Matriculation exam results released

THE matriculation exam results for academic year 2017-2018 were released nationwide yesterday, and Maungtaw Township in Rakhine State saw its passing rate double compared to previous year. Since early yesterday morning, high schools in the Nay Pyi Taw Council area were crowded with students seeking to learn of their exam results.

A total of 22,389 students sat for the matriculation exam at the Nay Pyi Taw Council area exam centres, out of which 7,399, or 33.05 per cent, passed. Of these, 25 students received six distinctions, 71 had five distinctions, 96 were awarded four distinctions, 125 achieved three distinctions, 276 had two distinctions and 1,501 received one distinction.

Individual students receive recognition if they score well in a particular subject. The percentage of those passing declined compared to last year, when 19,348 students sat for the matriculation examination in Nay Pyi Taw Council area, out of which 6,719 passed, resulting in a passing percentage of 34.68 percent.

Pass percentage of matriculation exam doubles in Maungtaw

Maungtaw Township in Rakhine State doubled its pass rate of the matriculation exam compared to last year, according to the exam results of Ministry of Education.

“The pass percentage of the 2017-2018 academic year in Maungtaw Township improved by double compared to last year, increasing from 9 per cent to 18.12 per cent”, said U Kyaw Nu, deputy head of the township education department.

Workshop on National Strategy for Closure of IDP camps held

A WORKSHOP to discuss the drawing up of a strategy on closing internally displaced persons camps was held at the Mingala Thiri Hotel in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday morning.

“The prolonged existence of displaced persons camps was not desirable and plans have been drawn up to close them,” said Union Minister for Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Dr. Win Myat Aye in his address at the Workshop on National Strategy for the Closure of IDP Camps in Myanmar.

He continued to say that normal routine works were disrupted when people had to be resettled in displaced persons camps. Also, job opportunities were reduced.

Of note, the normal growth of children was harmed and their rights, education, and daily health care were decreased in the camps, while opportunities for youths to participate in their development were also lost, he said.

The most vulnerable group in the camps was the elderly, physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers. It was also reported that people who had to stay in displaced persons camps due to social conflicts face adverse consequences, as those rights granted by law were too often violated.
National Archives: where national and historical records are kept

By Hmwe Kyu Zin (MNA)

INTERVIEW

Q. How important is the Archive for the State and the people, and why?

A. A state need to have a defined boundary, sovereignty, leader, citizens, national emblem, flag, language and literature. Colonial era records kept in the Archives are more than 200 years old, and without the Archives such records could not be found and would be lost forever. These are the history of the state, as well as being a cultural heritage. It is a reference for future generations. For example, the first Hluttaw (parliament) existed during the parliament democracy era. Records of that Hluttaw were referred to by the present Hluttaw. When the 2018 Constitution was prepared, reference was made to the 1947 Constitution and 1974 Constitution, which were kept in the Archives. Reference couldn’t be made without the records kept in the Archives. Only when such references are made, can a proper administrative and governance system be established. This is beneficial for the people.

Q. How is the National Archives Department maintaining the records? What sort of international cooperation has been obtained?

A. The National Archives Department conducts its work according to the ICA and SARBCA work process and systems. Records obtained are preserved and protected from natural dangers using various technologies and methods. Conventional paper records are kept in an environment where temperature and humidity are controlled. Copies are made and kept separately in the Yangon (branch) Archives and Nay Pyi Taw (head office) Archives.

In 1982, ten years after the establishment of the Archives, UNDP provided technical and material support under the Strengthening of the National Archives program. Personnel from the National Archives were sent to archives experts in western countries to learn about the management of records and archives, as well as to study the National Archives of other countries. Cooperation with ICA and SARBCA was made for the Archives operation to be brought in line with international Archives. For example, in the digital age the issue of new software and hardware obsolescence are always encountered, and how digital preservation is conducted internationally needs to be kept in view, studied and imitated or improved.

Q. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the Archives?

A. The strength is in having a record of the country that can be termed a national treasure. The weakness is the Archive being known to only a few people. The result is in it being difficult in obtaining records. Another weakness is the knowledge gap. None of our staff has a degree in Archives. There is a need to conduct capacity development of the staff.
As they had to depend on the support and hand-outs of others, their abilities, competencies and capabilities were also reduced, said the Union Minister.

There are more than 140 displaced persons camps, with a total population of more than 160,000 in 15 townships in four states. It is important to determine the plan and policy to close the displaced persons camps, and work procedures need to be setup so that the closing of the camps can be conducted based upon international norms, and international cooperation is required. During the term of the incumbent government, work was begun to close down displaced persons camps starting in May 2016. The Central Committee for Implementation of Peace, Stability and Development in Rakhine State was formed and a work committee was created to conduct the closings.

