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-- Issue for April 7 not received--
-- No paper was published on April 16-17, because of the Thingyan holiday--

HIGHLIGHTS

-- National Convention Plenary Session continues hearing proposal papers on Self-Administered Areas; recesses on April 8 to Oct. 24, after designating self-administered areas for six ethnic groups: Naga, Danu, Pa-O, Palaung, Kokang, and Wa [texts]. [NATIONAL CONVENTION]
-- Completion of publication of 1995 State Budget Law. [GOVERNMENT]
-- SLORC Secretary-1 denounces moral threats to Myanmar; outlines links between Khun Sa and KNU. [POLITICAL: Special Refresher Courses]
-- SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe addresses Defence Services Academy Class on the role and duties of the Tatmadaw [text]. [POLITICAL]
-- U.S. Senators John McCain and Charles S. Robb visited Yangon.

[FOREIGN VISITORS]

-- Police Discipline Law Enacted [text]. [GOVERNMENT]

POLITICAL

Slogans

The bottom of each front page continues to bear the slogan:
Emergence of the State Constitution is the duty of all citizens of
Myanmar Naing-Ngan [reverted back from "Union of Myanmar."

The top of each back page bears the slogan:

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.

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

Apr. 1: Kalena dhammasavanam, timely audition of the doctrines;
this is the way to auspiciousness.

Apr. 2-15: Natakananca sangaho, to support thy relatives; this
is the way to auspiciousness.

Apr. 18-20: Anakula ca kammanta, to be engaged in peaceful
occupations; this is the way to auspiciousness.

Apr. 21-30: Anavajjani kammani, to perform faultless actions;
this is the way to auspiciousness.

National Convention Slogans: The Apr. 9 and 23 Sunday
Supplements print the following slogans (in English and Myanmar):

-- The National Convention must succeed.

-- The National Convention is genuine National politics.

-- The National Convention is the concern of All our National
Races.

-- With hand linked firm for the National Convention to hold.

-- The National Convention, the voice of the people.

-- Our Brotherhood with hands together, the Union to establish.

-- Let's defend for posterity Our Nation's sovereignty.

Political Articles

Apr. 20: Sixth major task accomplished by National Convention:
Self-Administered Divisions and Self-Administered Zones, by Maung Kyi
Lin. [Review of decisions by National Convention plenary session,
establishing six self-administered areas.]

Apr. 20-21: Who turned black into white?, by Myo Tha Khin. [(1)
Sermon addressed to "U Peter", aka KO Peter Bond, former US Advisor
on Narcotics Affairs, now consorting with Khun Sa. Opium problem was
created by Europe and "Western medical science," which adopted it for
medicinal purposes. (2) Opium shops were only authorized when the
British took over Upper Burma in 1886. It was the CIA that introduced
the KMT and massive opium cultivation (quotations from Alfred McCoy,
The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia). "It was only CIA that
replaced tea plants with poppy plants...." as part of its "dirty
tricks" to fight communism and control other countries. CIA "cohorts"
like the Mafia "brought heroin smuggling activities from Europe to
the Golden Triangle Area."]

Apr. 21: Editorial: Filthy. ["First, there was the story of
counterfeit hundred-dollar bills.... Then, 26 kilos of gold bars were
seized.... These were topped by the story of some 110 million kyats
in fake 500-kyat banknotes grabbed at the airport {see below,
under MISCELLANEOUS: Crime} All such criminal acts add up to one
solitary conclusion -- attempt at destabilization of the national
economy. Of course, there will be accomplices in passing the bad
buck, for this is not the only time such exposures have been made.
Yet there are deeper implications.... Who is actually behind all
these? Who is bent on destabilizing the economy? Who is chafing to do
us harm?.... There will be real scouring to get behind all such
things to obtain a true picture of who's who and doing what why in
all such acts. We will get to the bottom of it. But the point is,

these dirty tricks are plain filthy."]

Apr. 30: Good neighbour, by Nyan Win Kyaw. [(1) Memories of 1950s insurgencies, evacuation of KMT from Myanmar in 1961, its support for KNU.]

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, and, indeed, returns have increasingly been skipped, as the discrepancy between specific reports and the running total indicates.]

Mar. 31: 1,470 persons from 260 households returned to Kanyinchaung camp on Mar. 29-30, bringing the total to 182,512. (NLM 4/1)

Apr. 12: 635 persons from 120 households returned to Kanyinchaung camp on Apr. 11, bringing the total to 186,767. (NLM 4/13)

Apr. 19: 684 persons from 130 households returned to Kanyinchaung camp on Apr. 12, bringing the total to 187,451. (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 21: 902 persons from 176 returned to reception camps on Apr. 19, bringing the total to 188,353. (NLM 4/22)

Apr. 25: 769 persons from 146 households returned to reception camps Apr. 24, bringing the total to 190,253. (NLM 4/26)

Apr. 29: 369 persons from 77 households returned to reception camps on Apr. 26, bringing the total to 190,622. (NLM 4/30)

Special Refresher Courses

Apr. 1: Special Refresher Course No. 15 for Basic Education Teachers concluded with an address by SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt. He warned of them of continuing moral threats to Myanmar, "noting internal and external elements are trying to gain influence in political, economic and social sectors, with evil intentions against the Government, employing many means at this time...."

"Some Myanmar businessmen who are jointly doing business with foreigners are directly introducing copied-Western culture in Myanmar society, causing spread of adverse behaviour that may harm the nation's dignity and culture, he said. Certain businessmen are forcing young women to sacrifice their moral character for the success of their business, a worsening situation which is spreading, he said, indicating a significant and ugly example in which owners of some restaurants and karaoke night clubs are misusing and exploiting young women who work there.

"At the time that some are doing business using means contradicting national culture, film and theatrical artistes and vocalists are also directly imitating wanton dress, style and habits of rowdy and unruly youths of the West which aggravate the situation, calling for the use of authoritative power to preserve Myanmar culture, he noted...."

"Arrangements, he revealed, have been made to take action against those artistes and restaurant owners who do not abide by the rules, those who continue their decadent behaviour at receptions and those who secretly open Western dance classes...."

Turning to narcotics, he said that many have abandoned poppy cultivation, "leaving Khun Sa's Loimaw drug trafficking terrorist group the only main group, engaged in drug business. Khun Sa, who became financially strong from profits of drug trafficking, strengthened his terrorist group which he named 'Mong Tai Army'.... Khun Sa's drug bandit group at present is turning their terrorist acts on small villages along border areas and producing agents to demand extortion money in towns, he said...."

To hide his drug trafficking under "faked political activities," Khun Sa has declared himself a Shan leader, though he has Chinese blood. He "formed Shan People's Representative Committee (SPRC) in June 1992 and after calling a meeting in Homaing camp headquarters in December 1993, he formed Shan State National Congress

(SSNC) with 35 members, self-proclaiming Shan State as a liberated country and self-appointed himself as president.

"Khun Sa also formed sham organizations, such as, Shan Human Rights Foundation (SHRF) led by Hkun Kya Oo, Shan State Organization (SSO) led by former member of a Shan terrorist group Hkun Kya Nu, who is residing in Chiangmai, Thailand, and Shan State Association (USA) led by Sai Hkun Hpa of Washington, to penetrate international circles to conduct anti-Government activities in other countries, revealed the Secretary-1.

"Secretary-1 said Khun Sa's Shan State Organization (SSO) had attended Conference on Constitution of the Union of Burma held in Manerplaw of terrorist Bo Mya in October 1994 under the sponsorship of the National Council of the Union of Burma, an illegal organization, formed with anti-Government groups.

"SSA (USA), a drug trafficking centre of Khun Sa, led by Sai Hkun Hpa held Shan State Conference in New York, in January 1995, he said.

"Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt disclosed that nine bogus groups, which only exist in name, had attended it -- Journalists and Writers of Shan State; Lahu Development Organization; Overseas Shan-Europe; Shan Herald Agency for News; Shan Human Rights Federation; Shan Overseas Association (USA); Shan State Organization; and Women's Association of Shan State.

"Leaders of Khun Sa's bogus organizations are former Shan terrorists who had fled to other countries. Khun Sa had called them to Homaing camp to attend his political courses....

"Secretary-1 revealed among those who are associating with Khun Sa is Peter Bourne, who had served as adviser for narcotic affairs under former US President Jimmy Carter....

"He said Khun Sa has been conniving with KNU terrorist leader Bo Mya, adding that they have been secretly trafficking heroin since 1991.

"Concerning connections between the two terrorist groups, the Secretary-1 said that Bo Mya political in-charge Dr. Mata and intelligence chief Soe Soe (a) Nay Soe met Khun Sa and Moe Hein (a) Kun Sein in Homaing in December 1987 where they signed an agreement to cooperate in military and economy between MTA and KNU.

"He said under orders of Bo Mya KNU secretary Phado San Lin and intelligence chief Soe Soe met Khun Sa in Homaing in January 1988 and asked him to open another battle front against the Government....

"He said again in October 1991, a KNU party led by Bo Mya met Khun Sa at the camp, asking for military and economic assistance.

"During 1992, Khun Sa presented one million bahts to KNU, he said.

"Law Wadi of KNU with the rank of Lt-Col., Issac with the rank of Lt-Col., mines in-charge Phado Saw Htoo and Jack met Khun Sa at the camp in April 1994, at which they discussed cooperation, building of ammunition factory, providing assistance and economic cooperation.

"The Vice-Chairman, Deputy Military in-charge Kansit and foreign relations and economic in-charge Khun Sai of Khun Sa group were sent to Bo Mya in April 1994 for cooperation and understanding.... Bo Mya repeatedly asked for money from Khun Sa and got assistance for drug trafficking....

"Political groups of Khun Sa and Bo Mya are making pious noises on human rights and nationalities affairs to the world, demanding expulsion of Myanmar from the UN, economic sanctions, to blackmail politically and to recognize their groups and to provide assistance...." (NLM 4/2)

Prisoners Released

Apr. 3: 381 yebets whose sentenced had been reduced by one-third were released from regional development work camps on Apr. 2. Altogether 4,666 yebets have been released under the Order issued by the Home Affairs Minister on Mar. 25 to honor the Golden Jubilee Armed Forces Day. (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 7: 672 yebets were released from regional development work

camps. A total of 5,337 yebets "who are valid under the Code" have been released. (NLM 4/8)

Apr. 18: 278 more yebets were released, bringing the total to 5,615. (NLM 4/19)

National Races

Apr. 2: SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt met with a KIO group from Kachin State Special Region 2 led by Dr. La Ja, accompanied by U Zaw Phan and U Ji Naw. "They discussed matters in connection with regional development, smooth transportation, regional economic development and extension of cultivation work." (NLM 4/3)

Than Shwe Tours Northern Myanmar

Apr. 4: SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe, accompanied by Madame Than Shwe, Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, SLORC Secretary-2 Lt-Gen. Tin Oo, Minister for Agriculture Lt-Gen. Myint Aung, Minister for Health Vice-Adm. Than Nyunt, Minister for Transport Lt-Gen. Thein Win, Minister for Communications, Posts & Telegraphs U Soe Tha, Quartermaster-General Lt-Gen. Min Thein, and others flew to Mandalay for an extended trip to the central Myanmar. He visited projects in Sagaing Division. (NLM 4/5)

Apr. 5: He paid obeisance to the Mahamuni image in Mandalay, and toured Mabein and Momeik. (NLM 4/6)

Apr. 6: [NLM for 4/7 not received]

Apr. 7: He addressed the graduation of the 36th Intake of the Defence Services Academy [see text below] (NLM 4/8)

Apr. 8: He toured Pyin-Oo-Lwin. (NLM 4/9)

Apr. 9: He visited Katha and Shwegu, en route to Bhamo. (NLM 4/10)

Apr. 10: He visited Bhamo and Myitkyina. (NLM 4/11)

Apr. 11: He inspected Hoping, Phakant and Mogaung. (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 12: He flew to Putao, and visited Khawbude and Nogmung. (NLM 4/13)

Apr. 13. He returned to Mandalay, after touring 23 townships in Mandalay Division, Sagaing Division, Shan State (North), and Kachin State. [Each day's account was accompanied by large numbers of photographs, and by brief lists of advice taken from Senior General Than Shwe's "guidance."] (NLM 4/14)

Apr. 14: During his visit, the Senior General gave guidance on a project to build or renovate six major roads in Kachin State [details and map]:

Myitkyina-Hteinnan-Sumprabum-Putao: 285 miles

Putao-Machanbaw-Nogmung: 76 miles

Myitkyina-Namti-Tanai-Nanyun-Panhsaung: 228 miles

Myitkyina-Nantsiaung-Shwebo: 289 miles

Myitkyina-Bhamo-Mansi-Mantha-Mabein: 156 miles.

(NLM 4/15)

Than Shwe Addresses Graduates

Apr. 7 [full text]: The following is the translation of the speech delivered by Senior General Than Shwe, Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services at the Graduation Parade of the 36th Intake of the Defence Services Academy on 7 April 1995. Comrades,

On this occasion of the Graduation Parade of the 36th Intake of the Defence Services Academy, I, as Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Services, would like to tell what I want to impart to you.

After strenuously studying military craft as well as modern academic subjects in arts and science you have successfully completed a four year course at the Defence Services Academy. You will now be appointed junior officers in the respective Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force) units, and will have to shoulder important duties of the State. Therefore it is an auspicious day for all of you and also for the Armed Forces and the State as there will be an increase in the number of junior officers. So, firstly, I would like to express my heartfelt welcome to all of you.

On reporting to the respective battalions and units you will initially have to serve as platoon commanders. Depending on the strength of officers in the units that you are posted to, some of you may have to take responsibilities as company commanders. In our Armed Forces, all ranks have been so trained that they can be designated two grades higher. A platoon commander must be able to carry out the responsibilities of company commander and battalion commander, if necessary, in addition to his own responsibilities. Accordingly, a private, when necessity arises, must be able to perform the duties of section commander and platoon sergeant. One must not only be able to perform duties two grades higher, but also any kind of responsibility that one may encounter. One must be a capable leader who is able to lead correctly and efficiently the organization that he is responsible for.

A leader has to train to acquire leadership qualities which are:

- initiative and creativity;
- command and control;
- will to learn and accumulate knowledge;
- good character;
- good morale;
- loyalty;
- a good commander's mentality and paternity [sic];
- exemplary discipline;
- willingness to work for the wellbeing of troops;
- zeal, determination and the will to work hard;
- sincerity;
- spirit of unity;
- courage and boldness;
- esprit de corps;
- spirit of sacrifice; and
- efficiency in three capabilities.

You, Comrades, must continue to strive to acquire them.

[The Tatmadaw in times of crisis]

Comrades,

I would like to tell you about our Tatmadaw. Ours is not an ordinary Tatmadaw formed to meet a country's requirements and solely based on military craft. Ours is a Tatmadaw founded on patriotism and combined with professionalism.

If you look back at the history of Myanmar Naing-Ngan's independence struggle, you will find that our Tatmadaw emerged initially as the BIA and BDA, formed with sons of the people, and all along the struggle for independence, hand in hand with the people, sacrificed life and limb, flesh and blood to regain it. Right from the time of inception, it was a People's Tatmadaw, born of the people to safeguard the interest of the people.

If we look at the post independence history of the Tatmadaw, you will see that it always had to sacrifice life and limb to overcome whatever dangers that befell our State. During the time of insurgency in 1948-49, the danger to the State was so serious that the government had authority on only a small section of Yangon city proper and the government at that time was dubbed the Yangon government. Because of multiple coloured insurgent groups, the State faced the danger of total disarray and disintegration. The Tatmadaw, standing with full loyalty on the side of the people, fought the enemy to overcome the dangers of disintegration and loss of sovereignty. After that, the Tatmadaw had to defend the State by continuing to fight not only the insurgent groups but also external aggressors.

In 1958, there occurred violent strife among political groups because of the split in the party in power at that time. The situation was such that the State was confronted with the danger of disintegrating with widespread bloodshed. The government at the time bestowed on the Tatmadaw duties as caretaker government and it had to act until the situation stabilized.

In 1962 also, some groups with narrow racial outlook, taking

advantage of flaws in the 1947 Constitution, tried to secede from the Union. These secessionist tried to get outside help and Tatmadaw had to assume State powers on 2 March 1962 to prevent the destruction of the State.

You have personally witnessed and experience the 1988 situation. There was massacre and robbery on the streets and anarchism prevailed. The nation was dangerously on the verge of disintegration due to attacks by both aboveground and underground elements, leftists and rightists from within and without. That was why the Tatmadaw had to take over State power on 18 September 1988 as a historical task. Our Tatmadaw is one which, whenever our nation is faced with perils, faithfully and dutifully takes up the duties of the State without waiting for anyone's bidding and at the risk of lives. You, Comrades, will see that we have always been able to overcome various difficulties and hardship. This, I must say, is due to the twelve Noble Traditions of the Tatmadaw.

[The Twelve Noble Traditions]

These twelve Noble Traditions with which we are imbued are a patriotic Tatmadaw, a disciplined Tatmadaw, a loyal Tatmadaw, a united Tatmadaw, an efficient Tatmadaw, a Tatmadaw which makes heroic sacrifices, a Tatmadaw which does not seek personal gain, a Tatmadaw of noble spirit and high morale, a Tatmadaw which possesses courage to overcome obstacles, a Tatmadaw which can endure hardship, a tenacious and persevering Tatmadaw and a Tatmadaw which upholds Our Three Main National Causes. You, Comrades, must uphold these Noble Traditions with your life.

[Three Main Duties of the Tatmadaw]

Comrades,

You specifically need to know the main duties of the Tatmadaw since you are about to begin serving in it. Just knowing them will not suffice. You must adhere to them strictly in discharging your duties. As of today, the three main duties of our Tatmadaw are:

One - Defence duty

Two - Training duty and,

Three - Duty of serving the interests of the People.

Among these, national defence is the main and foremost initial duty of our Tatmadaw. The second is to constantly undergo training to enhance its capabilities in protecting the State and the interests of the people. The third is to work hand in hand with the people to raise their standard of living and also to promote their well-being. You must carry out these three main duties without fail.

[Beliefs and concepts]

For us to be able to carry out these three main duties of the Tatmadaw, we Tatmadawmen need to have belief and concept. It is essential that just as we must have the belief that something need to be done, we should also possess the concept that it must be done and completed. Only then will there be more seriousness in going about our tasks. The belief and concepts of our Tatmadawmen are:

One - Non-disintegration of the Union,

Two - Non-disintegration of National Solidarity and

Three - Perpetuation of Sovereignty.

There must be unity among national races for non-disintegration and the Union of this, in turn, is essential for perpetuation of sovereignty [sic]. These are the laws of cause and effect resulting from inter-relationship. Most important is the unity of national races. Today, we are striving for this cause. There are already 14 armed national groups which have realized the goodwill of our Tatmadaw and entered the legal fold. Some of these groups are working together with us for the development of border areas and there has been considerable success. The State, on its part, is putting in every effort for the implementation of development projects by forming a separate ministry for development of border areas. There are some groups which still do not realize our goodwill. You must understand that we are always patiently keeping the door to peace open to those aboveground and underground elements provided that the interest of the State is not affected.

[Programmes for strength]

Comrades,

Our country is strategically located. There is abundance of natural resources such as rice, timber, meat, fish and minerals. That is why the need arises to have an efficient Tatmadaw for the security and defence of the State. The concept of balance of power is non-existent today with the collapse and disintegration of some big nations. Thus, small countries like ours are in a situation where serious consideration must be given to security. Since we are in such situation where we cannot depend on anybody in time of need, we must just rely only on ourselves. That is why our country needs to be strong.

Our country can be strong only when our Tatmadaw is strong. For it to be strong, we need to build it up into a well-equipped and efficient one. Building up our Tatmadaw into a strong one for the purpose of protecting our country is unavoidable. Hence, when you comrades get to your respective units after this graduation, you must build up your unit into a strong one endowed with basic qualities and for this, four structuring programmes have also been laid down so that there is no variance in implementation. These four structuring programmes are:

One - Training

Two - Administration

Three - Welfare and,

Four - Morale.

If we build up our Tatmadaw with these four programmes, the morale of our troops will improve and they will be more disciplined, loyal and united. They will also possess the three capabilities. Morale, discipline, loyalty, unity and the Three Capabilities are the five basic qualities which every unit and soldier must have. The Ten Strengths of the Tatmadaw are also being included. These points are yardsticks for your unit structuring programmes and must be used in assessing the progress and success of your work.

[Training]

Training is the most important. Training must be such that there must be strong will and the moral courage to fight tenaciously with the indomitable spirit that would keep fighters going on -- not giving up even if the hull were empty and a lone fighter were left, or dauntlessly, valiantly fighting in discharge of duty assigned, regardless of the consequences. For stamina, a five-mile straight run and a five-mile brisk walk to complete a ten-mile continuous advance is the norm for training for a 30-mile march per day. This is the lowest norm for our Tatmadaw. We must basically train to conform to such norms and such standards. You should not forget that training is your first master.

[Administration]

The second point concerns administration. This involves the General Staff duties, the Adjutant-General's staff duties and the Quartermaster-General's staff duties. Just as the General Staff support is required in military matters those of the Adjutant-General's and the Quartermaster-General's are also indispensable. In our Tatmadaw, the functions of the G, A and Q staffs are three pinions enmeshed synchronously in motion. If one of them is faulty and weak, the mechanism will grind to a stop. Therefore, the functions of all three -- the General staff, the Adjutant-General's staff and the Quartermaster-General's staff -- are all very important. You, Comrades, must strive to master all three functions.

[Welfare]

The third point is welfare. This is included in administration, but it is being dealt with separately because it is an important matter. Welfare is indispensable for Tatmadawmen who have to discharge their duties at the battlefield, enduring hardship in poor conditions for months away from their families. You must devote attention and create welfare not only for the Tatmadawmen but also for their families.

[Morale]

The last point is morale. Just as you work for good morale through material conditions, you enhance morale through spirit. It would not do to have good material conditions alone, because what we believe in and accept about what we are doing is also important. That belief and that concept are most important in building up morale. As I have said earlier, what we believe, what we accept, like Our Three Main National Causes and our Tatmadaw's twelve Noble Traditions form the basis for building good morale. Morale and discipline go together. If morale is good, military organizational and administrative capabilities can be enhanced. Good morale and good discipline have to be maintained through training.

[Change, danger, and human rights]
Comrades,

If you look at what is happening around the world today, you will see dynamic and rapid changes. You will also see that in order to become a peaceful, prosperous and modern nation, we are moving at a dynamic and fast pace. This transitional period is fraught with danger. You will have seen the disintegration of some countries in the period of transition from the old system to the new. There are instances where even some big nations ran into difficulties for having used carbon-copies of democracy and human rights. In this connection, what we have accepted is that the most basic human right is right to food, clothing and shelter. We are proceeding on the concept that these three are most basic. With these rights assured, it will be easy to fulfill rights as well [sic]. Today, our Tatmadaw is undertaking national construction duty thrust upon us by history in addition to our original security duty. We are today endeavouring, together with the capabilities of the people, for the creation of a peaceful prosperous and modern nation. Whether the nation is good or not depends on us. Only if we are qualified, and our leadership is good, will our country emerge as what we have hoped for.

[Military, political, economic, and administrative outlooks]

Therefore, it is not enough for a military leader to have only military outlook. Just as you must have military outlook, you should also possess political outlook. So also economic and administrative outlooks. Only with these four outlooks will you be able to lead in national construction. In taking up a problem today, you must be able to clearly discern it, employing these four outlooks in analysis. Therefore, I would like to urge you to strive to possess these four.

[Code of Conduct]

Comrades,

I would like to tell you in conclusion that our Tatmadaw has prescribed the Soldier's Code of Conduct which all soldiers must honour. Each individual's worth lies in his conduct. One lacking it cannot be good[,] will be of misconduct. The Code of Conduct is the honour of a Tatmadawman. Without abiding by this Code of Conduct, a Tatmadawman cannot be a good soldier. A Tatmadaw formed with individual Tatmadawmen will not be a good Tatmadaw if those individuals do not possess good conduct. Therefore, I would like to urge all Tatmadawmen, including you, Comrades, to strictly adhere to the Code of Conduct to enhance your calibre so that the Tatmadaw will be able to earn the trust and respect of the people.

Included in that Code of Conduct is the belief, what you have accepted to live by, the Tatmadaw's noble traditions, leadership qualities, 60 Codes, 41 offences, the do's and don'ts for soldiers, bases for success in war, what you must adhere to at the frontline [sic]. Urging you to adhere to uphold the invaluable code, live by it and regard it as your own life for it must be honoured by successive generations as long as the Tatmadaw exists, I conclude.

(NLM 4/8)

SLORC Vice-Chairman Tours South

Apr. 20: Vice-Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Gen. Maung Aye toured the South visiting Myawady and Kawkaareik in Kayin State on Apr. 19. After spending the night in

Mawlamyine, Mon State, he visited various projects there , as well as the Thanlwin [Salween] Bridge and Shwenattaung Reservoir Projects. He then went on to Kyondo in Kawkareik Township, and concluded by making obeisance at the Kyaikhtiyo Pagoda in Kyaikto. (NLM 4/21)

Than Shwe to Youth

Apr. 28: Management Course No. 5 for Executive Committee Members of the Union Solidarity and Development Association was addressed by SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe:

"Students and youths must also pursue their education well so that they will become intelligentsia and intellectuals and for members of the USDA to organize the people enthusiastically performing whatever duty befalls them, he said....

"It is necessary for youths to constantly preserve national culture, to be modest in their behaviour and dress and avoid dressing and behaving outlandishly, in other words, to preserve national culture based on national awareness, he said. He also reminded them to shun counter-culture and mode of dress, which pose a threat to the nation as well as dangers posed by narcotic drug abuse and to help fight them...." (NLM 4/29)

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Plenary Session

Mar. 31: The Plenary Session resumed, with 642 of the 683 delegates present, and heard further proposal papers on self-administered areas.

Then, following presentation of all the proposal papers [full texts below], Alternate Chairman U Maung Gyi adjourned the Plenary Session to approximately April 5, saying as follows:

"Respective delegate groups have already submitted their compiled papers in connection with prescribing in detail principles for designation of the self-administered divisions or self-administered zones under the chapter State Structure to be included in writing the State Constitution. I believe delegates already know all the proposals and suggestions which are opinions and attitudes of respective delegate groups presented from their point of view. However, for enabling delegates to study all proposals and suggestions collectively, the Panel of Chairmen will gather the facts which are alike and which are different, which I estimate will take some time to complete. I estimate the Plenary Session can resume on 5 April 1995 after the Panel of Chairmen completes compilation, which will be presented at the meeting. Actual resumption date will be announced in advance." (NLM 4/1)

Apr. 1: The Panel of Alternate Chairmen scrutinized papers on self-administered areas, for submission to the Plenary Session. (NLM 4/2)

Apr. 3: The Plenary Session will resume Apr. 5, when it will consider the work of the Panel of Chairmen. (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 5: The Plenary Session resumed, with 637 of 683 delegates present. Members of the Panel of Chairmen "appraised and clarified" and presented "findings" on the proposal papers concerning self-administered areas [see below]. (NLM 4/6)

Apr. 6: [issue for Apr. 7 not received, presumably completion of the "findings"]

Apr. 7: The Plenary Session resumed, with 636 of the 683 delegates present. Work Committee Chairman U Aung Toe "explained prescribing of self-administered divisions or self-administered zones under the chapter State Structure to be included in the Constitution...." [see below]. Commission Chairman Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt then delivered a concluding address [see below]. The Plenary Session established six self-administered areas, as follows:

1. Naga Self-Administered Zone: Leshi, Lahe, and Namyang Townships in Sagaing Division;
2. Danu Self-Administered Zone: Ywangan and Pindaya Townships in Shan State;

3. Pa-O Self-Administered Zone: Hopong, Hsihseng, and Pinlaung Townships in Shan State;
4. Palaung Self-Administered Zone: Namhsan and Manton Townships in Shan State;
5. Kokang Self-Administered Zone: Konkyan and Laukkai Townships in Shan State; and
6. Wa Self-Administered Division; Hopang, Mongamo, Panwaing, Naphan, Manphant, and Panyang Townships in Shan State, combined into two districts.

The Plenary Session then adjourned until October 24, 1995. (NLM 4/8)

:Proposal Papers Read

Mar. 31 [full text--printed over three days]: The following is a translation of salient points from proposal papers on fundamental principles to form as base in the chapter heading State Structure submitted by delegate groups to the Plenary Session of the National Convention:

Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization

First of all I would like to express my regards to the chairman of the session and members of the Panel of Chairmen, National Convention Convening Commission Chairmen and members, National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman and members and National Convention delegates.

I am U Maung Pain (a) U Khin Maung Thein, a delegate of Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization. I wish the best for well-being in body and mind of all National Convention delegates.

I would first present matters regarding self-administered areas in the Chapter on State Structure at this plenary session of the National Convention.

Esteemed Chairman and delegates,

Present-day political, economic and social systems of Myanmar Naing-Ngan are changing and advancing with momentum. It is a time when good foundations are laid for the nation to stand proudly as a modern State among world nations and the people of the country are marching onward unitedly and actively. Economic, social and administrative systems have changed over from the old to the new. Emergence of the future modern democratic State is the hope of all the national people and a new Constitution is a pre-requisite for the new State. Emergence of the new State Constitution is the cause of every Myanmar citizen. The importance of the new State Constitution was stressed by the National Convention Convening Commission Chairman Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt in his speech at the plenary session held on 2-9-94, where he said the new Constitution must be one in conformity with new political, economic and administrative systems, one that is consistent with practical conditions, and one that is capable of really serving the interests of the people inclusive of national races.

It was very apt. The new Constitution must not be one based on racial, regional or ideological bias. It must be one based on the six objectives of the National Convention, one based on the needs of the changing and advancing political, economic and administrative norms, and one that can truly serve the interests of the entire people inclusive of national racial groups. We deeply believe so.

[Representation for Mro or Khami Nationals]

The total population of Mro or Khami nationals spread all over Rakhine State is given as over 58,000, according to figures of Immigration and Manpower Department, according to figures of the National Convention and according to figures in Our Three Main National Causes by Minye Kaungbon. Although unable to firmly say in figures how the areawise density is, Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization estimates that there are altogether over a hundred thousand Mro or Khami nationals spread in Rakhine State and Paletwa Township in Chin State.

If the over 48,000 Kayan nationals and the over 50,000 Lisu

nationals in Shan State, the over 66,000 Pa-O nationals in Mon State are considered as having appropriate sizes of population to qualify to participate as national race affairs representatives in the legislature and the executive of the State concerned, the population of Mro or Khami nationals is over 58,000 and so it is submitted that they too should qualify to participate as national race representatives in the legislature and executive of Rakhine State. Esteemed Chairman and delegates,

At the plenary session on 2-9-94, National Convention Convening Commission Chairman Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt said:

"As we are architects of the new State, we must have great foresight and we need to get basic principles that will practically serve the fundamental interests of respective national races in our country.

"A point to be specially heeded is that it is necessary to discuss matters with care not to harm the good foundations of national solidarity that have been the results of the endeavours of the State Law and Order Restoration Council."

We emphatically believe in Our Three Main National Causes of the State, namely non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity, and perpetuation of sovereignty. As ours is a democratic State, vitally necessary are manifestations of essence of democracy such as racial equality, the right to prescribe for oneself to determine ones' own destiny, the right of weak national races to continue to exist and flourish, and having strong safeguards and arrangements to promote development of those national races left behind the times.

Only then will the Pyidaungsu Thamada Myanmar Naing-Ngan-Daw become a solid and strong State and be more enduring and everlasting. With this I conclude.

Lahu National Development Party

Esteemed Chairman, members of the Panel of Chairmen, National Convention delegates,

I would like to express my pleasure at seeing again all the delegates in good health and happiness. I express my best wishes for all the delegates to be so forever.

I am U Kya Shee, a delegate from Lahu National Development Party. I will present the views of Lahu National Development Party on the matter of prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone.

[Call for Commission]

Esteemed Chairman,

A commission should be formed to deal with the matter of prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone for national races. In forming so,

(1) the commission should include leaders of racial groups living in the division or zone, representatives from political parties and proficient government officers.

(2) wishes of national races living in the division or zone must be sought and carried out accordingly.

(3) census should [be] taken to get accurate population figures showing the objective situation of nationals.

It is submitted that national races not in a position to get self-administered division or self-administered zone should have the right to participate as national race affairs representatives in the legislature and the executive of Region or State concerned if they have appropriate sizes of population.

[National Race Affairs Committee Proposed]

Esteemed Chairman,

For participation by national races in the legislature and the executive of the Region or State concerned it is submitted as follows:

Provisions regarding national races affairs

(a) Nationals who have the right to vote in the State concerned shall elect the necessary number in forming the national

race affairs committee.

(b) It must have authority to manage and decide affairs concerning national races.

(c) It must have the right to manage, decide and approve matters concerning national races.

(d) The chairman of the national race affairs committee shall be elected by members of the committee.

(e) National race affairs committee chairman or a representative shall have the right to participate in the organization of the government of the Union of Myanmar.

(f) In connection with national races affairs, it must have
-- legislative power
-- executive power
-- judicial power
-- power to safeguard minority rights.

(g) It must have authority to appoint State national races staff and remove the same at fault.

(h) If a no-confidence motion is tabled against one of all members of the national race affairs committee or if a petition signed by two thirds of the electorate is submitted to the President and it is found guilty, the President shall notify in the Government gazette terminating the membership of the guilty in the national race affairs committee.

(i) The tenure of the national races affairs committee is five years. If the situation in the country becomes unstable and it is not possible to hold elections, the committee has the right to extend the tenure by its decision.

(j) Contributions to and expenses of the national race affairs committee shall be borne by the State.

(k) A member of the national race affairs committee shall have right to participate in the Chamber of the Union and the Chamber of Nationalities.

In the Shan State Chamber of Nationalities, participation shall be based on populations of the following national races:

- (1) Danu nationals
- (2) Pa-O nationals
- (3) Palaung nationals
- (4) Kokang nationals
- (5) Wa nationals
- (6) Shan nationals
- (7) Bamar nationals
- (8) Lahu nationals
- (9) Intha nationals
- (10) Kachin nationals
- (11) Kayan nationals
- (12) Akha nationals.

[Persecution of Lahu Nationals]

Esteemed Chairman,

Some nationals with appropriate sizes of populations and contiguous inhabited areas will get self-administered division and self-administered zones. Area peace and tranquillity, rule of law, security of life and property of national races, unhindered freedom of movement in pursuit of livelihood are full essence of self-administered areas. If there is no area peace and tranquillity and the rule of law, even if there is a right of self-administration, I feel apprehensive there may be persecutions, like those on Lahu nationals in Mongtong Township, Monghsat Township, and Mongping Township where there is a majority of Lahu nationals.

