use by commercial sex workers (CSW) in Myanmar. There has been little investigation of drug use among CSWs but one survey of 73 CSWs at an adult training home for women in Yangon found that 14% had used various unspecified drugs and other CSWs who had returned from Thailand found that 11% had used unspecified drugs...."]

[(2) Need to support women in order to fight drug abuse. Work of UNDCP in Myanmar. Assessment of women's needs in 12 villages in Mong Yang Township and 17 villages in Tachilek Township {Shan}, inhabited by Shan, Akha, Tai Loi, and Lahu. Women here "are predominant harvesters of opium." Substitute activities set up under the Women in Development programme include Home Gardening; Sewing; Machine Knitting; Akha Embroidery; Hand Knitting; and Weaving.]

Dengue

June 4: Gutters and overgrowths were cleared in Dagon Myothit (North) Township [Yangon], "as a preventive measure against Dengue Haemorrhagic fever." (NLM 6/5)

June 8: A training course on dengue haemorrhagic fever opened in Mayangon Township. (NLM 6/9)

June 14: Speaking to Health officials, Deputy Minister for Health Col. Than Zin "pointed out that recently outbreak of bowel disorders, cholera and dengue haemorrhagic fever took place in the Yangon City Development area and due to preventive measures taken in time the bowel disorders and cholera were prevented. However, the decline of DHF was not seen. He spoke of the need for all to make concerted [action] in preventing outbreak of DHF." (NLM 6/15)

National Health Plan

June 6: Speaking to Health Ministry Personnel, Chairman SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt of the National Health Committee said the National Health Plan (1993-96) had been drafted and approved by the Government. He stated six programmes covering 47 work projects: Community Health Care; Disease Control; Hospital Care; Environmental Health; Health Systems Development; and Organization and Management. He gave the following comparative statistics:

	1990-91	1993-94
Hospitals	661	717
Dispensaries	281	306
Rural Health Centres	1373	1424

He reviewed various sectors of the Health Ministry, and urged efficiency and honesty. (NLM 6/7)

AIDS

June 29: The AIDS Prevention and Control Central Body held its No. 1/94 meeting, chaired by Minister for Health Vice-Adm. Than Nyunt. "In Myanmar, he said, the number of HIV-positive persons could be over 200,000. Up to the end of March this year, he said, 7,399 HIV-positive cases were detected. The first such case was detected in the country in 1988 and the number had been increasing yearly, he added.... According to statistics of the hospitals in Myanmar, he said, there were 261 persons suffering from AIDS up to March 1994. He added that of the number, 149 persons were from Yangon Division, 49 from Shan State, 41 from Tanintharyi Division, 16 from Mandalay Division, four from Sagaing Division and one each from Bago and Ayeyarwady Divisions. The Minister noted that HIV positive persons were also detected among not only drug addicts but also prostitutes and persons suffering from VD. At present, he said, the spread of that disease was not confined to the group of persons stated above but it was spreading to the wives of those suffering from that disease. According to constant surveys in Tachilek and Kawthoung, he said, the number of HIV-positive pregnant women stood at 12 per cent and two per cent respectively...." (NLM 6/30)

CULTURAL

Cultural and Scientific Articles

June 1: Paintings which defy summer's heat, by Sein Myo Myint. [Description of paintings at the Speed Line Art Gallery exhibit, at the GV Art Centre, 54D Shwetaunggyar Road, Bahan Township, Yangon. Artists and titles listed. The exhibit included both work of famous artistes (ranging in price from K 3,000 to K 50,000) and from "youths and novices," ranging up to K 6,000.]

June 5,12,19,26: The Cat Family, by Colonel Hla Aung (Rtd). [Cont. (16) Jaguar. (17) Puma. (18)-(19) Cheetah.]

June 21-22: Recycling of Calendars, by Dr. Tin Maung (Retired Rector). ["Interesting mathematics about calendars that children can do and become interested in."]

Education Cooperatives

May 31: Township Education Employee Cooperative Societies [EECs], formed to enable public school teachers to abandon paid (tuition) teaching, were formed for the following Yangon Division townships: Kamaryut, Kunggyangon, Kawhmu, Kayan, Sangyoung, Seikkyi/Khanaungto, South Okkalapa, Twantay, Taikkyi, Tarmway, Htantabin, Dagon, Dagon Myothit (South), Dagon Myothit (North), Dalla, Dawbon, Pabedan, Pazundaung, Bahan, Mingaladon, Hmawby, Yankin, Latha, Lanmadaw, Hline, Hlinetharyar, Hlegu, Tharkayta, Thingangyun, Thanlyin, Thongwa, and Insein. (NLM 6/1)

June 22: Higher education Education Employee Cooperative Societies were formed for the following institutions, in the presence of SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt and other officials: Yangon University, Yangon Institute of Technology, Institute of Economics, Institute of Education, Institute of Computer Science and Technology, Dagon University, Higher Education Department, Universities Historical Research Department, Technical, Agricultural and Vocational Education Department (Insein), and Technical, Agricultural and Vocational Education Department (Bahan). Yangon University EEC Chairman Rector Dr. Tun Maung spoke on behalf of the new societies. (NLM 6/23)

Health/Education Report on Children

June 1-2 [continued from May; full text]:
MYANMAR'S NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MYANMAR'S CHILDREN IN THE 1990'S

3.7.2. Training Programmes

Training Programmes and workshops for upgrading professional staff and other ECD personnel will be carried out on a regular basis.

3.7.3. National Standards/Supervision

National standards or guidelines concerning the management of ECD centres and the operation of pre-primary school services will be formulated. A formal inspection system will be designed to ensure that ECD centres operate according to these standards.

3.7.4. Studies

A variety of studies that will enhance and improve ECD activities will be commissioned, including:

(i) Identification of potentially harmful childrearing practices.

(ii) Identification of locally available, low-cost play materials, popular children's activities, and games.

3.7.5. Information Dissemination

The findings of such activities will be disseminated nationally.

4. Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances (CEDC)

4.1 Creation of a National Children's Council

Because an adequately equipped infrastructure to fulfil the CEDC decade goals does not yet exist in Myanmar, priority is to be given to the creation of a National Children's Council (NCC). The NCC, which will have sub-national branches at the township level, will include members from governmental and non-governmental organizations.

4.2 Situation Analysis

Due to a lack of reliable information and statistics concerning CEDC, the NCC will commission the establishment of baseline data and the development of key indicators. The findings of the Situation Analysis will help identify priority groups and refine parameters and goals for CEDC activities for the decade.

4.3 Law Reform and Review

The necessary review of laws and policies required is being undertaken. The guiding principles of the CEDC programme will be those embodied in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the World Summit for Children Declaration.

4.4 Adoption

Adoption will be favored over institutionalization wherever appropriate. Legal provision for the care of adopted children must be established.

4.5 Juvenile Justice

The juvenile justice system is being re-established and juvenile courts are being re-convened. The entire system will be strengthened and re-oriented.

4.6 Grass-roots Collaboration

The NCC will collaborate with and seek the support of organizations actively engaged in social mobilization at the grass-roots level, including religious and other non-governmental organizations, as well as special interest groups.

4.7 Opportunities for Integrating CEDC into Communities

The NCC will make consistent efforts to ensure that services promote the healthy development of CEDC, and that children in custodial or institutional care have regular contact with their families and communities.

4.8 Educational Opportunities for CEDC

To ensure that CEDC have universal access to Basic Education by the year 2000, non-formal education programmes will be tailored to suit the needs of the various categories of CEDC.

IV RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Financial Implications of NPA

The resource requirements for the NPA total US\$ 645.28 million and Kyats 13,278 million over the 8-year period (see Table 1). It should be noted that these requirements are over and above the resources currently committed by the state (through its regular annual budgetary allocations), the people (through payments to the private sector and through community contributions), and external support agencies.

The foreign exchange requirement alone amounts to about US\$ 81 million annually. Due to present low coverage rates, the water and

sanitation sector requires the largest input, totalling US\$ 383.8 million and Kyats 11,893.3 million, or 59.5% of the foreign exchange requirement and 89.6% of the Kyats requirement.