In other states, the ministry was not only providing temporary relief, but also systematical-We will abolish the red tape that burdens the people and eradicate corruption and bribery that plagues all levels of society as we work to strengthen the moral fiber of our people. We will draw out from our past experiences as a civilian government overcoming various obstacles and hardships, as we work to the best of our ability for the immediate present and head towards the future of a democratic nation that respects human rights and is free from all stains of corruption.

No matter what kind of projects we implement, the main factor for success is collective endeavor. I am firmly convinced that we can overcome any challenge— no matter how big or difficult— if we can set aside prejudices of organizations and select groups, and work without pointing fingers and if every one of us makes concerted efforts with goodwill, wisdom, and courage.

Kayin State Chief Minister opens Phe Ka Ta Bridge

KAYIN STATE Chief Minister Daw Nang Khin Htwe Myint opened the Phe Ka Ta Bridge in Phe Ka Ta Village, Hpa-An Township, and inspected the stone supports constructed to shore up the Thanlwin River bank yesterday morning.

The Phe Kat Ta Bridge opening ceremony was held in Phe Ka Ta Village, where Chief Minister Daw Nang Khin Htwe Myint, State Minister for Environment, Forestry and Road U Saw Pyi Thar, State Minister for Mon ethnic affairs U Min Tin Win and other officials cut the ceremonial ribbon to open the bridge and sprinkled scented waters on the stone pillar inscription commemorating the bridge opening.

The 100 ft. long, 18 ft. wide reinforced concrete Phe Kat Ta Bridge was constructed with technical support from the Ministry of Construction, Department of Rural Road Development. The total cost of the bridge was about Ks 72 million (Ks. 71,216,830), of which Ks 30 million was provided by the state government, Ks 20 million by donors and Ks 21,216,830 by the people.

The bridge opening ceremony was attended by the State Chief Minister, State High Court Chief Judge, state government ministers, Hluttaw representatives, the bridge organizing committee and villagers.

Later, the State Chief Minister and party went to Tayote Hla Village and inspected the stone supports constructed to retain the Thanlwin River bank, where the head of the state directorate of water resources and improvement of river systems explained about the construction work.

Tayote Hla Village was on the bank of the Thanlwin River and river bank erosion was threatening the village.

In fiscal year 2017-2018, Ks. 161.26 million in national disaster management funding was used by the Directorate of Water Resources and Improvement of River Systems to build a 300 ft. long, 65 ft. high stone support, which was completed in 26 February 2018.—Saw Myo Min Thein (IPRD)
Electric-shock fishing kills Ayeyawady dolphins

THE Fisheries Department has announced that dolphins in the Ayeyawady River, living between Mingun region, Mandalay and Bhamo region, die because of electric-shock fishing and net fishing. Officials said that about 70 per cent of Ayeyawady dolphins died because of electric-shock fishing, while the remaining 30 per cent of the dolphins died when becoming caught in fishing nets, said U Han Win, head of the Ayeyawady dolphin conservation team under the Fisheries department.

“We do not have witnesses, but most dolphins die because of electric-shock fishing and net fishing. Previously, the cases of dead dolphins were rare. But many dolphins are dying these days because fishermen are using the electric-shock method,” he added.

A total of 29 dolphins, living between Mandalay and Bhamo region, were found dead in Ayeyawady River between 2011 and May 2018, including four dolphins in 2011, five in 2012, five in 2013, three dolphins in 2014, three dolphins in 2015, four dolphins in 2016, two in 2017 and three dolphins, as of May 2018.

The Fisheries Department enacted the Freshwater Fisheries Law, prohibiting electric-shock fishing. Violators may face three years in prison or a fine of Ks 300,000. Also, the Myanmar Marine Corps took legal action against some violators, in cooperation with the Fisheries Department and the Wildlife Conservation Society.

According to a 2018 February survey conducted by the Fisheries Department, there are 65 dolphins, including baby dolphins, in Ayeyawady River. The fisheries department is planning to display dolphin skeletons for academic observers.—Khin Set Wai

British Council to host environmental seminar on 5 June

A SEMINAR on the environment will be held at the British Council in Yangon on June 3 to mark World Environmental Day, which falls on the 5th of June each year.

The seminar will be jointly organized by the British Council Library and Green Future Artist Group. During the half-day seminar, writer Juu and former actress Daw Swe Zin Htike will share their knowledge and experiences on environmental problems. Topics will cover plastics and their impacts on the environment.

The seminar will start at 3 p.m. Works highlighting environmental issues will also be displayed at the library until 7 June, and the public is encouraged to visit the library.

Interested individuals may register through www.britishcouncil.org.mm/registration-world-environment-day no later than 3 June. For further information, dial 01-370933 or 01-370944.