Esteemed Chairman and delegates,

Insurgency has been in the country for over 40 years up to now. The State Law and Order Restoration Council has been endeavouring to put an end to insurgency. It is time to join hands with the Tatmadaw and work together for peace and prosperity in the country, rule of law, security of life and property, freedom to earn one's livelihood. The Tatmadaw is doing its very best to strengthen peace in the

country. In conclusion, I would like to urge all to contribute their best to make the emerging State Constitution one that can effectively serve the fundamental interests of the respective national races in the Union and bring forth a peaceful, prosperous and pleasant, modern nation.

Proposal paper by Mahn Tin Maung (a) Mahn Myo Nyunt of Union Kayin League

I, Mahn Tin Maung (a) Mahn Myo Nyunt, on behalf of the Union Kayin League, with goodwill would like to wish the Chairman and members of Panel of Chairmen and delegates good health and happiness in body and mind.

[Kayin National Affairs Council Proposed]

Esteemed Chairman and delegates,

Whenever our Union Kayin League submits a proposal paper we have always suggested the inclusion of "Kayin Affairs" in the Constitution. Moreover, we also suggested on the affairs of the national races. Hence, in the address of the Chairman of the Work Committee, it is mentioned that Kayin national representatives are permitted to be included in executive and legislature in accordance with the prescribed principles and we believe that we will be able to carry out Kayin national affairs and therefore, we are happy about it.

The word "national races affairs" has a deep and wide meaning. National races affairs and the country's affairs are closely linked. Hence, it is to be proposed that the Kayin National Affairs Council should be formed with Kayin representatives throughout the country who will be permitted to be included in the legislature and executive in accordance with the principles.

We national races are the citizens of the country. We are not those who have come into the motherland to live with the sole purpose of seeking selfish economic gains. National Convention delegates know from their own experience that we are discharging duties of the State whatever we are assigned. Therefore, we nationals who are the citizens have lived in the country since the times of our ancestors and have served the interest of the State faithfully in whatever role we are given to play and we have also sacrificed many lives, blood and sweat to safeguard and serve the interest of the State. Hence, it is to be suggested that in structuring a new State the affairs of all the Union national races should no longer be placed in an ordinary position. I would like to repeat that as measures have been taken in connection with the affairs of the national races for national consolidation, our League is very pleased about this.

[Kayin Affairs Committee Proposed]

Esteemed Chairman and delegates,

As regards the Kayin affairs which our Union Kayin League has always proposed, it is of our opinion that it is necessary to present this matter for all to know and so I will submit it. I presume that only then will the proposal be complete.

The matter of Kayin affairs is being presented not because we have got the idea only now, but the provisions on the Kayin Affairs Committee submitted by Kayin National League Leader Arzani Mahn Ba Khaing which is being mentioned beginning with Page 479 in the "Affairs of National Races and the 1974 State Constitution, Volume II", compiled by U Kyaw Win, U Mya Han and U Thein Hlaing and scrutinized by the Committee for Compiling Authentic Facts on the History of Myanmar and the facts relating to them will be presented. They are:

(1) the Kayin Affairs Committee shall have the sole right in managing and giving decision in matters relating to Kayin nationals;

(2) the managing and making of decisions in the matters connected with Kayin nationals by Kayin Affairs Committee only are to be final;

(3) there shall be 30 members in the Kayin Affairs Committee and are to be elected with persons who are eligible to cast votes in the Myanmar Union in accordance with prescribed election procedures;

- (4) the Chairman of Kayin Affairs Committee shall be elected from within its members;
- (5) the Chairman or one member of the Kayin Affairs Committee is to be included in the Union of Myanmar Cabinet;
- (6) The Kayin Affairs Committee shall --
- (a) have legislative power over Kayin nationals;
 - (b) have executive power over Kayin nationals;
 - (c) have judicial power over the Kayin nationals;
 - (d) have the power to govern Kayin State which is in the Union of Myanmar;
 - (e) have the power to protect minority rights of Kayin nationals who live amidst other national races;
 - (f) have the right to appoint and transfer Kayin nationals who are service personnel;
- (7) if there arises a situation in which there is no confidence vote against one or all members of the Kayin Affairs Committee and to make them resign, then two-thirds of the electorate must sign and put up the application to the President and the President must announce to the gazette that the duties of member or members have been terminated;
- (8) the term of office of the Kayin Affairs Committee shall begin on the day the first meeting is held after election and normally lasts four years. However, if there arises disturbances in the country and election cannot be held, the term of office of the member can be extended by the decision of its members;
- (9) if bills relating to Kayin nationals are to be submitted at Chamber of Nationalities or Chamber of Deputies then approval should be first sought from the Kayin Affairs Committee;
- (10) cash provisions and allowances for members of Kayin Affairs Committee are to be decided by the Kayin Affairs Committee;
- They are mentioned up to Page 481.

The affairs of our Kayin nationals are very wide and deep and hence in drawing up the 1947 State Constitution, the Kayin State could not be included in it but only in 1951. However, the Kayin Affairs Committee formed to protect and safeguard the affairs of numerous Kayin nationals who live outside the Kayin State was dissolved. Thus the Kayin nationals living outside Kayin State greatly lost their rights.

It is to be suggested that the Kayin affairs committee should be formed as mentioned above although it may not be identical with the provisions on Kayin affairs as compiled by Kayin National Leader Mahn Ba Khaing so that the Kayin nationals residing outside of Kayin State may enjoy equal rights and status. As the Kayin national affairs representatives are included, our League is very pleased about it.

It is vital to have a firm Constitution in establishing a new State and I conclude by wishing that a firm Constitution will emerge.

Proposal paper submitted by Kokang Democracy and Unity Party

I wish the Esteemed Chairman and members of Panel of Chairmen, Chairman of National Convention Convening Commission and members, Chairman of the Work Committee and members, National Convention delegates of all Subcommittees and guests be blessed with auspiciousness and may all enjoy good health and happiness.

I am U Law Hsin Kwan of Kokang Democracy and Unity Party.
Esteemed Chairman,

I would like to mention that the findings made by the Work Committee as contained in the address delivered by Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee U Aung Toe in connection with self-administered areas are supported.

However, I would like to say a little about Kokang Self-Administered Area.

I would like to admit that by submitting our affairs only and neglecting the affairs of other national races is not because we are being selfish, but only to present our affairs from our own point of view and the situation in which we are in and based on family spirit

and with sincerity and frankness.

[Include Kunlong in Kokang Area]

Esteemed Chairman,

Kunlong Township can be prescribed as self-administered area of Kokang region due to the following facts:

- being in the same stretch of land;
- having a significant geographical condition;
- majority of the people accept and use Kokang language

which is not the same as Myanmar language and in conformity with the prescribed points.

Moreover, Kunlong Township has a significant geographical condition and also serves as gateway between Kokang region and other union regions. It is also a basic area of Kokang region and a strategic point from where the regional development affairs of the entire Kokang region can be undertaken.

Esteemed Chairman,

Prescribing self-administered area does not mean prescribing a separate freedom but the right to carry out the affairs of the respective region which include regional development, economic, administration and judicial affairs, and it is regarded that Kunlong Township should be included in the Kokang Self-Administered Area.

In connection with affairs of the national races, the findings made and the suggestions given by the Work Committee that national races with the prescribed size in population have the right to participate in the affairs of the region, is to be supported with pleasure.

[Need for New Population Studies]

Esteemed Chairman,

The significant characteristic of the Union of Myanmar is that different national races reside together in all parts of the country. I would like to say a little about this significant characteristics in connection with the excerpts and suggestions given by the Work Committee as regards the national races.

We seriously accept that the six objectives of the National Convention are vital for emergence of a new democratic State. All the six objectives are also inter-related.

For the second objective -- non-disintegration of national solidarity -- to be fully realized, the prescribing of the right for the respective national races to take part in the appropriate sector of the future State, makes the essence of the National Convention complete.

As this right to be given to the national races will be based on the population of the respective national races, the rights to be enjoyed by the national races with a varied population list can be delayed.

Such variations are caused due to national races in the respective regions having very little knowledge in legal affairs and also due to the fact that they have to struggle very hard to earn their livelihood and so can concentrate very little on the tasks carried out by the officials concerned, due to misunderstandings and not being able to understand its importance.

Therefore I will sincerely present that if the population of the national races can be scrutinized again, then the provisions regarding the national races (self-administered areas/the rights for national to participate in the affairs of the respective regions based on the size of the population) can be promulgated more precisely and effectively.

Proposal paper submitted by Wa National Development Party

Esteemed Chairman and members of the Panel of Chairmen and delegates,

I wish all National Convention delegates and personnel responsible for discharging duties in convening the National Convention good health and happiness in body and mind and may all achieve success in all undertakings.

I am U Nyi Pa Loke of the Wa National Development Party.

Esteemed Chairman,

As the eras and systems are changing in all parts of the world, our country is improving and changing. The national races residing in the country are also achieving improvement with the changing of times and their political outlook and experiences, general knowledge and concepts and ideas are changing and developing. Wa national races are also achieving development in step with the Myanmar Naing-Ngan which is achieving progress and development and becoming modern. We have a fervent desire to cooperate with the Government in developing our own regions by making efforts and administering and creating situation with the rights bestowed on us and thus assist in bringing about partly [sic] development to the country and eventually bring about development to the entire country.

As the strength of the country lies within, in order to be able to utilize the strength of the national races effectively in the interest of the State, the arrangements made in keeping abreast with the times and in a natural manner to give self-administered areas to the national races which are entitled are to be heartily welcomed and supported. By making such arrangements it will further consolidate national unity and strengthen mutual love and respect and the new State which we are establishing today will surely obtain perpetual unity and peace.

[Call for Establishment of a Wa State]

Esteemed Chairman and members of the Panel of Chairmen and delegates,

In the address delivered by Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee U Aung Toe at Plenary Session of the National Convention held on 7 June 1993, it is mentioned, "In order to be able to direct towards the objective of direct unity and solidarity in building up a nation, it is essential to endeavour to narrow down the development gap which may exist between the regions into which the territory of the nation is divided. Indeed, the State itself must, with serious intent, attempt to bring about development among the national races who are lacking in development." Thus, it is seen that the importance of national unity was vividly pointed out.

Thus, in summing up the points of discussions which I have mentioned above, the matter of prescribing self-administered areas as contained in chapter State Structure it is to be suggested with loving kindness and true goodwill and with sincerity to be proceeded as follows:--

(1) the existing seven divisions are to be designated as seven regions and the existing seven states are to be designated as seven states. These seven regions and seven states are to be of equal status;

(2) in accordance with the changes taking place in the State and in accordance with the conditions of the national races which are achieving progress and awareness, new states within the Union should be recognized and formed:

(3) instead of the Self-Administered Division of Wa nationals, it should be prescribed as State within the Union;

(4) the regions and states and self-administered divisions and self-administered zones should be given the right to practise self administration and self determination;

(5) with the exception of the national races which have got their own region or states, if there is cause for extending new states, self-administered divisions or self-administered zones in the region or states due to development achieved in the areas and the conditions of the national races which have achieved development and obtained more awareness, the commission should be formed with persons of the State who are experts and have dignity and with leaders of the national races who are well-loved and respected and accepted by the national races and these commission are to be studied and scrutinized and approved.

In making such suggestions, it is not done to oppose and discuss the fundamental principles which have been obtained or to say black when someone says white or with an ulterior motive, but to be

constructive and with spirit of unity of our Wa National Development Party and as far as our mind can perceive and with this I conclude my presentation.

Proposal Paper by National League for Democracy

Esteemed Chairman,

Esteemed chairman, members of the Panel of Chairmen, the National Convention Convening Commission, chairmen of committees and the esteemed delegates,

I wish all the delegates physical and spiritual wellbeing.

I am U Khin Maung (Panglong), member of the Central Leading Committee of the National League for Democracy.

Esteemed Chairman,

I will submit opinion and proposals of National League for Democracy on designation of self-administered areas.

[National Convention Cannot Properly Designate Self-Administered Areas]

Esteemed Chairman,

Several nations of the world usually have their constitutions written by the Taingpyipyu Hluttaw (Constituent Assembly) made up of people's representatives elected by democratic means. We have studied it is a common procedure in writing a constitution in these nations. They are the persons in whom mandate of the voters is vested for managing affairs of the people on behalf of the people. There were examples of such a procedure in our nation, too. As the present National Convention is not like the Taingpyipyu Hluttaw and owing to the above discussions, National League for Democracy cannot agree to the designation of self-administered areas completed through discussions of the National Convention delegates.

[Special Commission Needed]

As discussed previously, National League for Democracy would like to suggest emphatically again formation of a commission by the State and ascertaining wishes of the people in the respective regions. It is a very subtle task to be implemented by the persons concerned going on field tours.

As the commission so formed has to go on field tours, it will have the opportunity to meet nationals of the respective region and learn their true opinions. It is proposed that the commission be formed with leaders of the State, State- or Division-level authorities, national leaders recognized by the national races resident in the respective region and experts. It is further proposed that persons of the respective States and Divisions who took part in the Panglong Conference in 1947 and Hluttaw representatives elected from the respective regions in multi-party democracy general election held independently and fairly on 27 May 1990. In addition, independent observers of other regions not related to areas proposed for designation as self-administered areas should also be included in the commission. The National Convention is requested to discuss and reach decisions with special emphasis on these matters. It is a matter of critical importance for the nation to build a Pyidaungsu Naing-Ngan. We would like to suggest related tasks should be implemented in the same manner in future when such matters of designating self-administered areas come up.

Esteemed Chairman,

We would like to submit further discussions. It is a matter of great subtlety for some areas proposed for such designation are overlapped and some fall within areas strategic for the nation's security and defence. Moreover, there still remain armed groups on some areas, I would like to reiterate that designation of self-administered areas, non-disintegration of the Union and non-disintegration of national solidarity are aims of great importance which need special attention and care.

Esteemed Chairman,

Collecting what have been discussed on designation of self-administered areas, National League for Democracy proposes as follows:

1. (a) This National Convention is held only to be able to lay down fundamental principles.
(b) Designation of self-administered areas is a subtle matter and any defect may affect non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty.
(c) Wishes of the people resident in respective areas have not been ascertained and so we do not agree with the fact that the National Convention is to complete the designation of self-administered areas.
2. It is proposed that the National Convention should discuss principles to serve as reference in discussion designation of self-administered areas.
3. It is proposed that the State is to form a commission which is to make enquiries as to:
 - (a) Having clear boundary topographically;
 - (b) Having a language not like Myanmar;
 - (c) Having only a single culture;
 - (d) Being a group belonging to the same history;
 - (e) Being a group enjoying economic welfare and having economic sufficiency;
 - (f) Having a fair size of population;
 - (g) Having wish to stand as separate Union region in accord with one's identity;
4. When the proposed commission is formed, the following persons should include in it:
 - (a) High-ranking officials of the State;
 - (b) State- or Division-level authorities;
 - (c) National leaders accepted by the majority of the people of the respective region;
 - (d) Persons of respective States or Divisions who took part in the Panglong Convention in 1947;
 - (e) Hluttaw representatives elected from the respective region in the Multiparty Democracy General Election;
 - (f) Experts from related service organizations; and,
 - (g) Independent observers of other regions.
5. The commission is to go on field tours, as necessary, of respective areas, hold discussions and talks and make assessment and scrutiny.
6. To be able to do so, "terms of reference" of the commission are to be prescribed, as follows, generally:
 - (a) When prescribing rights of a national race is proposed, to scrutinize how these rights bear effects on remaining races in the area;
 - (b) To study how rights of remaining races will be protected;
 - (c) To discuss problems of sharing resources, forests, paddyfields and use of water and rivers, creeks and ponds when boundaries are delineated; and,
 - (d) To collect an estimation of population data in the respective areas.
7. On receipt of the commission's report, the State is to hold referendum areas-wise. Holding such is to be in accord with democratic means. The referendum is to be held as independently and fairly as in the 1990 Multiparty Democracy General Election.
8. After ascertaining wishes of the people, the State is to proceed with what is necessary to be carried out. With these proposals, I gratefully conclude.
(NLM 4/1)

Apr. 1 [full text]: The following is continuation of a translation of salient points from proposal papers on fundamental principles to form as base in the chapter State Structure submitted by delegates groups to the Plenary Session of the National Convention:

Proposal paper by Shan Nationalities League for Democracy
First of all, I would like to wish the Esteemed Chairman,

members of the Panel of Chairmen and the delegates good health and happiness. I would like to further say that I am greatly delighted to speak on behalf of Shan Nationalities League for Democracy.

I am Sai Aik Paung of Shan Nationalities League for Democracy.
Esteemed Chairman,

Proposals I will submit have been discussed, based on the following:

- being compatible with nature;
- bringing about unity and understanding among the people of respective areas;
- being practicable in life;
- being supportive to the consolidation of the Union;
- enabling to obtain good foundation for the Union.

Esteemed Chairman,

As the matter of designating self-administered areas is to be contained in the chapter State Structure, it is concerned with legislature by the word "self-administration" and with the executive by the word "administration". It is a wide and serious matter. Any inconvenience in tackling it may cause complications. So, we will put forward what should be proposed in view of perpetuation of the Union and solidarity of the nationals. I would like to say beforehand that there is no intention in our proposals for a particular person or persons to suffer losses or to enjoy special rights.

[Call for "Political Autonomy" for National Races]

Esteemed Chairman,

Our Shan Nationalities League for Democracy proposes that the Union be organized with states in equal status which are to be granted "political autonomy". Secondly, our party has previously proposed that a national race, having a geographically clear boundary, a language other than Myanmar and a wish for standing as a member of the Union in its own identity should be granted autonomous region, together with administrative autonomy. Thirdly, if there is an area having a separate language, fairly most commonly spoken, and a wish to stay in its own identity, it should be formed as "national area" and granted "cultural autonomy." Actually, these matters are affairs of members of a family within the bounds of the right to self-promulgation of states. What is the most important of all is to have equality in status and self-promulgation in organizing states into a Union. We believe that if there is no equality in status and the right to self-promulgation in the organization at the primary level of states, there will be no meaning in designating self-administered division, zone or area. We have appreciation for the Union more on its essence than its name.

[Call for Enquiry Commission, Census, and Referendum]

Esteemed Chairman,

In fact, designation of self-administered areas reeks of political ideology in the past, of communism and socialism. If genuine multiparty democracy system can be justly brought about and if the people are made to enjoy full democratic rights, we believe there is no need for us to designate such areas as ours or theirs. If it is accepted there should be self-administered areas, we emphatically propose that states should have the right to autonomy and wishes of the people residing in the respective regions be respected. We would like to propose that the principle on designation of self-administered zones should be carried out after forming an enquiry commission.

Esteemed Chairman,

If wishes and opinions of Shan Nationalities League for Democracy regarding designation of self-administered areas to be included in the chapter State Structure are summed up:

1. The Union is to be organized with states equal in status;
2. States, members of the Union, should have the right to autonomy;
3. "Autonomous regions" or "national areas" be designated as necessary for the respective national races in states;
4. Autonomous regions should have the right to

administrative autonomy and national areas shall have the right to cultural autonomy;

5. The matter of autonomous regions should not completely be decided at the National Convention;

6. To be able to reach right decisions, the following should be carried out in the respective regions: --

(a) to declare that special census will be enumerated;

(b) to systematically enumerate the census after forming census-enumerating groups with persons of the central, state and region as members;

(c) to study and assess after formation of a commission with respectable persons;

(d) to hold a referendum only after the right, satisfactory census is announced;;

7. Referendum on designation of autonomous regions should be held under secret ballot;

8. Principles to be laid down for the Constitution should be based on a single basis. There should not be any exception such as "...apart from the national race which has got State or Region."

9. It is to be clearly and precisely stated which national race gets which State, Region, self-administered division or self-administered zone.

Esteemed Chairman,

Proposals of Shan Nationalities League for Democracy are based not only on non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty but also on justice and equality among national brethren, emergence of a genuine Union and a durable Constitution.

Proposal paper by National Unity Party

Esteemed Chairman, members of the Panel of Chairmen and the delegates,

I am U Tun Yi of National Unity Party. I extend my greetings to members of the National Convention Convening Commission, members of the Work Committee, Panel of Chairmen and all the delegates for their physical and spiritual wellbeing.

As we have heard of an noted clarification by the Work Committee Chairman at the previous National Convention Plenary Session on 2 September, we have studied and assessed details in the clarification.

According to the clarification, the State Structure and presidential governmental machinery which will be emerging under the new Constitution have come into shape.

[Danu Area Opposed]

The Work Committee Chairman has clarified that:

-- Naga nationals in Sagaing Divisions;

-- Danu nationals in Shan State;

-- Pa-O nationals in Shan State;

-- Palaung nationals in Shan State;

-- Kokang nationals in Shan State;

-- Wa nationals in Shan State have condition for designation

of self-administered areas. Other nationals than the Danu are included in our proposal for designation as self-administered areas.

Danu nationals are not included. It has been due to inadequate population and other facts about the Danu. We have learnt according to the Work Committee Chairman's clarification that a self-administered area can be designated for Danu nationals. If it is to be designated so, there is no reason for us to deny under opinion laid down by our party.

Esteemed Chairman,

I would like to submit our opinions and beliefs in discussing the State Structure, separation and distribution of the three powers and prescribing functions.

We have unanimously accepted the principle "Sovereign power of the nation derives from the citizens and resides in the entire nation". As it has been accepted so, discussions on the sovereign

power of all citizens should be based on objective situation and it would be suitable and right to say that exercise of sovereign power is in a way collective seeking, on behalf of the citizens, of answers for what should be brought about and there should be no giver or taker.

We believe that the Work Committee presented what it had found and assessed, based on its correct standing. Accordingly, the Work Committee has presented that a national race having a population of more than 10,000 and has not got a self-administered area of its own should have the right to represent in legislature and administration in the respective area and a national race having a population of more than 44,000 should have the right to represent in legislature and administration of the respective state or division. These points are found to be compatible with the basic principles that national races shall have the right to manage their own affairs.

It has been found that the Work Committee presented with the points -- having and appropriate size of population and living in a community on the same stretch of land -- the matters of collectively seeking answers to designation of self-administered areas. Requirements for the self-administered areas such as capability in administration, being able to stand economically and to carry out township and village development services are to be fulfilled. Only then would they be strong self-administered areas with development in all sectors.

Esteemed Chairman,

Designation of self-administered areas is a delicate matter as it is related to the ethnic affairs and has to be carried out with great care. Social problems currently occurring in some parts of the world are evident lessons. This is concerned not only with the nationalities who will get self-administered areas but also other nationalities groups residing in those areas. Besides, it is also related to the nationalities of the States or Regions which will have self-administered areas.

Moreover, designation of self-administered areas is the part of the task for structuring the State. Therefore, to ensure firm basis for the matter relating to self-administered areas, it is essential to discuss comprehensively at the National Convention and there should be agreement, as structuring a strong and firm State and emergence of an enduring Constitution are the tasks for building a new State. If there is comprehensive discussion and agreement, self-administered areas, which are a foundation for State Structure, will be firm and strong.

In presenting our party's stand and opinions, it is aimed at national reconciliation and emergence of an enduring Constitution with emphasis on keeping political, racial, social, legal and constitutional balance. With this I conclude.

Proposal paper submitted by Shan State Kokang Democratic Party

Esteemed chairman, members of the Panel of Chairmen and Convention delegates,

At the request of U Yang Kyin Maw, a delegate from Shan State Kokang Democratic Party, and with the permission of the chairman of the session, I, U Tun Myaing, a delegate from the Representatives-elect group, will now read out the proposal paper of Shan State Kokang Democratic Party on the matter of prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone in the chapter on State Structure.

[Plea for Expanded Kokang Zone]

A study of the map of Kokang original area prepared by our Party will show that all areas from the northern bank of Namting River up to Hon Aik and Mo Htai towns in the north and from the west bank of the Thanlwin River up to the border with Yunnan Province are Kokang original areas, as evidenced by Kokang administrative history. Likewise, it is also found that Kunlong town, Kon Mee, Kon Kye, Kon Nyaung, Nam Hu, Sanpya and Chin Shwe Haw villages are all Kokang original area according to Kokang administrative history.

In the clarification on 2-9-94 of the Chairman of the Work Committee, it is explained there is a situation to allow prescribing of a self-administered zone for Kokang nationals, with the grouping of Konkyan Township and Lauk Kai Township (not in existence before). As Kokang nationals, we are joyous and specially thankful for prescribing a self-administered zone for Kokang nationals. If the original Kokang areas along the northern bank of Namting River, namely Kunlong, Kon Mee, Kon Kye, Kon Thauung, Sanpya, Nam Hu and Chin Shwe Haw villages are not included in the prescribed self-administered zone, I believe the zone would be faced with difficulties. If Kunlong ferry point, Chin Shwe Haw ferry point and Takyumkhup ferry point that could reach Hopan side are to be taken away from the original Kokang area and placed in any other area, the self-administered area to be prescribed for us can have difficulty in having links with the outside world. Thus, problems may arise in the life of the people and it may also come to harm peace, tranquillity and security of the area.

If there arises insurgency in any area of the Union, it can also harm the security of the entire Union as well. I would like to say it is even more important especially in areas close to the border like our Kokang area. So, on behalf of the Party, I would like to submit that the following points be considered in connection with the matter of prescribing self-administered division and self-administered zone:

(1) If there arises a situation to change the boundary of States, townships within States, or areas of racial groups of traditional inhabitation and administration from the very beginning in the States (for example, areas like the original area of Kokang nationals), the wishes of the majority of the entire people living in those States, the wishes of the majority of the entire people living in those townships, and the wishes of the majority of people living in those areas must be sought without fail.

(2) In changing of any boundary it should be done in a democratic way with aims at non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty.

(3) It should be affected [sic] on principles of democracy and human rights.

(4) Kon Kyan Township, Lauk Kai Township and Kunlong Township should be grouped together and prescribed as Kokang Self-Administered Zone. The area so grouped as Kokang Self-Administered Zone should continue to be as it was during the time of the Lanzin Party government.

(5) In view of the fact that towns, villages and village-tracts south to north -- from areas on the north bank of Namting River from Kunlong to Chin Shwe Haw right up to Hon Aik and Mongkung in the north -- and west to east -- from the west bank of Thanlwin River to Yunnan border in the east -- are all territorially contiguous and the fact that the population of Kokang nationals living in that area is more than half of the total population, it is found the situation is such no area could be separated from the entirety of Kokang area. So, in conclusion, I would like to ask for careful consideration and study in prescribing the Kokang Self-Administered Zone.

Proposal Paper by Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization

First, I would like to express my regards for the Chairman and members of the Panel of Chairmen, Chairman and members of the National Convention Convening Commission, Chairman and members of the National Convention Convening Work Committee and delegates to the National Convention.

I am U San Tha Aung from Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization, a representative-elect from Kyauktaw Constituency 2, Rakhine State. I express my best wishes for well-being in body and mind of all delegates.

The total population of Mro or Khami nationals spread all over

Rakhine State is given as over 58,000, according to figures of Immigration and Manpower Department, according to figures of the National Convention and according to figures in Our Three Main National Causes by Minye Kaungbon. Although unable to firmly say in figures how the areawise density is, Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization estimates that there are altogether over a hundred thousand Mro or Khami nationals spread in Rakhine State and Paletwa Township in Chin State.

[Call for Mro/Khami Representation; and for Two New Townships]
Esteemed Chairman,

If the over 48,000 Kayan nationals and the over 50,000 Lisu nationals in Shan State, the over 66,000 Pa-O nationals in Mon State are considered as having appropriate sizes of population to qualify to participate as national race representatives in the legislature and the executive of the State concerned, the population of Mro or Khami nationals is over 58,000 and so it is submitted that they too should qualify to participate as national race representatives in the legislature and executive of Rakhine State.

I would also submit a request that, in Rakhine State, the contiguous Maungdaw town northern sector, Buthidaung town northern sector and eastern sector, Rathedaung township northern sector be linked up and Kahtila Village being built under border area development programme by the State Law and Order Restoration Council be designated a town; and that Ponnagyun township northern areas of Tawpya Chaung, Dhammati Chaung, Kyain Chaung and Kyauktaw town western and northern sectors are territorially contiguous and inhabited by a majority of Mro or Khami nationals and a town should be built at Yo Chaung Shwe Pan Khaing Village.

Esteemed Chairman and delegates,

At the plenary session on 2-9-94 National Convention Convening Commission Chairman Lieutenant-General Myo Nyunt said:

"As we are architects of the new State, we must have great foresight and we need to get basic principles that will practically serve the fundamental interests of respective national races in our country.

"A point to be specially heeded is that it is necessary to discuss matters with care not to harm the good foundations of national solidarity that have been the results of the endeavours of the State Law and Order Restoration Council."

We emphatically believe in Our Three Main National Causes of the State, namely non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity, and perpetuation of sovereignty. As ours is a democratic state, vitally necessary are manifestations of essence of democracy such as racial equality, the right to prescribe for oneself to determine one's own destiny, the right of weak national races to continue to exist and flourish, and having strong safeguards and arrangements to promote development of those national races left behind the times.

Only then will the Pyidaungsu Thamada Myanmar Naing-Ngan-Daw become a solid and strong State and be more enduring and everlasting. With this I conclude.

Proposal paper by National League for Democracy
Esteemed Chairman,

I would like to express my best wishes for well-being in body and mind of Chairman and members of the Panel of Chairmen, Chairman and members of the National Convention Convening Commission and Committees, and Convention delegates.

I am Daw Sein Tin from the National League for Democracy, a representative-elect from Shwegu Constituency, Kachin State.
[Call for Commission to Detail Self-Administered Areas]

The National League for Democracy would like to submit that the ongoing Convention should only lay down the main principles on the matter of prescribing self-administered areas, and on the basis of these principles, a commission should be formed in accord with its terms of reference. It is a specially important matter calling for

great care for non-disintegration of the Union and non-disintegration of national solidarity. Sovereignty of the State too would be destroyed if the Union disintegrates and national solidarity disintegrates.

The National League for Democracy has laid down a policy to prescribe self-administered areas for deserving national races since more than four years ago.

In the election manifesto presented before the people for participation of the National League for Democracy in the general elections held on 27 May 1990, it is declared:

"...respective national races shall enjoy equality in respect of rights and responsibilities...."

"...In accord with the Constitution, we will move toward the right of all national races to have the right to prescribe for themselves in political, administrative, economic and other various spheres...."

The electorate had studied these points in the election manifesto and expressed their true wishes. So points laid down in the manifesto cannot be changed easily. They may be changed only after seeking the wishes of the people in the light of conditions that may arise in future.

However great care must be taken lest motherland Myanmar Naing-Ngan falls into the same fate of balkanization like Yugoslavia and former Soviet Union in 1991. As it is a matter of national importance concerning the entire nation, it is the responsibility of all citizens to prevent such a situation. As those countries and Myanmar have different geo-political conditions, greater care must be taken to prevent disintegration of the country.

Esteemed Chairman,

Prescribing self-administered areas is a very delicate matter. In the demands of some delegates, some areas are overlapping. Some areas are in strategic areas of security and defence of the nation. Moreover, in some of the said areas, there are still underground armed elements up to this day. So I would like to reiterate that prescribing of self-administered areas is a matter of great importance, bearing in mind the objectives of non-disintegration of the Union and non-disintegration of national solidarity.

Esteemed Chairman,

So, in a summary, the National League for Democracy proposes as follows:

(1) (a) This National Convention is only to lay down basic principles.

(b) Prescribing of self-administered areas is a very delicate matter and if there is any error or flaw, it could even harm the causes of non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty.

(c) As the wishes of the local people have not been ascertained, it is not appropriate for the National Convention to prescribe self-administered areas forthwith, so we do not agree to it.

(2) The National Convention should only lay down principles to be based on in prescribing self-administered areas.

(3) The government of the State should set up a commission to prescribe self-administered areas and assign it to enquire the following:

- (a) if there is a distinct boundary geographically
- (b) if there is a common language different from Myanmar
- (c) if there is a common culture
- (d) if there is a grouping with the same historical

tradition

(e) if there is a grouping with economic interests and economic sufficiency

(f) if there is a considerable size of population

(g) if there is desire to live with their own distinct characteristics as a separate Union territory.

(4) The commission should be set up with the following:

- (a) leaders of the State
 - (b) leaders of state or division level
 - (c) leaders of national races of areas concerned acceptable to majority
 - (d) personalities of states or divisions concerned who had taken part in Panlong Conference
 - (e) Hluttaw representatives elected from areas concerned in the multi-party democracy general elections
 - (f) experts from necessary Service organizations
 - (g) persons from other areas who can conduct observations independently.
- (5) The commission is to conduct field work as necessary, studying, coordinating and discussing, giving talks etc.
- (6) For it to do so, terms of reference must be laid down, general as follows:
- (a) to scrutinise how it will or will not affect other racial groups when it is recommended to give rights to one racial group
 - (b) to study how to protect the interests of those remaining racial groups
 - (c) to coordinate and discuss problems of natural resources, forests, farmlands, rivers, creeks, lakes, drinking water distribution etc. that will emerge with the re-demarcation of boundaries
 - (d) to estimate and compile the population figures of the areas concerned as accurately as possible.
- (7) When it receives the report of the commission, the government is to hold referendums in areas concerned in accord with democratic practices. In doing so, it must be free and fair as in the multi-party democracy general elections of 1990.
- (8) After seeking the wishes of the people, the government is to proceed as necessary.

With this, I conclude with expression of my appreciation.

Proposal Paper by Shan Nationalities League for Democracy

First of all I would like to express my best wishes for well-being of the Chairman and members of the Panel of Chairmen and the delegates to the National Convention. I am honoured and pleased to have the opportunity to speak on behalf of the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy.

I am U Hkun Tun Oo of Shan Nationalities League for Democracy, a representative-elect from Hsipaw Constituency 1.

- First I would like to say that our discussions are
- in conformity with the principles of nature
- conducive to unity and understanding among the people concerned in the area
- applicable in practical life
- contributory to solidarity of the Union
- conducive to getting good bases for the Union.

[Call for Tai Lai Self-Administered Area]

In connection with the matter of prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone, our Shan Nationalities League for Democracy would like to submit the matter of due rights for Tai Lai national racial group. It is for Tai Lai group affiliated Shan national groups such as Tai Nay, Tai Mau, Tai Hkamti, Tai Sa, Tai Hpun, Tai Kadu and Tai Ganan etc. They are original nationals who have lived with good traditions of history even since before the emergence of this Union. It is a major nationality that is fading because it has been given all sorts of names in the records of the history of the country.