Resource Requirements for Health and Nutrition

Costing for the sector (see Table 2) is based on national expansion of operational projects and the provision of new services for unmet needs (e.g., management of resistant malaria) that will be added on to the main health care delivery system.

Manpower and financial estimates have taken into account (a) manpower projections, (b) population increases, (c) disease incidence, (d) possible coverage rates, (e) inflation, and (f) wastage.

Although substantial community contributions will be necessary, they are not included in the estimates since resources vary considerably over time and from locality to locality. The community's role in providing resources will be further systematized through a community cost-sharing system

Manpower estimates, costing of individual services and phasing are presented in the sectoral paper prepared in conjunction with the NPA.

Resource Requirements for Water Supply and Sanitation

Costing for this sector (see Tables 3 and 4) assumes a population of 50 million by the year 2000 and takes the following factors into account: the type of facility, the phasing of implementation, and expenditures for adaptable technologies. Costs will be shared between the community, the government and donor agencies.

Although external assistance is expected, the bulk of the resources required will have to be met by the government and local communities, using some form of cost-recovery or cost-sharing both for capital investment and operational expenses. In urban and rural areas alike, many, if not all, communities already incur considerable costs in money, time and labour to secure their daily water requirements. A systematic cost-recovery scheme would ensure the provision of safe water at affordable rates for increasing numbers of people. While recovering a significant portion of capital costs from communities, the government will restructure the national budget as necessary to ensure that the goals of the NPA are achieved.

A recent World Bank review suggests that gross per capita investment costs range from US\$ 10-40 for groundwater schemes using handpumps, US\$ 25-60 for stand post supplies, and US\$ 60-120 for individual yardtaps. Of course, costs vary with physical, social and demographic factors. For example, rural water supplies are cheaper than urban. Since per capita investments for the various technologies in Myanmar are quite favourable compared to the World Bank figures, lower costs have been assumed for computing the total investment.

The cost of sanitary facilities also varies widely with the type of system used. Water-borne sewerage systems are by far the costliest form of waste disposal facility. The estimates for the sector assume use of low-cost sanitation technologies (such as individual sanitary pit latrines and community or individual septic tank systems).

Resource Requirements for Education, Early Childhood Development and Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

The costing for the education sector (see Tables 5 and 6) is based on the following assumptions. Each activity in education will incur costs for personnel, training, supplies and equipment, training materials development, travel, research and monitoring, and miscellaneous items. For each cost item, a pro-rata rate is charged at 1993 prices. The unit cost of materials for curriculum development are estimated to be US\$ 5.00 for the annual enrolment of each child. Materials for distance learning for teachers can be developed at an estimated annual unit cost of US\$ 5.00 per teacher. In the area of non-formal education, a unit cost of US\$ 2.00 is estimated for the illiterate 20% of the population aged 15-55. Fifty percent of each unit cost will be incurred in kyats.

In general, the estimate of costs for early childhood development activities follow the same procedures as for education. The building costs borne by the community in 1993 were estimated at K 100,000 per day care centre. The total cost of K 220 million for 2,200 wards is apportioned equally across the remaining eight years, amounting to K 27.50 million per year.

Resources required for CEDC will be estimated when a more definite picture of the actual situation and needs emerge. A project on juvenile justice no underway would make this possible in the case of children in conflict with the law. For the present, only the development costs of a database for CEDC activities are estimated.

(NLM 6/1)

TABLES

NATIONAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION

(Amounts in millions of US\$ and (below) Kyats)

TABLE 1

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL SECTORS (1993-2000)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 66.99	K 153.82		
	1993	1994	1995	1996
\$	4.43	6.68	7.84	9.13
K	11.83	23.23	15.82	14.47
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	9.11	8.97	9.32	10.51
	19.90	20.80	27.87	30.90

WATER AND SANITATION

Total 1993-2000:				
(WATER)	\$ 278.28	K 4803.59		
(SANITATION)	\$ 105.56	K 7089.79		
	1993	1994	1995	1996
(W) \$	10.33	20.46	27.32	31.00
K	184.65	335.65	473.65	565.51
(S) \$	0.86	8.61	12.74	11.84
K	246.78	456.08	691.55	810.84
	1997	1998	1999	2000
(W) \$	34.94	43.95	52.93	56.36
K	628.18	762.40	895.62	956.93
(S) \$	13.99	17.03	19.18	21.31
K	957.84	1159.51	1306.87	1450.68

EDUCATION

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 181.40	K 960.10		
	1993	1994	1995	1996
\$	19.45	19.65	20.60	20.85
	104.20	104.30	107.70	109.40
	1997	1998	1999	2000
\$	22.10	24.30	26.80	27.65
	115.40	128.20	142.80	148.10

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 12.05	K 266.30		
	1993	1994	1995	1996
\$	1.10	1.15	1.35	1.45
K	32.10	32.60	33.00	33.20
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	1.65	1.65	1.85	1.85
	33.60	33.60	34.10	34.10

CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 1.00	K 4.40		
	1993	1994	1995	1996
\$	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10
K	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50

1997	1998	1999	2000
0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20
0.60	0.60	0.70	0.70

TOTAL 1993-2000:

	\$645.28 K 13278.00			
1993	1994	1995	1996	
\$ 32.22	56.60	69.95	75.36	
K589.96	941.26	1322.22	1533.56	
1997	1998	1999	2000	
81.94	96.05	110.28	117.88	
1755.52	2105.11	2407.96	1622.41	

TABLE 2

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR HEALTH AND NUTRITION (1993-2000)

A.1. UCI - Vaccine Cost

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 14.25 K 0.00			
1993	1994	1995	1996	
\$ 1.38	1.48	1.59	1.70	
1997	1998	1999	2000	
1.82	1.95	2.09	2.24	

A.2. UCI - S/E Replenishment

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 1.39 K 0.00			
1993	1994	1995	1996	
\$ 0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	
1997	1998	1999	2000	
0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	

A.3. UCI - Cash Assistance

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 0.00 K 60.13			
1993	1994	1995	1996	
K 2.52	3.28	4.26	5.54	
1997	1998	1999	2000	
7.20	9.36	12.16	15.81	

A.4. UCI - Cost of UCI Extension

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 7.58 K 0.53			
1993	1994	1995	1996	
\$ 1.17	0.65	0.85	1.01	
K 0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10	
1997	1998	1999	2000	
1.05	0.90	0.95	1.00	
0.10	0	0	0	

A.5. UCI - TT5 Expansion

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 4.52 K 0.00			
1993	1994	1995	1996	
\$ 0	0.70	0.73	1.24	
1997	1998	1999	2000	
1.00	0.45	0.25	0.15	

B. Growth Monitoring (CSP)

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 6.86 K 2.86			
1993	1994	1995	1996	
\$ 0.30	0.45	0.65	0.83	
K 0.10	0.14	0.19	0.24	
1997	1998	1999	2000	
0.96	1.09	1.22	1.36	
0.33	0.45	0.61	0.80	

C. Growth Monitoring (Ext)

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 1.98 K 0.00			
1993	1994	1995	1996	
\$ 0.10	0.14	0.19	0.25	
1997	1998	1999	2000	

0.30 0.35 0.32 0.33

D. ORS Production

Total 1993-2000: \$ 1.08 K 7.20
1993 1994 1995 1996
\$ 0.14 0.14 0.14 0.14
K 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90
1997 1998 1999 2000
0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13
0.90 0.90 0.90 0.92

E. CDD Extension

Total 1993-2000: \$ 0.63 K 1.75
1993 1994 1995 1996
\$ 0.05 0.06 0.07 0.08
K 0.23 0.21 0.13 0.13
1997 1998 1999 2000
0.08 0.09 0.09 0.11
0.21 0.19 0.25 0.40

F. Rural PHC

Total 1993-2000: \$ 4.31 K 22.91
1993 1994 1995 1996
\$ 0.42 0.45 0.48 0.51
K 0.81 1.09 1.48 1.99
1997 1998 1999 2000
0.55 0.59 0.63 0.68
2.67 3.59 4.82 6.46