To attend the seminar, members of the library need to bring their library cards, while non-members need to show their identity cards.—Ky Kyu

Retaining wall collapses in heavy rains in Bamauk Township

A retaining wall in the southern part of Bamaukt-Intaw Motor road near the entrance to Bamauk collapsed on 29 May due to incessant rains in Bamauk Township, Katha District, Sagaing Region.

“The retaining wall constructed by the Township Development Committee was collapsed as it was raining all the whole night”, said a female shopkeeper who lives near the retaining wall.—Myanmar Digital News
SME businessmen to get loans with lower interest

By Nyein Nyein

THE authorities are seeking to connect Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) businessmen with banks, in a bid to receive loans with lower interest rates, said Daw Nilar Kyaw, Yangon Region Minister of Electricity, Industry, Road and Communication.

This follows a question posed by U Myo Swe, Hluttaw representative of Thongwa township constituency (2), asking how the Yangon regional government is assisting in the development of SMEs.

Hlutaw representative U Myo Swe asked that question during the second Yangon Region Hlutaw’s sixth regular session’s 38th-day meeting held on 1 June.

“According to the ministry, a total of 1,660 SMEs businessmen submitted recommendation letters to the SME department for receiving loans through the Credit Guarantee Insurance (CGD) system in Yangon region. Among them, 1,576 SME businessmen have been scrutinized by the SME department. Then, the department issued recommendation letters to 1,443 businessmen who match the criteria of the CB bank, Myanmar Economic Bank and Small and Medium Industrial Development Bank.

The SME department has also provided technology training courses and educational discussions for the development of SMEs in Yangon region. The Yangon region government has issued smart cards to 31,319 SMEs businessmen from 45 townships in the Yangon region to provide assistance. The SMEs Development Department is planning to form 28 SME clusters for Myanmar’s SME businesses, in which individual clusters will share knowledge and assist in developing markets, said Daw Nilar Kyaw.

The Yangon region loans inspecting committee was formed with 17 members. Moreover, the government has formed an SME development committee, SME agency, SME funding management team and SME business reviewing and reporting team. The SME agency was formed with 11 members in Yangon region.”

Myanmar earns over $1 billion from exports of manufactured goods

MYANMAR exported more than US$1 billion worth of manufactured goods to its trade partners during the current financial year (FY), an increase of $515 million as against the same period in the last year, the Ministry of Commerce reported.

From 1 April through 25 May this year, the public sector exported manufactured products valued at $448 million, whereas private sector exports of the same products reached $667 million. Both sectors saw an increase in the value of exports. When compared with the last FY, the private sector’s exports of manufactured products increased by $340 million, while exports from the public sector saw an increase of $174 million.

At this time during the 2017-18 FY, total export figures of manufactured goods included $273 million through the public sector and $326 million in the private sector.

The ministry’s latest figures show the country earned $1.9 billion through the export of six groups of products, including $449 million from agro products, $38 million from animal products, $106 million from marine products, $163 million from minerals and $27 million from forest-based products.

The earnings from the export of miscellaneous products exceeded $263 million.

The country’s import value is always greater than its exports, despite an increase in the value of exports every year, causing a trade deficit. The government is still seeking to carry out the best solutions in partnership with private businesspersons, in a bid to reduce the trade gap.—Khine Khant

British Council to host environmental seminar on 5 June

A SEMINAR on the environment will be held at the British Council in Yangon on June 5 to mark World Environmental Day, which falls on the 5th of June each year.

The seminar will be jointly organized by the British Council Library and Green Future Artist Group. During the half-day seminar, writer Juu and former actress Daw Swe Zin Htike will share their knowledge and experiences on environmental problems. Topics will cover plastics and their impacts on the environment.

The seminar will start at 3 p.m. Works highlighting environmental issues will also be displayed at the library until June 7, and the public is encouraged to visit the library.

Interested individuals may register through www.british-council.org.mm/registration-world-environment-day no later than 3 June. For further information, dial 01-370933 or 01-370944.

To attend the seminar, members of the library need to bring their library cards, while non-members need to show their identity cards.—Ky Kyu

International trade by sea increases $704 million since April

THE value of trade between Myanmar and international countries through shipping was more than US$4 billion in the current fiscal year, which was a $704 million increase over last year, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

Over the first 55 days of this year, the export value of external trade by sea was more than $1.4 billion, while the import value amounted to $2.6 billion. At this time, during the last financial year, the total value of maritime trade reached $3.3 billion, with exports worth $1.663 billion and imports of $2.372 billion.

Roughly 80% of the country’s total trade is conducted by sea. Myanmar predominantly exports agricultural products, livestock, fishery products, forest products, minerals, manufactured goods and other products, while capital goods, consumer goods and intermediate products are imported into Myanmar.