As such, Tai Lai nationals would be expecting an implementation of the objective to get due rights expeditiously like their brethren nationals, as explained by the Chairman of the Work Committee. All nationals of Tai Lai grouping would feel joyous like others if the way is open towards self-administration that is being awaited in all these years of Independence. It will also serve to further strengthen

national solidarity. So it is proposed to seek the wishes of the national people in Kachin State and Sagaing Divisions townships of Shwegu, Mansi, Momauk, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Kamaing, Tanaing, Mohnyin, Mogaung, Hkamti, Homalin, Tamu, Phaungbyin, Mawlaik, Pinlebu, Indaw, Banmauk, Katha, Kawlin, Wuntho, and Htigyaing and prescribe a Tai Lai self-administered division or zone.

Esteemed Chairman,

A summary of the views of Shan Nationalities League for Democracy on the matter of prescribing self-administered areas in the chapter on State Structure is as follows:

- (1) the State shall be constituted with states on equal footing
- (2) the states constituting the Union shall have full right to prescribe for themselves
- (3) Self-administered areas and racial group areas shall be prescribed as necessary in respect of various racial groups in states
- (4) Self-administered areas shall have rights to prescribe for themselves in administrative affairs and racial group areas shall have rights to prescribe for themselves in cultural affairs
- (5) The matter of self-administered areas shall not be prescribed forthwith at the Convention
- (6) To decide correctly in the matter of prescribing self-administered areas, the following are to be carried out in the area concerned:
 - (a) it is to be declared that a special census is to be taken
 - (b) census teams comprising persons from the centre, state and area are to be formed and census taken systematically
 - (c) Inquiry commission is to be formed with persons of integrity to conduct inquiries and studies
 - (d) When an accurate and satisfactory census can be announced, a referendum is to be held.
- (7) The referendum concerning self-administered areas shall be one conducted with secret ballot.
- (8) Basic principles laid down for the Constitution should be based on a single footing. There should be no qualifying clauses such as "except national races who have already obtained regions or states".
- (9) It is to be specifically stated which national race gets which state, which region, which self-administered division or which self-administered zone.

Esteemed Chairman,

In conclusion I would like to stress that our presentation is based on the Three Main National Causes of non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity, and perpetuation of sovereignty and aimed at fairness and equality among national brethren, emergence of a true Union, and emergence of an enduring Constitution.

Proposal paper by National Unity Party

Esteemed Chairman, members of the Panel of Chairmen and delegates,

I am U Thein Tun, representative-elect delegate of the National Unity Party from Ingapu Township Constituency-2, Ayeyarwady Division. I will present the proposal paper compiled by representatives-elect delegates of the National Unity Party.

We have taken note of the clarification given by the Chairman of the Work Committee at the Plenary Session of the National Convention on 2 September. Moreover, we have made a detailed study of the clarification in our party.

According to the clarification of the Chairman of the Work Committee, it can be said that the shape of the State Structure and that of the Presidential Government machinery in accordance with the Constitution are coming into shape.

Esteemed Chairman,

Our party will first of all present matters in connection with

prescribing of self-administered areas which comes under the chapter State Structure.

The desire for self-administration and self-administered areas is to be found to be related to experiences in history as well as the changing events at home and abroad. It is also found that such a desire is in reality not a cause, but just an effect.

The desire for self-administration and self-administered areas is related to structuring of the State as well as separation and exercising of the three powers.

Therefore our party, since 1991, has laid down our stand to accept the Pyidaungsu (Union) system as regards State Structure and principles for separation of powers between the central and regional organs as follows:

- non-disintegration of the Union, consolidation of national solidarity, racial equality, the right to prescribe for oneself to determine one's own destiny, the right of weak national races to continue to exist and having strong safeguards and arrangements to promote development of those national races;

- laying down necessary laws and making arrangements to exercise democratic executive machinery at township, ward and village levels so as to be able to prescribe for oneself to determine one's own destiny in respective regions;

- in designating self-administered areas based on the national races residing together in a Union territory, if necessary, ascertaining the wishes of the people residing in the respective regions and designate so in accordance with the Constitution;

- bringing into shape the democratic regional executive machinery in self-administered areas; etc.

In accordance with these views, our party's stand and views in connection with the self-administered areas were submitted to the previous Plenary Session. Our proposal and the Work Committee's findings are identical in essence.

Esteemed Chairman,

As designation of self-administered areas is related to ethnic affairs, it is a delicate matter and must be carried out with great care. Social problems currently occurring in some parts of the world are very evident lessons. This is concerned not only with the nationalities who will get self-administered areas but also other nationalities groups residing in those areas. Besides, it is also related to the nationalities of the States or Regions which will have self-administered areas.

Moreover, designation of self-administered areas is the part of the task for structuring the State. Therefore, to ensure firm basis for the matter relating to self-administered areas, it is essential to discuss comprehensively at the National Convention and there should be agreement, as structuring a strong and firm State and emergence of an enduring Constitution are the tasks for building a new State. If there is comprehensive discussion and agreement, self-administered areas, which are a foundation for State Structure, will be firm and strong.

In presenting our party's stand and opinions, it is aimed at national reconciliation and emergence of an enduring Constitution with emphasis on keeping political, racial, social, legal and constitutional balance. I hereby conclude.

(NLM 4/2)

Apr. 2: The following is continuation of a translation of salient points from proposal papers on fundamental principles to form as base in the chapter heading State Structure submitted by delegates groups to the Plenary Session of the National Convention:

Proposal paper by independent representative-elect U Hla Maung
Esteemed Chairman and National Convention delegates,

I extend my greetings to all of you wishing you good health and happiness.

I am Hla Maung, independent representative-elect of
Kyainseikkyi Township Constituency 1, Kayin State.

Esteemed Chairman,

It is not sufficient to designate new regions and change administrative systems based on the size of the national race being over half of the population inhabited in the area and residing close together on the same stretch of land. As all know, there are civil wars among ethnic groups in Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia due to shortcomings in economy. As economy is thriving in our two neighbouring countries due to their having high population, the self-administered areas of ours will have to strive a lot to keep up with them.

Other important factors to be taken into consideration are:

(1) effect upon other ethnic groups residing in the same area if the rights of a particular race are prescribed separately;

(2) change of relationship among national races in the same area;

(3) arrangements to safeguard the rights of minority groups;

(4) separation of boundaries with neighbouring areas and regions;

(5) the need to make coordination with those residing in the region or in the neighbouring regions for sharing and distributing natural forests, plots yielding natural resources, farms, rivers, creeks, ponds and drinking water.

[Call for Commission]

Therefore, rather than designating based on the two factors, one on appropriate size of population and another on being residing in contiguous regions, the National Convention should lay down the fundamental principles as follows:

(1) Every national has equal rights and responsibilities.

(2) Regarding the self-administration in political, economic and administrative spheres, it is aimed at prescribing for oneself in accordance with the State Constitution.

In accordance with this Constitution, the government should give approval depending on the reports submitted by the commission and sub-commissions to be set up by the Pyidaungsu Government. Before the approval of the Pyidaungsu Government, it is also necessary to ascertain the wishes of the nationals residing in respective regions as regards the designation of the self-administered division or self-administered zone. (Ascertaining the wishes of the public means seeking approval of all who have the right to vote by holding referendum under secret ballot.)

Only if it is designated by the President by order after ascertaining the wishes of the public, investigation by the enquiry commission and approval by the respective Regions or States, will it exist for long and avoid split of unity of national races.

Esteemed Chairman,

What I have submitted so far is the part related to designation of self-administered division or self-administered zone. Hence, with Our Three Main National Causes:

(a) non-disintegration of the Union;

(b) non-disintegration of national solidarity;

(c) perpetuation of sovereignty;

and the important factors in connection with prescribing self-administered areas:

(1) effect upon other ethnic groups residing in the same region if the rights of a particular group are determined separately;

(2) change of relationship among national races in the same region;

(3) arrangements to safeguard the rights of minority groups;

(4) separation of the neighbouring areas and regions;

(5) the need to make coordination with those residing in the region or in the neighbouring regions for sharing and distributing natural forests, plots yielding natural resources, farms, rivers, creeks, ponds and drinking water;

as well as the following factors:

(1) Every national has equal rights and responsibilities.

(2) Regarding the self-administration in political, economic

and administrative spheres, it is aimed at prescribing for oneself in accordance with the State Constitution. should be laid down as fundamental principles.

It should be approved depending on the reports submitted by the commission and sub-commissions to be set up by the Pyidaungsu Government. With this, I conclude.

Proposal paper submitted by independent representative-elect Dr. Hmu Thang

Esteemed Chairman and National Convention delegates,

First of all, I wish your physical and mental wellbeing.

I am Dr. Hmu Thang, independent representative-elect of Thangtlang Township Constituency, Chin State.

The subject matter of the proposal paper as all know is designation of self-administered areas under the chapter State Structure, and I would discuss a little the matter of designation of self-administered areas of the chapter State Structure relating to Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

Esteemed Chairman,

A fundamental principle has already been laid down as:

"The Naing-Ngan-Daw is a nation collectively inhabited by various national races."

It is evident in this fundamental principle that Myanmar Naing-Ngan is the land of various national races with different languages, traditions and customs residing in different topographical conditions. It is due to the fact that the nation is collectively inhabited by the various national races which has resulted in demanding self-administered areas and required conditions to designate self-administered areas.

It is natural that man desires progress of oneself or relatives or one's race and communities and for development of one's village, ward, town, township, Region, State and self-administered area.

National races are therefore submitting proposals for self-administered areas so as to manage by themselves for political, social, economic and regional development affairs and promotion of one's language, literature and culture by getting self-administered areas in their Regions and States. At this point, it should not be like the matter of giver and taker and is essential to be evident that designation is done through coordination. Only then will the essence of the Union be complete.

Esteemed Chairman,

I believe that data of the population residing on the same stretches of every township clarified by the Work Committee Chairman at the National Convention Plenary Session on 2 September 1994 is correct and complete. It can be assumed that the Work Committee, in designating self-administered divisions and self-administered zones, has laid down necessary basic facts, investigating the required conditions and the real desire of the public in respective regions.

In designating self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, it must be aimed at perpetuation of the Union and non-disintegration of national solidarity and evident [sic] of the Pyidaungsu system.

Being too high in centralized system is one of the causes for disintegration of national solidarity. As One Union system reveals the centralized system, it is important for not flourishing of One Union system in our Union of Myanmar. Thus the situation is demanding to practice the Pyidaungsu system with full essence for perpetuation and flourishing of the Union.

The right to prescribe Regions, States, self-administered divisions and self-administered zones must not be the practice of the One Union system as in "it is prescribed by the Pyidaungsu Government or Centralized Government and if necessary, it shall be prescribed again", but must specifically and exactly be prescribed by the Constitution.

Esteemed Chairman,

As long as the worldly values, namely justice, liberty and

equality have not flourished, the right to prescribe for oneself will not be effective. Therefore, after burgeoning of the worldly values such as justice in social relationship, economy and politics, freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, livelihood and organization, equality in status, rights and judicial affairs and if the government and the public respect and practice them, the essence of designation of self-administered areas will be more complete. Besides, it is also essential to specifically and exactly prescribe separation of powers and assigning of duties in the Constitution by democratic means and to safeguard them effectively by law. As long as there is no safeguard by law, there can be no basic human rights, and thus prescribing designation of self-administered areas in the Constitution will be meaningless. It must be safeguarded by law.

It is specially important not to come to futile situation like Chin State, Rakhine State and Mon State which had to be formed as states in accordance with the 1974 Constitution and exist just by name but not in essence and status of states. I hereby conclude my proposal on designation of self-administered areas.

Proposal paper by independent representative-elect U Htawng Kho Thang
Esteemed Chairman, members of the Panel of Chairmen and National
Convention delegates,

I extend my best wishes to you for your wellbeing both in mind
and body.

I am U Htawng Kho Thang, a Chin national independent
representative-elect of Tamu Township, Sagaing Division.

First of all, I would like to request you to excuse me with
magnanimity for my weakness in Myanmar language and political
concepts as I am a Chin national independent representative-elect.

Fifteen chapter headings and fundamental principles to be
incorporated into the State Constitution were laid down in accord
with the six objectives of the National Convention --

- (1) Non-disintegration of the Union;
- (2) Non-disintegration of national solidarity;
- (3) Perpetuation of sovereignty;
- (4) For a genuine multi-party democracy system to flourish;
- (5) For the further burgeoning of the noblest and worthiest
and worldly values such as justice, liberty and equality; and
- (6) For the Tatmadaw to be able to participate in the
national political leadership role of the future State.

[Call for Commission]
Esteemed Chairman,

In connection with designation of the self-administered
division or self-administered zone, the National Convention Convening
Work Committee Chairman on 9 April 1994 clarified:

"In regions or states, self-administered areas are to be
prescribed for national races who reside together in communities on
the same common stretches of land in appropriate sizes of population,
other than national races who have already got regions or states."

"Depending on size of population and inhabited area, they are
to be prescribed as self-administered divisions or self-administered
zones as suitable" and "a commission responsible for prescribing so
is to be formed by the State."

It is encouraging for Naga, Danu, Pa-O, Palaung, Kokang and Wa
nationals who will get self-administered divisions and self-
administered zones for being consistent with the fundamental
principle. It is a pity for the national brethren who will not get
self-administered division or self-administered zone, though
suitable, for being inconsistent with the fundamental principles but
participate as national race affairs representatives in the
legislatures and the executives of the State or the Region concerned,
and for the national races who will not be able to participate as
national race affairs representatives in the legislature and the
executive of the State or the Region concerned for being inconsistent
with the fundamental principles.

Esteemed Chairman,

In connection with designation of self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, the data on the size of population compiled by the Immigration and Manpower Department and residing close together on the same stretches of land should not be based in designating self-administered areas.

In conclusion, I would like to suggest that self-administered divisions or self-administered zones should be designated in accordance with the desire of the national race who should get the self-administered division or self-administered zone after "the State's setting up of a commission to do so".

Proposal paper submitted by independent representative-elect U Tun Kyaw

Esteemed Chairman, members of the Panel of Chairmen and delegates,

First of all, I would like to extend my best regards to you all. I am U Tun Kyaw, independent representative-elect of Namhsan Township Constituency, northern Shan State.

Esteemed Chairman,

Shan State has the largest area of land in Myanmar and is inhabited by most national races. Due to various reasons, there were differing ideas and opinions among the national brethren resulting in resorting to armed struggle. Separation of the regions and desire to shape one's destiny were major causes for differing of opinions. Looking forward to the results of this National Convention, they made internal peace. Based on national unity, an outcome of the National Convention, perpetual peace will be maintained.

Thus, eternal peace maintained at present will last perpetually if regions are deservedly designated to the national brethren residing on the same stretches of land based on the actual data of the population. It is also an important factor to practise the right to prescribe for themselves after getting the self-administered area. It is essential to make necessary steps for being able to practically exercise the laws laid down within the boundary of the Constitution. It is also essential to specifically delineate the laws to be prescribed by the Central Government, Region and State and self-administered areas.

[Call for Commission; Provision for Future New Self-Administered Areas]

If there is not enough time to investigate the matter at present, a commission should be formed and a time fixed for investigation. And the commission should be formed with persons respected by all national races and representatives of respective national races. After considering the root of the problem and when the original cause is remedied, it can be cured completely.

Furthermore, if there arises the condition caused due to various reasons at present to organize the national race to be prescribed for the self-administered division or self-administered zone or not to unite the national races concerned in the self-administered division or self-administered zone, the right to organize and unite them in future after ascertaining the wishes of the nationals should specifically be prescribed in the Constitution.

[Call for Ta-Arn (Palaung) Self-Administered Division]

Esteemed Chairman,

Based on the above-mentioned suggestions, it is proposed in connection with designation of self-administered divisions or self-administered zones as follows:

(1) a fundamental principle be laid down to separate villages inhabited by respective nationals from the neighbouring townships of the designated self-administered area of the national race and organize them to be prescribed under the designated self-administered area;

(2) to transfer the six Ta-Arn (Palaung) village-tracts namely Yebon, Tongyi, Lweyar, Pangthang, Molo and Khuhsa which are under Momeik Township to Mongtong Township;

(3) to transfer the seven Ta-Arn (Palaung) village-tracts namely Panlon, Mongmu, Mongsan, Pangsok, Namtaunggon, Lwepye and

Lwekyu which are under Namtu Township to Namhsan Township;

(4) to organize 35 village-tracts -- the 32 Ta-Arn village-tracts namely Hehkan, Lwekyu, Mongngok, Konkok, Tawhsan, Lwehkan, Kaungkalaw, Kwansalam, Palai, Chon, Ponghu, Monghkauk, Konkaw, Ponlon, Huson, Hukwet, Kyushaw, Nongpit, Lwekon, Ponglin, Pongsan, Santhein, Lwe-an (Monglon), Lwehsa (Mingon), Pazi, Pongwo, Kawpong, Peinhsint, Pongkwan, Lwe-an (Mongting), Namhkun and Mongmaw encircling Mongngok village-tract in Kyaukme Township and the three Ta-Arn (Palaung) village-tracts namely Hkunhauk, Panhkan and Mongpit of Hsipaw Township -- as Mongngok new town;

(5) to organize the 19 Ta-Arn (Palaung) village-tracts namely Lwehwan, Loknaw, Mongwun, Sene, Mongwe, Lwechet, Mongpan, Panyok, Tonhok, Hotan, Tinlon, Mongpu, Mongsat, Kongkat and Pamadeinhsa encircling Mongwe village-tract in Namhkan Township and the seven Ta-Arn village-tracts namely Mongyu, Mongneim-awng, Mongpu, Kyeinpun (Peinbun), Homawlokhwan and Homawmongneim in Kutkai Township as Mongwe new town; and

(6) to designate Namhsan Township and Mongngok Township as one district and Mongton Township and Mongwe Township as one district and to prescribe them Ta-Arn Self-Administered Division.

With this I conclude.

Proposal paper by independent representative-elect U Aung Thein Esteemed Chairman, members of the Panel of Chairmen and delegates,

I am Aung Thein, independent representative-elect of Ywangan Township Constituency, southern Shan State. I extend my best wishes to you for wellbeing both in mind and body.

[Don't Count Civil Servants in National Races]

If, in accordance with the clarification of the Work Committee Chairman, the National Convention in session designates right away the self-administered areas and respective national race affairs representatives based on the data on regional population, it is specially essential to acquire the correct and accurate data on the sizes of populations of the national races residing in these regions. In collecting data on the population, it is also essential that the data must be of the national races who settled in respective regions formerly. It is inappropriate to include the staff of governmental organizations and departments. Service personnel have to stay in a certain region on State's duty and transfer to another place at any time.

[Call for Commission]

In compiling data on regional populations, the strength of population, especially the strength of the State service personnel, must be left out, and only the strength of the national races settling in the region formerly must be taken into account. For acquiring the accurate population data, it must not solely rely on the data compiled by the Immigration and Manpower Department, and a commission should be formed with appropriate personnel and assigned duties to scrutinize it as accurate and thorough as possible. If this is not conducted by means of the commission and self-administered areas be designated, there will be numerous problems among national races in future.

[Problems of Contiguity]

I would like to propose the point in connection with "being contiguous" [sic]. In accordance with the Work Committee Chairman's clarification, the townships of the self-administered areas must be contiguous or must be in a position to be contiguous. Though there cannot be any difficulty for the townships on the same stretches of land, it may encounter many problems in a situation to combine the regions to form self-administered area. I emphatically propose that proper and correct ways must be sought so as not to encounter problems in combining the regions and carried out thoroughly and accurately.

Esteemed Chairman,

In connection with the Work Committee Chairman's clarification on designation of self-administered divisions or self-administered

zones, though there is no reason to object to it in principle, it is connected to ethnic affairs and must be carried out with great care. Moreover, self-administration is related not only to the national race who will get self-administration but also in one way or another to other national races who settle in the region. It is essential for the national races, who will get self-administration, to bear Union spirit and help along with other nationals regarding them as their kinsmen. Social problems occurring in some parts of the world due to ethnic affairs are very evident lessons for us. For not occurring such social problems in the future history of our nation, ethnic affairs must be handled with great care at the National Convention which is now in session. Furthermore, the matter of self-administered areas is not only the foundation of the State Structure but also the taproot of the new nation. For the Constitution to be durable and ever-lasting and for the State to be strong, the foundation must be firm.

The National Convention in session must necessarily carry out the matter of the self-administered areas which form foundations for the State. If appropriate, comprehensive discussions must be held during the session to carry out this matter thoroughly. With this I conclude my proposal.

Proposal paper by nationalities delegates group
Esteemed Chairman, members of Panel of Chairmen, the Chairman of National Convention Convening Commission and members, the chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee and members, the chairman of the National Convention Convening Management Committee and members and National Convention delegates,

May all of you be blessed.

I am Maj. Mya Thaung (Rtd), a nationalities delegate from North-West Township, Mandalay Division. I will submit the first part of the proposal paper compiled by the nationalities delegates in connection with fundamental principles to be laid down for designation of self-administered divisions or self-administered zones to be incorporated into the State Constitution. The remaining parts will be submitted by U Aung Hsa of Kutkai Township, Shan State, and U Hkun Win Naung of Hpa-an Township, Kayin State.
Esteemed Chairman,

In connection with this matter, the delegates, individually or in political parties or in groups, have already submitted proposal papers to the National Convention Plenary Session held from 23 March to 9 April 1994. As National Convention Work Committee Chairman U Aung Toe clarified at the Plenary Session on 9 April 1994, this matter was put off as it was necessary for the Work Committee to take time to scrutinize whether or not the proposals in connection with prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones were consistent with the fundamental principles already laid down, for there were many national races who proposed to prescribe self-administered divisions or self-administered areas; some areas proposed to be prescribed as self-administered divisions or self-administered zones overlap one another; some proposed that in prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, they should be under direct administration of the President or the Central Government; some proposed to prescribe self-administered division or self-administered zones not depending on the race but on the inhabited area; some proposed to carry out this matter after forming a commission while the National Convention is in session; and some suggested matters for national race affairs relating to prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones.

Chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt also urged the delegates to make the most of opportunity available, during the recess of the National Convention, to conduct studies so as to offer good advice and suggestions in connection with the chapter headings on legislative, executive and judicial matters along with the matter of designating self-administered divisions and self-administered zones.

[Call For Immediate Designation of Areas]

As for the nationalities delegates group, we have submitted proposal at the National Convention Plenary Session on 23 March 1994. We also made suggestions on how self-administered divisions or self-administered zones should be designated. We proposed that if a commission be formed in designating so, it might take time and there might be various accusations upon the commission; as all National Convention delegates are responsible for our national brethren to get deserving right for administration, the delegates should discuss and designate which national races should get self-administered divisions and which ones should get self-administered zones right away instead of carrying out the matter in connection with the national races who are deserving to get self-administered divisions or self-administered zones after setting up a commission.

[Definitions]

In connection with prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, the nationalities delegates group proposes for laying down detailed fundamental principles as follows:

-- In organizing the Union it is laid down that --

"in a self-administered zone, townships therein are organized into the self-administered zone."

"In a self-administered division, townships therein are organized into districts and districts are organized into the self-administered division."

and it should be laid down that --

"townships" means at least two townships and "districts" means at least two districts.

-- In connection with prescribing self-administered areas it should be laid down that --

"in regions or states, self-administered areas are to be prescribed for national races who reside together in communities on the same common stretches of land in appropriate sizes of population, other than national races who have already got regions or states."

It should also be laid down that --

"'Appropriate size of population' means that the population of the national race concerned must form majority in each of the townships of the self-administered area and must be over half of the total population in those townships."

It should be laid down that --

"'Common stretches of land' means that the townships concerned are contiguous [sic] and are in a position to be rendered as contiguous."

[Specific Proposals for Self-Administered Areas]

-- After clarifying the meaning of "townships", "districts", "appropriate sizes of population" and "common stretches of land" as mentioned above, I accordingly propose that --

-- self-administered zone should be prescribed for Naga nationals organizing Namyun, Lahe and Leshe townships in Sagaing Division;

-- self-administered zone should be prescribed for Danu nationals organizing Ywangan and Pindaya townships in Shan State;

-- self-administered zone should be prescribed for Pa-O nationals organizing Hopong, Hsehseng and Pinalung townships in Shan State;

-- self-administered zone should be prescribed for Palaung nationals organizing Namhsan and Mongton townships in Shan State;

-- self-administered zone should be prescribed for Kokang nationals organizing Kongyan and Laukkai townships in Shan State;

-- self-administered zone should be prescribed for Wa nationals organizing Hopang, Mongmaw, Pangwai, Naphan, Monghpat and Pangyang townships in Shan State, and in so doing, the six townships should be organized into two districts and prescribed as self-administered division;

-- though being not in position to prescribe self-administered division or self-administered zone, the population of a national race form appropriate size to qualify to participate in the

legislature and the executive of the Region or State concerned, it should be laid down that national race affairs representatives should qualify to participate in one's national race affairs in the legislature and the executive of the Region or State concerned.
Esteemed Chairman,

In connection with prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones as submitted on 23 March 1994, there were individual proposals of our group.

Regarding these proposals, U Aung Hsa, delegate from Kutkai Township, Shan State, will continue to discuss.
Esteemed Chairman, members of Panel of Chairmen and delegates,

I am Aung Hsa, delegate from Kutkai Township, Shan State. I will continue to submit the second part of the proposal paper of the nationalities delegates group.
Esteemed Chairman,

In connection with prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, delegates of our group submitted proposal individually to the National Convention Plenary Session on 23 March 1994. I will now submit further proposals by respective delegates.
[Provisions for Future; Direct Administration of Cocogyun and Paletwa Townships; Self-Administered Division for Pa-Os]

First of all, I would like to submit salient points from U Saw Nwe Tun, delegate from Mogaung Township, Kachin State. He proposes that --

"As the State Constitution being written now has given rights on the basis of the size of population of the national races, it is essential to compile accurate data on the names of national races and each of their population so as to ensure long-term benefit."

"In future, there may arise national races with appropriate sizes of population to qualify to prescribe self-administered areas, it should be added one more fundamental principle that if there arise national races for whom it is appropriate to prescribe self-administered areas, it can be done so after seeking approval of the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw and that all national races enjoy this right equally."

He also proposed that as Cocogyun Township which has a special situation is designated Union territory and placed under direct administration of the President of the Union, Paletwa Township should be under direct administration of the President of the Union.

The two special points to be added to the proposal are:

1. differences in population data; and
2. living situation of Pa-O nationals at present

It is a pity that the population of Pa-O nationals compiled by the Immigration and Manpower Department on 31 March 1992 is found to be about 60,000 less than the data compiled by IMPD on 15 August 1994 after a two years' period, and it is therefore found that Pa-O nationals who are really residing have to give up some rights as prescribing of self-administered areas is based on the size of population.

In short, due to various difficulties, there are differences in population data and as a result, in some townships, respective nationals have to give up their basic rights, getting self-administered zones instead of self-administered divisions; and so as to consolidate national unity, self-administered areas should be determined organizing village-tracts inhabited by the nationals on the same stretches of land instead of prescribing them on the base of the size of population. Therefore, he proposes that self-administered division should be prescribed for Pa-O nationals organizing village-tracts in various areas and townships inhabited by Pa-O nationals on the same stretches of land.

On behalf of the entire Pa-O nationals, he proposes that if the National Convention decide to agree to their proposal in principle or procedure, they will accept the decision of the National Convention.
Esteemed Chairman,

Now, the third part of the proposal paper will be submitted by delegate U Hkun Win Naung of Hpa-an Township, Kayin State.

Esteemed Chairman, members of Panel of Chairmen and delegates,
I am Hkun Win Naung, delegate from Hpa-an Township, Kayin State. I will continue to submit the third part of the proposal paper.

Esteemed Chairman,

On behalf of Palaung national delegates U Shwe Maung, U Aung Hsa and U Nyunt Maung of norther Shan State, Ta-Arn (Palaung) national U Nyunt Maung of Namhsan Township submitted proposal.
[Call for Palaung Self-Administered Division]

For Ta-Arn (Palaung) national race, it is proposed to prescribe self-administered division as follows:

(1) to organize Palaung village-tracts in Kyaukme Township which are contiguous [sic] with Namhsan Township and those between Mongngok and Namhsan into Mongngok Township;

(2) to organize Palaung village contiguous with Namhkan Township and Mongtong Township and the village-tract contiguous with Mongtong Township and Kutkai Township into Mongwe Township and after that

(a) to organize Mongngok and Namhsan Townships into a district;

(b) Mongwe and Mongton Townships into a district;

(3) to prescribe the two districts having four townships as Ta-Arn (Palaung) Self-Administered Division.

[Call For Kayan Self-Administered Zones]

Esteemed Chairman,

For Kayan family, Kayan national delegate U Hla Moe of Pehkon Township, southern Shan State, also proposed to organize areas in Shan State, Kayah State, Kayin State and Mandalay Division and prescribe self-administered zones in respective Region or State; and in accordance with the Work Committee Chairman's clarification, there is no favourable condition to prescribe self-administered zone for Kayan nationals.

He proposed that in view of family unity, a law should be laid down for exception for Kayan nationals family to be organized; if necessary, respective boundaries should be changed to be able to organize Kayan national family; these matters have to be carried out as long term plan and therefore cannot be completed right away at the National Convention; the Kayan family will be overjoyed if Kayan areas are to be organized and formed under a Region or a State.

Esteemed Chairman,

The National Convention has been in session for over two years.

We must pay serious attention to what National Convention Convening Commission Chairman Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt, at the Plenary Session on 9 April 1994, said: "We all have worked in all seriousness for obtaining such headings and basic principles, expending a great deal of time and efforts and incurring monetary expense to the nation. So with due regard of time, we need to carry on, stage by stage, for achieving steady progress."

We all have desire for the nation to emerge developed and modern as soon as possible with worthy worldly values namely justice, equality and liberty. The future of the State depends on reaching consensus upon the detailed fundamental principles to be incorporated into a durable State Constitution. There also remain many detailed fundamentals to be laid down chapterwise. Therefore, I would like to urge all National Convention delegates to discern the emergence of a durable State Constitution as our primary task. With this I conclude.
(NLM 4/3)

:Panel of Chairmen Findings

Apr. 5 [full text except for repeated matter]: The following is a translation of the findings of the members of the Panel of Chairmen on the proposal papers in connection with prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones submitted to the Plenary Session by the delegates on 29, 30 and 31 March:

U Kyi Nyunt [national races delegates group]: "In connection with prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered

zones, the nationalities delegates group proposed:...[five paragraphs from proposal paper quoted: National Convention should determine self-administered areas.]"

U Hla Myint [intellectuals and intelligentsia delegates group]: "In connection with the matter of laying down fundamental principle for prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zones, other invited delegates group proposed: [three paragraphs quoted: immediate designation of self-administered areas by the National Convention]. The delegate from Kachin State Special Region 1 of the group proposed: [paragraph quoted: immediate designation]. The delegate from Shan State North Special Region 1 of the group proposed: [paragraph quoted: boundary commission to establish boundaries of the Kokang area]."

U Tin Maung Kyaw [peasant delegates group]: "Regarding the matter of prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, the State service personnel delegates group proposed: [three paragraphs quoted: National Convention to designate self-administered areas immediately.] The Shan Nationalities League for Democracy proposed: [two paragraphs quoted: inquiry commission to study proposed self-administered areas]. The National Unity Party proposed: [paragraph quoted: National Convention should discuss and agree on self-administered areas]."

U Maung Gyi [Union Pa-O National Organization]: "The nationalities delegates group proposed: [paragraph quoted: National Convention should establish self-administered areas]. However, the two Wa national delegates proposed that Wa self-administered area should be prescribed for Wa nationals depending on the size of population of Wa nationals and contiguity of stretches of inhabited land and that it is important for ascertaining the wishes of regional people which will contribute towards burgeoning of worldly values -- justice, equality and liberty -- in building a new democratic state and therefore inquiry commission should be formed with nationalities delegates to seek the desire of regional people."

U Ko [other invited delegates group]: "In connection with prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, the Union Kayin League of the political parties delegates group proposed: [paragraph quoted: self-administered areas should be prescribed immediately for groups with 100,000-500,000 people, even if all data is not available]. The Kokang Democracy and Unity Party proposed: [paragraph quoted: clarifications of the Work Committee Chairman endorsed]. The National Unity Party proposed: [paragraph quoted: self-administered areas for Nagas, Pa-Os, Palaungs, Kokangs, and Was endorsed; population data for Danus inadequate, but willing to go along with Work Committee Chairman's recommendation]."

Dr. Thaung Myint [member of National Convention Work Committee]: "Intellectuals and intelligentsia delegates group proposed: [paragraph quoted: Ywangan and Pindaya Townships should become Danu self-Administered region]. State service personnel delegates group proposed: [two paragraphs quoted: Ywangan and Pindaya Townships should become Danu self-administered zone]. Other invited delegates group proposed: [paragraph quoted: Ywangan and Pindaya Townships should become Danu self-administered zone]. Union Kayin League proposed: [paragraph quoted: self-administered areas should be prescribed immediately for groups with 100,000-500,000 people, even if all data is not available]. Kokang Democracy and Unity Party proposed: [paragraph quoted: clarifications of the Work Committee Chairman endorsed]."

U Arnt Maung [service personnel delegates group]: "Union Pa-O National Organization proposed: [four paragraphs quoted: proposed Pa-O self-administered area defined]."

U Bo Myint [workers delegates group]: "Union Kayin League proposed: [paragraph quoted: self-administered areas should be prescribed immediately for groups with 100,000-500,000 people, even if all data is not available]. Kokang Democracy and Unity Party proposed: [paragraph quoted: clarifications of the Work Committee Chairman endorsed]. National Unity Party proposed: [paragraph quoted:

self-administered areas for Nagas, Pa-Os, Palaungs, Kokangs, and Was endorsed; population data inadequate for Danus, but willing to accept Work Committee Chairman recommendation]." (NLM 4/6)

:U Aung Toe's Clarification

Apr. 7 [full text, except for material directly quoted from proposal papers]: Chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee U Aung Toe clarified the matter of laying down detailed basic principles for prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones to be included in the new Constitution at the Plenary Session of the National Convention at the Central Conference Hall in the President's Residence compound on Ahlon Road today. The following is a translation:

Esteemed Chairman and National Convention delegates,

I would like to extend greetings with best wishes for well-being and all auspiciousness for all the delegates to the National Convention.

Among the delegates are persons most learned in arts and sciences and rich in life experiences. It is also found that, on the basis of their knowledge and wisdom and experiences, they have held discussions to their heart's content for laying down principles to serve as basis in framing the enduring State Constitution, presenting their views and proposals. I have explained at the plenary session of the National Convention held on 11 January 1993 that there was no fixing of a time limit in order that the delegates could hold discussions to their satisfaction in the delegate groups.

After the delegates have held discussions to their satisfaction, the delegate groups have submitted proposal papers to the National Convention Convening Work Committee on the part concerning detailed basic principles for prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, on the part concerning formation of the chapter on legislature, on the part concerning formation in the chapter on the executive, and on the part concerning formation in the chapter on the judiciary.