G. Training

Total 1993-2000: \$ 0.13 K 41.41
1993 1994 1995 1996
\$ 0.03 0 0.03 0
K 5.53 4.20 6.50 3.66
1997 1998 1999 2000
0 0.03 0 0.04
6.48 4.05 6.82 4.17

H. IDD Control Prog.

Total 1993-2000: \$ 1.14 K 2.49
1993 1994 1995 1996
\$ 0.06 0.04 0.14 0.15
K 0.38 0.38 0.38 0.03
1997 1998 1999 2000
0.17 0.18 0.19 0.21
0.08 0.38 0.43 0.43

I. Logistics

Total 1993-2000: \$ 2.05 K 0.48
1993 1994 1995 1996
\$ 0.14 0.52 0.30 0.25
K 0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06
1997 1998 1999 2000
0.28 0.27 0.20 0.09
0.06 0.06 0.06 0.06

J. Safe Motherhood

Total 1993-2000: \$ 5.73 K 0.00
1993 1994 1995 1996
\$ 1.47 1.02 1,02 0.90
1997 1998 1999 2000
0.29 0.31 0.35 0.37

K. ARI

Total 1993-2000: \$ 12.99 K 0.00
1993 1994 1995 1996

\$ 0	0.75	1.11	1.53
1997	1998	1999	2000
1.93	2.08	2.35	3.24

L. Resistant Malaria

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 1.62	K 0.00
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0	0	0.27	0.27
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27

M. Monitoring & Evaluation

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 0.03	K 9.51
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0	0.01	0	0
K 1.17	1.22	1.17	1.17
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.01	0	0	0.01
1.22	1.17	1.17	1.22

N. Info./Advocacy/Communication

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 0.70	K 4.55
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0	0.10	0.10	0.10
K 0	0.65	0.65	0.65
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65

TOTALS: 1993-2000

		\$ 66.99	K 154.50
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 5.43	6.68	7.84	9.13
K 11.83	12.19	16.54	14.47
1997	1998	1999	2000
9.11	8.97	9.32	10.51
19.90	20.80	27.87	154.50

TABLE 3

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR WATER SUPPLY (1993-2000)

1. Shallow Tubewells with hand pumps. Tubewells = 33,624. Pop. served = 6,725,000.

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 6.29	K 198.60
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 1.07	1.08	1.16	0.75
K 33.74	34.00	36.77	23.66
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.76	0.62	0.49	0.36
23.92	19.67	15.50	11.34

2. Deep tubewells with hand pumps. Tubewells = 3,905. Pop. served = 1,172,000.

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 4.89	K 95.99
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.33	0.40	0.48	0.58
K 6.51	7.86	9.35	11.30
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.65	0.74	0.81	0.90
12.79	14.50	15.98	17.69

3. Deep tubewells with motor pumps. Tubewells = 10,501. Pop. served = 10,501,000.

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 76.40	K 1942.50
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 3.06	4.51	7.06	9.24
K 77.70	114.69	179.42	234.93

1997	1998	1999	2000
10.70	12.15	14.33	14.99
271.93	318.17	364.42	381.25

4. Deep tubewells with reticulation. Tubewells = 364. Pop. served = 2,033,000.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 68.59 K	532.77	
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 2.89	4.33	6.50	7.94
K 22.43	33.65	50.48	61.68
1997	1998	1999	2000
8.66	10.83	13.00	14.44
67.30	84.12	100.94	112.16

5. Gravity-fed water systems. Systems = 1,036. Pop. served = 3,269,000.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 55.25 K	852.14	
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 2.55	3.47	5.21	6.37
K 39.30	53.59	80.39	98.26
1997	1998	1999	2000
6.95	8.69	10.42	11.58
107.19	133.98	160.78	178.65

6. Protected shallow dug wells. Dug wells = 5,439. Pop. served = 1,632,000

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 0.34 K	23.64	
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0	0.01	0.01	0.03
K 0.27	0.55	1.03	0.94
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.04	0.07	0.08	0.10
2.82	4.61	5.54	6.88

7. Protected ponds. Ponds = 13,386. Pop. served = 6,693,000

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 5.85 K	701.05	
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0	0.39	0.58	0.71
K 0	46.20	69.30	84.87
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.77	0.96	1.16	1.29
92.40	115.50	138.60	154.17

8. Surface Water with treatment Reservoirs. Reservoirs = 10. Pop. served = 970,000

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 57.60 K	362.85	
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0	6.06	6.06	6.06
K 0	38.20	38.20	38.20
1997	1998	1999	2000
6.06	9.09	12.13	12.13
38.20	57.29	76.39	76.39

9. RHC/School water supply systems = 16,000

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 2.78 K	94.05	
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.14	0.21	0.26	0.32
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.35	0.43	0.52	0.57

TOTAL. Total Population Served = 32,993,000

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 277.98 K	4803.59	
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 10.03	20.46	27.32	31.99
K 184.65	355.65	473.65	565.51
1997	1998	1999	2000

34.94	43.95	52.93	56.36
628.18	762.40	895.62	957.93

TABLE 4

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR SANITATION (1993-2000)

1. Household latrines connected to sewerage system. Latrines = 233,000. Pop. served = 1,400,000.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 83.97 K	1231.66	
1993		1994	1995
\$ 0	7.56	10.80	9.23
K 0	111.13	158.76	135.63
1997	1998	1999	2000
10.90	13.42	15.10	16.78
160.30	197.28	221.95	246.61

2. Septic tank latrines with flushing tank system. Septic tanks = 258,000. Pop. served = 1,531,000.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 0.00 K	1625.53	
1993		1994	1995
K 67.03	100.55	150.82	184.34
1997	1998	1999	2000
217.85	268.13	301.64	335.16

3. Septic tanks with pour flush system. Septic tanks = 386,000. Pop. served = 2,314,000.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 0.00 K	2190.38	
1993		1994	1995
K 96.16	135.74	201.17	248.86
1997	1998	1999	2000
294.10	359.53	404.78	450.03

4. Pans with water connected to ventilated pit latrines. Latrines = 823,000. Pop. served = 4,935,000.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 5.14 K	317.54	
1993		1994	1995
\$ 0.27	0.32	0.46	0.59
K 16.67	19.79	28.21	36.29
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.70	0.83	0.94	1.04
42.89	51.29	57.90	64.49

5. Pans without water seal connected to ventilated pit latrines. Latrines = 2,303,000. Pop. served = 13,815,000.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 14.39 K	888.42	
1993		1994	1995
\$ 0.46	0.59	1.29	1.77
K 28.56	36.46	79.49	109.30
1997	1998	1999	2000
2.09	2.41	2.74	3.04
129.17	149.05	168.92	187.48

6. Ventilating improved pit latrines. Latrines = 1,171,000. Pop. served = 7,027,000.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 1.17 K	523.68	
1993		1994	1995
\$ 0.08	0.07	0.10	0.14
K 35.46	33.06	44.09	60.62
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.16	0.19	0.21	0.23
71.64	82.66	93.68	102.47

7. Latrines for health institutions & schools. Latrines = 54,000.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 1.07 K	312.57	
1993		1994	1995
K 0.04	0.07	0.10	0.12
1997	1998	1999	2000

0.14 0.18 0.20 0.22

TOTALS: Total population served = 31,021,000.

Total 1993-2000: \$ 105.56 K 7089.77

	1993	1994	1995	1996
\$	0.86	8.61	12.74	11.84
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	13.99	17.03	19.18	21.31

TABLE 5

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATION (1993-2000)

1. School Mapping

Total 1993-2000: \$ 1.60 K 4.00

	1993	1994	1995	1996
\$	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
K	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50

2. EMIS

Total 1993-2000: \$ 2.20 K 5.80

	1993	1994	1995	1996
\$	0.10	0.10	0.40	0.40
K	0.50	0.50	0.80	0.80
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.20
	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80

3. Primary School Construction

To be estimated separately

4. Non-formal Primary Education

Total 1993-2000: \$ 3.50 K 7.40

	1993	1994	1995	1996
\$	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.30
K	0.50	0.50	0.80	0.80
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	0.50	0.50	0.80	0.80
	0.90	0.90	1.50	1.50

5. Curriculum Centre

To be estimated separately

5.a. Curriculum Development. Training

Total 1993-2000: \$ 0.80 K 2.40

	1993	1994	1995	1996
\$	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
K	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30

5.b. Curriculum Materials Development/Production.

Total 1993-2000: \$ 102.50 K 630.00

	1993	1994	1995	1996
\$	10.75	10.75	11.00	11.25
K	64.40	64.50	66.00	67.50
	1997	1998	1999	2000
	12.00	14.00	16.00	16.75
	72.00	84.00	96.00	100.50

6. Primary Education Division

Total 1993-2000: \$ 0.00 K 3.20

	1993	1994	1995	1996
K	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40

1997	1998	1999	2000
0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40

7. Continuous Assessment.

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 6.40	K 12.80
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
K 1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60

8. Teacher Training.

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 6.40	K 14.40
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
K 1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80

8.a. Teacher Training Materials Development

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 2.70	K 16.20
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
K 1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45
1.80	2.10	2.40	2.70

9. Distance Learning Materials Development

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 2.70	K 16.20
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
K 1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.30	0.35	0.40	0.45
1.80	2.10	2.40	2.70

10. TEO Training.

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 6.40	K 14.40
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
K 1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80

11. NFE Materials Development/ Production

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 39.20	K 235.20
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 4.60	4.60	4.80	4.80
K 27.60	27.60	28.80	28.80
1997	1998	1999	2000
5.00	5.00	5.20	5.20
30.00	30.00	31.20	31.20

12. NGO in Literacy.

Total 1993-2000:		\$ 6.20	K 10.70
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.50	0.60	0.70	0.70
K 0.80	0.90	1.00	1.20
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.80	0.90	1.00	1.00
1.40	1.60	1.80	2.00

13. Research and Database for Literacy.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 0.80 K 2.40		
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
K 0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30

TOTALS

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 181.40 K 960.10		
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 19.45	19.65	20.60	20.84
K 104.20	104.30	107.70	109.40
1997	1998	1999	2000
22.10	24.30	26.80	27.65
115.40	128.20	142.80	148.10

TABLE 4

RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT; AND CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES (1993-2000)

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

1. ECD Database Development.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 1.00 K 4.40		
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10
K 0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20
0.60	0.60	0.70	0.70

2. Improving ECD Programmes.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 1.00 K 4.40		
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10
K 0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20
0.60	0.60	0.70	0.70

3. Upgrading Early Childhood Education.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 1.15 K 7.10		
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.10	0.10	0.10	1.15
K 0.80	0.80	0.80	0.90
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20
0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00

4. Strengthening Day Care Centres.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 1.00 K 7.10		
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10
K 0.80	0.80	0.80	0.90
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.15	0.15	0.20	0.20
0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00

5. Establishing Self-reliant ECD Centres.

Total 1993-2000:	\$ 0.65 K 4.40		
1993	1994	1995	1996
\$ 0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10
K 0.40	0.40	0.50	0.50
1997	1998	1999	2000
0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
0.60	0.60	0.70	0.70

5.a. Building Costs.
 Total 1993-2000: \$ 4.00 K 220.00
 1993 1994 1995 1996
 \$ 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50
 K 27.50 27.50 27.50 27.50
 1997 1998 1999 2000
 0.50 0.50 0.50 0.50
 27.50 27.50 27.50 27.50

6. Parenting Education.
 Total 1993-2000: \$ 1.30 K 7.40
 1993 1994 1995 1996
 \$ 0.10 0.10 0.15 0.15
 K 0.80 0.80 0.90 0.90
 1997 1998 1999 2000
 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20
 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

7. Care-Giver Training.
 Total 1993-2000: \$ 1.95 K 11.50
 1993 1994 1995 1996
 \$ 0.20 0.25 0.25 0.25
 K 1.00 1.50 1.50 1.50
 1997 1998 1999 2000
 0.25 0.25 0.25 0.25
 1.50 1.50 1.50 1.50

TOTALS
 Total 1993-2000: \$ 12.05 K 266.30
 1993 1994 1995 1996
 \$ 1.10 1.15 1.35 1.45
 K 32.10 32.60 33.00 33.20
 1997 1998 1999 2000
 1.65 1.65 1.85 1.85
 33.60 33.60 34.10 24.10

CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES (CEDC)

1. CEDC Database Development.
 Total 1993-2000: \$ 1.00 K 4.40
 1993 1994 1995 1996
 \$ 0.05 0.05 0.10 0.10
 K 0.40 0.40 0.50 0.50
 1997 1998 1999 2000
 0.15 0.15 0.20 0.20
 0.60 0.60 0.70 0.70

International Cooperation

Hand in hand with its commitment to this NPA, Myanmar has acceded to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The country will devote as much effort to acting on these commitments as its resources permit. At this time, it seems appropriate for the international community to pursue a deeper understanding [of] Myanmar's situation.

The magnitude of this task demands first, that even more resources - domestic and foreign - be committed to it, and second, that these resources be used with circumspection and an eye to the importance of human development.

Myanmar's NPA coincides with the move towards a multi-party democratic system, which entails political and economic transformations. On the eve of these changes, the importance and benefits of dialogue, understanding and cooperation, both within and outside the country, are being realized. Efforts on behalf of Myanmar's children and women also require that the international alliance with donor governments for development be resumed. (NLM 6/3)

V. MONITORING THE GOALS

This NPA includes a monitoring component for a number of reasons. Monitoring programme implementation to determine whether it is progressing on schedule helps identify problems as they arise and can even anticipate problems before they arise. In other words, monitoring allows for corrective action at the local or central level so that programme objectives can be achieved. It can also be used to determine whether a strategy of implementation is appropriate to local conditions.

Where they are available, the following tables provide baseline figures for monitoring and evaluating progress towards the decade goals.

FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING THE GOALS

Health and Nutrition

Goal 1: Reducing the infant mortality rate from 94 to 50 per 1,000 live births. Reducing the under-5 mortality rate from 147 to 70 per 1,000 live births.

Indicators: [I]: Infant Mortality Rate [5]:

Under-5 Mortality Rate

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
I 94	70	50
5 147	120	70

Method of Data Collection: Survey; Routine Reports

Responsible Agency: IMPD/DPS

Goal 2: Reducing the maternal mortality ratio by half.

Indicator: Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
140	100	70

Method of Data Collection: Survey; Routine reports

Responsible Agency: CSO/MOH

Goal 3: Eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2,000

Indicator: Annual no. of new cases of polio

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
57	30	0

Method of Data Collection: Survey; Hospital Registration

Responsible Agency: CEU/DOH

Goal 4: Eliminating neonatal tetanus by 1995.

Indicator: Annual no. of new cases of neonatal tetanus

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
976	0	0

Method of Data Collection: Survey; Hospital Registration

Responsible Agency: CEU/DOH

Goal 5: Reducing measles cases by 90% and deaths due to measles by 95% from 1990 levels by 1995

Indicator: Annual no. of new cases of measles and deaths due to measles among children under 5

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
(--)	(--)	(--)*

Method of Data Collection: Routine reporting and Ad-Hoc survey

Responsible Agency: CEU/DOH

* = Baseline data to be established as soon as possible

Goal 6: Achieving a 90% Expanded Programme on Immunization coverage rate against the 6 childhood diseases and against tetanus among women 15-49 years old.

Indicators: Proportion of one-year-olds immunized against six childhood diseases [I] and tetanus vaccination coverage among

pregnant women [V]
 Status Targets
 (1990) 1995 2000
 I 66% 71% 90%
 V 64% 71% 90%

Method of Data Collection: EPI Monitoring
 Responsible Agency: EPH Unit DOH

Goal 7: Reducing diarrhoea incidence by 25% and deaths due to diarrhoea among children under 5 by 50%
 Indicator: Annual no. of diarrhoea episodes among under 5 children and annual no. of under 5 deaths due to diarrhoea

Status Targets
 (1990) 1995 2000
 (--) (-- (--)*

Method of Data Collection: Routine reports
 Responsible Agency: DOH

* = Baseline data to be established as soon as possible

Goal 8: Reducing deaths due to acute respiratory infection by 33% from 1990 levels.