These papers have all been received since March 8. So, first of all, I will clarify the matter of laying down detailed principles to form basis in prescribing self-administered divisions or zones. Esteemed Chairman,

In connection with this matter, I will present again some points I have clarified on 18 January 1994 to refresh the memory of the delegates.

At the plenary session of the National Convention held on that day, I explained that, among the principles to serve as basis regarding the State Structure, the following principles to serve as basis for self-administered areas were laid down:

(a) in regions or states, self-administered areas are to be prescribed for national races who reside in communities on the same common stretches of land in appropriate sizes of population, other than national races who have already got regions or states;

(b) depending on size of population and inhabited area, they are to be prescribed as self-administered divisions or self-administered zones as suitable;

(c) a commission responsible for prescribing so is to be formed by the State;

I explained that, as basic principles had been so laid down to prescribe self-administered divisions or self-administered zones as necessary depending on sizes of population of respective nationals and contiguity of stretches of inhabited land, there would arise situations for prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones.

I explained that, in Regions or States, in addition to national races who had got their own Regions or States, there were other national races as well; some national races had appropriate populations and were found to be residing close together on the same stretches of land; the Convention had laid down the basic principle to prescribe self-administered division or self-administered zone as

suitable on the basis of size of population and area of land of these nationals.

I explained that the delegates were to discuss and propose how it should be differentiated between self-administered divisions and self-administered zones; as the self-administered division would have legislative powers, executive powers and judicial powers as prescribed by the State Co would have legislative powers, executive powers and judicial powers as prescribed by the State Co, there should be districts and townships in the self-administered division, though the self-administered division was not as high in status as Region or State, it would be higher in status than the districts in the Region or State.

Status

I explained that self-administered zones, though not as high as self-administered divisions, would not be lower in status than districts; it was found that such an area should be prescribed for the national race residing close together in that area.

I explained that, in connection with prescribing of self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, a basic principle had been laid down that if there arose occasion to prescribe a self-administered division or a self-administered zone, the State was to set up a commission to proceed as necessary.

Due rights

I explained that the State's setting up of a commission for prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones was a procedural matter; the will to act for the national brethren to get their due rights expeditiously was bound to be unanimous in all the delegates to the National Convention.

I explained that, accordingly, if the National Convention delegates themselves discussed and prescribed right away as to which national races should get self-administered divisions and which should get self-administered zones, which areas should be designated for which national races, in connection with national races who deserved self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, instead of having the State to set up a commission to do so, the nationals concerned would be pleased and it would further consolidate national unity; so, we would like the delegates to discuss and give their suggestions whether or not it would be appropriate to determine right away where self-administered divisions or self-administered zones should be prescribed in which Regions or States, for the national races who conformed to the basic principles already laid down, from among national races other than those who had already got Regions or States.

Thorough discussions

Esteemed Chairman,

After I had explained so, the Convention delegates had discussed the matter thoroughly and presented their views and suggestions. Proposals of delegate groups and some delegates were studied by the Panel of Chairmen at the plenary session of the National Convention that began on 5 April 1994, it submitted that proposals on the matter of prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone were numerous and broad in scope and some time should be taken to scrutinize whether or not they were in accord with the principles already laid down.

At the plenary session of the National Convention held on 9 April 1994, I explained in my clarification that it was seen that national races who had submitted proposals for prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones were considerably numerous.

Over lapping

I explained that some areas submitted to be prescribed as self-administered divisions or self-administered zones of various national races were overlapping one another; some had proposed that these self-administered divisions or self-administered zones be placed under direct administration of the President of the Union or the central government; some submitted for prescribing self-administered

divisions or self-administered zones not on the basis of national race but on the basis of inhabitation; some submitted proposal for formation of commission and conducting studies while the Convention was still in progress; some submitted proposal for formation of commission to proceed with the work; moreover, some submitted proposal for making arrangements about affairs of national races in relation with the matter of prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones.

To take time

I explained that the proposals made by the delegates as they spoke out their minds openly along with clarifications of reasons were, as appraised by the Panel of Chairmen, so numerous and extensive it was necessary to take time to deal with them; it was also appraised that it was still necessary to take time and scrutinize the proposals on prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones to see if they were in accord with the already adopted principles or not.

I explained that, so, I would like to submit that it was not yet appropriate to lay down principles to form basis in connection with prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones at that current plenary session of the National Convention and in view of explanations given there the matter under discussion of laying down principles thereon would be discussed and coordinated in continuation at the National Convention session to be convened next time.

For good ideas

Esteemed Chairman,

After that, the National Convention went into recess from 10 April 1994 to 1 September 1994. During the recess, just as the delegates made studies to submit good ideas for laying down principles to serve as basis in prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, the National Convention Convening Work Committee too made studies. I have clarified our findings at the plenary session of the National Convention held on 2 September 1994.

Main points

You have heard the roundup by the Panel of Chairmen of the main points from the views expressed by the delegates for laying down detailed principles to serve as basis in prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone, and you have also heard the findings of the Panel of Chairmen.

Esteemed Chairman,

On the basis of the discussions and proposals of the delegates and the findings of the Panel of Chairmen in connection with detailed principles to serve as basis in prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, within the framework of the six objectives of the National Convention and already adopted basic principles, the National Convention Convening Work Committee submitted detailed principles that should be adopted to the National Convention Convening Commission. The Commission approved them. So I will now clarify the detailed principles laid down for prescribing self-administered division and self-administered zone.

Esteemed Chairman,

In connection with the laying down of detailed basic principles on prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, first of all I will select and present relevant points from the proposal papers presented at the National Convention held from 18 January 1994 to 9 April 1994 and then those presented at the current session of the National Convention.

Solidarity

The peasant delegates group proposed that -- [two paragraphs quoted: National Convention should prescribe self-administered areas, rather than a commission, and national races should get self-administered areas if in accord with stipulations].

Qualifications

The worker delegates group proposed -- [paragraph quoted:

National Convention should prescribe self-administered areas, and provisions should be made for additional self-administered areas for groups that may become entitled to them].

Population scrutiny

National Convention delegates have already heard that two worker delegates from that group suggested that a population scrutiny group should be formed to scrutinize the population.

The intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group proposed to consider whether or not to adopt this way: [paragraph quoted: Convening Work Committee and Panel of Chairmen should propose self-administered areas, and the National Convention approve them].

Essence

Another paper said that -- [paragraph quoted: basic principles should not "permit a national race by the strength of population to exert pressure on another national race to extend their territory;" and more populous national races should work with smaller ones] and it also mentioned areas which should be prescribed as self-administered division or self-administered zone.

The State service personnel delegates group said that -- [two paragraphs quoted: National Convention should prescribe self-administered areas right away].

Another proposal paper submitted by State service personnel delegates group said that -- [four long paragraphs quoted: National Convention should specify self-administered areas, to avoid disrupting quarrels].

A delegate group to the National Convention, other invited persons group, proposed -- [paragraph quoted: self-administered areas should be prescribed right away].

The delegate of Kachin State Special Region 1 and the delegate of Shan State (South) Special Region 6, who are of the other invited persons group, proposed that the National Convention should right away lay down basic principles on prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones; the delegate of Shan State (North) Special Region 1, that of Shan State (North) Special Region 3, that of Shan State (North) Special Region 5 and that of Shan State (North) Special Region 7 and another delegate in that group proposed a commission be formed for the matter; and the delegate of Shan State (North) Special Region 2 and that of Shan State (East) Special Region 4 proposed a self-administered state be formed with Kengtung as the centre for Wa nationals, Akha nationals, Lahu nationals and Shan nationals, as all the delegates have heard.

Full characteristics

Esteemed Chairman,

Union Pa-O National Organization, of the political parties delegates group, has proposed -- [paragraph quoted: Pa-O's should have self-administered division including Taunggyi and Loilem districts].

In another proposal paper, it is proposed -- [paragraph quoted: work of National Convention endorsed].

Shan State Kokang Democratic Party, included in the same group, has proposed -- [paragraph quoted: self-administered areas proposed for Kokang, Wa, Pa-O, Mro or Khami, Palaung, Lisu, Naga, Lahu, Akha, and other national races who "believe they deserve it"].

Joy

Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization, of the same group, said -- [paragraph quoted: National Convention should prescribe self-administered areas immediately, to give joy to the national races].

Lahu National Development Party, included in the delegates group, proposed -- [paragraph quoted: commission should decide self-administered areas].

In another proposal paper, it was proposed -- [paragraph quoted: commission should be formed, with details for formation.] (NLM 4/8)

National Unity Party in that group said -- [two paragraphs quoted: self-administered areas should be prescribed right away.]

Strong foundation

In another paper, it said -- [paragraph quoted: should be discussion and consensus in National Convention on self-administered areas].

Esteemed Chairman,

Representatives of political parties in the Representatives-elect group have made proposals reflecting the views of their political parties in connection with the matter of prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone.

Independent Representatives-elect, namely that of Thangtlan, Tamu, Namhsan, Kya-in Seikkyi (1), Ywangan constituencies, proposed that the matter of prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone should be carried out through formation of a commission.

To secure due rights

The national races delegates group said -- [two paragraphs quoted: National Convention should prescribe self-administered areas].

Of some delegates in that group who presented altogether 13 papers, Naga, Danu and Pa-O national leaders proposed that the Convention should right away lay down detailed principles for prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone. Although there were no proposals in some papers in this connection, some proposed as follows:

-- The State should form a commission to work even as the Convention is in progress, so that the Convention could decide which areas should be prescribed as self-administered division or self-administered zone.

-- A commission should be formed to conduct studies even as the Convention is in session, so that the Convention could ascertain the expanses of areas as necessary in prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone.

-- A body comprising pure nationals should be formed to scrutinise and proceed accordingly in the matter of changing the boundary of a Region or State.

Field study

The national race delegates group in a further proposal paper proposed as before that self-administered divisions and self-administered zones should be prescribed right away. However two Wa national delegates proposed forming a field study team comprising representatives of nationals as appropriate.

Esteemed Chairman,

Of the proposals presented by Convention delegates, the following groups proposed that detailed proposals be laid down for the Convention to prescribe right away, instead of the State forming a commission to prescribe, self-administered division or self-administered zone:

- peasant delegates group
- worker delegates group
- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group
- State service personnel delegates group
- other invited persons group
- national race delegates group.

Population figures

Two delegates from worker delegates group proposed formation of a team to scrutinize population figures; Kachin State Special Region 1 delegate and Shan State (South) Special Region 6 delegate proposed that the Convention lay down right away detailed basic principles for prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone; Shan State (North) Special Region 1 delegate, Shan State (North) Special Region 5 delegate and Shan State (North) Special Region 7 delegate and another delegate from that group proposed formation of a commission; Shan State (North) Special Region 2 delegate and Shan State (East) Special Region 4 delegate proposed forming Wa, Akha, Lahu and Shan nationals self-administered state with Kengtung as centre, as all the delegates have heard.

Union Pa-O National Organization, Shan State Kokang Democratic Party and Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization of the political parties delegates group proposed that the Convention should prescribe right away, instead of the State forming a commission to prescribe, self-administered division or self-administered zone.

Formation of commission

However, Lahu National Development Party, Wa National Development Party, National League for Democracy and Shan Nationalities League for Democracy proposed it should be done through formation of a commission.

Esteemed Chairman,

Kokang Democracy and Unity Party of the political parties delegates group proposed at the plenary session of the National Convention held from 18 January 1994 to 9 April 1994 that the matter of prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone should be carried out right away by the National Convention, instead of the State forming a commission.

Precise provisions

However, at the current plenary session of the National Convention, it said that it would be possible to make more appropriate and precise provisions (the right of national races, based on self-administered area/proportion of populations, to participate in the respective area) if the list of populations of national races can be re-ascertained.

Consensus

National Unity Party of political parties delegates group proposed that in Regions or States, suitable areas should be prescribed right away as self-administered division or self-administered zone, and that it was necessary to coordinate thoroughly and get consensus in the National Convention on matters concerning self-administered areas.

Delegates of Union Pa-O National Organization, Shan State Kokang Democratic Party, Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization, National League for Democracy, Shan Nationalities League for Democracy and National Unity Party of the Representatives-elect group presented proposals of the same nature as their political parties.

Independent representatives-elect of Thangtlan Constituency, Tamu Constituency, Namhsan Constituency, Kya-in Seikkyi Constituency and Ywangan Constituency proposed that instead of the National Convention prescribing right away self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, it should be done with the forming of a commission.

Esteemed Chairman,

Many delegates have proposed that basic principles should be laid down for the National Convention to prescribe right away self-administered divisions or self-administered zones instead of doing so by forming a commission.

Detailed study

During the period the National Convention was in recess, the National Convention Convening Work Committee made a detailed study of the discussion of the Convention delegates at the National Convention held from 18 January to 9 April 1994. It also studied procedures of collecting population figures, in other words, enumeration of census and compiling and upkeeping population figures in accord with the proposals presented by Convention delegates in connection with population. The department which is responsible for enumeration of census in our country, compiling and upkeeping data, is the Immigration and Manpower Department. This department also has to calculate data on the total population of the country on the basis of the rate of growth of population of the country. The population figures I have presented at the plenary session of the National Convention held on 2 September 1994 are those compiled by the Immigration and Manpower Department up to 15 August 1994.

Population growth rate

Population figures of a country have to be collected through

enumeration of census at a fixed time and date. After the enumeration of the population census, it is natural that there will be births and deaths and hence, the yearly population is calculated on the basis of the yearly population growth rate, so as to get the total population of the country. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities provides assistance in doing so. Moreover, experts on population sent by this Fund themselves devote their time in cooperating and participating in the work; and based on the population census collected by the Immigration and Manpower Department, the yearly population growth rate is calculated and fixed in accord with internationally accepted methods. The population figures have been compiled in a way I have just clarified, in accord with calculated and accepted yearly population growth rate of our country.

Close to real situation

The population figures were those derived from the population census enumeration work carried out by the Immigration and Manpower Department in 1983, long before the arising of matters of practising multiparty democracy system in the country, convening of the National Convention for laying down basic principles for drafting of the enduring Constitution and laying down detailed basic principles for prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones. As those population figures are those collected from honest statements of the people free of personal bias or influences, they are population figures as close to the real situation as possible.

The delegates have heard delegate groups and some delegates' separate proposals in connection with formation of commission. In our country, in 1948, a local self-administration inquiry commission was formed and put to work but it was only in 1952 that it could submit its report, thus taking four years, it was found from records. Even though it took four years, work was finished only respect of Kayin national races alone. For Rakhine and Mon national races, it was only after 22 years when the 1974 constitution had been promulgated that they attained statehood, it was found.

Sure right

Esteemed Chairman,

I have clarified our findings in connection with laying down of detailed principles to be taken as basis for the National Convention to prescribe self-administered divisions or self-administered zones right away instead of going about it by forming a commission. As contained in my clarification, since the townships which have the conditions to be prescribed self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, are found to be in the same common stretch of land and it is quite obvious that the particular national race is the most populous living close together, the particular national race will surely get self-administered division or self-administered zone in these areas whether it is prescribed through the procedural method of forming a commission or right away by the Convention.

Therefore, among the basic principles laid down for prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, it was stated

--

-- in regions or states, self-administered areas are to be prescribed for national races who reside together in communities on the same common stretches of land in appropriate sizes of population, other than national races who have already got regions or states;

-- depending on size of population and inhabited area, they are to be prescribed as self-administered divisions or self-administered zones as suitable;

-- a commission responsible for prescribing so is to be formed by the State.

Now, instead of the principle "A commission responsible for prescribing so is to be formed by the State", the basic principle "They are to be prescribed by the National Convention right away" is hereby laid down.

Wordings

Esteemed Chairman,

In connection with the wordings "townships", "districts",

appropriate sizes of population" and "same common stretches of land" in the basic principles for prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones, I will clarify matters relating to suggestions of the National Convention delegates.

I explained at the plenary session of the National Convention on 2 September 1994 that in giving suggestions at the plenary session before, some National Convention delegates, political parties and delegate groups had deliberated and proposed the terms -- townships, districts and appropriate size of population included in the principles already laid down to form as base. I explained that as suggestions and proposals thus made had been of much help in prescribing self-administered divisions and self-administered zones, I would continue to clarify matters in connection with the terms -- townships, districts, appropriate size of population and contiguous areas.

I said that in constituting the Union, principles had been laid down to form base as:

-- in a self-administered zone, townships therein are organized into the self-administered zone;

-- in a self-administered division, townships therein are organized into districts and districts are organized into the self-administered divisions.

I explained that in the principles to form base, there would be at least two townships as it was stated "townships" and there would be at least two districts as it was stated "districts".

I explained that in prescribing self-administered areas, a principle had been laid down to form base as:

-- in regions or states, self-administered areas are to be prescribed for national races who reside together in communities on the same common stretches of land in appropriate sizes of population, other than national races who have already got regions or states.
Contiguity

I explained that the "appropriate sizes of population" in the basic principle became so when the population of the nationalities concerned in the townships to be included in the self-administered area was the highest in each township, and was more than half of the total population in the townships concerned. I also explained that "contiguous area" signified that territories of the townships concerned were contiguous and there existed conditions to be contiguous.

Plural terms

Esteemed Chairman,

Among these terms there are plural terms and therefore the term "townships" obviously means more than one township and must be at least two townships. Similarly, "districts" obviously means more than one district and must be at least two districts. "Appropriate size of population" means that the respective national race must be most populous in a township and its population in the self-administered division or self-administered zone must be more than half the total population and therefore, there cannot be any controversy over the term "appropriate size of population". Moreover, "having contiguous area" means the townships in self-administered divisions or self-administered zones must be in the same stretch of land and there must also be conditions to be in the same stretch of land so that townships will have easy access to one another.

All have already heard the discussions by National Convention delegates in connection with these terms. In connection with the discussions on constituting the State many of the National Convention delegates have proposed that, in accord with the basic principles laid down as -- "in self-administered zone, the townships therein must be organized into self-administered zone, the townships in the self-administered division are to be organized into districts and these districts are to be organized into self-administered division", 'townships' means at least two townships and 'districts' means at least two districts;

and that, in the basic principle laid down for prescribing

self-administered areas, "In regions or states, self-administered areas are to be prescribed for national races who reside together in communities in the same stretches of land in appropriate sizes of population, other than national races who have already got regions or state", 'appropriate sizes of population' means that it must be highest in each of the townships to be included in self-administered divisions or self-administered zones and it must be more than half of the total population of these townships; and that, 'contiguous area' means that territories of townships concerned are contiguous and there exists conditions to be contiguous.

For accuracy

In accord with the suggestions given by National Convention delegates, the Panel of Chairmen have also clarified these terms contained in the basic principles for accuracy, as follows:

- "townships" means there must be at least two townships;
- "districts" means there must be at least two districts;
- "appropriate size of population" means the population of the national race concerned in the self-administered area is the highest in each township and must be more than half of the total population in these townships;
- "the same common stretches of land" means that territories of the townships in the self-administered area are contiguous and there exist conditions to be contiguous.

The findings of the Panel of Chairmen are appropriate. It is seen that it would be appropriate to include explanations, as is usually done under articles in some State Constitutions, so that there would no be arguments about some terms in future.

Explanations

So, it is hereby laid down as a detailed principle to include explanations under relevant basic principles, as follows:

Under the basic principle "In constituting the Union,

- in self-administered zone, townships therein are organized into the self-administered zone;
- in self-administered division, townships therein are organized into the districts and these districts are organized into the self-administered division."

the following explanations shall be inserted:

Explanation (1): 'townships' means at least two townships.

Explanation (2): 'districts' means at least two districts.

and under the basic principle "For prescribing self-administered area,

- in regions or states, self-administered areas are to be prescribed for national races who reside in communities on the same common stretches of land in appropriate sizes of population, other than national races who have already got Regions or States"; the following explanations shall be inserted:

Explanation (1): 'appropriate size of population' means population of a national race must be highest in each of the townships in self-administered area concerned and must be more than half of the total population of those townships.

Explanation (2): 'same common stretches of land' means that territories of the townships concerned are contiguous and there exist conditions to be contiguous.

Esteemed Chairman,

At the plenary session of the National Convention held on 2 September 1994, I clarified the findings of our National Convention Convening Work Committee so as to bring out in which area which self-administered division or self-administered zone should be prescribed. For flourishing of cultures

The essence of objectives of prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone includes an aim to effectively promote flourishing of cultures and customs of majority nationals and other nationals in that area and expedite development of the area to get abreast of development in other areas.

Nationals of each nation have their own culture and customs. So do have our nationals there cherished cultures and customs. We all

must do all we can to prevent any fading of these cultures and customs. As may be seen by all, the State too is striving to protect and promote cultures and customs of national races to keep them flourishing forever. (NLM 4/9)

It is to implement this objective that the National Convention Convening Work Committee have made studies from all aspects about inhabitants of national races and the situation of those townships. Our findings are presented only of prominent areas.

I will continue to appraise proposals of delegate groups and some delegates in connection with the detailed principles for prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone. For Naga nationals
Esteemed Chairman,

At the last plenary session of the National Convention, two national races delegates from Sagaing Division made proposals for taking together Sagaing Division Hkamti District's Hkamti township, Homalin township, Leshi township, Lahe township and Namyun township and prescribing Naga self-administered division or self-administered zone.

Suitable condition

I explained that, in studying the population figures compiled by Immigration and Manpower Department, it was found that, of the townships in Sagaing Division, the highest townshipwise population of Naga nationals was found only in Namyun township, Lahe township and Leshi township; the population of Naga nationals in these townships was more than half of the total population in those townships; and those townships were contiguous; so there was a situation for taking the three townships of Namyun, Lahe and Leshi together and prescribing Naga self-administered zone.

The National Convention delegates have discussed and coordinated matters in connection with laying down a detailed basic principle for prescribing a Naga Self-Administered Zone. The following groups proposed for laying down a detailed basic principle to organize together Sagaing Division's Leshi, Lahe and Namyun Townships and prescribing them into the Naga Self-Administered Zone:

- peasant delegates group;
- worker delegates group;
- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group;
- State service personnel delegates group;
- other invited persons group;
- the following from political parties delegates group
 - Union Kayin League
 - Kokang Democracy and Unity Party
 - National Unity Party
- the following from Representatives-elect group
 - Representative-elect from National Unity Party
 - Independent Representative-elect of Tamu Constituency,

Sagaing Division

- Independent Representative-elect of Namhsan Constituency, Shan State; and
- national races delegates group.

It is seen that two Naga national delegates of the national races delegates group proposed that in addition to Leshi, Lahe and Namyun Townships, seven village-tracts on the western bank of Chindwin River, in Hkamti and Homalin Townships be integrated in Naga Self-Administered Zone. However, it is found not in accord with the detailed basic principle which has been laid down.

For the Danu

Esteemed Chairman,

Two national races delegates from Shan State proposed at the previous plenary session of the National Convention that Ywangan, Pindaya, Kalaw, Lawksawk, Nawngkhio Townships, Taunglaylon, Kyaukni and Bankan village-tracts of Taunggyi Township, Monglon area of Kyaukme Township, six villages in Kyaungsogon village-tract and four villages in Laikhaung village-tract in Thazi Township in Mandalay Division be organized together and prescribed Danu Self-Administered

Division or Self-Administered Zone.

I explained that, in studying population figure compiled by the Immigration and Manpower Department, it was found that, of the townships in Shan State, the highest townshipwise population of Danu nationals was found only in Nawngkhio, Ywangan and Pindaya Townships. Out of these three townships, it was seen that only Ywangan and Pindaya were contiguous; Nawngkhio is neither contiguous with Ywangan Township nor with Pindaya Township; moreover, there are no conditions for them to be contiguous; out of these three townships, Ywangan and Pindaya Townships were contiguous and it was found that, the population of Danu national was more than half of the total population of the two townships; so there was a situation for organizing Ywangan and Pindaya Townships in Shan State together and prescribing it Danu Self-Administered Zone.

The delegates have discussed and coordinated matters in connection with laying down a detailed basic principle for prescribing the Danu Self-Administered Zone. The following groups proposed for laying down a detailed basic principle for grouping Ywangan and Pindaya Townships in Shan State together and prescribing it Danu Self-Administered Zone --

- peasant delegates group;
- worker delegates group;
- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group;
- State service personnel delegates group;
- other invited persons group;
- the following from political parties delegates group
 - Union Kayin League
 - Kokang Democracy and Unity Party
 - National Unity Party;
- the following from Representatives-elect group
 - Representative-elect from National Unity Party
 - Independent Representative-elect of Tamu Constituency,

Sagaing Division

- Independent Representative-elect of Namhsan

Constituency, Shan State; and

- national races delegates group.

Two Danu national delegates of the national races delegates group proposed that in addition to these two townships other townships should be added, but it is not in conformity with the detailed principles already laid down.

Pa-O

Esteemed Chairman,

At the previous plenary session of the National Convention, three national races delegates from Shan State, a national race delegate from Kayin State, a delegate from Shan State (South) Special Region 6 and a delegate of Union Pa-O National Organization presented proposals to group Taunggyi, Hopong, Hsiseng, Nawngkhio, Kalaw, Pindaya, Ywangan, Pekhon, Pinlaung, Lawksawk, Loilem Namhsan, Mongmai, Maukmai, Langkho, Mongpan, Laikha and Mongkung Townships in Shan State and prescribe them as Pa-O Self-Administered Zone.

I explained that, in studying the population figure compiled by Immigration and Manpower Department, it is found that, of the townships in Shan State, the highest townshipwise population of Pa-O nationals was only in Hopong, Hsihseng and Pinlaung townships; the population of Pa-O nationals there was more than half the population of these townships; these townships were contiguous and there were conditions for these townships to be contiguous; so there was a situation to group Hopong, Township, Hsihseng Township, and Pinlaung Township and prescribe it as Pa-O Self-Administered Zone.

The delegates discussed the matter of laying down a detailed principle to prescribe Pa-O Self-Administered Zone and the following submitted proposals for laying down a detailed principle to group Hopong, Hsihseng and Pinlaung Townships in Shan State together and prescribe it Pa-O Self-Administered Zone --

- peasant delegates group;
- worker delegates group;

- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group;
- State service personnel delegates group;
- other invited persons group;
- the following from political parties delegates group
 - Union Kayin League
 - Kokang Democracy and Unity Party
 - National Unity Party;
- the following from Representatives-elect group
 - Representative-elect from National Unity Party
 - Independent Representative-elect of Tamu Constituency,

Sagaing Division

- Independent Representative-elect of Namhsan Constituency, Shan State; and
- national races delegates group.

However, Shan State (South) Special Region 6 delegate of other invited persons group, Union Pa-O National Organization delegate of the political parties delegates group and four Pa-O national delegates of national races delegates group proposed separately the areas of land which should be included in prescribing Pa-O Self-Administered Zone; they also said they would accept the decision of the National Convention according to already adopted principles and procedures.

Palaung

Esteemed Chairman,

At the previous plenary session of the National Convention, three national race delegates of Shan State from the national races delegates group and Shan State (North) Special Region 7 delegate from the other invited persons group proposed that Namhkam, Kutkai, Namtu, Namhsan, Kyaukme, western and northern sectors of Hsipaw Township, Manton Myothit, Mongngaw Myothit and Mongmit Townships in Shan State and Palaung village-tracts in Mogok Township in Mandalay Division be grouped together and prescribed a self-administered zone for Palaung nationals.

Highest population

I explained that in studying population figures compiled by Immigration and Manpower Department, it was found that, of townships in Shan State, the highest townshipwise population of Palaung nationals was only in Namhsan and Manton Townships; these townships have the highest population of Palaung nationals and the population of the Palaung nationals in these two townships was more than half of the total population of the two townships; moreover, the townships were contiguous; so there was situation to group Namhsan Township and Manton Township together and prescribe it as Palaung Self-Administered Zone.

The Convention delegates discussed the matter of laying down a detailed principle for prescribing the Palaung Self-Administered Zone and the following submitted proposals to lay down a detailed principle to group Namhsan and Manton Townships in Shan State and prescribe it Palaung Self-Administered Zone --

- peasant delegates group;
- worker delegates group;
- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group;
- State service personnel delegates group;
- other invited persons group;
- the following from political parties delegates group
 - Union Kayin League
 - Kokang Democracy and Unity Party
 - National Unity Party;
- the following from Representatives-elect group
 - Representative-elect from National Unity Party
 - Independent Representative-elect of Tamu Constituency,

Sagaing Division; and

- national races delegates group.

Shan State (North) Special Region 7 delegate of the other invited persons group, Independent Representative-elect of Namhsan Constituency, Shan State, from the Representatives-elect group and

the three Palaung national delegates of the national races delegates group proposed that other townships should be added to the two townships, but it is not in conformity with the detailed principles already laid down.

Kokang

Esteemed Chairman,

At the previous plenary session of the National Convention, Shan State (North) Special Region 1 delegate of the other invited persons group proposed that Shan State's northern sector's Kunlong, Konkyan, Kutkai, and Muse townships be grouped together and prescribed self-administered zone for Kokang nationals; Shan State Kokang Democratic Party delegate of political parties delegates group proposed that Kunlong and Konkyan townships be grouped together and prescribed Kokang self-administered zone; two Kokang national delegates of national races delegates group and Kokang Democracy and Unity Party delegate of political parties delegates group proposed that Shan State (North) Special Region 1 be prescribed Kokang self-administered division.

I explained that, in studying the population figures compiled by Immigration and Manpower Department, and in studying the townships in Shan State, Kokang nationals were found to be the most populous in each township of Kongkyan and Laukkai townships; the population of Kokang nationals in those townships was more than half of the total population of the two townships; and the two townships were contiguous as well; so there was a situation for grouping Konkyan and Kaukkai townships together and prescribing them as Self-Administered Zone for Kokang nationals.

The Convention delegates discussed the matter of laying down a detailed principle to prescribe Kokang Self-Administered Zone, and the following submitted proposals for laying down a detailed principle to group Konkyan township and Laukkai township together and prescribe it Kokang Self-Administered Zone:

- peasant delegates group;
- worker delegates group;
- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group;
- State service personnel delegates group;
- other invited persons group;
- the following from political parties delegates group
 - Union Kayin League
 - National Unity Party;
- the following from Representatives-elect group
 - Representative-elect from National Unity Party
 - Independent Representative-elect of Tamu Constituency,

Sagaing Division

- Independent Representative-elect of Namhsan Constituency, Shan State; and
- national races delegates group.

Shan State (North) Special Region 1 delegate of the other invited persons group, Shan State Kokang Democratic Party delegate and Kokang Democracy and Unity Party delegate of the political parties delegates group, and two Kokang national delegates of Shan State (North) from national races delegates group proposed some other townships be added to the two townships in Kokang Self-Administered Zone, but it is not in accord with the detailed principles already laid down.

Wa nationals

Esteemed Chairman,

At the previous plenary session of the National Convention, a national race delegate from Shan State of the national races delegates group proposed that Shan State's Mongmao township, Panwaing township, Hopang township, Panyang township, Naphan township, Manphant township, Tanyang township, Mongyang township, Monghsu township, Mongping township, Monghkak township, Kengtung township, Mongyawng township, Mongphyak township, Tachilek township, Mongtung township, Monghsat township, and Lashio township's Mongkyak village-tract and Mongyaw village-tract be grouped together and prescribed

self-administered division for Wa nationals; Shan State (North) Special Region 2 delegate of the other invited persons group and Wa National Development Party delegate of political parties delegates group proposed to prescribe Wa state or self-administered division.

Findings

I explained that, in studying the population figures compiled by Immigration and Manpower Department, it was found that, of the townships in Shan State, the highest townshipwise population of Wa nationals was found only in Hopang, Mongmao, Panwaing, Naphan, Manphant and Panyang townships; that the population of Wa nationals there was more than half of the total population in these townships; that those townships were contiguous; so there was a situation for grouping Hopang, Mongmao, Panwaing, Naphan, Manphant and Panyang townships together and prescribing it self-administered division for Wa nationals, according to the findings of the National Convention Convening Work Committee.

The Convention delegates discussed the matter of laying down a detailed principle to prescribe Wa self-administered division and the following submitted proposals for laying down a detailed principle to group Hopang, Mongmao, Panwaing, Naphan, Manphant and Panyang townships together and prescribe Wa self-administered area and in so doing, to form the six townships into two districts, and prescribe it Wa self-administered division --

- peasant delegates group;
- worker delegates group;
- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group;
- State service personnel delegates group;
- other invited persons group;
- the following from political parties delegates group
 - Union Kayin League
 - Kokang Democracy and Unity Party
 - National Unity Party;
- the following from Representatives-elect group
 - Representative-elect from National Unity Party
 - Independent Representative-elect of Tamu Constituency,

Sagaing Division

- Independent Representative-elect of Namhsan Constituency, Shan State; and
- national races delegates group.

As the delegates have already heard, Shan State (North) Special Region 2 delegate and Shan State (East) Special Region 4 delegate from other invited persons group, Wa National Development Party delegate from political parties delegates group and two Wa national delegates from national races delegates group proposed formation of a new self-administered state for Wa, Akha, Lahu and Shan nationals with Kengtung as centre, naming townships that should be included therein, but it is not in conformity with the detailed principle already laid down.

Principles laid down

Esteemed Chairman,

All the National Convention delegates have already heard the proposals given by National Convention delegates groups and separate proposals by some of the National Convention delegates in connection with laying down of detailed proposals for prescribing self-administered divisions or self-administered zones. So, in accord with the already adopted basic principles, it is hereby laid down as a detailed principle:

1. to group together Leshi, Lahe and Namyun Townships in Sagaing Division and prescribe it Naga Self-Administered Zone;
2. to group together Ywangan and Panyang Townships in Shan State and prescribe it Danu Self-Administered Zone;
3. to group together Hopong, Hsihseng and Pinlaung Townships in Shan State and prescribe it Pa-O Self-Administered Zone;
4. to group together Namhsan and Manton Townships in Shan State and prescribe it Palaung Self-Administered Zone;
5. to group together Konkyan and Laukkai Townships in Shan

State and prescribe it Kokang Self-Administered Zone; and

6. to group together Hopang, Mongmao, Panwaing, Naphan, Manphant and Panyang Townships -- six townships in Shan State into districts and prescribe it Wa Self-Administered Division.

Kayan

Esteemed Chairman,

A delegate from Shan State and a delegate of Kayan group proposed that the area from Pekhoh Township to extreme south-west end of Pinlaung Township in Shan State, Loikaw and Dimawhso Townships in northwestern sector of Kayah State, the northern sector in Thandaung Township in Kayin State and the eastern hill areas in Pyinmana Township in Mandalay Division be grouped together and prescribed self-administered zone for Kayan nationals.