Indicator: Annual no. of under-5 deaths due to pneumonia

Status Targets
 (1990) 1995 2000
 (--) (-- (--)*

Method of Data Collection: Hospital registration
 Responsible Agency: DOH

* = Baseline data to be established as soon as possible

Goal 9: Increasing the rate of pregnant women's access to prenatal, safe delivery and referral services from 68% in 1990 to 100%.

Indicator: Rate of pregnant women's access to prenatal care by trained personnel [P] and proportion of births attended by trained personnel [B]

Status Targets
 (1990) 1995 2000
 P 68% 80% 100%
 B 68% 80% 100%

Method of Data Collection: Routine reports
 Responsible Agency: DOH

Goal 10: Providing universal access to information and services relating to child spacing.

Indicator: Proportion of married women 15-49 using contraceptive methods

Status Targets
 (1990) 1995 2000
 17% 60% 100%

Method of Data Collection: Surveys
 Responsible Agency: IMPD

Goal 11: Providing universal access to 30 essential drugs.

Indicator: Percent of population with access to 30 essential drugs

Status Targets
 (1990) 1995 2000
 (--) (-- 100%*

Method of Data Collection: Routine reports/surveys
 Responsible Agency: MOH

* = Baseline data to be established as soon as possible

Goal 12: Providing access to information and preventive measures against HIV/AIDS to all at-risk groups.

Indicator: HIV prevalence

Status Targets
 (1990) 1995 2000
 2% of HIV To

tested maintain
 at 2%
Method of Data Collection: Surveys/routine reports
Responsible Agency: MOH

Goal 13: Providing access to information, preventive measures, and adequate treatment of malaria.

Indicator: Malaria Mortality rate (Indirect Indicator) [R]. No. of cases of Malaria [C]

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
R 13/	9/	5/
100,000	100,000	100,000
(1991)		
C 154,000	100,000	50,000

Method of Data Collection: Routine reporting
Responsible Agency: DOH

Goal 14: Reducing the rate of severe malnutrition from 11% to 5% among children under 3; Reducing the rate of moderate malnutrition from 37% to 19% among children under 3.

Indicator: Severe malnutrition among children under 3 [S]; Moderate malnutrition among children under 3 [M]

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
S 11%	9%	5%
M 37%	30%	19%

Method of Data Collection: Sentinel reports
Responsible Agency: DOH

Goal 15: Reduction of rate of low birth weight from 24 to 10 percent.

Indicator: Proportion of births weighing less than 2,500 grams

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
24%	17%	10%

Method of Data Collection: PPS Surveys
Responsible Agency: DOH

Goal 16: Reducing iron deficiency anaemia among women aged 15-49 years by 50% from 1993 ad hoc survey results.

Indicator: Iron deficiency anaemia among women aged 15-49

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
(--)	(--)	(--)*

Method of Data Collection: Surveys
Responsible Agency: DOH/DMR

Goal 17: Eliminating Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

Indicator: Proportion of children 5-14 with goitre

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
31% of school children 5-14 years	26%	0

Method of Data Collection: Surveys
Responsible Agency: DOH
(NLM 6/4)

Goal 18: Eliminating Vitamin A deficiency and its consequences.

Indicator: Proportion of children under 5 with clinical xerophthalmia

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
0.6	0.3	0

Method of Data Collection: Surveys

Responsible Agency: DOH

Goal 19: Enabling all women to breastfeed their children exclusively for four to six months and to continue breastfeeding, with complementary food, well into the second year.

Indicators: Complementary breastfeeding 6-9 months [B]. Continued breastfeeding well into the second year (12-15) months [C].

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
B 87%	95%	100%
C 79%	90%	100%

Method of Data Collection: Surveys

Responsible Agency: DOH

Goal 20: Dissemination of knowledge and supporting services to increase food production to ensure household food security.

Indicator: Percent of families with adequate income for recommended food intake.

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
32%	50%	90%

Method of Data Collection: Surveys

Responsible Agency: DOH

Goal 21: Increasing the rate of monthly growth monitoring (body weight) and promotion activities for all children under 3.

Indicator: Percent of children under 3 weighed regularly.

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
32%	50%	100%

Method of Data Collection: Routine reports

Responsible Agency: DOH

Safe Water Supply and Human Excreta Disposal

Goal 22: Increasing access to safe drinking water from 32% to 100%.

Indicator: Proportion of total population with access to safe drinking water

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
32%	50%	100%

Method of Data Collection: Survey

Responsible Agency: AMD

Goal 23: Increasing access to safe means of human excreta disposal from 36% to 100%.

Indicator: Proportion of total population with access to safe excreta disposal system

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
36%	50%	100%

Method of Data Collection: Survey

Responsible Agency: ESD

Education and Early Childhood Development

Goal 24: Universal access to basic education, and completion of primary education by at least 80 per cent of school-aged children through formal or non-formal education.

Indicator: Proportion of children enrolled in primary school who belong to the primary school age group (net primary school enrolment ratio) [P]. Proportion of children entering kindergarten who complete grade 4 [C].

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
P 62	80	100
C 25	40	80

Method of Data Collection: (P) Survey; (C) Routine reports

Responsible Agency: DBE

Goal 25: Reduction of adult illiteracy rate to at least half the 1990 level.

Indicator: Illiteracy rate

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
22	17	11

Method of Data Collection: Survey census

Responsible Agency: MERB CSO

Goal 26: Expansion of early childhood development activities.

Indicator: Percent of children 3-5 in ECD centers

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
2	--	25

Method of Data Collection: Survey

Responsible Agency: DSW CSO

Goal 27: Increase acquisition by individuals and families of the knowledge, skills and values required for better living.

Indicator: Percent of adult population aware of 'Facts for Life'

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
--	50	100

Method of Data Collection: Survey

Responsible Agency: DOH/IPRD

Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances

Goal 28: Improvement of the situation of children in especially difficult circumstances (CEDC)

Indicator: Proportion of CEDC provided with improved protective services

Status	Targets	
(1990)	1995	2000
--	--	50

Method of Data Collection: [blank]

Responsible Agency: [blank]

VI RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

In recent years, more attention has been given to the efficiency of health and education systems and complementary services for attaining national goals. Studies are being conducted on programme impact, effective reach, where to deliver, who gains access, levels of coverage, and gaps in coverage. As the economy and society change and the NPA is implemented, the need for hard data and careful research will increase.

Apart from researchers and research managers, policy makers, planners, administrator, educators, community workers, and laymen or the general public have a stake in findings. Thus, the results of investigations must be reported and interpreted in non-specialist language, and disseminated widely.

This NPA calls for a national research plan that will include the following activities:

1. Conducting studies for baseline data, targets, standards and costs where they are lacking;
2. Collecting and analysing data concerning the health, education and development of children and women that is disaggregated by geographical area, gender and income;
3. Searching for innovative approaches to extending the reach and impact of programmes, especially the effective delivery of primary health care and primary education, which are labour-intensive in nature;
4. Undertaking social marketing to encourage behavioral changes and to improve utilisation of health and education services;
5. Devising, testing and adapting technologies appropriate to the

achievement of the NPA goals;

6. Conducting studies designed to anticipate programme needs and strategies for meeting them;

Monitoring, research, and evaluation are complementary undertakings. Together, they can be used as measuring, prognostic and diagnostic tools for achieving the aims of Myanmar's NPA. (NLM 6/5)

June 23: The Progress of Nations 1994: Highlights for Myanmar. Excerpts from UNICEF's June 13 Annual Report [full text]: Progress and challenge in Myanmar child health -- UNICEF

Myanmar has made strides in raising use of ORT (Oral Rehydration Therapy) to combat diarrhoeal dehydration; has to sustain and raise immunization levels; and faces the challenge of reducing substantially the number of its children who are underweight.

Highlights:

þ Salt Iodation: Myanmar is among the countries that are planning to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders. A new Law to enforce salt iodation of all edible salt is in preparation.

þ While the 1992 figure for use of Oral Dehydration Therapy was 19%, a recent study indicates that the ORT use rate in Myanmar is now at around 37%: an impressive increase, which places Myanmar closer than ever before to the regional average.

þ Immunization: Myanmar is one of only nine countries in the world that have recently recorded a significant increase in vaccination of pregnant women against tetanus, to protect both mother and child. The rate rose from 54 per cent in 1990 to 66 per cent in 1993. Child vaccination against measles soared from 3 per cent in 1985 to 73 per cent in 1990, but have since then slipped back slightly to 71 per cent in 1993.

þ 17 per cent of Myanmar married women of child bearing age use family planning, the second lowest rate in the region after Papua New Guinea at 4 per cent. The total fertility rate in Myanmar is 4.2 births per woman.

þ On current trends, Myanmar's population is slated to more than double before stabilizing at 96 million. Fifty of the world's nations are expected to stabilize at 50 million or more.

þ 37 per cent of the nation's under fives are underweight. As stated in the National Programme of Action, Myanmar aims at reducing the rate from 37 per cent to 19 per cent by the year 2,000.

þ The net primary school enrolment ratio is now 62 per cent, and the completion rate for basic education is 25 per cent. Myanmar aims at increasing the enrolment to 100 per cent, and the completion rate for basic education to 80 per cent by the year 2,000.

(NLM 6/23)

Universities and Colleges

June 2: 1994-95 classes began at the University for the Development of National Races. The fourth B.Ed. Course is being attended by 35 students; the fourth Junior Assistant Teacher Course by 56 students; and the 29th Regular Course by 250 students, as well as students from the 26th, 27th, and 28th Regular Courses, totalling 1,026. (NLM 6/3)

School Year Starts

June 1: Students of 856 basic education high schools, 2,060 middle schools, and 35,846 primary schools began the 1994-95 school year. (NLM 6/2)

Publications

June 1: The Myanmar Business Directory will be published by the Union of Myanmar Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Economic organizations and companies "keen on contributing" should contact UMCCI, 74-86 Bo Sun Pak Street, Yangon, by dialling 77103. (NLM 6/2)

June 2: The June issue of Ahkar Journal will be devoted to the June 23 Centenary of Olympic Day. (NLM 6/3)

June 5: The "Book on Financial, Economic and Social Conditions for 1993-94 (in Myanmar)," issued by the Planning Department of the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development, has been issued and is available for K 85 at the Sarpay Beikman bookshop, 529 Merchant Street, Yangon. (NLM 6/6)

June 10: A book entitled "Myanmar Naingnganyay Sanitpyaung Karla" (1962-1974) ("The Period of Transition of Myanmar Political System"), compiled by the Universities Historical Research Department and edited by the Myanmar Historical Commission was published in three volumes. "It deals with achievements and failures concerning political, economic and social affairs, endeavours for internal peace and drafting of the Constitution during the Revolutionary Council era." It is available at Sarpay Beikman and Sarpay Lawka bookshops at K 270 per set. (NLM 6/11)

June 12: Myanmar Business, a monthly published under contract by Options Publishing Services Inc., Manila, "is a well-sourced compendium which carries data from A to Z, with outlets in many of the world's capitals. The group has also published The Myanmar Business Handbook "in 150 packed pages." (Photo caption, NLM 6/12)

June 18: Today, "a magazine on tourism and business in Myanmar. [photo of cover of "complimentary copy" with Inya Lake Hotel on cover] (NLM 6/18)

World Environment Day

June 3: World Environment Day was observed in Yangon with speeches by Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe and by Acting UNDP Resident Representative Douglas W. Gardner. (NLM 6/4)

Archaeological Sites

June 17: Minister for Culture Lt-Gen. Aung Ye Kyaw, accompanied by Director-General Dr. Ye Tut of the Cultural Institute, inspected digs and renovations: Pyay: Beikthano Myohaung (June 11). Bagan: renovation of Shwezigon and Keminga Pagodas (June 12). Bagan: Nan Phaya, Shwe Einsi Cave, Kyauksagagyi Pagoda, Lawka Nanda Pagoda, Myazedi Pagoda, Ananda Pagoda, Kandawpalin Pagoda, Hgnetpittaung Pagoda, Wetkyi Inn, Gubyaukgyi Pagoda, and Dhammayangyi Pagoda (June 13). Pagan: Yonhlutkyun Palace site and Pidaya Myohaung; Tada-U: Innwa Myohaung Palace Wall; Mandalay (June 14). Mandalay: Myanansankyaw Shwenandaw (June 15). Shwebo: Shwebon Yadana Mingalanandaw of Yadana-theinga Myohaung (June 16). (NLM 6/18)

Proper Dress for Musicians

June 24: Speaking to a meeting of "stage music troupes, karaoke troupes of restaurants and department stores and professional music groups," Yangon Commander Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt "said the main aim of meeting the music artistes was for the national cause in which the country was fighting on five fronts -- national politics, military, administrative, economic and social. In the social front, education and health sectors were on a trend to progress and what still remained stagnant was only culture. He said the meeting was to seek measures...for doing away with outlandish dress in performing arts.... Speaking at length on the important role of music in the struggles for regaining independence, he said Myanmar music was now decadent, overshadowed with foreign tunes and especially, scenes at restaurants, where artistes were only after popularity and Myanmar culture was out of sight, had become worse. He also stressed proper dress and talent in film and video production and theatrical performance.... He...reminded them not to cause extinction of race, religion and the Sasana through self-seeking." (NLM 6/25)

June 29: Editorial: No trading off culture for money. [Yangon Commander Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt recently pointed out "there needed to be improvement in the modes of dresses and styles of artistes in the field of performing arts; they needed to be in accord with Myanmar culture but as it was now the trends there were characterised by unbridled aping alien cultures; not only that; the musical renditions in stage shows were mostly copies of alien ones rather than

modernisation in a Myanmar way; that was an extremely dangerous development, since it threatened to bring about decadence and ultimate disappearance of Myanmar culture, that in turn would lead to extinction of Myanmar nationality. Elaborating, he said Myanmar music and way of dress could no longer be seen at all in stage shows. Some might argue it was in accord with the march of time or the mainstream of modern development but that argument, he rightly countered, was grossly inadequate. The state of affairs of musical shows at restaurants, he went on, was becoming extremely bad, with vocalists letting themselves go unrestrained for the sake of getting money and personal popularity, and some persons exploiting them to create arrangements to appeal to pleasures of the senses to attract customers. Expressing a resolute denunciation of such elements, Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt said it was heart-rending for Myanmar culture. Noting there was mushrooming of centres in the entertainment industry nowadays, he said he was all for expansion of businesses but cherished values of Myanmar nationality and religion should not be traded off for tainted incomes. And operators of such enterprises should have consideration for the artistes as they would for their own offspring...."]

Marionette Shows Revived

June 28: A coordination meeting "on holding of marionette shows for tourists" took place at the National Theatre. Deputy Minister for Culture U Soe Nyunt "spoke of the need for perpetuation of Myanmar traditional marionette shows for entertainment of the public and tourists and compiling of history of marionette theatre and a general round of discussions then followed. Next, marionette shows were performed by Zawgyibyan marionette troupe of Bagan and artistes of the Fine Arts Department." (NLM 6/29)

June 29: Discussions continued. (NLM 6/30)

MISCELLANEOUS

Sunday and Holiday Supplements

June 5: Let us rally around the Tatmadaw, build and defend the country, by Minye Kaungbon. [Cont. (41) More excerpts from the Union of Myanmar Regional Autonomy Enquiry Commission of 1948.

June 12,19: Title changed to Our Three Main National Causes. [(42=1) Unity of Myanmar national races. (2) Nature of the State; the Three Main National Causes in which "all citizens of Myanmar....must unswervingly believe...."]

-- Special Projects. [see May issue]

June 5: -- Lets find substitutes for wood as fuel, by Shwe Nagar Tin Win. [Report of a May 7 meeting of government officials. Per capita consumption of fuel wood is 50 ticals per day, or half a ton per year; by 2000, 32.35 million tons of fire-wood will be needed unless substitutes are found.]

-- To Boost paddy production as a national duty, by Ahtet Minhla Nyunt Aung. [Need for increased production.]

-- A new age has dawned on Myanmar agriculture, by Nyein Aung (Taze). [Need for reforms, in order to achieve abundance of paddy, self-sufficiency in cooking oil, and increased industrial raw material crops for export.]