I explained that, in studying the population figures compiled by Immigration and Manpower Department, it was found that, of the townships in Shan State, and Kayah State, the highest townshipwise population of Kayan nationals was in Pekhoh township in Shan State and in Dimawhso township in Kayah State. The total population of the two townships and the population Kayan nationals are:

-- out of the total population of 58,639 in Pekhoh Township in Shan State, the Kayan population is 40,005.

-- out of the total population of 56,408 in Dimawhso Township in Kayah State, the population of Kayan nationals is 17,975.

It was found there was no township in Kayin State and Mandalay Division in which the Kayan population was the highest; it is stated in the already adopted basic principles that the existing seven divisions are designated seven regions and the existing seven states, seven states. self-administered divisions or self-administered zones are to be prescribed within each of the regions or states; the delegates had proposed to group townships in three states and one division and prescribe it self-administered zones; there was only one township in Shan State and one township in Kayah State where the population of Kayan nationals was the highest; so I explained, it was found that there was not condition to group areas in Shan, Kayah and Kayin States and Mandalay Division and prescribe it self-administered zone.

Representation

However, I clarified, as the Kayin population in Shan State was found to be over 48,000 and if it was an appropriate size for participation in the Shan State legislature and executive, there was a situation of Kayan national affairs representatives to have the right to participate in the legislature and the executive of Shan State as representative of Kayan national affairs to manage the affairs of their national race.

In connection with this clarification --

-- peasant delegates group;

-- worker delegates group;

-- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group;

-- State service personnel delegates group;

-- other invited persons group;

-- Union Kayin League of the political parties group; and

-- national races delegates group

stated that they found on studying that there was no situation to prescribe self-administered zone for Kayan nationals; however, they proposed, the Kayan nationals should be given the right to participate as Kayan national affairs representatives in the legislature and the executive of Shan State.

A delegate of Chaung-U Township, Sagaing Division, in the other invited persons group proposed that the areas inhabited by Kayan nationals be grouped together and merged into Kayah State; and as it was a matter difficult to effect later, it should be prescribed right away.

Objective study

A delegate from Kayan regional development group of this delegates group said: [five paragraphs quoted: need for an enlarged Kayah State; Pekhoh Township (formerly Mongpai State in the Federated

Shan States) was authorized to transfer to Kayah State by referendum under Section 182 of the 1947 Constitution, and voted to do so in 1960, but it was never implemented].

A Kayan national delegate from Pekhoh Township, Shan State southern sector, of the national races delegates group said: [paragraph quoted: Kayan community divided by British; list of Kayan inhabited areas].

Esteemed Chairman,

In connection with the matter of laying down basic principles to prescribe self-administered zone for Kayan nationals, the delegates have heard separate proposals of the delegate groups and some delegates.

Living scattered

It is found that, as Kayan nationals live spread out all over in some areas of Shan State, Kayah State, Kayin State and Mandalay Division, there is not situation to group these areas together and prescribe it self-administered zone, according to basic principles already laid down. But in Shan State, if they have appropriate size of population, Kayan nationals will have the right to participate as Kayan national affairs representatives in the legislature and the executive of Shan State to take part in Kayan national race affairs.

Lahu

Esteemed Chairman,

At the previous plenary session of the National Convention, Lahu National Development Party delegate proposed Mongping, Monghsat and Mongtung Townships in Shan State be grouped together and prescribed self-administered zone for Lahu nationals.

I explained that, in studying the population figures compiled by Immigration and Manpower Department, it was found that, of the townships in Shan State, the highest townshipwise population of Lahu nationals was found only in Monghsat Township:

- population of Monghsat was 65,446
- population of Lahu nationals was 25,156;

A self-administered zone requires at least two townships; the population of the nationals concerned must be the highest in each township and must also be more than half of the total population of those townships; in this case, there was only one township where the Lahu nationals were the most populous and Lahu nationals were not living closely together in any contiguous township, but spread all over, so there was no situation to prescribe self-administered zone for Lahu nationals.

However, in Shan State, the population of Lahu nationals totalled over 170,000; so there was a situation for Lahu nationals to have the right to participate as Lahu national affairs representatives to undertake Lahu national race affairs in the legislature and the executive of Shan State, if it was considered appropriate size of population to do so.

In connection with the clarification, the view that Lahu nationals did not have the situation to have self-administered zone but that they should have the right of participation as representatives in the legislature and the executive of Shan State was submitted by the following:

- peasant delegates group;
- worker delegates group;
- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group;
- State service personnel delegates group;
- other invited persons group; and
- national races delegates group.

Sizeable population

Lahu National Development Party and Wa National Development Party of the political parties delegates group said Lahu nationals who had no situation to get self-administered zone were indeed living spread all over in eastern sector of Shan State but they had quite sizeable population in Mongping, Monghsat and Mongtung Townships with contiguity of inhabited land and so should be considered for prescribing self-administered zone but it was not in conformity with

the detailed principle already laid down.

Intha nationals

Esteemed Chairman,

Two national race delegates from Shan State proposed that Shan State's Yawnghwe Township Inlay area be grouped and prescribed self-administered zone for Intha nationals.

I explained that, in studying the population figures compiled by Immigration and Manpower Department, it was found that, of the townships in Shan State, the highest townshipwise population of Intha nationals was found only in Yawnghwe Township:

The population of Yawnghwe Township was 137,243 and the population of Intha nationals was 96,032; a self-administered zone required at least two townships; the population in each of the nationals in each of the townships must be the highest, and the population of the nationals must be more than half of the total population of those townships; there was only one township with the majority of Intha nationals; in the contiguous townships, Inthas were not living closely together but were spread all over, so there was no situation to prescribe self-administered zone for Intha nationals.

Participation

However, as the population of Intha nationals in Shan State was over 110,000 there was a situation for Intha national race affairs representative to participate to take care of Intha national race affairs in the legislature and the executive of Shan State, if that size of population was appropriate to do so.

In connection with this clarification,

- peasant delegates group;
- workers delegates group;
- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group;
- State service personnel delegates group;
- other invited persons group; and
- national races delegates group.

concurring that there was no situation to prescribe self-administered zone for Intha nationals but Intha national race representative should be permitted to participate in the legislature and the executive of Shan State, for the sake of Intha nationals. They will indeed have that right if their population is considered appropriate in accord with the already adopted basic principle.

[Akhas]

Esteemed Chairman,

Shan State Special Region 4 delegate submitted a proposal to prescribe Shan State Special Region 4 as special self-administered division and to form Akha self-administered district, Shan self-administered district and Lwela self-administered district in it. Only two kinds

It was explained that, according to already adopted basic principle, there were only two kinds, self-administered division and self-administered zone, the latter must have at least two townships and a national race to get it must have the highest townshipwise population in these townships and its total population but be more than half of the total population of these townships; Akha nationals were never found to have the highest townshipwise population in any township in Shan State, so there was no situation to prescribe self-administered zone for Akha nationals.

However, as the Akha nationals had a population of over 100,000 in Shan State, I explained, there was a situation to permit Akha national race affairs representative to participate and handle Akha national race affairs in the legislature and the executive of Shan State if that was considered appropriate size of population for that purpose.

In connection with this clarification,

- peasant delegates group;
- workers delegates group;
- intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group;
- State service personnel delegates group;
- other invited persons group; and

-- national races delegates group.
said, although there was no situation to prescribe Akha self-administered zone, Akha national affairs representatives should be permitted to handle Akha national race affairs in the legislature and the executive of Shan State.

[Putao]

Esteemed Chairman,

Four delegates from Kachin State in national race delegates group proposed that Putao, Machanbaw, Naungmun, Khawbude and Sumprabum Townships of Kachin State be grouped together and prescribed Putao self-administered zone for Lisu, Rawan and Tai Hkamti national races. (NLM 4/10)

I explained that self-administered division or self-administered zone, according to the basic principle already laid down, was to be prescribed for each national race, not for three -- four national races combined; so there was not situation to prescribe the said area as self-administered zone.

In connection with that, peasant delegates group and worker delegates group concurred that self-administered division or self-administered zone, according to the basic principle already laid down, was to be prescribed for each national race, not for three-four national races combined and so there was not situation to prescribe any for Lisu, Rawan and Tai Hkamti national races.

In connection with the matter, I had explained matters earlier too. The proposal of the four delegates of Kachin State was not in conformity with the already adopted basic principles.

So there was no situation to lay down a principle to prescribe Putao self-administered zone for Lisu, Rawan and Tai Hkamti nationals as proposed by four national delegates of Kachin State.

[Paletwa hill-tract]

Esteemed Chairman,

A national race delegate for Chin State proposed that Paletwa Township be formed anew as five townships namely Shinletwa Township, Trun Ai Township, Paletwa Township, Sami Township and Thandaung Township and grouped together and prescribed Paletwa hill-tract self-administered division, for Khumi national race.

At least two townships

I explained that a self-administered zone must have at least two townships; the population of the national race must be the highest in each township and must also be more than half of the total population of those townships; a self-administered division must have at least four townships; in studying the population figures compiled by Immigration and Manpower Department it was found there was no township in Chin State that had the highest townshipwise population of Khumi nationals; so there was no situation to prescribe Paletwa hill-tract self-administered division for Khumi nationals.

In connection with the clarification, peasant delegates group and worker delegates group concurred that self-administered division must have at least four townships; there was no township in Chin State with the highest townshipwise population of Khumi nationals; and so there was no situation to prescribe Paletwa hill-tract self-administered division for Khumi nationals.

Basic principles

The delegates have heard the discussions by the delegates groups and have known the already adopted basic principles. So the proposal to prescribe Paletwa hill-tract self-administered division is not in conformity with the basic principles laid down for prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone.

[Mro or Khami Division]

Esteemed Chairman,

The delegate from Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization proposed that Pauktaw, Ponnagyun, Mrauk-U, Buthitaung, Maungtaw, Rathedaung and Kyauktaw Townships in Rakhine State and Paletwa Township in Chin State be grouped together and prescribed self-administered division for Mro or Khami nationals. I explained that self-administered division or self-administered zone was on basic

principle prescribed in Region or State; the proposal of Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization was not in conformity with the basic principle as it was to group together townships in Rakhine State and Chin State.

I explained that, for prescribing self-administered division with townships of Rakhine State or Chin State, self-administered division must have at least four townships and the population of the national race must be the highest in each of them, and must also be more than half of the total population of those townships.

Population figures

In studying the population figures compiled by Immigration and Manpower Department, it was found that in Rakhine State or Chin State, there was no township with the highest population of Mro or Khami nationals; and so there was no situation to prescribe self-administered division for Mro or Khami nationals.

In connection with that clarification, peasant delegates group and worker delegates group concurred that the proposal of Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization being to prescribe self-administered division with townships of Rakhine State or Chin State was not in conformity with the basic principle laid down; self-administered division must have at least two townships, with the nationals population highest in each township; so there was no situation to prescribe self-administered division for Mro or Khami nationals, as it was not in conformity with the principle.

In an additional proposal paper submitted by Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization of the political parties delegates group, it was submitted that if it was considered as appropriate size of population to get right to participate as national race affairs representatives in the legislature and the executive of the State concerned, the population of Mro or Khami nationals in Rakhine State was over 58,000 and the nationals should be permitted to participate as national race affairs representatives in the legislature and the executive of Rakhine State.

Conformity

I would like to say that if the proposals made by Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization are in conformity with the adopted basic principles, they can have the right of participation as national race affairs representatives in the legislature and the executive of Rakhine State.

[Shan lineage nationals]

Esteemed Chairman,

Four national race delegates from Kachin State proposed that Mohnyin, Mogaung, Kamaing, Bhamo, Shwegu and Mansi Townships in Kachin State be grouped together and prescribed self-administered zone for Shan lineage nationals namely Tai Lon, Tai Lian, Tai Lay and Tai Hkamti if the situation permits.

A delegate of Shan State (North) Special Region 3 proposed that, if requested, an appropriate self-administered division or self-administered zone be prescribed for Shan lineage nationals namely Tai Lian, Tai Nay, Tai Sa, Tai Hkamti, Tai Kadu, Tai Ganan, Tai Khwam etc. who live together in communities in southern Kachin State and upper Sagaing Division.

A delegate of the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy proposed that all areas in the plains in Bhamo, Momauk, Mansi and Shwegu Townships in Bhamo District, all areas in the plains in Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Mogaung, Mohnyin, Kamaing, Tanai Townships in Myitkyina District, Katha, Indaw, Htigyaint, Banmauk, Kawlin, Wuntho, Pinlebu Townships in Katha District and Kalay, Phaungpyin, Tamu, Kalewa, Mawlaik Townships and Meinkan areas in Kalay District and Hkamti, Homalin, Namyun Townships in Hkamti District be grouped together and prescribed as Tai Lai State or Tai Lai Self-Administered Zone.

Regions and States

I explained that, in connection with the State Structure, the basic principle that the existing seven Divisions are designated seven Regions and the existing seven States are designated seven

States have been adopted, there is no right to additionally prescribe any Region or State; so there was no situation to prescribe any as proposed by Shan Nationalities League for Democracy.

Similarly, a basic principle has been laid down for prescribing self-administered area only for national races who have not got Region or State; so there was no situation to prescribe a self-administered zone for Shan lineage national races as proposed by delegates of Shan Nationalities League for Democracy and some delegates.

However, I explained, it was found that the population of Shan nationals in Kachin State is over 260,000 and in Sagaing Division is over 200,000 and I have explained that if these populations are appropriate sizes to have the right to participate in legislature and the executive in the Region or State, then there is a situation for Shan national races to participate in legislature and the executive in Kachin State and Sagaing Region.

In connection with this clarification, the peasant delegates group said that although there was no situation to prescribe a self-administered zone for Shan lineage national races in Kachin State, it was found that the population of Shan nationals in Kachin State is over 260,000 and in Sagaing Division is over 200,000; as these populations are appropriate sizes to participate in legislature and the executive of Region or State, it was proposed Shan national affairs representatives should participate in the legislature and the executive of Kachin State and Sagaing Region to carry out Shan national race affairs.

Worker delegate group said that in connection with State structure, basic principle had been laid down -- the existing seven Divisions are designated seven Regions and the existing seven States are designated seven States -- and therefore, there is no right to additionally prescribe Region and State and as the proposal made by the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy is to prescribe a new state, there was no situation to do so; in prescribing self-administered area it is to be done only for national races which have not got a Region or State, as a basic principle had been laid down; as the proposal of Shan Nationalities League for Democracy and some other delegates was to prescribe a self-administered zone for Shan lineage national races, it was found that there was no situation to do so.

As the basic principles for prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone are not for prescribing any for three or four national races together as in the proposal but only for each national race, it was submitted that there was not situation to prescribe a self-administered zone, it was found.

The intellectual and intelligentsia delegates group said that if the Shan nationals residing in Kachin State and Sagaing Division had an appropriate size of population, they would be able to participate as representatives of national race affairs.

Delegates of the Shan Nationalities League for Democracy included in the political parties delegates group and in representatives-elect delegates group made a proposal to seek the wishes of the national people in Shwegu, Mansi, Momauk, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Waingmaw, Kamaing, Tanai, Mohnyin, Mogaung, Hkamti, Homalin, Tamu, Phaungpyin, Mawlaik, Pinlebu, Indaw, Banmauk, Katha, Kawlin, Wuntho and Htigyaint Townships in Kachin State and Sagaing Division and prescribe a Tai Lai self-administered division or self-administered zone.

Tai Lai

All the National Convention delegates have already heard the proposals made in connection with prescribing a Tai Lai State or Tai Lai Self-Administered Zone. The areas proposed to be prescribed as self-administered division or self-administered zone are found to be not in accord with the detailed principles laid down for prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone. However, it is found that if the national races have an appropriate size of population, Shan national race affairs representatives can

participate in legislature and the executive of Kachin State and Sagaing Region.

[Basic principles]

Esteemed Chairman and delegates,

The basic principles for prescribing self-administered division or self-administered zone included in the chapter State Structure laid down at the plenary session of the National Convention held on 16 September 1993, and at the plenary session of the National Convention held on 9 April 1994 and the detailed principles laid down at the current plenary session of the National Convention are collected together and presented below to enable the National Convention delegates to know easily:

(a) In regions or states, self-administered areas are to be prescribed for national races who reside in communities on the same common stretches of land in appropriate sizes of population, other than national races who have already got Regions or States.

Explanation (1): 'appropriate size of population' means population of a national race must be highest in each of the townships in self-administered area concerned and must be more than half of the total population of those townships.

Explanation (2): 'same common stretches of land' means that territories of townships concerned are contiguous and there exist conditions to be contiguous.

(b) depending on size of population and inhabited area, they are to be prescribed as self-administered divisions or self-administered zones as suitable;

(c) they are to be prescribed by the National Convention right away;

(d) in a self-administered zone, townships therein are organized into the self-administered zone; in a self-administered division, townships therein are organized into districts and districts are organized into the self-administered division.

Explanation (1): 'townships' means at least two townships.

Explanation (2): 'districts' means at least two districts.

Detailed principles

Esteemed Chairman and delegates,

In connection with prescribing of self-administered division or self-administered zone in accord with these basic principles, the following detailed principles are laid down:

1. to group together Leshi, Lahe and Namyun Townships in Sagaing Division and prescribe it Naga Self-Administered Zone;

2. to group together Ywangan and Pindaya Townships in Shan State and prescribe it Danu Self-Administered Zone;

3. to group together Hopong, Hsiseng and Pinlaung Townships in Shan State and prescribe it Pa-O Self-Administered Zone;

4. to group together Namhsan and Manton Townships in Shan State and prescribe it Palaung Self-Administered Zone.

5. to group together Konkyan and Laukkai Townships in Shan State and prescribe it Kokang Self-Administered Zone;

6. to group together Hopang, Mongmao, Panwaing, Naphan, Manphant and Panyang Townships -- six townships in Shan State -- into two districts and prescribe it Wa Self-Administered Division.

With this I conclude my clarification.

(NLM 4/11)

:Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt's Closing Speech

Apr. 7 [full text]: Chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt addressed the Plenary Session of the National Convention held at the Central Conference Hall in the President's Residence compound on Ahlon Road today. The following is a translation of the address:

Esteemed delegates to the National Convention,

At this National Convention, the delegates have held discussions and coordination for a long period of time from 2 September 1994 up to this day to get detailed principles to serve as basis in connection with formations under the chapter headings of the

Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, and the matter of prescribing self-administered areas under the chapter on State Structure, and have submitted proposal papers group-wise as well as individually. I would first of all like to express profound esteem and appreciation of the National Convention Convening Commission for the fact that they have patiently and earnestly held discussions and presented proposals with aims at getting principles to serve as basis in drafting an enduring State Constitution that is vitally needed by the country.

Esteemed delegates,

As the delegates, the National Convention Convening Commission, the National Convention Convening Work Committee, the National Convention Convening Management Committee and subcommittees have all worked hand in hand, like travellers on the same boat on the same journey, in pursuit of the national political task for emergence of an enduring State Constitution for the motherland we cherish like our very own life, we have made progress in carrying on with our tasks with the passage of time.

If we make a review, as is opportune, of the progress made from stage to stage in endeavours made by all hand in hand, we will find successive stages of progress made to satisfaction.

If we look back at the beginning of our endeavours, we will remember the round of coordination and discussions starting from 23 June 1992 for the holding of the National Convention. This round of coordination and discussions was held systematically and necessary preparations were made stage by stage. After that the National Convention was convened to begin from 9 January 1993.

In the course of the term traversed by the National Convention, -- procedures for holding the National Convention were laid down;

-- Panels of Chairmen from respective groups of National Convention were systematically selected and the Panel of Chairmen formed.

As it went on from 9 January 1993 to 7 April 1993, it was able to lay down 15 chapter headings. As it progressed from 7 June 1993 to 16 September 1993, it was able to systematically lay down 104 basic principles to serve as basis in drafting the State Constitution.

As it went on from 18 January 1994 to 9 April 1994, it was able to systematically lay down detailed principles to serve as basis on the chapter headings of the State, the State Structure and the Head of State.

As the current session from 2 September 1994 to 7 April 1995, it has laid down detailed principles in connection with self-administered areas for the chapter on State Structure.

Heartening

Making good progress through systematic coordination and discussions like this and getting basic principles and detailed principles, from stage to state, is most heartening. In continuation, there still remains the matter of presenting to the plenary session of the National Convention proposal papers in connection with formations under the chapter headings of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.

After that, discussions and coordination have to be held systematically and fully on the distribution of powers and on functions in connection with the chapter headings of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary.

Heavy price

Esteemed delegates,

We are firmly determined to open a new chapter in the history of the nation and realize the objective of expeditiously attaining a stable, peaceful, prosperous, advanced modern State for a straight and smooth course for the future of the State and the people. In striving to realize these objectives, we must appraise and take lessons from past events that had entailed a heavy price in the history of the nation.

To avoid recurrence

We must especially be mindful and avoid recurrence of such weaknesses and defects as one saying black when the other says white, one breaking the big drum if one cannot play the main princely role, one looking to the east, or looking to the west without relying on the strength within the country, like one skipping over the mother and yearning for the aunt, as has been wont to happen in Myanmar political sphere.

A final curtain must be dropped on conflicts with animosities of one group and one national race finding fault with another owing to colonialist and imperialist influence in the past, and endeavours must be made unwaveringly for the entire national reconsolidation in accord with Our Three Main National Causes that constitute the basic attitude, in other words, the national policy, of the State Law and Order Restoration Council today.

As all know, there has been a situation of marred unity and peace for about half a century in Myanmar Naing-Ngan.
Peace door open

However, our State Law and Order Restoration Council has striven for peace, and as a result, 14 from among armed organizations of nationals who had gone underground in the past have come to want peace and come into the legal fold. And as all know, while unilaterally suspending offensives in Kayin State, the Tatmadaw has kept the peace door open.

Although it has done so and waited magnanimously and patiently, the KNU's continued to turn their backs on peace and kept causing hardship to deepen the misery of the people, as they were under various evil influences and as their leaders were getting assistance from evil elements from outside the country and incomes from smuggling activities.

Esteemed delegates,

Our Myanmar Naing-Ngan which has experienced a situation of marred peace and unity for half a century has achieved reconciliation among nationals, with all of them joining hands and building the nation.

Basic attitude

The basic attitude of the State Law and Order Restoration Council is very clear and explicit.

That is non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty. As all know, there have been laid down as the first, second and third ones in the six objectives of the National Convention.

Six objectives

Each of us is responsible for the National Convention to unwaveringly strive to realize the objective for flourishing of a genuine multiparty democracy system, the objective for further burgeoning of the noblest and worthiest of worldly values such as justice, liberty and equality and the sixth objective for the Tatmadaw to be able to participate in the national political leadership role of the future State among the six objectives of the National Convention. It is necessary to make efforts to implement the six objectives more fully than ever. It is necessary for us to avoid all thoughts, expressions and writings deviating from these six objectives.

Esteemed delegates,

In accord with the basic attitudes I have explained earlier, the detailed basic principles on prescribing self-administered areas in the chapter on State Structure have been brought out and laid down successfully.

It is seen that two groups and some separately submitted proposal papers proposed the matter of prescribing self-administered areas to be carried out by forming a commission, suggesting who should be included in the commission etc.

We appreciate the goodwill shown by the groups and other delegates which submitted the proposals and I would like to explain in brief the reasons why a commission should not be formed to carry it out.

Undesirable problems

To be short and to the point, forming a commission for prescribing self-administered areas will take a long time and at the same time it feared that undesirable problems may crop up. That is why it is not done through formation of a commission. Moreover, it is because the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the Tatmadaw, does not want to keep the State power for long and has genuine goodwill to hand it over expeditiously to the Government which will emerge according to the new State Constitution.

Four years' inquiry

It is evident from records that about 48 years ago an inquiry commission on local self-administration was formed and set to task in Myanmar Naing-Ngandaw. This commission carried out work in connection with Kayin nationals, Rakhine nationals and Mon nationals and it took nearly four years from 5 October 1948 to 10 July 1952. Although it took about four years, it could complete only for Kayin national race. Only after 22 years, in 1974, did the Rakhine nationals and Mon nationals get their states.

After working out in accord with official statistics and records, the results obtained for Wa, Pa-O, Palaung, Kokang, Danu and Naga nationals are logical and as they should be.

If the National Convention does not immediately proceed on the basis of records at hand in considering for the various national races but go about it by forming a commission and conducting field work, it is doubtful if it will be completed even with the passage of a decade.

Moreover, it is to be pondered if the commission will be able to work free of interference and impediments, and even if so, how it will have repercussions in the spheres of national races on account of it doing field work.

Figures and records

That is why, instead of doing it by forming a commission, the National Convention proceeded on the basis of figures and records with all uprightness and pure goodwill. In this way, the stable and peaceful situation can be maintained as there is no change for ill-willing elements from inside and outside the country to capitalise with their instigations and machinations.

All our brethren national races, whether they get self-administered areas or not, shall enjoy equality of status and opportunities and ownership of the entire Union, to be enjoyed by all nationals of Myanmar Naing-Ngan irrespective of race or religion, as well as equity before law in accord with the noblest and worthiest of worldly values namely justice, liberty and equality and they shall also discharge their duties and responsibilities as all citizens. Esteemed delegates,

I do not think in necessary to specially define and expound the importance of the National Convention and its primacy in implementing national politics. We are the architects for emergence of a new State. As all know, the State Law and Order Restoration Council, with confidence and reliance on each of the National Convention delegates groups and each of the delegates, have made arrangements allround to enable them to discuss, coordinate and put forward suggestions for obtaining basic principles of crucial importance.

The State Law and Order Restoration Council, in forming and assigning duties to our National Convention Convening Commission, clearly stated in its order No. 13/92:

Duties of the National Convention Convening Commission are as follows:

(a) shall convene the National Convention with the objective of laying down principles to be based upon in drafting a firm Constitution of the State;

(b) shall, in laying down the basic principles for the drafting of the Constitution of the State at the National Convention, supervise in order to coordinate with the framework of the following objectives: --

(1) non-disintegration of the Union;

(2) non-disintegration of national solidarity;
(3) perpetuation of sovereignty;
(4) emergence of a genuine multiparty democracy system;
(5) for further burgeoning of the noblest and worthiest
of worldly values such as justice, liberty and equality;
(6) for the Tatmadaw to be able to participate in the
national political leadership role of the future State.

(c) shall make arrangements to enable the delegates attending
the National Convention to submit systematically the wishes,
suggestions and proposals at the National Convention.
New State

As it is to build the new State, right from its base,
completely anew to a highly advanced state, our National Convention
has full rights to implement the six objectives for the well-being of
the State and the national peoples.

Having laid down principles for a matter of the greatest
importance that is the State Structure, we have systematically and
fittingly also carried through the matter of prescribing self-
administered areas in the country.

In the functioning of the National Convention, it is the
practice for the National Convention Convening Work Committee to
collect proposals of the National Convention delegates, appraise them
and submit them to the National Convention Convening Commission to
seek its approval.

The National Convention Convening Commission too has to submit
them to the State Law and Order Restoration Council, which has
assigned duties to it, for approval. The State Law and Order
Restoration Council taking responsibility and leadership of the State
will proceed as necessary for the principles to serve as basis to be
included in writing the State Constitution if they are in conformity
with policies. So, I would like to explain that it is a question not
necessary to ask whether the National Convention has rights or not.
Esteemed delegates,

As it has been in session continuously for some months, as the
occasion of Maha Thingyan Festival, marking the New Year, on which
every Myanmar national lays special emphasis, is drawing near, and as
preparations have to be made in agriculture with the onset of the
rainy season, the National Convention will go into recess from 8
April 1995. I express my wishes for all the esteemed delegates to
return here smoothly in time to resume the National Convention on 24
October 1995 for continued discussions on the three important
headings the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary and I
conclude with my best wishes for you to enjoy yourselves at the New
Year Water Festival.

(NLM 4/8)

DIPLOMATIC

Diplomatic Calls

[The following calls were paid on Burmese officials by foreign
Embassy or UN officials accredited to Burma. Details of the meetings
are rarely reported. Ambassadors generally accompany foreign visitors
from their countries on official calls, and their presence is
generally not noticed in this Summary. Newly arrived and departing
Ambassadors generally make the rounds of Cabinet Ministers and other
leading officials.]

Mar. 31: Sri Lankan Ambassador K.B. Fernando called on Minister
for Energy U Khin Maung Thein. Indian Ambassador Gopalaswami
Parthasarathy called on Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi. (NLM 4/1)

Apr. 3: Sri Lankan Ambassador K.B. Fernando called on Deputy
Prime Minister Lt-Gen. Tin Tun. Honorary Netherlands Consul-General
Mr. H.J. Stevens [of H.J. Stevens Paper Co.] called on Minister for
Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant to discuss "the paper demand-supply
imbalance, difficulty in procuring sufficient stocks, procurement and
timely shipment and related matters." (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 5: Sri Lankan Ambassador K.B. Fernando called on Minister

for Education U Pan Aung, and on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. (NLM 4/6)

Apr. 10: Sri Lankan Ambassador K.B. Fernando called on Minister at the Prime Minister's Office Col. Pe Thein. (NLM 4/11)

Apr. 11: The Sri Lankan Ambassador called on Minister for Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant, on Minister for Religious Affairs Lt-Gen. Myo Nyunt, and on Chief Justice U Aung Toe. (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 13: Apostolic Delegate Luigi Bressan in Apr. 11 consecrated the Christ the King Cathedral in Loikaw, Kayan State. He was accompanied by Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe, and by Bishop Sotero Phamo. (NLM 4/14)

Apr. 18: Sri Lankan Ambassador K.B. Fernando called on Minister for Hotels and Tourism Lt-Gen. Kyaw Ba to discuss direct Colombo-Yangon air service and tourism promotion. (NLM 4/19)

Apr. 19: Italian Ambassador Dr. Georgio Bosco, who has completed his tour of duty in Myanmar, called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. The Sri Lankan Ambassador called on Minister for Agriculture Lt-Gen. Myint Aung, and on Minister at the Prime Minister's Office Col. Pe Thein. Thai Ambassador Poksak Nilubol called on Minister for Agriculture Lt-Gen. Myint Aung. (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 20: Italian Ambassador Dr. Georgio Bosco called on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein, and on Minister for Construction U Khin Maung Yin. Pakistani Ambassador Abbas H. Mirza called on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin. (NLM 4/21)

Apr. 21: Indian Ambassador Gopaldaswami Parthasarathy, who has completed his tour of duty in Myanmar, called on Minister for Industry 1 Lt-Gen. Sein Aung. Yugoslav Ambassador Mr. Milos Beljic called on Minister for Home Affairs Lt-Gen. Mya Thin. (NLM 4/22)

Apr. 24: Sri Lankan Ambassador K.B. Fernando called on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin. (NLM 4/25)

Apr. 25: The Sri Lankan Ambassador called on Attorney-General U Tha Tun. Indian Ambassador Gopaldaswami Parthasarathy called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe, and on Minister for Hotels and Tourism Lt-Gen. Kyaw Ba. (NLM 4/26)

Apr. 26: Italian Ambassador Dr. Georgio Bosco called on Minister for Transport Lt-Gen. Thein Win. (NLM 4/27)

Apr. 27: The Italian Ambassador called on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin, and on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 4/28)

Apr. 28: German Ambassador Dr. Baron Walther von Marschall, who has completed his tour of duty in Myanmar, called on Minister for Industry 1 Lt-Gen. Sein Aung and on Chief Justice U Aung Toe. (NLM 4/29)

New Ambassadors to Myanmar

Apr. 3: Mr. Carlos Spottorno presented credentials to SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe as new Spanish Ambassador to Myanmar. (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 12: Myanmar approved the appointment of Mr. Lal Thanzaua Pudaite as new Indian Ambassador to Myanmar. Born in Dec. 1938, he joined the External Affairs Ministry in Oct. 1966 and has served in Hong Kong, Budapest, Zanzibar, Rome, Belgrade, and Kuwait, as well as High Commissioner to Malawi and Ambassador to the Republic of Korea. He is currently Ambassador to Hungary. He is married with four children. (NLM 4/13)

New Myanmar Ambassadors

Mar. 31: U San Thein, Ambassador-designate of Myanmar to the Philippines, called on Minister for Health Vice-Adm. Than Nyunt. (NLM 4/1)

Apr. 12: U Nyunt Tin, Myanmar Ambassador to France, has been named concurrently as new Myanmar Ambassador to Spain. (NLM 4/12)

US & Canada Criticized

Apr. 4 [full text]: Myanmar deeply disappointed at thoroughly

biased attitude taken by US diplomat. Criticism based on unsubstantiated accounts.

It has been learnt from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Myanmar Ambassador in Washington, U Thaung has recently written a letter to Mr. Thomas Hubbard, US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State expressing deep disappointment at the thoroughly biased attitude taken by him regarding Myanmar in his address to US Corporate Executives at a meeting in New York on 8-3-95 sponsored by the Asia Society. Mr. Thomas Hubbard's criticism of Myanmar is based mainly on unsubstantiated accounts made by armed insurgent groups and their supporters above-ground. The Myanmar Ambassador pointed out that Mr. Hubbard's assessment of the prevailing situation in Myanmar was flawed and therefore did not reflect the reality.

In his speech, Mr. Hubbard alleged that there are gross violations of Human Rights in Myanmar. He claimed the existence of forced labour in cities, towns and villages. He also charged that opium production has doubled in Myanmar, that the State Law and Order Restoration Council has overturned elections to the constituent assembly, that the Tatmadaw renewed military offensive against the Kayins, and failed to sign an accord with the ICRC.

Following are the main points expressed by the Ambassador in his letter to Mr. Hubbard:-

- the State Law and Order Restoration Council was born of necessity; it was compelled to step in to save the country from disintegration;
- representatives elected in the 1990 elections are taking an active part in the National Convention which meets regularly; if some politicians find themselves restricted it is because action has been taken against them for infringement of the laws of the land and not because of their political convictions;
- the Myanmar Government is not adverse to cooperating with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); several workshops have already been held in Myanmar in cooperation with the ICRC and the Government has sent the ICRC a counter-proposal regarding a memorandum of understanding to be signed;
- Myanmar has an unbroken record of cooperation with the UN and its subsidiary bodies; there is an on-going constructive dialogue between the representatives of the UNSG and the government; the Special Rapporteur of the UN Commission on Human Rights too has had the opportunity to visit Myanmar several times; it should however be borne in mind that nothing in the Charter authorizes the UN to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of Myanmar or require it to submit such matters to settlement;
- Myanmar places great emphasis on unity and considers peaceful national reconciliation as one of the main purposes of the national convention. As a direct result of peace negotiations, 14 armed groups have returned to the legal fold and the Government continues to leave open the door for the two remaining armed groups;
- the Myanmar Armed Forces have unilaterally restrained themselves from launching military offensives against the KNU; the KNU headquarters at Manerplaw and subsidiary camps have been overrun, not by the Myanmar Armed Forces but by Kayin regulars, who disillusioned with the KNU leadership and who desire to live in peace revolted against their leaders; it is morally indefensible for any state to support these armed groups who live off the land by waging terrorist campaigns; those who crossed into Thailand seeking shelter from the fighting are now returning to Myanmar by the tens of thousands;
- in the eyes of the Myanmars nothing earns more religious merit than the contribution of labour for public infrastructure projects; the difference in cultural traditions and values and levels of development perhaps makes it difficult for the West to appreciate such an outlook;
- Myanmar has been waging a relentless war against narcotic drugs and has always regarded the anti-narcotics campaign as national

responsibility; at the international level we have been coordinating our efforts with our neighbours as well as with the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). In 1995 US experts were able to conduct a joint opium yield survey in Myanmar. This is as you note an important step in the counter-narcotics field. Myanmar's commitment to counter-narcotics measures can easily be verified with the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)."
(NLM 4/5)

Apr. 19: On Apr. 7, the Myanmar Embassy in Ottawa delivered a Note Verbale to the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade of Canada expressing "disappointment" in the News Release on Myanmar issued by the Department on Feb. 22, 1995. "In the news release, Mr. Andre Ouellet, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada, expressed Canada's concern regarding the armed clashes in the border areas and efforts and national reconciliation."

In response, "the Myanmar Embassy pointed out that the statement was untrue, biased and unsubstantiated and contained negative and intrusive elements, which were based entirely upon unfounded accusations and allegations made by armed insurgents and their supporters." The Myanmar Note went on to defend Myanmar policies of reconciliation, and asserted that people in Myanmar were punished for infringement of law and not for political convictions. "The Government is totally against human rights abuses and there exist no human rights violation in Myanmar." The Note concluded by suggesting that "such unfair and biased statements will not promote bilateral relations." (NLM 4/20)

Diplomatic Relations with South Africa

Apr. 20: Myanmar and the Republic of South Africa established diplomatic relations, as of Apr. 20, 1995.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Joint Workshops & Projects

Apr. 3: The Joint Government/WHO Country Programme Review Meeting was held, and addressed by Minister for Health Vice-Adm. Than Nyunt, who noted that the Myanmar 1994 and 1995 WHO country budget was nearly 8 million dollars. WHO Resident Representative Dr. Klaus Wagner also spoke. (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 21: A Gender and Development Workshop, jointly sponsored by the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control and the United Nations Drug Control Programme, began at the Ministry of Home Affairs. Various organizations were present. (NLM 4/22)

Apr. 23: A 5-day Advanced Cardiac Life Support Training Program, jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Health, represented by Minister for Health Vice-Adm. Than Nyunt, Loma Linda University, represented by Dean Dr. J.W. Hopp and honorary professors Dr. Kyaw Win and Dr. Nu Nanda Than, the Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), and WHO, opened at the Institute of Nursing, attended by 180 trainees (120 specialists and 60 nurses). (NLM 4/24) // Apr. 25: Lectures were given Apr. 23-24, and Dean Hopp of Loma Linda presented certificates. (NLM 4/26)

Donations from Abroad

[We report donations that apparently come from foreign sources. We do not normally report the numerous articles on donations by Burmese individuals inside Burma and Burmese companies to government, religious, and social organizations and charities.]

Apr. 3: A Myanmar family residing in the United States donated \$ 1,000, through Myanmar Ambassador to the US U Thaug, in honor of Tatmadawmen killed or wounded in action against Khun Sa's drug trafficking terrorist group. (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 7: Mr. J.D. Ruiz of the UPSA Pain Institute presented medicines worth K 600,000 and a computer worth K 370,000 to the Pain Treatment Centre at the Neuro Surgical Unit of Yangon General Hospital. (NLM 4/8)

Apr. 7: U Dennis Win Thein of Apple Computer Myanmar Co. presented 15 computers to the Union Solidarity and Development Association. (NLM 4/8)

Apr. 8: Resident Manager U Peter Mo Kyaw of East Asiatic Co. and Manager Mr. Jack Ann of EAC Representative Office in Malaysia donated US \$2,500 and 1,000 rolls of film worth K 250,000 to the Minister for Hotels and Tourism for Visit Myanmar Year 1996. (NLM 4/9)

Apr. 8: Managing Director Mr. Philip Cha and Mr. Leo Jeck Yug of MPL International Ltd. presented Sony batteries worth K 200,000 to TV Myawady; they were accepted by Director of Public Relations and Psychological Warfare Brig-Gen. Aung Thein. (NLM 4/9)

Apr. 12: Chinese Ambassador Mme. Chen Baoliu presented seven Chinese 25-inch colour TV sets to various ministries. (NLM 4/13)

Apr. 18: U Phone Cho and wife of New York, United States, called on Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi and presented US\$ 2,000 for the Kyaukme Hospital in memory of their father U Ban Choon. (NLM 4/19)

Apr. 20: Berdikari RC Co. Ltd. of Indonesia donated pesticides valued at US\$ 5,000 to the Yaynatha Leprosy Hospital in Yangon. General Manager Mr. Jun Maruno of Nichimen Corp. presented medicine worth US\$ 3,000 to the Defence Services Medical Corps. (NLM 4/21)

Apr. 22: Nippon Paint, represented by Chairman Mr. Soon Kha Tet of MPL Pte. Ltd., and Vice-Chairman Michael Chan and Managing Director Mr. T.Y. Leo of Sim Lim Co. (Myanmar), presented 50 prizes to "lucky dip" winners. (NLM 4/23)

Apr. 26: The German Government presented relief supplies worth US\$ 810,000 to the Myanma Red Cross Society. Dr. Norma Joyce Wilson Hopp, Dean of Loma Linda University, USA, presented medical equipment for cardiac treatment worth US\$ 18,125 to the Ministry of Health. (NLM 4/ 27)

Apr. 29: Mr. Pang Kai Man of Value Industries Ltd. of Hong Kong donated an electrosurgical unit worth US\$ 10,480 to the Defence Services General Hospital. (NLM 4/ 30)

Apr. 29: Chairman Mr. Min-Hwa Lee of Medison Co. Ltd. of Korea donated Ultrasound Equipment worth US\$ 20,000 to the National Health Committee. (NLM 4/30)

Border & Regional Affairs

Apr. 1: The Myanmar delegation led by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyunt Swe returned from the Second Meeting of the Myanmar-Thailand Joint Boundary Commission held in Thailand Mar. 29-30. Agreed minutes of the meeting were signed Mar. 30. U Nyunt Swe also met separately with Thai Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Supachai Panichapak and Foreign Minister Dr. Krasae Chanawongse on Mar. 29, and was received by Her Royal Highness Maha Chakri Siridhorn at Chitralada Palace on Mar. 30. (NLM 4/2)

Apr. 11: A Workshop for entrepreneurs to implement Myanmar-India border trade was held in Kalay Township [Sagaing] on Apr. 4. (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 23: Delegations from five nations and the ADB arrived for the Mekong Subregional Transport Forum and Mekong Subregional Electric Power Forum. They were led by Lao Minister of Communications, Transport, Posts and Construction Mr. Phao Bounnaphol, Vietnam Vice-Chairman of Public Planning Committee Dr. Tran Khai, Chinese delegation head Director General Mr. Ye Jishan, and Cambodian Minister of Planning Mr. Chea Chanto. A Thai delegation also arrived [headed by Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi], as did an ADB delegation [headed by Vice-President Mr. Bong-Suh Lee]. (NLM 4/24)

Apr. 24: the forums began, with a speech by Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. Asian Development Bank Director Mr. Noritada Morita then spoke, outlining the background to the forums, and listing developments since September 1994:
Transport:

(1) Feasibility study for the Bangkok-Phnom Penh-Ho Chi Minh City-Vung Tau has been completed, and the ADB is funding an engineering study.

(2) Feasibility study for the Lao-Thailand-Viet Nam East-West Corridor Project is under way.

(3) A US\$ 150 million ADB loan was approved for improvement of the Chuxion-Dali portion of the Kunming-Lashio Road.

(4) An ADB loan is being processed for the engineering study of the Pakse (Laos)-Cambodian border portion of the Northeastern Thailand-Southern Lao PDR-Northeastern Cambodia-Central Vietnam Corridor Project.

Energy

(1) The ADB is financing the Lao equity contribution to the Theun-Hinboun Hydropower Project.

(2) A draft project document has been completed for emergency planning and preparedness.

The two forums now under way have two objectives:

(1) "To agree on an institutional mechanism for strengthening cooperation among the participating countries in the transport and energy sectors, thus ensuring the successful implementation of agreed upon and future projects and initiatives in these key sectors."

(2) "More specifically, to agree on the terms of reference of the two forums, including their objectives, general structure and operations." (NLM 4/25)

Apr. 25: Ministerial-level Inception Meetings began, and were addressed by Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin. Formal speeches were given by the various delegation heads, and the closing address was by Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel [texts]. (NLM 4/26) // Apr. 26: Following a tour of Yangon, the delegations left. (NLM 4/27)

Apr. 24: A Myanmar delegation departed to attend the Myanmar-Thai Regional Border Committee meeting in Thailand. The 23-member delegation is led by South-East Commander Maj-Gen. Ket Sein, and includes Eastern Commander Maj-Gen. Saw Tun. (NLM 4/25) // Apr. 28: The delegation returned. (NLM 4/29)

Apr. 26: A 2-day Workshop on Introduction to Community-based Rehabilitation, jointly sponsored by the Social Welfare Department and the Save the Children Fund of UK, represented by Director Mr. Richard Mawer, opened. Among speakers were Ms. Duangkamol Wattansuk and Dr. Wachara Riewpaiboon of the Thai Fund for Saving the Children. (NLM 4/27)

Social and Economic Cooperation

Apr. 3: An Agreement was signed between the Fisheries Department, represented by Director-General U Kyaw Lwin and the FAO, represented by FAO Resident Representative Abdul Wahid Jalil, implementing two FAO-funded (US \$556,000) projects for fresh- and sea-water prawn breeding, and ratifying and extending fishery statistics. (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 7: UNICEF Resident Representative Steven H. Umemoto, accompanied by Deputy Representative Mr. T. Sinnshaw, called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel to discuss the 1996-2000 UNICEF Myanmar Country Programme, which was approved Mar. 21 by the UNICEF Executive Board, which authorized up to US\$ 56 million, plus an additional US\$ 3,200,000 to complete projects under the 1991-95 cycle. The new country programme "will focus on goals for children contained in Myanmar's National Programme of Action for Children which follow on the World Summit for Children. In the health area, cooperation will continue and expand child immunization, and address diarrhoeal disease and respiratory infection to bring down infant and young child mortality. A new project on women's health will address maternal mortality and safe motherhood. Cooperation addressing reproductive health and HIV/AIDS will involve active NGO participation. NGO co-operation in the area of nutrition will continue to focus on iodine and vitamin A deficiency and will include new community, school and home garden

activities. An expanded role for NGOs and communications will aim at bringing clean water and sanitation to millions of households of the country. Support to the CAPS and ACIS projects aimed at quality and enrolment in primary education will address the goal of basic education for all. The Country Programme also has projects addressing child rights, and such special groups as street children and working children." (NLM 4/8)

Apr. 8: A Regional Meeting on International Convention to Combat Desertification will be held in Yangon Apr. 10-13, cosponsored by the National Commission for Environmental Affairs (NCEA) and ESCAP. Expected are ESCAP Deputy Executive Secretary Ms. Seiko Takahashi and Executive Secretary of the Interim Secretariat of the Convention to Combat Desertification Mr. Hama Arba Diallo. "As the meeting will be held on the eve of the Myanmar New Year Festival, the foreign participants and guests will have an opportunity to experience the fragrance of the golden padauk flowers and witness a unique Myanmar festival." [The Water Festival!!!--HMacD.] // Apr. 10: Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw, Chairman of the NCEA, gave a dinner for ESCAP Deputy Executive Secretary Ms. Seiko Takahashi, who also called on Deputy Prime Minister Lt-Gen. Tin Tun. Accompanied by Mr. Nama Arba Diallo of ISCCD he called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. Meanwhile, the meeting began at the International Business Centre, attended by UN officials and representatives of 16 countries including Myanmar. Speakers included SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt, who reviewed Myanmar environmental policy, noting that "although Myanmar does not have a desert or semi-desert situation, it has an arid zone or dry zone" on which "hundreds of years of irresponsible human activities" have tended to degrade. He noted Myanmar's goal of reforesting 50,000 acres over three years. (NLM 4/11) // Apr. 11: The ESCAP Deputy Executive Secretary hosted a dinner for the Regional Meeting participants. He also called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 4/12)

FOREIGN VISITORS

International Agency Visitors

Apr. 20: Four faculty members of the UN Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. They are Mr. Mosleh-Uddin, Ms. Heidi Arboleda, Mr. Kwok Kwan Kit, and Mr. Patrick David Pentony. (NLM 4/22)

Private International Groups

Apr. 4: An 80-member economic mission of the World Economic Forum based in Switzerland arrived by chartered flight, and was addressed by Deputy Prime Minister Lt-Gen. Tin Tun, who also hosted a dinner, and by Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 4/5) // Apr. 5: The Mission departed, after visiting the Shwedagon Pagoda, the Gems Emporium Hall, and the Bogyoke Aung San Market. With the Ho Group it hosted a lunch, attended by Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel and others. (NLM 4/6)

Cultural Visitors

Mar. 31: The Chinese Army Cultural Troupe led by Sr-Col. Qu Zong was received by SLORC Secretary-2 Lt-Gen. Tin Oo. (NLM 4/1)

Mar. 31: The Chinese writers delegation led by Mr. Zang Kunhua visited the Central Institute of Civil Service in Phaunggyi. (NLM 4/1) // Apr. 1: The delegation toured Yangon. (NLM 4/2) // Apr. 2: The delegation visited Bago. (NLM 4/3) // Apr. 3: It visited Hlawga Park. (NLM 4/4) // Apr. 4: It visited the Memorial to Fallen Heroes. (NLM 4/5) // Apr. 5: It departed for home. During its stay, the delegation visited Mandalay, Sagaing, Monywa, Pyin-Oo-Lwin [Maymyo], and Bagan. (NLM 4/6)

Apr. 5: A 45-member Shipxangbanna troupe from Yunnan Province,

China, led by Ms. Han Peigen, arrived, and will entertain the public in Kengtung, Taunggyi, Yangon, and Mandalay. It was received by SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt. (NLM 4/6) // Apr. 12: After giving performances in Taunggyi and Bahtoo, the troupe returned to Yangon to take part in the Thingyan water festival from Apr. 13-16. From Apr. 18-20, it will perform at the National Theatre; admission is K 200 for downstairs and K 100 for upstairs. (NLM 4/ 13) // Apr. 17: The troupe performed at the National Theatre. (NLM 4/18) // Apr. 21: The troupe left for Mandalay. (NLM 4/ 22) // Apr. 23: The troupe began performances in Mandalay, where they were dined by Central Commander Maj-Gen. Kyaw Than at the Nagoya Guest House. (NLM 4/24) // Apr. 26: The troupe departed for home. (NLM 4/27)

Medical Visitors

Apr. 23: Minister for Health Vice-Adm. Than Nyunt hosted a dinner for Dean Dr. J.W. Hopp of Loma Linda University, and Honorary Professors Dr. Kyaw Win and Dr. Nu Nanda Than, and members, at the Lone Ma Lay Restaurant. [They are participating in a heart attack prevention course -- see above under INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION]. (NLM 4/24)

Business Visitors

Apr. 2: A Netherlands Trade Mission arrived. (NLM 4/3) // Apr. 3: The five-member delegation, led by Netherlands Ambassador to Myanmar Mr. Georges-Albert Wehry, called on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin. It also called on Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin, who was accompanied by Governor U Kyi Aye of the Central Bank of Myanmar and other banking officials. And it called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 4/4) // Apr. 3: The mission called on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries Brig-Gen. Maung Maung. (NLM 4/5) // Apr. 5: It called on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein, and on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. Members met with the Union of Myanmar Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The delegation gave a dinner, attended by Deputy Prime Minister Lt-Gen. Tin Tun, Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel, and others. (NLM 4/6)

Apr. 3: President Dr. William P. Doyle of Texaco Middle East and Far East and Chairman of Texaco Exploration Myanmar Inc. and party called on SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt. Accompanied by Senior Vice-President Mr. Cecil M. Chopin and Regional Director Mr. Patrick E. McGuire, he called on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein to discuss "implementations of Yedagun oil and natural gas and natural gas development off Tanintharyi coast and cooperation in new block for oil exploration in Myanmar waters." (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 3: A Singapore Trade Development Board mission led by Director (Trade Facilitation) Miss Edith Cheong Choy Hoong called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe to discuss cooperation in wood-based furniture. (NLM 4/4) // Apr. 4: The mission called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 4/5)

Apr. 3: Managing Director Mr. J.L. Craig Marshall and party of Empire Oil Company of Australia called on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein to discuss exploration of inland oil and natural gas. (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 3: A delegation from the British Business Association called on Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin. (NLM 4/4) // Apr. 4: The delegation called on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein, and on Deputy Minister for Transport U Sann Wai. (NLM 4/5) // Apr. 5: It called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel. (NLM 4/6)

Apr. 4: Chairman Mr. Ki Bum Yoo of Daewoo Telecom Ltd. called on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. (NLM 4/5)

Apr. 20: Chairman Mr. Joe L. Albritton of Riggs Bank, USA, and party, called on Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi, who later hosted a dinner for him. (NLM 4/21)

Apr. 25: Senior Vice-President Mr. Akira Utsumi and party of Mitsui and Co. Ltd. of Japan called on Minister for Livestock Breeding & Fisheries Brig-Gen. Maung Maung to discuss the export of prawn and other marine products to Japan. (NLM 4/ 26) // Apr. 26: He called on SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt. (NLM 4/27)

Apr. 26: Chairman Mr. Larry Walden of Caterpillar Asia Co. Ltd. opened an office of the Myanmar Tractors and Trading Co. Ltd. at 62 Kominkochin Road, Bahan Township, Yangon. Heavy equipment for construction projects, spare parts, and repair and technical service will be offered for kyats. (NLM 4/27)

Religious Visitors

Apr. 9: Saddhamma Jotikadhaja title-recipient Sayadaw Bhaddanta Gunavamsa of Mollan Khamti Kyaung of Assam, India, and disciples, returned home (NLM 4/10)

Indonesian Planning Minister

Mar. 31: Indonesian Minister for National Development Planning and Chairman of the National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia Dr. Ginandjar Kartasasmita called on Deputy Prime Minister Vice-Adm. Maung Maung Khin and Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel, and was received by SLORC Chairman Senior General Than Shwe. He called on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein. (NLM 4/1) // Apr. 1: He toured Yangon. (NLM 4/2)

Russian Parliamentarians

Mar. 31: The delegation from the Russian State Duma led by Deputy Chairman Mr. Alexander Dmitrievich Vengerovsky called on SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt, on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel, and on Minister for Forestry Lt-Gen. Chit Swe. (NLM 4/1) // Apr. 1: After meeting with National Convention Convening Work Committee Chairman U Aung Toe, the delegation departed. (NLM 4/2)

Laotian Delegation

Apr. 2: A five-member Laotian delegation headed by Deputy Minister at Prime Minister's Office Mr. Vilayvanh Phoumkhe arrived at the invitation of Deputy Minister for Home Affairs Col. Tin Hlaing. (NLM 4/3) // Apr. 3: The delegation called on Minister for Home Affairs Lt-Gen. Mya Thin. (NLM 4/4) // Apr. 9: The delegation left. (NLM 4/10)

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister

Apr. 3: Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Alladin Broujerdi of Iran arrived for a three-day friendly visit. (NLM 4/4) // Apr. 4: He called on Minister for Energy U Khin Maung Thein, on Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw, on Deputy Minister for Trade U Aung Thaung, and on SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt. He was accompanied by Iranian Ambassador Mr. Gholamreza Yousefi. (NLM 4/5) // Apr. 5: He called on Deputy Prime Minister Lt-Gen. Tin Tun, and in the evening departed. (NLM 4/6)

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister

Apr. 5: Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Hiroshi Fukuda of Japan arrived for a three day friendly visit, accompanied by two Foreign Ministry officials. (NLM 4/6)

Apr. 7: He called on SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt, who said, inter alia, that "Myanmar may have the same aims as Western nations in striving for emergence of a multiparty democracy system but has its own modes of implementing them, which are suited to the nation and the people." He thanked the Deputy Minister "for a 1,000-million-yen assistance of the Japanese Government under increased food production programme, signed on 22 March 1995, as they are supportive of narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor and endeavours for development of border areas." The visiting Deputy Foreign Minister left for home, after having called on Minister for

National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel and Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw. (NLM 4/8)

Thai Foreign Minister

Apr. 5: Thai Foreign Minister Dr. Krasae Chanawongse, will visit Myanmar from Apr. 7-8. (NLM 4/6)

Apr. 7: He arrived, and called on Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw, and on SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. He visited the Dagon University construction site, and was hosted at dinner by Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw. (NLM 4/8)

Apr. 8: After visiting the Shwedagon Pagoda, and donating K 40,000, he departed for Bangkok. (NLM 4/9)

Malaysian Finance Delegation

Apr. 8: Deputy Under-Secretary of Finance Mrs. Kamariah Hussein of Malaysia and delegation met Apr. 3-7 with Director-General U Than Nyunt of the Internal Revenue Department to discuss "duty systems practising under the bilateral laws on taxes for the longterm interests of the two countries". (NLM 4/9)

U.S. Senators

Apr. 10: Senator John McCain from Arizona, accompanied by U.S. Charge d'Affaires Marilyn A. Meyers, called on Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel, on Minister for Home Affairs Lt-Gen. Mya Thin, and on Chairman U Aung Toe of the National Convention Convening Work Committee. He was also briefed on Myanmar's anti-narcotics efforts by Joint Secretary Police Col. Ngwe Soe Tun of the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control. (NLM 4/11)

Apr. 12: Senator Charles S. Robb called on SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt, who briefed him on human rights, anti-narcotics measures, and border development. "Senator Robb said he was glad to know Myanmar's history and the present Government's systematic plans in striving for the country's progress with specific objectives and the country's developing situation." He will tour Myanmar "to witness its developing situation, on which he will relate to judicial and administrative circles in his country, said Senator Robb." (NLM 4/13)

Thai General

Apr. 27: Commandant Lt-Gen. Choochart Hiranraks of the Command and General Staff College of Thailand and party were received by Director of Military Training Brig-Gen. Saw Lwin. (NLM 4/28)

MYANMAR DELEGATIONS

Study Delegations

Mar. 31: Lecturer U Maung Maung Khin of the Physics Department, University of Mandalay, left for Germany to carry out physics research under the Re-invitation for former DAAD Scholars. (NLM 4/1)

Apr. 3: Assistant Lecturer U Sein Win of the Mathematical Engineering Department of Yangon University left for Germany to attend a post-graduate course on Appropriate Rural Technology and Extension Skills under the German Educational Exchange Program (DAAD). (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 4: Second-year students Maung Aung Thura and Maung Tin San from the Yangon Institute of Technology left Apr. 3 for Japan to attend Mechanical Engineering Course and Electronic Control Engineering Course respectively, with the assistance of Monbusho of the Japanese Ministry of Education. (NLM 4/5)

Apr. 19: An industrial delegation led by Managing Director U Khin Maung Lin of Technical Services left for China to study factories and discuss industrial cooperation. Other members are Deputy Manager U Ko Ko Gyi of No. 3 Factory of the Ministry of Heavy Industry [Industry-1], Deputy Manager U Myint Than of No. 1 Factory, Assistant Director U Khin Maung Cho of Ministry of Heavy Industry Headquarters, and Head of Office U Chit Lwin of the Ministry of Industry-2. (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 28: A five-member study group from the Ministry of Trade, led by Officer on Special Duty Lt-Col. Kyi Maung left for Thailand to "check machines ordered by the Myanma Agricultural Produce Trading from the Rice Engineering Supply Co. Ltd. of Thailand before loading and to study the factories of the company." (NLM 4/29)

Delegations to Meetings & Events

Apr. 22: A delegation led by Minister for Foreign Affairs U Ohn Gyaw left for Bandung, Indonesia, to attend the Apr. 25-27 Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement. He was accompanied by Col. Aung Thein, Tactical Operations Commander of No. 66 Light Infantry Division and U Htwe Din, Head of Branch of the Foreign Minister's Office. Already departed, on Apr. 19, were Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt, Adviser at the Myanmar Historical Commission and Deputy Director-General U Khin Maung Win of the Foreign Ministry Political Affairs Division, who attended the Senior Officials Meeting of the Bureau, joined by Myanmar Ambassadors U Nyi Nyi Than (Indonesia), U Wynn Lwin (India), and U Tin Win (Thailand). After the meeting, the Foreign Minister will attend the opening ceremony Apr. 28 of the Exhibition and Seminar on Contemporary Art of the Non-Aligned Countries in Jakarta. (NLM 4/23) // Apr. 27: Chairman U Thaung Han of the Myanmar Artistes and Artisans Asiayone left to attend the Apr. 28-30 Exhibition. (NLM 4/28)

Apr. 27: A delegation led by Minister for Health Vice-Adm. Than Nyunt left for Geneva, Switzerland, to attend the May 1-12 48th Conference of the World Health Organization. The nine-member delegation comprises Deputy Director-General Dr. Thein Maung Myint of the Health Manpower Department, Director U Tin Win of the Health Department, the Minister's PSO Capt. Soe Aung, Myanmar Permanent Representative to the UN Geneva Office U Aye, Deputy Permanent Representative U Mya Than, Counsellor U Lin Myaing, Second Secretary U Tun On, and Third Secretary Daw L. Nang San. They will join Deputy Director (Foreign Relations) Dr. Ohn Kyaw of the Health Department, who left early to attend the 24th Consultative Meeting on Programme Development and Administration of WHO South-East Asian countries, being held in New Delhi from Apr. 19-27. (NLM 4/ 28)

Religious Delegations

Apr. 12: A Myanmar Buddhist delegation led by Joint Secretary of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee Sayadaw Agga Maha Pandita Bhaddanta Kesara left for Korea to attend the consecration of Buddha Bhiseka. The delegation includes a Sangha and four laymen: Sayadaw Bhaddanta Naridacara, Advisor at the Ministry of Religious Affairs U Sao Tun Hmat Win, Assistant Director U Than Nwe of the Religious Affairs Department, Assistant Director U Maung Maung of the Department for Promotion and Propagation of the Sasana, and Head of Branch U Nyunt Win. (NLM 4/13) // Apr. 19: The delegation returned. (NLM 4/20)

Trade Delegation to India

Apr. 3: A Myanmar trade delegation led by Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi left for India to discuss bilateral relations, economic promotion, and border trade. Other members are Col. Bo Cho of the Ministry of Defence, Managing Director U Khin Maung Oo of Inspection and Agency Services, Deputy Director-General U Aung Kyi of the Trade Department, General Manager U Tin Pe of Myanmar Agricultural Produce Trading, and the Minister's PSO Capt. Moe Kyaw. (NLM 4/4) // Apr. 13: The delegation returned, after attending ceremonies inaugurating border trade in the border towns of Moreh and Tamu. (NLM 4/14) // Apr. 14: Details of the ceremonies, held on Apr. 12. (NLM 4/15)

Cultural Delegation to Laos

Apr. 21: A 5-member cultural delegation led by Minister for Culture Lt-Gen. Aung Ye Kyaw left for Laos under the bilateral cultural cooperation programme. (NLM 4/22) // Apr. 29: The delegation

returned. (NLM 4/30)

Delegations Return

[Return of delegations whose departure was noted in early issues, or whose departure NLM did not cover]

Apr. 11: Four Myanmar mediemen returned from an eight-week course on Information Storage and Retrieval Systems in Hyderabad, India; they are Editor U Maung Maung Aye of The New Light of Myanmar, Staff Officer Daw Myint Myint Khine and Editor U Kyaw Myint of Information and Public Relations Department, and Assistant Editor U Soe Myint of Myanma Television and Radio Department. (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 11: The health delegation led by Deputy Minister for Health Col. Than Zin returned from Japan, after studying AIDS there from Mar. 31-Apr. 6. (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 27: 25 Service Personnel from various ministries returned after a three-week excursion-training programme in Korea sponsored by the Lucky GoldStar Group of Korea. (NLM 4/28)

MYANMAR GAZETTE

Probationary Appointments

The SLORC appointed the following, on probation:

Apr. 26: U Kyaw Myint, Director (Production), Myanma Foodstuff Industries, to be Managing Director, Myanma Pharmaceutical Industries, Ministry of Industry-1. (NLM 4/27)

Appointments

The SLORC has confirmed:

Apr. 26: U Tin Hlaing, Managing Director, Myanma Pharmaceutical Industries, to be Director-General, Industrial Administration Department, Ministry of Industry-1. (NLM 4/27)

GOVERNMENT

Legal Articles

[Articles, mostly dealing with narcotics law, reviewing statutes and recent court cases.]

Apr. 19: Irregularities in conducting search do not vitiate the proceedings, by KMO. [Conviction and 6-year sentence for possession of marijuana upheld although search of premises did not follow regulations.]

1995 State Budget Law

Mar. 29: SLORC Law No. 3/95 of March 29, the State Budget Law, 1995, effective April 1, 1995, provides as follows:

[CONTINUED from last month]

Schedule III: RECEIPTS - Ministries and Departments:

1/Taxes on inland productions and public consumption {Tax}:

- 1-1 Excise duty: 69,330,000
 - 1-2 Commercial tax: 6,198,597,000
 - 1-3 Import licence fees: 200,000,000
 - 1-4 State lottery: 1,350,000,000
 - 1-5 Transport taxes: 65,023,000
 - 1-6 Stamp sales: 129,749,000
- (TOTAL - 8,112,699,000)

2/Taxes on income and ownership {Tax}:

- 2-1 Income tax: 2,850,821,000
 - 2-2 Profit tax: 1,661,960,000
- (TOTAL - 4,512,781,000)

3/Customs duties {Tax}:

- 3-1 Customs duties: 2,150,000,000
- (TOTAL - 2,150,000,000)

4/Taxes on utility of State owned properties {Tax}:

- 4-1 Land rev.taxes: 48,653,000
- 4-2 Water & embankment: 18,889,000
- 4-3 Forest prod. tax: 458,144,000

4-4 Minerals tax: 12,022,000
 4-5 Fisheries tax: 346,599,000
 4-6 Rubber tax: ---
 (TOTAL - 884,307,000)
 5/Receipts from State Economic Organizations {St}: 8,707,380,000
 6/For.Aff: Cur-1,454,000
 7/Defence: Cur-202,889,000
 8/Prog.Bord.Areas&Nat.Races&Dev.Aff:
 Cur-103,000; Aid-4,749,000
 9/Home Aff: Cur-79,208,200; Cap-1,000,000;
 Aid-6,200,000
 10/Rel.Aff: Cur-14,582,500
 11/Soc.Wel.Rel&Resett: Cur-2,501,000;
 Aid-8,000
 12/Info: Cur-53,081,800; Loan-600,000
 13/Cult: Cur-5,700,000
 14/Educ: Cur-425,371,470; Aid-5,380,000
 15/Health: Cur-31,862,000; Cap-1,100,000;
 Aid-29,610,000
 16/Labour: Cur-18,260; Cap-1,000;
 Aid-22,000
 17/Forest: Cur-100,587,200; Aid-20,623,000
 18/Agric: Cur-1,161,848,860; Cap-5,000,000;
 Aid-14,648,000; Loan-30,000,000
 19/Livest.&Fish: Cur-104,888,120
 20/Mines: Cur-4,980,000; Cap-50,000
 21/Ind(1): Cur-19,492,680; Cap-50,000
 22/Ind(2): Cur-1,575,000; Aid-455,000
 23/Const: Cur-79,904,400; Int-90,000;
 Cap-700,000,000; Recov: 900,000
 24/Trans: Cur-128,140,500; Loan-4,000,000
 25/RailTrans: Cur-107,165,000
 26/Comm.Posts&Tel: Cur-55,105,000;
 Aid-800,000
 27/Trade: Cur-52,526,000
 28/Hotels&Tour.Serv: Cur-1,000
 29/Coops: Cur-14,658,960
 30/Nat.Plan.&Econ.Dev: Cur-17,891,000;
 Cap-110,000; Aid-760,000
 31/Fin.&Rev: Cur-130,257,000; Int-183,460,000; Cap-50,000; Aid-
 720,000,000; Recov-256,731,000
 32/Pens.&Gratuities: Cur-301,500
 TOTALS: Tax-15,659,787,000;
 St-8,707,380,000; Cur-2,796,093,950;
 Int-183,550,000; Cap-707,361,000;
 Aid-803,255,000; Recov-257,631,000;
 Loan-34,600,000
 (NLM 4/1)

Schedule IV - EXPENDITURES - Ministries and Departments

1/For.Aff: Cur-91,000,000; Cont-652,000; Cap-18,397,020
 2/Defence: Cur-10,036,937,170;
 Cap-5,441,851,000; Inv-50,000,000
 3/Prog.Bord.Areas&Nat.Races&Dev.Aff:
 Cur-106,859,710; Cont-108,000,000;
 Cap-504,336,990
 4/Home.Aff: Cur-1,669,668,000;
 Cont-125,233,650; Cap-127,865,210;
 Repay-61,255,000
 5/Rel.Aff: Cur-69,950,000; Cont-16,491,800; Cap-2,856,380
 6/Soc.Wel,Rel&Resett: Cur-101,300,000;
 Cont-18,300,000; Cap-51,837,729
 7/Info: Cur-194,900,000; Cap-124,607,100
 8/Cult: Cur-45,520,000; Cont-45,500;
 Cap-531,185,750
 9/Educ: Cur-4,476,070,000; Cont-303,000; Cap-1,255,640,280