-- Strive to cultivate marketable crops, by Kyaw Nyunt Yi. [Ensure that pesticides do not contaminate them.]

-- Natmauk reservoir for regional development, by Maung Maung Yu Maung. [Project in Natmauk and Myothit Townships {Magway}.]

-- Nanhmaw hydel plant which illuminates Lashio, by Kyi Win Nyunt. [Since Apr. 22, 1994, Lashio people have round-the-clock electricity.]

-- Summer paddy in Wanetkon village, by Aung San (Agriculture). [Visit to model fields in Hlegu Township {Yangon}.]

June 12: -- Let us try to develop domestic light industry, by Shwe Nagar Tin Win. [Myanmar inventor U Khin Maung Thwin Oo. To emulate Korea's economic progress it is "suggested that import of

something that can be made at home should be reduced or banned."]

-- Striving to achieve self-sufficiency in cooking oil, by Ahtet Minhla Nyunt Aung. [Oilseed crop acreage shows little change. Virtues of palm oil, and its uses as food and otherwise.]

-- Heavy Industries Enterprise and UNIDO collaboration encourages agriculture, by Sein Shwe Hlaing. [Plans to make power tillers and other agricultural and crop processing machinery.]

-- Replacing opium poppy with cash crops, by Tekkatho Chit Swe. [18,458 acres in 28 townships along the Thanlwin River and 4 others in Kachin and Chin States, devoted to poppy substitution crops such as "(a) wunsa crops such as paddy, wheat and maize; (b) oilseed crops such as groundnut, sunflower, millet and sesamum; (c) kitchen winter crops such as onion, garlic, potato, soya beans, tomato, mustard, cabbage and vegetables; (d) perennial crops such as coffee, tea-leaves, orange, lichee, cashew and walnut." 433 courses have been attended by 22,874 farmers, and 188,452 acres of poppy have been replaced. Details.]

-- Water for summer paddy production, by Ye Myint Swe. [Various irrigation projects.]

June 19,28: -- Production of pulses and industrial crops, by Ahtet Minhla Nyunt Aung. [(1) Acreage in pulses (matpe, pedisein, htawbutpe, kalape, peboke, suntarpyar, sadawpe, pesinngon, others) (in thousand acres):

1988-89	1,803
1989-90	2,116
1990-91	2,471
1991-92	3,126
1992-93	3,700

[(2) Figures for jute, sugar cane, long staple cotton, and rubber:

Jute: (In thousand viss)

	Acres	Prod.	Purchases
1988-89	120	28,549	14,531
1989-90	90	20,552	9,131
1990-91	92	14,871	7,524
1991-92	89	13,689	9,347
1992-93	137	23,613	13,486
1993-94	82	15,800	13,699

Sugarcane: (In thousand tons)

1988-89	123	2,162	340
1989-90	113	1,976	348
1990-91	118	1,931	203
1991-92	136	2,272	622
1992-93	187	3,229	666
1993-94*	151	2,590	213

* Production prohibited in good paddy land; purchase figures only to January; total expected to exceed 700

Long staple cotton: (In thousand viss)

1988-89	83	10,085	4,396
1989-90	76	13,156	3,753
1990-91	76	11,037	2,910
1991-92	94	16,507	7,720
1992-93	95	17,178	9,848
1993-94*	82	13,088	3,859

* Purchase figures to January; total expected to exceed 10,000.

Rubber (In thousands)

	Lbs.	MT	
1988-89	192	31,695	5.4
1989-90	189	32,639	3.7
1990-91	191	32,043	2.1
1991-92	188	33,364	1.4
1992-93	193	34,239	1.8
1993-94*	205	35,748	3.8

* Purchases by Myanma Farms Enterprise; private businesses also purchase rubber.

June 19,26 -- A small township where rivers flow upwards, by

Kyu Kyu Thinn. [(1)-(2) Irrigation in Kalay Township.]

June 19: -- A farm machinery makers' association is to be welcomed, by Shwe Nagar Tin Win. [Inventor welcomes the idea, noting that some time ago "I was compelled to discontinue my experiments because private entrepreneurs were not permitted to manufacture mechanized vehicles," and had numerous other bureaucratic tribulations, concluding that "I have become a person who has bitten more than he could chew, and have consequently encountered a plethora of problems and hardships, and I would rather not go through the same again."]

-- Efforts in agriculture sector for all-round development, by Aung Sann (Agriculture). [Survey of agricultural policy.]

-- Central regions to become lush and verdant, by Magway Hla Myint. [Review of project for "greening" of nine arid districts in Central Myanmar.]

-- Minlaitaw Creek to assist multiple cropping, by Yawpinni Saw. [Irrigation canal in Saw Township {Magway}.]

June 26: -- Towards a modern nation, through all-round development: From Yangon to the western part of Ayeyarwady, by Maung Maung Soe. [The 1641-ft. Bayint Naung Bridge, to be completed in July, will reduce Yangon-Pathain travel time to five hours. It cost K 250 million. "It has therefore become a national task for all citizens to protect and safeguard the Bayint Naung Bridge at all times."]

-- Kintha Dam in Tatkon Township, by Tin Aung. [A dam that will irrigate 2,000 acres.]

-- Proliferation of reinforced fibre production technique in Myanmar, by Khin Maung Thwin Oo (Outstanding Industrialist Grade 1). [After a visit to a French train factory, he is convinced that Myanmar can make this material, which can substitute for sheet metal in trains, vehicles, river craft, and other products.]

-- Wildlife conservation and Myanmar tradition, by Tun Paw Oo. [History. Today there are 16 wildlife sanctuaries and 6 nature reserves, covering 1.07% of national territory. There are 300 mammal species, 360 reptile, about 1,000 bird, and about 460 fish species in Myanmar. Measures for specific animals. "Myanmar, it must be stated, is therefore tackling the wildlife conservation task from the religious point of view, the cultural point of view as well as modern-day point of view."]

-- Roads and bridges built in Ayeyarwady, by Aung Soe (Agriculture). [Brief descriptions of various projects.]

-- Thettaw Dam to boost crop production, by Maung Htai Wah. [Dam to irrigate 1,766 acres in Thazi Township and 736 acres in Pyawbwe Township, Mandalay.]

Crime

June 6: A Singapore court sentenced a boat captain to four year's in prison for trying to smuggle 72 Myanmar nationals into Singapore. They left Myanmar Jan. 24 after paying K 10,000 each and being promised jobs, and were intercepted by a Singapore Police Coast Guard vessel on Jan. 31. The Myanmar, except for four witnesses, were immediately returned to Myanmar. (NLM 6/7)

June 17: Defense Service Intelligence (DSI) agents have exposed a 16-member gang, including policemen and ex-policemen, which impersonated DSI agents in Insein, Mingaladon, Hlegu, Dagon Myothit (South), and North Okkalapa Townships, "extorting money from timber trucks, other vehicles and saw mills by intimidation." They had extorted money some 40 times, charging K 600-40,000 per vehicle. Two vehicles and K 71,501 were seized from them. (NLM 6/18)

June 22: The Bogale Township Fisheries Department on June 11 seized 68 illegally caught tortoises on board a vessel from Mawlamyinegyun to Yangon. (NLM 6/23)

Anti-Narcotics Activities

June 5: 0.4 kilo of heroin, plus K 2,625, was seized May 31 near Taunggwe Pagoda, Loikaw. (NLM 6/6)

June 7: 147 bottles of Phensedyl were seized May 19 near Monywa. 3.3 kilos of opium and 0.1 kilo of heroin were seized May 23 in Mohnyin Township. On the same day 1.7 kilos of opium were seized at the Hopang bus terminal. (NLM 6/8)

June 9: 0.5 kilos of marijuana were seized May 21 in Insein Township, Yangon. 100 bottles of Phencodine were seized May 18 in Taunggyi. 220 bottles of Phensedyl were seized May 23 in Kalay Township. (NLM 6/10)

June 10: 83 bottles of Phensedyl were seized May 30 in Gangaw [Magway]. 0.9 kilo of heroin was seized June 4 in Tarmway Township, Yangon. (NLM 6/11)

June 15: 53 bottles of Phensedyl were seized June 4 in Mandalay. (NLM 6/16)

June 18: Drug-related cases Vs rebuttal of accused, by KMO. [Recent legal rulings.]

June 22: 2 kilos of heroin were seized June 10 in Muse. (NLM 6/23)

June 23: 8.1 kilos of raw opium were seized June 16 in a Mandalay hotel. 3 bottles of Teradyl were seized June 18 in Myeik. (NLM 6/24)

June 24: 879 bottles of Isedyl syrup were seized June 16 in Muse [brand labeled carton in photo reads "Made in Hong Kong"]. 0.4 kilo of heroin was seized June 7 in Shwegu. (NLM 6/25)

June 25: The Mandalay Railway Police on May 26 seized 7.3 kilos of raw opium. (NLM 6/26)

June 26: During May 1994, the Tatmadaw seized 27.7 kilos of opium, 23.1 kilos of heroin, 18.4 litres of Phensedyl, and 3333.7 litres of acetic anhydride. The Police seized 29.1 kilos of heroin (189 cases), 103.6 kilos of opium (66 cases), 179.1 litres of Phensedyl (37 cases), 8.2 kilos of marijuana (35 cases), 6 litres of Phencodine (2 cases), 0.3 litre of Comethadine (1 case), and took action in 149 cases of failure to register for treatment and 3 other drug-related cases. The Police together with the Tatmadaw seized 7.2 kilos of heroin (4 cases), 7.8 kilos of opium (4 cases), 70.6 litres of Phensedyl (2 cases), and 0.1 kilo of heavy opium. The Police took action against 695 persons in 493 cases. Tatmadaw members attacked 60 members of SURA near Wanlone Village, Loilem Township, on May 13, and captured 62 saddles and 3333.6 litres of acetic anhydride. (NLM 6/28)

June 27: 899.6 litres of acetic anhydride were seized June 3 in Mong Hkun Village Tract, Kengtung. 21.4 kilos of raw opium were seized May 5 from a train arriving in Mandalay. (NLM 6/28)

June 28: Five bottles of Teradyl were seized June 18 in Myeik [Mergui]. (NLM 6/29)

Obituaries

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

May 28: State Ovadacariya Sayadaw Bhaddanta Zagara, Leading Padana Nayaka Sayadaw of Ok Kyaungtaik, Bagan Nyaung-U, vassa 68, died aged 88. (NLM 6/2)

May 31: Wunna Kyaw Htin Saw Po Pe (MSM), Retired Secretary, Kayin State Council, died in Yangon, aged 98. [Christian] (NLM 6/2)

June 1: U Kauk, husband of the late Daw Phone Lan, died in Yangon, aged 81. [Christian] (NLM 6/2)

June 2: U Ohn Kyaw, Retired JAT, No. 3, SHS, Thingangyun, husband of the late Daw Khin Khin Htay, died in Yangon, aged 53. (NLM 6/3)

June 3: U Thet Tin (a) U Bhar Bhar (Retd. Major), husband of Daw San San Nu, died in Yangon, aged 75. (NLM 6/4)

June 6: George Avanis (a) U Hla Shwe, husband of Daw Emma, father of Christopher Thein Soe Win (USA) ... Dr. Janet Ohnmar Hla-Robert Sein Thaug (USA) ... died in Pathein, aged 70. [Christian] (NLM 6/12)

June 7: Oliver San Tun, aged 65, father of Freddie, Mildred, Tyrone, and Albert [text in Burmese]. (NLM 6/12)

June 12: Maung Ko Ko Aung, son of U Hla Shwe (a) U Naung Mei

and the late Daw Kyin Yi, died in Yangon, aged 37. (NLM 6/13)

June 13: U Nyi Nyi (Linyon Ni), Vice-Chairman of the Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association and member of the Motion Picture Enterprise Central Board died in Yangon. He was born Apr. 13, 1926, in Bago, served in the Patriot Burmese Forces during World War II, and as Chairman of the All Burma Student's Union. He started writing novels in 1945-46, served in the Myanmar Naing-Ngan Writers Association, and became an editor of Myawady Magazine in 1955. From 1964 he worked for the Motion Picture Enterprise. He is survived by his wife, Daw Ohn Kywe, and three children. [article] (NLM 6/14)

June 15: Haji Dr. S. Hla Mong, FRCS (Edin), husband of Daw Noreen, died in Kota Baru (Malaysia), aged 57. [Muslim] (NLM 6/17)

June 17: Naw Catherine Ah Mya, wife of retired Archbishop Francis Ah Mya (Church of the Province of Myanmar), mother of Naw Gloria Ah Mya, USA...died in No. 7 Istu village, Toungoo, aged 85. Funeral at Toungoo St. Paul's Cathedral. [Anglican] (NLM 6/19)

June 20: Mrs. Pusam Money, Pathein, wife of the late Postmaster Mr. Y.S. Money (Pathein), died in Yangon, aged 95. [Christian] (NLM 6/21)

June 21: Godfrey Swarries (a) Tun Shwe, son of Mrs. A. Swarries, died in Yangon, aged 41. [Catholic] (NLM 6/22)

June 21: Oscar T. Boudville (a) Sein Than Htut (Ex-Capt. MFE), husband of Pyone Pyone Myint, died in Yangon, aged 38. [Christian] (NLM 6/22)

June 22: Mrs. B.G. Meyer nee Madison (Annie), wife of Brian George, died aged 70. (NLM 6/23)

June 23: Dr. N. Ahad, Retd. Director (National Health Laboratory), husband of Daw S.A. Khatoon, father of ... Luch Ahad-U Tun Khin (USA) ... R. Ahad-Frances (USA) ... Jennifer Ahad-Dr. Thura (USA), Sonny Ahad-Tin May Phone (USA), Dr. Anawar Ahad-Shaheen (USA) ... died in Yangon, aged 85. [Muslim] (NLM 6/24)

June 23: Mr. A. Richard, husband of Phylomena Carolyn, died in Yangon, aged 71. [Christian] (NLM 6/25)

June 28: Ronald Cecil Reuben (Retd. Mechanical Engineer), Public Works, husband of Daw Nwe Nwe, died in Yangon, aged 65. [Christian] (NLM 6/29)

June 28: Daw Neam Kho Ciin, died, aged 81 [most of text in Burmese]. (NLM 6/29)

Postage Stamp Contest

June 1: A contest will be held for a stamp design to mark the golden jubilee of the United Nations; entries are due Sept. 15, and winners will be announced on Oct. 24, 1994. (NLM 6/2)

Earthquakes

June 16: An earthquake of slight intensity (4.1 Richter) was recorded at 04:46:55 local time, with epicentre about 30 miles SW of Minbu. (NLM 6/17)

Marriage and Engagements

June 14: Ma Ma Chit Chit, BS (Zoology), daughter of Thiha-Thura U Tun Tin and Daw Khin Hla Hla (Nelly) was married in London to Aung Maw Tin-U, MBBS (Ygn), son of U Aung Tin-U and Daw Khin Mya Khwe. (NLM 6/20)

June 18: Maung Soe Win became engaged to Ma Hla Su Shein (Sanda). (NLM 6/21)

June 23: Ma Saw Myint, daughter of U Thar Tun and Daw Hla Kyawt of Yangon, became engaged at the Mingun Tipitaka Kyaungdaw to Maung Tun Lwin, B.Sc.(Phys), D.A.P., M&KO Manufacturing Inc. (U.S.A.), son of U Li Shu (a) U Hla Maung and Daw Kyin Nu of Yangon. (NLM 6/30)

June 24: Miss Hirahara Mie (Usen Radio Operator), daughter of Mr. Hirahara Sato Shi (Kanagawa Koiku) and Mrs. Hirahara Michiko of Yokohama, Japan, became engaged at the Inya Lake Hotel to Maung Kyaw Naing Oo, son of U Ohn Kyaw and Daw Aye Aye Kyi of Yangon. (NLM 6/29)

Drifting Boatmen Rescued

June 27: The naval vessel Yan Naing-515 on June 17 rescued six Myanmar boatmen adrift near Kadekkyi Island; their boat had sunk [names and details]. They were taken to Myeik. (NLM 6/28)

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