10/Health: Cur-949,200,000; Cont-2,689,800; Cap-995,220,540
 11/Labour: Cur-33,805,000; Cont-950,000; Cap-5,218,790
 12/Forest: Cur-291,400,000; Cont-350,000; Cap-147,911,740
 13/Agric: Cur-1,951,000,000; Cont-5,304,500; Cap-2,543,695,900
 14/Livest.&Fish: Cur-292,600,000;
 Int-9,801,000; Cont-154,000;
 Cap-44,905,350; Repay-35,294,000
 15/Mines: Cur-50,350,000; Cap-5,269,090
 16/Ind(1): Cur-25,930,500; Cap-2,866,000
 17/Ind(2): Cur-22,313,500; Cont-185,200; Cap-14,642,140
 18/Energy: Cur-5,000,000; Cap-3,034,770
 19/Const: Cur-1,363,960,000;
 Cap-3,000,083,480
 20/Trans: Cur-107,000,000; Int-333,800; Cont-552,000; Cap-
 835,386,200;
 Repay 1,980,000
 21/Rail.Trans: Cur-38,000,000; Cap-1,788,000
 22/Comm.Posts&Tel: Cur-28,200,000;
 Cont-737,500; Cap-22,879,000
 23/Trade: Cur-18,000,000; Cap-1,179,210
 24/Hotels&Tour.Serv: Cur-940,000;
 Cap-587,000
 25/Coop: Cur-254,420,000; Cap-26,550,920
 26/Nat.Plan&Econ.Dev: Cur-67,138,000;
 Cont-10,023,000; Cap-21,550,920
 27/Fin.&Rev: Cur-260,143,000;
 Int-2,310,580,000; Cont-55,680,000;
 Cap-51,815,060; Repay-516,675,000;
 Inv-17,500,000; Sav-300,000
 28/Pens.&Gratuities: Cur-1,118,012,000
 29/Grat.&Commut.Pens: Cur-351,750,000
 30/Reserve Fund: Res-100,000,000
 TOTALS: Cur-24,021,366,880;
 Int-2,320,714,800; Cont-345,651,950;
 Cap-15,782,705,760; Repay-615,204,000; Inv-67,500,000; Sav-300,000;
 Res-100,000,000

Schedule V - RECEIPTS - State Economic Organizations

1/St.Econ.Org: Cur-88,962,001,000;
 Cap-42,214,000; Aid-28,610,000;
 Recov-71,856,000; Loan-358,828,000
 (NLM 4/2)

Schedule VI - EXPENDITURES - State Economic Organizations

1/St.Econ.Org: Cur-89,179,750,000; cap-4,994,041,860; Loan-
 10,635,000; Repay-1,119,542,000; Inv-11,902,000

Schedule VII - RECEIPTS - Cantonment Municipalities under Ministry of Defence

1/Cant.Mun: Tax-52,100; Cur-13,291,640

Schedule VIII - EXPENDITURES - Cantonment Municipalities under Ministry of Defence

1/Cant.Mun: Cur-11,852,200; Cap-6,154,000
 (NLM 4/3)

Schedule IX - INCOME TAX RATES

1. (a) Salary Income Tax Rates (after exemptions):

K 1-5000	3%
K 5001-10000	5%
K 10001-20000	7%
K 20001-30000	10%
K 30001-50000	12%
K 50001-70000	15%
K 70001-90000	16%
K 90001-110000	17%

K 110001-150000	18%
K 150001-200000	19%
K 200001-300000	20%
K 300001-500000	22%
K 500001-and up	30%

(b) Professions, business, property, and income from undisclosed or other sources

K 1-5000	5%
K 5001-10000	10%
K 10001-20000	11%
K 20001-30000	12%
K 30001-40000	14%
K 40001-50000	15%
K 50001-80000	16%
K 80001-110000	17%
K 110001-150000	18%
K 150001-200000	19%
K 200001-300000	20%
K 300001-400000	22%
K 400001-1000000	25%
K 1000001-2000000	35%
K 2000001-and up	40%

2. Non-resident Myanmar citizens shall be taxed 10% of total income accrued abroad before receiving any relief under Section 6 of the Income-tax Law.
 3. Income in foreign currency of any sort (definitions) will be taxed 10% in foreign currency.
 4. Foreigners under State projects shall be taxed 20% before any relief under Section 6.
 5. Associations formed in a foreign country under State projects shall be taxed 30% before any relief under Section 6.
 6. Companies established in Myanmar shall be taxed 30% before any relief under Section 6.
 7. Non-resident foreigners shall be taxed 35%, unless their income is subject to a higher rate, in foreign currency if the income is in foreign currency.
 8. Cooperatives will be taxed as follows: [same brackets and rates as for Salaries, above]
 9. State Economic Organizations shall be taxed 30% before any relief under Section 6.
 10. Capital Gains tax is 10% before any relief under Section 6, except for non-resident foreigners it is 40%.
 11. Enterprises formed under the Myanmar Foreign Investment Law shall be taxed 30% before any relief under Section 6.
 12. Where total income is a salary of not more than K 25000, no tax is payable.
 13. Total business or coop income of not more than K 25000 is not taxed.
 14. Sale, exchange, or transfer of capital assets of under K 50,000 per year is not taxed.
 15. Special arrangements can be made for amounts only slightly in excess of those in sections 12, 13, and 14.
 16. Despite Section 4(b) of the Income Tax law, no additional income taxes, other than those included above, are payable.
- (NLM 4/4)

Police Discipline Law

Apr. 26: SLORC Law No. 4/95 of Apr. 26, The People's Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law, reads as follows [full text]:
Chapter 1 -- Title and Definition

1. This Law shall be called the People's Police Force Maintenance of Discipline Law.
2. All members of the People's Police Force shall be subject to this Law, wherever they may be.
3. The following expressions contained in this law, shall have the meanings given hereunder:-

- (a) Ministry means Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (b) Minister means the Minister of the Ministry of Home Affairs;
- (c) Police Director General means the Director General of the People's Police Force;
- (d) Division or State Police Force Commander means the officer who supervises and controls the members of the Police Force within the Division or State;
- (e) Gazetted Officer means an officer of the rank of Police Captain and above;
- (f) Officer means a person of the rank of Police Second Lieutenant and above;
- (g) Superior Officer when used in respect of a person who is subject to this law includes officers and also Police Warrant Officers and Police Corporals;
- (h) Police Corporal means a person who is currently holding the rank of a Police Corporal in the People's Police Force;
- (i) Member of the Police Force means persons who have been appointed as members of the Police Force in the People's Police Force and persons who have been appointed as members of the Police Force in the People's Police Battalions before and after the enactment of this Law;
- (j) Police Deserter means a member of the Police Force who, with the intention of leaving the People's Police permanently, is absent without leave or who is absent without leave for 21 days or more;
- (k) all words and definitions used herein and defined in the Penal Code but not hereinbefore defined shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code.

Chapter II -- Submission of Grievance

4.

- (a) Any person subject to this Law, other than an officer who deems himself wronged by any superior officer may complain to his superior officer or to the Police Commander under whose command he is serving;
- (b) When the officer complained against is the officer to whom any Complaint should, under sub-section (a) be preferred, the aggrieved person may complain to the next superior officer of such officer;
- (c) An Officer receiving the complaint shall make as complete an investigation into it as may be possible for giving full redress to the complainant and shall take action as may be necessary or when necessary shall refer the complaint to the higher authority;
- (d) Every complaint shall be preferred in such manner as may from time to time be specified by the proper authority;
- (e) The Director General of the People's Police Force may revise the action taken under sub-section (c), as may be necessary.

5. (a) Any officer who deems himself wronged by his superior officer may complain in a proper manner, by stages to his Police Battalion Commander, Police Commander or to the next superior officer of the officer complained against. If, in spite of the complaint he does not receive the redress or remedy to which he considers himself entitled, he may complain to the Police Director General in such manner as may from time to time be specified by the proper authority;

- (b) An officer receiving the complaint shall make as complete and investigation into it as may be possible for giving full redress to the complainant and shall take action as may be necessary or when necessary shall refer the complaint to the higher authority;
- (c) Every complaint shall be preferred in such manner as may from time to time be specified by the proper authority;
- (d) The Minister or the Police Director General may revise the action taken under sub-section (b), as may be necessary.

Chapter III - Administrative Power

6. The Police Director General may --

(a) cause any person subject to this Law to retire or to resign;

(b) dismiss from Police service or reduce to a lower rank any person subject to this Law, with the exception of a Gazetted Officer or reduce to the rank of a police constable any person who is not an Officer.

7. The Divisional or State Police Force Commander may --

(a) dismiss, cause to retire or to resign from the Police service a police constable subject to this Law and who is serving under his command;

(b) may reduce to a lower rank any person subject to this Law and who is serving under his command, with the exception of a warrant officer or reduce to the rank of a police constable.

8. Any person subject to this Law may be permitted to retire or resign from Police service by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed.

9. A member of the Police Force who is dismissed, permitted to resign or retire from Police service, shall be furnished by his Police Commander or his Police Battalion Commander with a certificate setting forth the following --

(a) the authority terminating the Police service;

(b) the cause of termination; and

(c) the period of his service in the Police Force.

Chapter IV -- Arrest and Custody

10. (a) A member of the Police Force who is charged with an offense may be arrested by a Police Officer of higher rank and placed under house-arrest or jail custody;

(b) The Police Battalion Commander, the District Police Force Commander or Officer no below the rank of Police Major may pass an order for permission to place under house-arrest or jail custody a member of the Police Force under arrest, for more than 24 hours and up to 7 days;

(c) The Divisional or State Police Force Commander may pass an order for permission to place under house-arrest or jail custody a member of the Police Force under arrest, for more than 7 days and up to 30 days;

(d) The Police Director General may pass an order for permission to place under house-arrest or jail custody a member of the Police Force under arrest, for more than 30 days and up to 60 days;

(e) If a Police Court has been formed, the Presiding Officer of the Police Court may pass an order for continued detention of the accused until the finding and sentence of the Police Court have been confirmed;

(f) If a member of the Police Force has committed any offence not under this Law but under other existing law, the remand for continued detention of the accused transferred to the Criminal Court for trial shall be obtained from the Criminal Court.

Chapter V -- Offences

11. If a person subject to this Law casts away his arms, ammunition, tools or equipment without sufficient reason or misbehaves in such manner as to show cowardice in the presence of the enemy he shall, on conviction by the Police Court be punished with an imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years.

12. If a person subject to this Law performs or attempts to perform any work other than his duties, in a company, joint-venture or any private business in order to earn any salary, daily wage or part-time fee, without the express permission in writing by the Police Director General, he shall, on conviction by the Police Court be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

13. If a person subject to this Law -

(a) fails to take action in his official capacity or delays in taking action without sufficient reason, on a complaint made by

the aggrieved person that there is infringement of security and regional peace and tranquillity, causing danger and injure to another person or any violation of law by a person;

(b) willfully fails to arrest or gives information to enable the offender to abscond or assists in any manner, a convicted person or a person ordered to be arrested in accordance with law or a person who is to be arrested under the law; or

(c) seduces or threatens witnesses to make false statements shall, on conviction by the Police Court be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 year or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

14. If a persons subject to this Law -

(a) absconds himself without leave;

(b) without sufficient cause, overstays leave granted to him;

(c) being on leave or absence and having received information from proper authority that any Police Force or department to which he belongs has been ordered to return and report, fails to rejoin without sufficient cause or without delay;

(d) without sufficient cause fails to appear at the time fixed at the parade or place appointed for exercise or duty;

(e) without leave from his superior officer or without sufficient cause, absents himself from any school or place of instruction when duly ordered to attend the same;

(f) commits or attempts to commit police desertion;

(g) harbours knowingly a Police deserter;

(h) without having first obtained a regular discharge from the Police Force to which he belongs, enrolls himself in any Police Force;

(i) knowing or having reason to believe, that a person is a Police deserter, procures or attempts to procure the enrolment of such person in a Police Force;

(j) makes at the time of enrolment a willfully false answer to any question set forth in the prescribed form of enrolment which has been put to him by the enrolling officer before whom he appears for the purpose of being enrolled

shall, on conviction by the Police Court be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 year or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law if it is an offence mentioned in sub-section (f) or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law, if it is an offence mentioned in another sub-section.

15. If a person subject to this Law -

(a) who, knowing or having reason to believe a person to be a superior officer uses criminal force to or assaults a superior officer or uses threatening language to him he shall, on conviction by the Police Court if such officer is at the time in the execution of his office, be punished with imprisonment which may extend to 3 years, or if such officer is at the time not in the execution of his office, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 year or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law;

(b) uses at any time insubordinate language to his superior officer, he shall, on conviction by a Police Court be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

16. If a persons subject to this Law -

(a) disobeys any lawful command given by his superior officer;

(b) neglects to obey any general, local or other order issued in writing; or

(c) resists or obstructs an escort whose duty is to apprehend him or to have him in charge, he shall, on conviction by a Police Court be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 year or to less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

17. If a persons subject to this law -

(a) unnecessarily detains a person who should not be arrested

under the law, in arrest or confinement or fails to bring his case before the proper authority for investigation;

(b) takes in, brings in, allows to be taken in or brought in or causes to be taken in or brought in due to his negligence articles which are prohibited from being taken in or brought into the prison or police custody;

(c) causes or allows a prisoner or a person in custody to strike or otherwise ill-treat another person or knowing such act being done fails to prevent or take action;

(d) strikes or otherwise ill-treats any person subject to this Law, being his subordinate in rank or position;

(e) willfully or without reasonable excuse, allows to escape any person who is committed to his charge or whom it is his duty to keep or guard;

(f) being in lawful custody, escapes or attempts to escape;

(g) strikes or otherwise ill-treats any prisoner, any person in custody or any person detained; or

(h) demands or accepts cash or kind in a corrupt manner from any person

he shall, on conviction by a Police Court be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

18. If a persons subject to this Law -

(a) commits theft of any property belonging to the People's Police Force or to any person subject to this Law;

(b) dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any property, mentioned in sub-section (a);

(c) commits criminal breach of trust in respect of any property, mentioned in sub-section (a);

(d) dishonestly receives or retains any property in respect of which any of the offences under sub-sections (a), (b) and (c) has been committed, knowing or having reason to believe the commission of such offence;

(e) willfully destroys, injures or causes loss through negligence any property mentioned in sub-section (a);

(f) dishonestly misappropriates, obliterates, destroys, injures or causes loss through negligence any exhibit relating to the case seized after or before the passing of sentence by any Court or at any time;

(g) does any other thing with intent to defraud, or to cause wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person

he shall, on conviction by the Police Court be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

19. If a person subject to this Law -

(a) makes a false accusation against any person subject to this Law, knowing or having reason to believe such accusation to be false, or makes any statement or willfully suppresses material facts;

(b) knowingly makes or is privy to the making of any false or fraudulent statement in any report, return, list, certificate, book or other document made or signed by him, or of the contents of which it is his duty to ascertain the accuracy;

(c) refuses or fails through culpable negligence to make or send any report or return which it is his duty to make or send;

(f) alters, substitutes, adds or omits material facts in statements of witnesses written so as to alter the merits of any proceedings or written proceedings

he shall, on conviction by the Police Court be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 year if it is an offence mentioned in sub-section (d) or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law if it is an offence under another sub-section.

20. If a persons subject to this Law -

(a) willfully or without sufficient cause, fails to attend as a witness before a Police Court or a Criminal Court, when duly served with a summons or an order to so attend;

(b) commits contempt of a Police Court or a Criminal Court by using threatening or contemptuous language or by interfering or causing to interfere in the proceedings of such Police Court or Criminal Court
he shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

(NLM 4/26)

21. If a person subject to this Law -

(a) is unable to perform his duty due to taking of liquor and is in a state of intoxication he shall, if he is an officer be punished with dismissal or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law;

(b) is in such a state of intoxication as to bring discredit on the People's Police Force due to taking of liquor he shall be punished with dismissal from the service or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

Explanation -- Liquor means liquids which can cause intoxication such as alcohol, beer, kazaw fermented preparation of rice and molasses, fermented toddy, fermented dhani and khaun -- fermented brew of sticky rice and palm sugar.

22. Any persons subject to this Law who is guilty of any act or omission which, although not specified in this Law is pre-judicial to good order and police discipline shall, on conviction by a Police Court be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1 year or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

23. Any person subject to this Law who attempts to commit any one of the offences mentioned in section 11 to section 22 both inclusive and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence shall, on conviction by a Police Court be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one-half of the maximum term of imprisonment provided for that offence or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

24. A person subject to this Law who abets the commission of any of the offences mentioned in section 11 to section 22 both inclusive shall, on conviction by a Police Court if the offence is committed in consequence of the abetment and no express provision is made by the Law for the punishment of such abetment, be liable to suffer the punishment provided for the original offence.

25. A person subject to this Law who abets the commission of any of the offences mentioned in section 11 to section 22 both inclusive shall, on conviction by a Police Court if the offence is not committed in consequence of the abetment and no express provision is made by the Law for the punishment of such abetment be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one half of the maximum term of imprisonment provided for that offence or such less punishment as is mentioned in this Law.

26. A person subject to this Law who commits, at any place any offence under any other law, with the exception of offences under this Law shall be transferred to a Criminal Court for trial.

Chapter VI -- Summary Trial

27. In trials in a summary manner if the offence is not serious enough to be tried by a Police Court, nor trivial enough to be dismissed it may be tried summarily.

28. (a) The Police Director General may pass any of the following punishments after a summary trial in the prescribed manner on an officer below the rank of Police Lieutenant Colonel who has been charge with committing any offence contained in this Law: -

- (i) reduction of salary within the scale of salary;
- (ii) stoppage of promotion;
- (iii) stoppage of increment;
- (iv) severe reprimand;
- (v) causing compensation to be made from salary.

(b) The Divisional or State Police Force Commander may pass any of the following punishments after a summary trial in the

prescribed manner on a Police Warrant Officer, Police Corporal and Police Constable who has been charged with committing any offence contained in this Law: --

- (i) imprisonment in a police custody up to 21 days;
- (ii) dismissal from service;
- (iii) termination of service;
- (iv) in the case of Police Warrant Officer and Police Constable, reduction in rank;
- (v) reduction of salary within the scale of salary;
- (vi) stoppage of promotion;
- (vii) stoppage of increment;
- (viii) severe reprimand in the case of Police Warrant Officers and Police Corporals;
- (ix) causing compensation to be made from salary.

29. (a) The Police Director General shall countersign the proceedings of the summary trial carried out by the Divisional or State Police Force Commander. In so countersigning, he may revise to an extent of further reduction of the finding and sentence. Furthermore, if facts not in conformity with law or facts which have no justification are found he may annul the proceedings or pass an order which he considers appropriate.

Chapter VII -- Police Court

30. The Police Director General may form the Police Court.

31. The Police Court shall consist of three Gazetted officers who have held a commission for at least three years and of whom at least one is of a rank not below that of a Police Major. When the case of an officer is tried, all the members shall be of a rank not below that of the officer being tried.

32. (a) If after the commencement of a trial the composition of the Police Court is reduced in number below its legal minimum such Police Court shall be dissolved;

(b) If, on account of the illness of the accused before the finding, it is impossible to continue the trial, the Police Court shall be dissolved;

(c) The Police Director General may dissolve the Police Court if it appears to him that exigencies or the necessities of discipline render it impossible or inexpedient to continue the sitting of the said Police Court;

(d) Where the Police Court is dissolved under this section, the accused may be tried again.

33. The Police Court shall have power to try a person subject to this Law for any offence punishable under this Law and to award, subject to the provisions of section 34 one or more of the following punishments: --

- (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years;
- (b) dismissal from service;
- (c) reduction to a lower rank;
- (d) reduction of police service for pensions;
- (e) compensation from salary.

34. (a) If the punishment mentioned in section 33 sub-section (a) is awarded, the punishment contained in sub-section (b) shall also be awarded;

(b) If any punishment mentioned in section 33 sub-sections (a) and (b) is awarded, it shall not be awarded in combination with any punishment contained in sub-sections (c), (d) and (e);

(c) Punishment contained in section 33 sub-section (c) shall not be awarded on a person of the rank of Police Constable.

Chapter VIII -- Execution of Sentences

35. When a person subject to this Law is sentenced by a Police Court to imprisonment the term of his sentence shall be deemed to commence on the day on which the original proceedings were signed by the presiding officer of the Police Court or if the day of commencement is specified by the presiding officer then on such day.

36. When a sentence of imprisonment is passed, the Police

Battalion Commander or the Police Commander of the person under sentence shall forward a warrant in the prescribed form to the officer in charge of the prison in which such person is to be confined and shall dispatch such person to such prison with the warrant.

37. When an order is duly made under this Law setting aside or varying any sentence, order or warrant under which any person is confined in a prison, a warrant in accordance with such order shall be forwarded by the officer making the order or his staff officer to the officer in charge of the prison in which such person is confined.

38. If a persons subject to this Law has been acquitted or convicted or has had action taken against him under section 28 for any offence by a Police Court or a Criminal Court he shall not be tried again by the Police Court, nor action taken against him again under such sections for that offence.

Chapter IX -- Procedure to be followed by Police Courts

39. At a Police Court the most senior member shall be the presiding officer of such Police Court.

40. (a) Whenever trials are conducted by a Police Court, as soon as the Court is assembled, the names of the presiding officer and members shall be read over to the accused, who shall thereupon be asked whether he objects to being tried by any officer sitting on the Court;

(b) If the accused objects to any officer, his objection and also the reply thereto of the officer objected to shall be heard and recorded, and the remaining officers of the court shall, in the absence of the challenged officer, decide on the objection;

(c) With the exception of the officer objected to, if the remaining two officers agree, the objection shall be allowed and the member objected to shall resign and his vacancy may be filled in the prescribed manner by another officer without prejudice to the same right of the accused to object;

(d) When no challenge is made, or where challenge has been made and disallowed, or the place of the officer who has resigned has been filled by another officer to whom no objection is made or allowed, the court shall proceed with the trial.

41. (a) If there is an objection to the members, after the completion of matters relating thereto and if the Police Court considers appropriate to continue the trial, an oath or affirmation shall be administered to every member of the Police Court before the commencement of the trial;

(b) Every person giving evidence before a Police Court shall be examined after being duly sworn or affirmed as may be prescribed;

(c) The provisions of sub-section (b) shall not apply where the witness is a child under twelve years of age and the Police Court is of the opinion that although the witness understands the duty of speaking the truth, he does not understand the nature of an oath or affirmation.

42. In passing any finding and any sentence, the Police Court shall do so only with the concurrence of at least two members.

43. The Evidence Act shall, subject to the provisions of this Law apply to all proceedings before a Police Court.

44. A person charged with an offence shall be a competent witness in his own behalf in any trial of the said offence, whether the person so accused is accused solely or jointly with any other person or persons, and his evidence may be used against any person or persons tried jointly with him. Provided that --

(a) the accused shall not be examined as a witness except at his own desire;

(b) before giving evidence the accused shall be warned by the Police Court that he is not bound to give evidence, and that if he does so, his evidence may be used against any person or persons tried jointly with him;

(c) if the accused does not wish to give evidence but wishes to make a statement which is not on oath or on affirmation he may be

allowed to do so. If the accused does not give evidence or make a statement, the failure to do so shall not be made the subject of any comment or adverse inference thereon by the prosecution or the Police Court.

45. (a) The presiding officer of the Police Court or the Police Battalion Commander or the Police Commander of the accused person may, by summons under his hand, require the attendance, at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons, of any person either to give evidence or to produce any document or other thing;

(b) In the case of a person subject to this Law, the summons shall be sent to his Police Battalion Commander or Police Commander and such officer shall serve it upon him accordingly;

(c) In the case of any other witness, the summons shall be sent to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction he may be or reside, and such magistrate shall give effect to the summons as if the witness were required in the court of such magistrate;

(d) When a witness is required to produce any document or other thing in his possession or power, the summons shall describe it with reasonable precision.

46. (a) Where the Police Court is of the opinion that according to evidence arising in the case, guilt in respect of the offence originally charged is not proved, but the accused is guilty of another offence or under other circumstances, it may make a special finding;

(b) In making the special finding under sub-section (a) the offences shall be of the same type, but the offences and circumstances shall be less severe.

47. When a person subject to this Law has been convicted of any offence by a Police Court, such Police Court or Criminal Court may inquire into, and receive and record evidence of any previous convictions of such person, either by a Police Court or by a Criminal Court, or any previous award of punishment under section 28. It may further inquire into and record evidence of the general character of such person and such other matters as may be prescribed.

48. When any property regarding which any offence appears to have been committed, or which appears to have been used for the commission of any offence is produced before a Police Court during a trial, it may pass an order for the proper custody of such property or disposal thereof as may be appropriate pending the conclusion of the trial or after the conclusion of the trial.

49. (a) After the conclusion of a trial before a Police Court, the Police Director General confirming the finding or sentence of such Police Court may, if the Police Court has not disposed them of make such order as he thinks fit for the disposal by destruction, confiscation, delivery to any person claiming to be entitled to possession thereof, or otherwise, of any property or document produced before the Police Court or in its custody or regarding which any offence appears to have been committed or which has been used for the commission of any offence;

(b) Where any order has been made under section 48 and section 49 sub-section (a) in respect of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, a copy of such order signed and certified by the Police Court or the Police Director General making the same may be sent to a magistrate within whose jurisdiction such property for the time being is situated, and such magistrate shall thereupon cause the order to be carried into effect as if it were an order passed by him under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Explanation - In this section the expression "property" includes, in the case of property regarding which an offence appears to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any person, but also any property into and for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange whether immediately or otherwise.

Chapter X -- Confirmation and Revision

51. No finding or sentence of a Police Court shall be valid except so far as it may be confirmed as provided by this Law.

52. The Police Director General is the authority who can confirm the findings and sentences of the Police Court.

53. (a) The Police Director General may substitute the finding of the Police Court with a special finding if he considers that the accused is guilty of an offence which is less severe or under circumstances which are less severe;

(b) The Police Director General may mitigate or remit the sentence of a Police Court or commute that sentence for any punishment lower in degree in the types of punishment mentioned in section 33;

(c) Any finding substituted under sub-section (a) or any punishment commuted under sub-section (b) shall, for the purposes of this Law or rules made thereunder have effect as if it were a finding or sentence of the Police Court;

(d) The Police Director General may, if facts which are not in conformity with law or which have no jurisdiction are found in the proceedings of a Police Court, annul the proceedings and the conviction of the Police Court.

54. (a) Any finding or sentence of a Police Court which has not been confirmed may be revised once by order of the confirming authority, and on such revision, the Police Court, if so directed by the confirming authority, may take additional evidence;

(b) On revision, the Court shall consist of the same officers as were present when the original decision was passed.

Chapter XI -- Appeal

55. A person subject to this Law may file an appeal in the prescribed manner to the Minister if he considers that he has been aggrieved by a finding or sentence of the Police Court.

56. (a) The Minister may substitute the confirmed finding of the Police Court with a special finding if he considers that the accused is guilty of an offence which is less severe or under circumstances which are less severe;

(b) The Minister may mitigate or remit the confirmed sentence of a Police Court or commute that sentence for any punishment lower in degree in the types of punishment mentioned in section 33;

(c) Any finding substituted under sub-section (a) or any punishment commuted under sub-section (b) shall, for the purposes of this Law or rules made thereunder have effect as if it were a finding or sentence of the Police Court;

(d) The Minister may, if facts which are not in conformity with law or which have no justification are found in the confirmed proceedings of a Police Court annul the proceedings and the conviction of the Police Court;

(e) In the exercise of the authority contained in sub-sections (a), (b) and (c), the Minister may only do so within (60) days of the receipt of the appeal.

Chapter XII -- Miscellaneous

57. In order to carry out the provisions of this Law --

(a) The Ministry may issue rules and procedures as may be necessary, with the approval of the Government;

(b) The Ministry or the Office of the Police Director-General may issue notifications, orders and directives as may be necessary.

(Sd) Than Shwe
Senior General
Chairman

The State Law and Order Restoration Council
(NLM 4/28)

MILITARY

Insurgent Attacks

Apr. 3: A woman and child were wounded Mar. 21 when a ten-member KNU terrorist group led by Aung San (a) Hpa Ei fired at random on the village of Innwiri, Nyaunglyebin Township [Bago]. (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 12: Mines laid by the Loimaw drug trafficking group in Tatlaw Ward, Tachilek on Apr. 12 killed one man and wounded another. A third mine was set off by a dog, and two were dug up; they were reportedly made at the Homeni camp of Khun Sa. (NLM 4/13)

Apr. 19: A KNU mine wounded a girl in Thayetchaung Township, Tanintharyi Division, on Apr. 11. (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 25: 50 members of Khun Sa's Loimaw drug trafficking group attacked a sawmill in Hopong Township, beating 9 workers to death and seriously injuring 8 others and burning the mill. Six workers escaped. [photos and map] (NLM 4/26)

Apr. 28: A Loimaw drug trafficker terrorist mine killed a child, and wounded a child and a woman, in Tachilek Township on Apr. 26. [photos] Another terrorist mine killed a man and wounded another in Tachilek Township on Apr. 12. (NLM 4/29)

Apr. 29: A 10-member force led by Ait Lit of Khun Sa's Loimaw drug trafficking group entered Mongting Village in Lashio Township on Apr. 26, shot the village headman, and burned down the nearby village of Honam, destroying 20 houses and leaving 128 persons from 28 households homeless. (NLM 4/30)

Surrenders by Armed Group Members

Apr. 8: During February and March, 30 members of the ABSDF returned to legal fold in the Northern Command area. (NLM 4/9)

Apr. 12: Medic Saw Ayelar (a) Saw Tarmi of Kayin armed group battalion No. 11, returned to legal fold at Myeik. (NLM 4/13)

Apr. 18: A KNU member of the No. 12 battalion returned to legal fold at Laynyar Camp, South-East Command, with his wife and children. (NLM 4/19)

Apr. 27: Between Mar. 1-12, 35 members of various armed groups returned to the legal fold [names and details]. (NLM 4/28)

Apr. 27: Banya Zaw (a) Zaw Zaw (a) Banya, Joint General Secretary of the Burmese Association in Japan (BAIJ), "an anti-governmental organization" returned to the legal fold at the Myanmar Embassy in Tokyo on Apr. 21 and arrived back in Yangon. A second-year physics major at Yangon University, he absconded to the border in 1988, returned in 1989, went to work for a foreign shipping line, and reached Japan, where he met dissidents Dr. Tun Aye, Daw Mya Mya Win, and Dr. Win Naing. He then travelled and worked in Thailand, the Philippines, and South Korea, and was named Joint General Secretary of the BAIJ by Dr. Tun Aye. "There was an affair between Dr. Tun Aye and Daw Mya Mya Win. His Japanese wife had to confiscate the bankcard. Members of BAIJ no longer accepted Daw Mya Mya Win as she tried through various means to win acceptance for Dr. Win Naing, and as a result Dr. Min Nyo and Dr. Kyaw Tint left the BAIJ...." After hearing from Japanese friends in Yangon in 1995, Banya Zaw "became disappointed into political monopoly, power craze, personal attacks and moral turpitude of anti-government organizations in Japan and thus decided to return to the legal fold." (NLM 4/28)

Apr. 29: Between Mar. 21-26, 41 members of various armed groups returned to the legal fold. [names and details] [Note: If an article covering Mar. 13-20 was intended for the 4/29 issue, it did not appear-- HCMacD.] (NLM 4/30)

ECONOMIC

Economic Articles

Apr. 8: Great changes have taken place, by Mya Than San. [Musing on progress during the past year, while accompanying the SLORC Chairman's visit to Mandalay.]

Apr. 9: National natural resources and national affairs, by Mya Than San. [Trip continued to Mabein, Momeik, and Mogok.]

Apr. 12: Editorial: Catching up. [Yangon is catching up with other big cities. "What is really catching up, of course, is the

city's traffic. Downtown Yangon today almost boasts of snarls, with major clogs on mid-city streets, especially during rush hours.... Yangon's nouveau riche and not-so-rich can afford second and third cars per household, or even more. For obvious reasons. But Yangon's roads will not be able to accommodate so much traffic without generating more acute problems of parking and road space five or six years hence. Even today, a motorist has to drive around in circles in the banking and business area of Pansodan. Then, there is pollution, both air and noise. With the arrival of used cars with toxic rear-end emissions, rush-hour traffic downtown presents a sorry picture of cars fuming and motorists fretting, and though the polluted air does not actually choke the motorists and pedestrians or residents in the metropolis yet, they will one day suffer the consequences of traffic congestion.... Yangon is catching up. Better watch out."]

Apr. 29: Brighter future for the subregion, by Maung Maung Aye. [Praise for the Mekong regional forums held in Yangon.]

Inauguration of Projects

Apr. 1: Myanmar Fun Land was opened by Minister for Trade Lt-Gen. Tun Kyi at the Myanma Department Store on Shwedagon Pagoda Road, in the presence of officials, and of film stars Mr. Mok Siu Chungi and Mr. Ho Kor King of Hong Kong. Myanmar Fun Land has 31 modern games, and is open daily from 9am-4pm and 4:30pm to 9pm. (NLM 4/2)

Apr. 1: The Hline River Bridge on the Uto-Chaung-thongwa motor road, Taikkyi Township, was inaugurated by SLORC Secretary-2 Lt-Gen. Tin Oo. The 780 foot bridge cost K 34.6 million, and was begun in Mar. 1993. (NLM 4/2)

Apr. 2: A digital auto-exchange station was inaugurated in Dawei [Tavoy], by SLORC Secretary-2 Lt-Gen. Tin Oo. It was "introduced to Dawei under the loan of Republic of Korea." This year, 16,000 more auto-exchange lines will be installed in Yangon, and cellular telephone in Mandalay. (NLM 4/3)

Apr. 11: A new TV retransmission station worth K 3.1 million was inaugurated Mar. 25 at Tangyang. (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 13: Two natural gas-powered generators, with a capacity of 66 megawatts, built at a cost of K 437.3 million by Myanma Electric Power Enterprise, were inaugurated in Ahlon Township, Yangon, where they will supply power to the Yangon grid. (NLM 4/14, photos 4/24)

Apr. 22: The Myittha River Bridge on the Gangaw-Kalay Railroad was inaugurated on Apr. 21 by Minister for Rail Transportation U Win Sein and others. The 680-foot bridge cost K 6 million. (NLM 4/23)

Apr. 24: The 70-mile Kalay-Natchaung section of the Pakokku-Gangaw-Kalay Railroad was inaugurated Apr. 23 by Minister for Rail Transportation U Win Sein. (NLM 4/25)

Apr. 27: A new K 14 million railway station was inaugurated by Myanma Railways in Loikaw, Kayah State, in the presence of Minister for Rail Transportation U Win Sein. (NLM 4/28)

Apr. 28: SLORC Secretary-2 Lt-Gen. Tin Oo spoke at the inauguration of South Nawin Dam in Paukkhaung Township, Bago Division. It will irrigate 62,500 acres of catchment area and 98,100 acres of plantations. The dam cost K 1,473 million, of which K 438 million (◆8,150 million) was in foreign exchange loaned by the OECF of Japan. Japanese Ambassador Takashi Tajima spoke at the inauguration. (NLM 4/29)

Joint Ventures

Apr. 27: Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development Notification No. 17/95 of Apr. 27, Formation of the Myanmar ONK Fisheries Joint Venture Company Limited, establishes the private joint venture "for the purpose of promotion and expansion of the fishing industry, fish processing, prawn farming and other aquacultural activities, with an authorized capital of K 2,580 million, divided into 2,580,000 shares of K 1000 each, of which 1,264,200 are held by the Department of Fisheries, represented by Director-General U Kyaw Lwin, and 1,315,800 by ONK Mining & Construction Co. Ltd. of Thailand, represented by President Mr. Karin

Tongpatchote, 82/444 Cometthai, S16 Prachacuen Road, Ladyao, Jatujak, Bangkok 10900. (NLM 4/ 28)

Apr. 27: Myanma Economic Holdings Ltd., represented by Judge Advocate-General Brig-Gen. Than Oo, and Jade Enterprise Co. Ltd. of Hong Kong, represented by Director Mr. Henry Cohen, signed a joint venture agreement to form Myanmar Jade International Ltd. (NLM 4/28)

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(NLM 4/3)

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(NLM 4/3)

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Address: City Golf Hotel (Yangon City Development Committee)
Thirimingalar Road, 10th Mile, Insein Township, Yangon, Myanmar
Ph: 41766. Ext: Emerald Lounge
(NLM 4/3)

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Apr. 4,10: Full page advertisement from Myanmar Airways International announcing new schedule to Bangkok, beginning Apr. 15:
Yangon-Bangkok. Daily ex. Fri.: UB 225 0800-0940
Daily: UB 221 1600-1740
Bangkok-Yangon. Daily ex. Fri.: UB 226 1035-1115

Daily: UB 222 1835-1915

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KUMAMOTO

JAPANESE STYLE RESTAURANT

(The famous CHEFS from JAPAN will be at service)

OPENING ON APRIL 23, 1995

9th MILE, PYAY ROAD, YANGON. Tel: 60062

(NLM 4/21)

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Apr. 26: Full page advertisement welcoming Myanmar Seafoods Ltd.'s new Seafoods Processing Plant, opening Apr. 25. Signed by Tenasserim International Ltd., Amherst Trading Ltd., International Fisheries (Tanintharyi) Ltd., Tanintharyi Fisheries Co., Ltd., Mawlamyine Holding Ltd., Dekhina Manufacturing Ltd., Dekhina Trading Enterprise Ltd., Myat-Thi-Ha International Ltd., Panther Impex Ltd., Pinya International Trading Co., Ltd., and Inya Trading Pte. Ltd., Singapore.

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International Business Projects

Apr. 2: A "cooperation contract" for construction of a Tiger Beer Factory was signed Mar. 29 between the Union of Myanmar Economic Holdings Ltd., represented by Managing Director Brig-Gen. Win Hlaing, and Asia Pacific Breweries Ltd. of Singapore, represented by Chief Executive Officer Mr. Koh Poh Tiong. (NLM 4/3)

Apr. 7: A groundbreaking ceremony was held for the Yangon Grand Plaza, to be constructed jointly by Yangon City Development Committee, Guthrie GTS, Ltd. of Singapore, and Globe Myanmar Resources Co. Ltd., on Lanmadaw Street. Singapore businessmen and guests attended. (NLM 4/ 8)

Apr. 8: The Central Cooperative Society of Myanmar, represented by Minister for Cooperatives U Than Aung, and Jinan Vacuum Flask Factory of Shandong Province, China, represented by Chairman Mr. Wang Fang Xin, signed a profit-sharing agreement to build a vacuum flask factory. (NLM 4/9)

Apr. 9: Amsterdam: The Executive Board of Heineken NV announced signature of an agreement to construct a brewery in Myanmar. A joint venture has been established between Union of Myanmar Economic Holdings Ltd. (UMEHL) and Asia Pacific Breweries Ltd. (APBL), a joint venture company of Heineken of the Netherlands and the Singapore-based Fraser and Neave. APBL will hold 60% of the shares and UMEHL 40%. The new brewery, to be built near Yangon, will have an initial capacity of 140,000 hectolitres, which can be expanded to 450,000 hectolitres. The initial phase will be completed in Sept. 1996 and will cost US\$ 30 million. The brewery, to be called Myanmar Brewery Limited, will produce Tiger Beer. (NLM 4/10)

Apr. 10: A contract was signed between the Ministry of Rail Transport, represented by Managing Director of Road Transport Ohn Myint and Managing Director of Myanmar Railways U Thaug Lwin, and China National Complete Plant Import and Export (Group) Yunnan Corporation (Complant), represented by Chairman Mr. Zhang Lian Ju, for the purchase by Myanmar of locomotives and rolling stock worth US\$ 35 million and trucks and passenger buses worth US\$ 5 million. (NLM 4/11)

Business Courses

Apr. 8: The Secretary Training Course conducted by Softguide Business Centre Co. Ltd. concluded. 67 trainees attended the three-month course. (NLM 4/9)

Apr. 10: Banking Course No. 1/95 for Assistant Managers concluded; 42 Assistant Managers attended the three-month course. (NLM 4/11)

Apr. 20: Course 1/95 for Assistant Managers of Myanma Agricultural and Rural Development Bank opened, with 38 trainees attending the 6-week course. (NLM 4/21)

Apr. 25: Export and Import Procedures Course No. 2 opened at

the Ministry of Trade, with 80 trainees. (NLM 4/26)

Rice Exports

Mar. 31: Rice exports up to Mar. 31 were 1,003,000 tons, exceeding the target of one million tons. Minister for Transport Lt-Gen. Thein Win inspected the loading of export rice onto mv Pathein, mv Magway, mv Aslinar, and mv Varnakova. (NLM 4/1)

Banking

Apr. 2: Abn-Amro Bank celebrated its authorization to open a representative office in Yangon, attended by Manager Mr. Clyde M. Albrecht of the Abn-Amro Bank in Thailand. (NLM 4/3)

Apr. 11: Maybank of Malaysia opened a Yangon Representative Office at 29 Thanlwin Street, Bahan Township, Yangon, in the presence of bank Chairman Yang Bababagia Dato Mohamed Basir Bin Ahmad and others, including Office In-charge Mr. Ng Thian Watt. Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin spoke. (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 27: The Standard Chartered Bank of Britain celebrated opening of its Representative Office at the FMI Centre on Bogyoke Aung San Street, in the presence of Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin, and of Bank President Mr. Patrick Gillam. (NLM 4/28) // Apr. 28: The branch was opened. (NLM 4/29)

Privatization

Apr. 10: The Privatization Commission's Meeting 1/95 was held.

Chairman SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt, "said transferring the State-owned enterprises to the private sector specially aims at boosting production of the nation and enabling local entrepreneurs to enjoy more rights in their business undertakings. He spoke of the need for the enterprises to take over most of the State-owned enterprises, pointing out that there is weaknesses in implementation of the tasks for transferring the State-owned enterprises. He urged the officials of the Commission to make arrangement for smooth functioning of tasks if entrepreneurs contact them in connection with privatization...."

Minister for National Planning and Economic Development Brig-Gen. Abel "presented report on arrangement made for the 50 State-owned enterprises to be privatised." Chairman of the Valuation Committee Deputy Minister U Saw Tun "presented report on appraising the values of the 35 factories, mills and enterprises." (NLM 4/11, correction 4/12)

Apr. 25: Myanma Insurance held a meeting, at which Minister for Finance and Revenue Brig-Gen. Win Tin "revealed that principals [sic] have been written for participation of the private sector in insurance industry, urging employees to prepare for the future situation, at which private companies will compete with Myanmar Insurance." Myanma Insurance, one of eleven organizations under the Ministry of Finance and Revenue, earned K 724.4 million in the last fiscal year, up from K 343.9 million five years ago, with expenditures of only 30% as compared with 40% in 1989-90, and can be considered "a top-notch economic organization for its success." (NLM 4/26)

Tourism

Apr. 11: Yangon Mayor U Ko Lay hosted a dinner for members of the Friendship Airborne Tour of the United States, led by Dr. Frank Osankas, at the City Golf Resort. (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 11: Sixteen members of the globe-trotting goodwill parachutists joined 19 members of the Myanmar Amateur Parachutist Federation in demonstration jumps. Among the visitors were 73-year old Major (Retd.) Furman of the US Army, and 69-year old Col. (Retd.) Donald Strobaugh of the US Air Force. Others came from Britain, South Africa, Thailand, and Germany. (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 12: Since Sept. 1, 1994, hotels, motels, and inns receiving rates in foreign exchange (FE) have been required to pay property tax in FE. "However, certain hotels, motels and inns are

said to be accepting Myanmar currency in addition to FE. The YCDC [Yangon City Development Committee] announced in its notification issued on 24 March 1995 that the property tax will be collected according to the ratio of FE and Myanmar currency earnings from the hotels, motels and inns which have been accepting FE and Myanmar currency. The YCDC is to collect property tax in Myanmar currency beginning 1 April 1995 from those accepting Myanmar currency also." (NLM 4/13)

New 5 & 10 Kyat Banknotes

Apr. 21: A Central Bank of Myanmar press release announces that new five and ten kyat banknotes will be issued, beginning May 1, 1995. All legal tender notes and coins continue to be in circulation. General descriptions:

Ten Kyats Note: 13.0 x 6.2 cm. Violet. Obverse: Chinthe facing left and inscriptions in Myanmar. Reverse: Pyi Gyi Mon royal barge, and inscriptions in English: Central Bank of Myanmar and Ten Kyats.

Five Kyats Note: 13.0 x 6.2 cm.. Brown. Obverse: Chinthe facing right and inscriptions in Myanmar. Reverse: Men playing chinlon, and inscriptions in English: Central Bank of Myanmar and Five Kyats. [photos] (NLM 4/22)

Agriculture

Apr. 26: 4,000 water pumps, for use in cultivating oil-seed crops, ordered from the China National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation, were unloaded. Each is worth US\$ 698, and the total cost including spare parts is US\$ 3 million; the pumps can deliver 300 gallons per minute to a height of 90 feet. (NLM 4/ 27)

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	120.16	120.94	117.36
1995			

as of:

April 30: 0.00 0.00 0.00

HEALTH

Health Articles

Apr. 3: Target 2000 -- A World Without Polio, by Dr. Aye Kyu. [Discussion of polio and its eradication. In Myanmar, there were 49 cases in 1992, 46 in 1993, and 25 in 1994.]

Apr. 30: Women and Children--Our Concern, by Dr. Win May. [Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association.]

Leprosy

Apr. 3: A donors' meeting for leprosy relief was held at the Kawkareik Hall, attended by Minister for Health Vice-Adm. Than Nyunt. Present were Director Dr. S.K. Noordeen of the WHO Leprosy Control Programme, Health Officer Dr. A.A. Louhenapessy from New Delhi, Chief Programme Officer Dr. W. Felton Ross of American Leprosy Mission, Executive and Medical Director Dr. Y. Yuasa of Sasakawa Memorial Health Fund, EC member Prof. T. Umenai and Manager Mrs. Yamaguchi, Head of Project Department Mr. L. Zeilhuis of the Netherland Leprosy Relief Association, and UN and Myanmar health officials. The Minister "said Myanmar is now regarded as one of the most leprosy-endemic countries and endeavours are being made to eradicate the

disease by the year 2000.... As suggested by WHO, Myanmar conducted Multi-Drug Therapy (MDT) starting from 1988, and as a result a total of 129,432 patients were completely cured according to the 1994 annual report, he said.... Public-based rehabilitation services were launched in 36 townships beginning 1994." (NLM 4/4)

SPORTS

Foreign Teams and Officials

Apr. 4: A Sports Leadership Course, taught by Course Director Mr. Robert van Bose of the Netherlands, opened, jointly sponsored by the International Olympic Committee and the Myanmar Olympic Committee. (NLM 4/5)

Holes-in-one

Mar. 31: U Myo Cho scored an ace Mar. 29 at the 158 yard hole No. 16 at the City Golf Resort. (NLM 4/1)

Apr. 20: Mrs. Caroline Choy scored an ace playing of the Men's Tee at the 8th hole on Apr. 15, "the first woman ever to score a hole-in-one at the Yangon Golf Club." (NLM 4/21)

CULTURAL

Cultural and Scientific Articles

Apr. 3,9: Myanma Army of Late Kon-baung Period, by Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt. [(1-2) Excerpts from paper by R.R. Langham-Carter, read to the Burma Research Society on Sept. 3, 1937. Extensive details on the Myanmar army under King Mindon.]

Universities

Apr. 23: The 32nd Convocation of Mandalay University began, with Rector Dr. Thein Myint conferring degrees on 483 graduates. (NLM 4/24)

Buddhism

Apr. 3: 266 nationals from 80 families of 20 villages in Pekhon Township, southern Shan State, on Apr. 1 "observed scriptures to become Buddhists." (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 18: Results of the December 1994 Abhidhamma and Visuddhi Magga Examinations were announced. In the Abhidhamma Examinations, 3,540 of the 8,053 candidates who appeared at 112 centres were successful; of these 335 passed all three levels in one year. In the Abhidhamma (Honours) Examination, 554 of the 1,232 candidates who appeared at 72 centres were successful; of these 104 passed all three levels in one year. In the Visuddhi Magga Examination [for women], 184 of the 389 candidates who appeared at 49 centres were successful; of these 18 passed all three levels in one year. (NLM 4/19)

Other Religions

Apr. 11: 18 members of the Baha'i faith donated blood for the sixth time at the National Blood Bank, led by Baha'i national organization Vice-Chairman U Tun Yi. (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 17: The Third Archdiocesan Youth Day was celebrated at St. Augustine' Church in Inya Road, Kamayut Township, in the presence of SLORC Secretary-2 Lt-Gen. Tin Oo, Youth Chaplain Rev. Father Edwin David, and Chairperson of Archdiocesan Youth (Yangon) Ms. Geraldine Williams. (NLM 4/18)

Television

Apr. 4: TV Myawady programs begin at 7 A.M., but outdoor antennas are required in Yangon since the station broadcasts from Hmawby Township 19 miles from the capital. It can also be received through "dishes", since it is retransmitted by Asiasat-1 satellite. (NLM 4/5)

Mon Literary Prizes

Apr. 9 [advertisement] [full text]: "THE MON LITERARY TRUST FUND. LITERARY PRIZES FOR 1995. A 3-hour paper on essay writing, translation from Myanmar to Mon & vice versa was held in Mawlamyine on 29-1-95. Out of 97 who sat for the text, 61 will be awarded. Only one could do to my satisfaction. It is not for D but for their skilfulness in Mon & Myanmar. As previously I, together Mon Youth here & pupils donated 3 hundred thousand K 2/3 for prizes & 1/3 will be deposited. Besides, Nai Par Lay-Mi Yone Ma (Kawbein) donated 100,000 and Min Ohn Lwin (Thanbyuzayat) of Japan offered the same amount. All these & the forth coming donations would be deposited as Trust Fund. In future, the names of the donors will be stated yearly. Every body is persuaded to follow!

Winners Native Place Distinction Prize Amt

Mi Myo Zar Tongmoong (Taungbon) D6 K 44000/ (K6000/) has paid for D)
Min Thant Zaw U Hneh Kaung (Hneh Kaing) nil K 15000/- (poor in translation)

Other smaller prizes: K 6000/ each to 7 K 3000/ to 6 K 2500/ to 20. K 1500/ each to 10 and K 1000/ each to 16 students. Prize distribution ceremony will be held at Mon Dhammayon, Mawlamyine at 12 noon on 9-4-95 in a grand manner. All are cordially invited & to donate.

Dated 24-3-95

Nago City, Okinawa Japan

Sd/ Professor Dr. Nai Pan Hla,

Dept of International Cultural Studies, MEIO University,
Okinawa, Japan.

(NLM 4/9)

Thingyan

Apr. 11 [full text]: Don't douse postman. As letters and telegrams will be delivered on the days of Thingyan Festival and the Myanma Posts and Telecommunications has requested revellers to refrain from throwing water on those on duty to deliver mail and telegrams." (NLM 4/12)

Apr. 12: The New Light of Myanmar and Kyemon will not be published on Apr. 16 and 17, because of the Thingyan holiday. Myanma Alin will not publish on Apr. 14 and 15. [Note: This is the first time since 1988 that The New Light of Myanmar, or its predecessor The Working People's Daily, have failed to publish.--HCMacD.] Water throwing will be permitted from 6am to 6pm from Apr. 13-16. "Legal action will be taken against those who violate the regulations." (NLM 4/13)

Apr. 13: Editorial: Good-humoured merriment. ["Today is Thingyan akyo-day, the ay to usher the Thingyan in. Tomorrow, the day after and two days after, it will be occasion for merry-making throughout the country, the way it has always been since time immemorial. The spirit of Thingyan affords good-humoured merriment, It is said, and rightly so, that at Thingyan strangers even treat each other as long-lost brothers, and there is as much dousing and drenching as there is joking.... Those who come from different lands and have enjoyed Thingyan call it a water feast for the abundance of water that is used and so lavishly poured on all passers-by.... Whatever the reason, it is a very good excuse to throw water, be doused, joke, eat the seasonal traditional food that is offered -- monat-lone-yaybaw, the floating rice-dough balls with jagery centre, or any other the charitable have to serve to friend and stranger alike.... The past few years witnessed mischief of Thingyan, with youths using water-balloons and frozen soft drinks to pelt the unsuspecting, at times causing eye injury and accidents. The authorities started clamping down on such mischief so that the innocent do not have to suffer for pranks of the guilty...."]

Apr. 13: Opening his Ministry's Thingyan pandal, Minister for Information Brig-Gen. Myo Thant "said that the image of Thingyan must not be defiled by wild behaviour and all revellers must observe discipline and preserve cultural traditions." Numerous articles and photographs covered the beginning of the Thingyan festival. (NLM 4/14)

Apr. 14: Extensive coverage and photographs of Thingyan festivities. (NLM 4/15)

Apr. 17: Continued coverage of Thingyan. [The New Light of Myanmar was not published on Apr. 16-17 because of the holiday.] (NLM 4/18)

Entertainment Permits

Apr. 12: Some organizations and contractors are said to be collecting money to get permission for staging entertainment programs, posing as brokers. They claim that funds must be paid to certain organizations, or that singers must obtain permits and pay fees. The Yangon Division LORC "is to scrutinize and grant permission to the applications submitted to it with the recommendations of the respective Township/District LORCs. "Besides fulfilling the said requirements, those concerned are to seek permission taking the responsibility that there will be no noisy incidents, destruction of buildings nor unruly dancing, that there will be observance of requirements in the modes of dress, and that they will face action in all consequences." (NLM 4/13)

Maternal & Child Welfare

Apr. 27: Speaking to the Fourth Central Council of the Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association, SLORC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen. Khin Nyunt praised the MMCWA and reviewed its history since it was founded on Apr. 30, 1991. Since then, he said, it has formed 303 township-level associations, and 761 in ward/village-tracts, battalions and units, and factories. "He said he was delighted over the performance and called for forming more similar branch organizations." He acknowledged the "active participation of MMCWA in drafting and implementation of the National Health Plan," and praised its "especially in maternal and child care, birth spacing, proper breast feeding, vaccination and health education." He also noted it was engaged in health education in towns and villages "on the danger of AIDS." Noting that in many countries there are efforts for equal rights and opportunities for women, he said that in Myanmar women already had them, as they had for thousands of years. He then spoke of the importance of preserving and reviving Myanmar traditional culture and traditions. (NLM 4/28)

Apr. 28: The Council concluded, after electing the following new officers:

President: Prof. Daw Kyu Kyu Swe

Vice-Presidents: Dr. Khin Win Shwe and U Kyi Soe

Secretary: Dr. Nyo Nyo

Joint Secretary-1: Dr. Nu Aye Khin

Joint Secretary-2: Dr. Khin Win Kyu

Treasurer: Daw Khin Myint Myint

Auditor: Daw Khin Than Tin

CEC Members: Dr. Win May, Dr. San Kyaw, and Daw Htay Htay.

(NLM 4/29)

MISCELLANEOUS

Sunday and Holiday Supplements

Apr. 2,9,23,30: Text of "Our Three Main National Causes. List of Special Projects (6 bridges and 12 dams). Further List of Special Projects (11). For texts see January issue.

Apr. 2,23,30: Towards a modern nation through all-round development, by Warazein. [Cont. The important Ministry of Communications, Posts & Telegraphs (iii). Telephone system extension. (iv) Further descriptions. List of revenues (million kyats):

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
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Telecommunications:

817.5	1,027.8	1,121.4
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Posts:

66.3	77.6	93.7
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Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development is achieving

planned objectives (i) 95 investments have been approved, as of March 1994, under the Union of Myanmar Foreign Investments Law, totalling K 10,570 million, of which K 1252 million was home investment and US\$ 1,464 million (K 9,319 million) foreign investment. Areas concerned were Agriculture (1--total K 35 million); Fish & Prawn Breeding (10--K 771 million); Minerals (11--K1,099 million); Industry (30--K 1,267 million); Oil and Gas (20--K 3,969 million); Transport (1--K 6 million); Hotels & Tourism (22--K 3423 million).]

Apr. 2: Widening downtown Yangon roads, by Mawgyun So Myint. [Various street-widening projects.]

-- Hlaingthaya industrial zone for local development, by Ahtet Minhla Nyunt Aung. ["Up to 153 plots of land measuring 215.5 acres have now been sold at the Industrial Zone: proceeds from these sales bring K 969.75 million." One-acre plots are sold for K 4.5 million, for "different industries like food processing industries, textile industries, engineering industries, electrical goods industries, chemical industries, forest products industries, animal feedstuff industries." Breweries and distilleries are not permitted.]

-- Prospering Ayeyarwady: Nyaungdonkyun land reclamation project, by Bo Hla. [Ayeyarwady Division has an area of 8.66 million acres (8.1 land, 0.59 water). Of the land, 3.9 is cultivatable, 0.847 is fallow and virgin, 2.24 is forest, and 1.113 is in other use. Of the cultivatable, 3.2 is in paddy, and 0.7 in gardens or dry cultivation. Nyaungdonkyun is an area in which paddy production decreased dramatically during the Depression and World War II, and is still only half of the 1925 level.]

-- Penetrating the East and reaching out the West, by Thiha Aung. [Expansion of Myanmar Airways International--most recently to Dhaka.]

-- Bagan to achieve further development, by Kayan Soe Myint. [No new building permitted in the "ancient zone." New buildings allowed in the area 2 miles south of Bagan Myothit (Thiripyitsaya village). "Bagan will soon flourish with new hotels and motels and department stores and shops where cultural objects will be sold and will surely achieve development."]

Apr. 9: Ngamoyeik dual-purpose dam reservoir, by Pe Than. [Advantages of project for irrigation and water supply.]

-- Tourism: Let them enjoy our national beauties, fine arts & culture, by Thura Than. ["Private hoteliers and travel agents who are inclined to take up tourism business in Myanmar should bear in mind that our country is inviting the tourists not to provide sensual pleasures but the aesthetic ones."]

-- Large sketch maps showing boundaries of self-administered zones as requested by delegates and as approved by the National Convention.

Apr. 23: Export quality hybrid corn, by Khin Maung Than. [Trial projects for growing corn (maize).]

-- Myanma white gold will overflow Yomas, by Ahtet Minhla Nyunt Aung. [Myanma Perennial Crop Enterprise has established forward camps for planting 42,000 acres of natural rubber in the Bago Yoma.]

-- What is wanted, gold or water? by Pyinmana Myint Hlaing. [Visit to Natmauk Reservoir Project, Magway Division.]

-- A visit to Mongla area where Buddhism flourishes, by Taungdwin Bo Thein. [Quiet progress where once there was insurgency, 56 miles from Kengtung.]

-- Kanni Diversion Weir, by Tin Ohn Maung. [Visit in February to weir near Toungoo.]

Apr. 30: A nation with splendid prospects, by Mawgyun Soe Myint. [Visit to the FMI Centre's three-storey shopping centre. Managing Agent of FMI is Mr. Serge Pun of Hong Kong, who has taken to wearing the Myanmar longyi. Architect is Mr. Terry A. Spinolo of Inarc Design Ltd (H.K.); the design "is said to be neither modern nor conventional style but a massive and very imposing colonial type," reflecting Bagan Period architecture; it is decorated with Myanmar teak and marble. Construction Engineer "is said to be Mr. Qian Jippeng, one of the five leading structural engineering professors of

China." Project Manager is Mr. Joseph Yap of Singapore. "New words like business centre, plaza, shopping centre, international marketing centre, condominium, commercial complex, hotel, motel, inn and restaurants have come into vogue in Yangon today...."]

-- Developing Wakema on self-help basis, by Ahtet Minhla Nyunt Aung. [Progress in Wakema.]

-- Kannthaya: pleasant beach resort, by Myint Oo Maung. [New resort in Gwa Township, Rakhine State.]

-- Development of Yesagyo Township, by Reporter Thant Zin. [Progress in Pakokku District, Mandalay Division.]

-- Success in cultivating sunflower, by Tin Ohn Maung. [400-acre sunflower plantation in Oktwin Township along the Yangon-Mandalay Highway.]

-- To Minbu, by Tekkatho Hla Kywe. [Irrigation and oilfields.]

Crime

Apr. 3: An 18-year old who murdered a woman student during a robbery in North Okkalapa Township, Yangon, on Mar. 7 was sentenced to death, and a 15-year old accomplice was given 7 years. (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 18: 147 counterfeit US \$100 bills, smuggled from Thailand via Paya Thonzu [Three Pagoda Pass] and Mawlamyine, were seized at the Sawbwa-gyigon long distance haulage terminal, and seven men were arrested. 26 gold bars, weighing 26 kilos, were seized from a Chinese air traveller arriving at Yangon from Bangkok Apr. 13. Zhao Quig Kong (a) Ba Than, Director of the Shwehintha Co. of 231 Anawrahta St., left for Hong Kong on Apr. 3, where he met his brother, US Citizen Anthony Zhao, of Three Star International Co. Ltd. of Hong Kong, who gave him the gold "to invest in Myanmar." Also seized were 60 packets of Russian diamond particles, and 10,000 watch keys. (NLM 4/19)

Apr. 19: Counterfeit K 500 bills, with a nominal value of K 110 million, printed in Thailand (with the same serial number) were seized Apr. 9 from three Thais arriving at Yangon Airport. "The colour and type of paper of the fake bills can be easily distinguished from authentic bills." (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 19: Police are taking action against the Smile World Restaurant, above Myanma Department Store on Shwedagon Pagoda Road, where "vocalists entertaining...do not observe the norms, mingling with patrons, drinking together with them and making clandestine appointments...." Exemplary punitive action will be taken against the owner and others involved. (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 21: The Monywa anti-drug squad on Apr. 6 seized 13 elephant tusks weighing 71 viss and 85 ticals on the Kalay-Mandalay Road. (NLM 4/22)

Apr. 28: Yangon police on Apr. 21 arrested "four apartment owners running massage parlours and 28 masseurs," in Pabedan and Latha Townships. The massage parlours were "filled with men customers everyday, mostly on weekends, and that the parlour owners were flushed with money...." (NLM 4/29)

Apr. 29: The Latha Township Court on Apr. 26 sentenced a driver to four years in prison for killing a pedestrian. (NLM 4/ 30)

Anti-Narcotics Activities

Apr. 2: Htwet Aung, "sent by Loimaw drug trafficking terrorist group to collect extortion money" was arrested at a pagoda festival in Panglong on Mar. 25. He tried to resist with a gun, but was wounded and captured. (NLM 4/3)

Apr. 2: 1 kilo of heroin was seized Mar. 14 at Monshu. (NLM 4/3)

Apr. 3: 0.3 kilo of heroin was seized Mar. 28 in Shwenyaung Village, Taunggyi Township. (NLM 4/4)

Apr. 4: 1,225 litres of acetic anhydride were seized "ownerless" Mar. 17 in Monghkat. (NLM 4/5)

Apr. 7: In Nov. 1994-March 1995, a total of 8,169 acres of opium poppies were destroyed in Shan and Kachin States, in the following locations: Pinlaung (3,961 acres), Pekhoh (2,355), Mongkai

(552), Lechar (545), Kunhing (314), Hsihseng (7), Mongpang (27), Kengtung (21), Kutkai (313), Namhkam (27), Hsipaw (11), Mongyai (3), Lashio (19), Hsenwi (11), Kamaing (1), and Tanai (5) [map]. (NLM 4/8)

Apr. 8: 2.4 kilos of marijuana were seized Feb. 24 in Toungoo. (NLM 4/9)

Apr. 10: 0.4 kilo of heroin was seized Mar. 25 in Mohnyin. (NLM 4/11)

Apr. 11: During March 1995, the Tatmadaw seized 10.0 kilos of heroin, 22.8 kilos of raw opium, and 11.3 kilos of marijuana. The police seized 7.4 kilos of heroin (110 cases), 18.3 kilos of raw opium (31 cases), 40.5 kilos of marijuana (40 cases), 290.0 litres of Phensedyl (18 cases), 0.9 kilo of liquid opium; 0.007 kilo of opium residue (1 case), and 5 tablets of Methaqualone (1 case). There were 113 cases of failure to register for treatment, and 5 other drug-related cases. The Police took action against 435 persons in connection with 319 drug-related cases during March. (NLM 4/ 12) [see amplified version below]

Apr. 18: 0.3 kilo of heroin was seized Apr. 9 in Monghsu Township. 1.8 kilo of opium was seized in Namhkam Township. In Kamaing Township, 2.3 kilos of raw opium were seized Feb. 18, and 4.7 kilos shortly afterwards; 0.06 kilo of heroin was seized on Feb. 22, and 0.6 kilo of heroin on Feb. 27. (NLM 4/19)

Apr. 19: 0.6 kilo of heroin was seized Mar. 6 in Momauk Township. 0.4 kilo of heroin was seized Mar. 25 in Mohnyin Township. 988 bottles of Phensedyl were seized Mar. 28 in Homalin Township. (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 19: [Corrected version of story datelined Apr. 11] During March 1995, the Tatmadaw seized 9.8 kilos of heroin, 22.8 kilos of opium, and 11.3 kilos of marijuana. Customs seized 1.9 litres of Phensedyl. Police seized 7.4 kilos of heroin (113 cases), 18.4 kilos of marijuana (41 cases), 297.6 kilos of Phensedyl (21 cases), 0.9 kilo of liquid opium (1 case), 324 gallons of acetic anhydride (1 case), and 6 tablets of "narcotic drug" (1 case). There were 120 cases of failure to register. Police and Tatmadaw, acting together, seized 2.9 kilos of heroin (6 cases), 11.2 kilos of opium (1 case), 0.5 litre of Phensedyl (1 case), and 0.7 kilo of marijuana (1 case). Police took action against 453 persons in 335 drug-related cases. (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 20: 7.5 kilos of opium was seized Apr. 13 in Tachilek. (NLM 4/21)

Apr. 21: The Monywa District Court on Mar. 21 sentenced three men and one woman to five years' imprisonment with labour, for possession of Phensedyl. Five others were sentenced to 10 years with labour on Mar. 28, also for possession of Phensedyl. (NLM 4/22)

Apr. 24: 32.7 kilos of raw opium were seized Apr. 9 in Loikaw Township. (NLM 4/ 25)

Apr. 25: 1.9 kilos of opium oil, 4.9 kilos of opium, and paraphernalia were seized Apr. 23 in Insein [Yangon], and 14 people were arrested. 0.7 kilo of heroin was seized Apr. 9 in Phakant. 2.9 kilos of heroin was seized Mar. 31 on the Lashio-Mandalay train. (NLM 4/26)

Apr. 26: 1.1 kilos of heroin were seized Apr. 1 in Lashio. 0.02 kilo of heroin and 8.8 kilos of opium were seized Apr. 18 in Bhamo. (NLM 4/27)

Apr. 29: 0.01 kilo of heroin and 3.4 kilos of opium were seized Apr. 18 in Mansi. (NLM 4/30)

Obituaries

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

Apr. 8: Daw Aye Myint (Kamayut), widow of U Hla Pe, died in Yangon, aged 84 years. (NLM 4/9)

Apr. 9: Primla Sudan, wife of I.M. Sudan (Mawlamyaing Films), sister of Professor R.N. Sudan (Cornell University)...died in Yangon, aged 60 years, "after a long illness patiently borne." (NLM 4/10)

Apr. 10: Jean Yang, relict of U Yan Kyein Sein (a) Jimmy Yang,

died in Yangon, aged 72 years. Burial to be in Chinese Cemetery. (NLM 4/11)

Apr. 16: Daw Cho (a) Sakina Vanya, daughter of Mr. Suleiman Vanya and Daw Ma Ma Lay, died in Yangon, aged 72. [Muslim] (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 17: U Sein Tint, husband of Daw Khin Kyway, died in Yangon, aged 76. (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 18: Mrs. M.E. Rosemeyer (nee) Power, relict of Mr. P.E.O. Rosemeyer, died in Yangon, aged 91. [Anglican] (NLM 4/20)

Apr. 19: Dr. M.L. Das Gupta (Zeyawady), Retired Medical Officer, husband of Mrs. J.M. Das Gupta, died in Zeyawady, aged 95. [Hindu] (NLM 4/26)

Apr. 20: Lily Khoo, aged 68 [most of text in Burmese] (NLM 4/21)

Apr. 20: U Cho Aye, Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer (Retd), Myanma Railways, husband of Daw Mya Su, died in Yangon, aged 83. [Christian] (NLM 4/21)

Apr. 23: Daw Chit Chit Win (a) Su Su, Proprietress of Sein Cheroot Industry and Tharma Seitta Rice Mill (Peinzaloke), wife of U Tin Maung Hla, died in Yangon, aged 43. (NLM 4/24)

Apr. 24: Daw Khin Mar Mar (a) Daw Ah Mar Kyi (Basic Education Department), mother of Ma Nwe Yin Yin, died in Yangon, aged 56. (NLM 4/25)

Apr. 26: U Than Moe (Steven Yone Moe), Senior Radio Officer (LASCO), brother of... U Kyaw Moe (Phillip)-Naw Thu Kho (USA), Dr. Daw Tin Tin Swe Devoe (Esther) (USA), husband of Daw Jacquie...died in Yangon, aged 49. [Christian] (NLM 4/27)

Apr. 27: U Ney Win (Ex-seaman), husband of Daw Yee Yee Win, died in Yangon, aged 44. (NLM 4/29)

Earthquake

Apr. 21: An earthquake of strong intensity (6.8 Richter) was recorded at 06:47:00 local time, with epicenter 1996 miles E of Yangon. (NLM 4/22)

Fires

Apr. 22: A fire starting on 22nd Street (between 88th and 89th Streets) in Mandalay on Apr. 19 destroyed 550 houses, two Dhammayons, and a primary school, leaving 3,975 people from 882 households homeless, and causing damage estimated at K 20 million. (NLM 4/23)

Apr. 28: During March 1995 there were 222 cases of fire in Myanmar, destroying 4,607 houses, 13 factories, and 13 godowns, and leaving 18,525 people homeless. Eight people were killed and 47 injured, and 10,397 animals were killed. Property loss was K 206.5 million. Of the fires, 194 or 87% were negligent kitchen fires. (NLM 4/ 29)

Apr. 28: A fire in Bago on Apr. 27 destroyed 745 houses in Shinsawpu and Leikpyakan wards. (NLM 4/29)

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