According to the ministry’s yearly statistical report, the country’s maritime trade was valued at $25.019 billion during the last fiscal year. The external trade by sea was $14.67 billion in FY2012-13; $20.37 billion in FY2013-14; $22.37 billion in FY2014-15; $20.56 billion in FY2015-16 and $21.43 in FY2016-17.—Swe Nyein
Rakhine chief minister inspects Maungtaw security, development works

RAKHINE STATE Chief Minister U Nyi Pu, accompanied by state ministers and state-level officials, arrived in Buthidaung from Sittway by speedboat yesterday morning to inspect Maungtaw region security and development works.

U Nyi Pu first inspected the construction of the 500-ton storage silo at Four Miles Ward in Maungtaw Town.

Next, the State Chief Minister and party inspected a relief camp where Hindus are staying and enquired about the status of health, education and living conditions.

From there they proceeded to inspect the construction of an earth road at Kanyinchaung Economic Zone and also inspected the construction of houses for Hindus.

Afterwards, they met with the local populace in Maungtaw Town Thiri Mingala Hall. At the meeting, the State Chief Minister encouraged the people to openly discuss their views and suggestions on the strengths and weaknesses of the regional development work and, most importantly, to cooperate in the effort. He spoke of the importance of rule of law, administering according to the law and socio-economic development. Equally important is national reconciliation and internal peace but stability, peace and rule of law in Maungtaw region is of the utmost importance. Only through peace, stability and cooperation of the people can the country develop, with the Government giving special priority toward all-round development of Rakhine State, he said. The State Chief Minister urged all to discuss and suggest openly and in a positive manner.

Following this, Maungtaw District deputy commissioner U Ye Htut explained the development works that have been completed and the future works to be conducted for Maungtaw region development.

The local populace in attendance then discussed the requirements for regional development and officials responded.

Later, the party led by the State Chief Minister went to Kyeinchaung Village Basic Education High School to meet with residents from the village to enquire and coordinate on the matters raised.

The State Chief Minister and party then went on to Hla Phoe Khaung Transit Centre, where district commissioner U Ye Htut and CIFT project director U Thet Naing explained the transit centre and works conducted. — Myanmar News Agency

Matriculation exam results released

FROM PAGE-1

A total of 690 students sat for the matriculation exam in Maungtaw Township, out of which 125 passed. Of them, two achieved five distinctions, one achieved four distinctions, two achieved three distinctions, two achieved two distinctions and seven achieved one distinction.

Over 110 basic education schools in Maungtaw Township will open this academic year (2018-2019), but over 60 schools remain unable to open because of various difficulties.

Last year and this year pass result comparison

A total of 789,845 students sat for the matriculation exam in all regions and states in the 2017-2018 academic year, out of which 259,191 students passed, a 32.82 per cent pass rate.

Nationwide, the pass percentage of the 2017-2018 academic year declined compared to last year.

In the 2016-2017 academic year, 716,188 students sat for the matriculation examination, out of which 242,736 passed, achieving a pass percentage of 33.89 per cent. —Naing Lin Kyi, Zin Oo and Myanmar News Agency

21 passed with distinctions in Mandalay Central Prison

“There are 21 students from Mandalay central prison who passed the matriculation exam according to the exam results released today” said Deputy Director from Mandalay Central Prison U Cho Win Tun.

Out of 55 students who sat for the exams last March, four passed with three distinctions, four with two distinctions and 13 with a distinction.

“60 percent of students who appeared for the exam are those who committed theft, robbery and who are engaged in encouragement for murder.

There are six women for drug abuse and one for human trafficking. A ceremony to honor those who passed the exams will be held” he added.

Mandalay central prison started to make arrangements for inmates to sit for the matriculation exam last year.

There were only seven inmate students who sat for the exams last year but there were 55 who did so this year.

“The jailed students have no chance to continue their studies. We planned them to sit for the exam so that they can continue their studies at the University when their imprisonment is over” he added.

Last academic year, all seven students who took part in the exam and got through, of which four passed with a distinction and one passed with three distinctions. Meanwhile, arrangements have been made for the remaining young inmates to attend the University of Distance Education.

There are over 8,000 prisoners in the Mandalay Central Prison. —Myanmar Digital News
Five new Ebola cases in DR Congo: authorities

BRAZZAVILLE — Health authorities in Democratic Republic of Congo said Saturday they had detected five fresh suspected cases of Ebola in the deadly outbreak afflicting the northwest of the country.

Three new cases were recorded in the Bikoro area and two in Wangata, the national health ministry said in a statement. Both lie in the northwestern province of Equateur.

DR Congo and the UN World Health Organization are rushing to contain the outbreak that has sickened more than 50 people in recent weeks, with 25 dead.

The outbreak was first declared on May 8 in Bikoro, a remote area in the north-west of the vast central African country.

Medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres opened a new treatment centre in Mbandaka, the capital of Equateur province, an AFP reporter saw. At least three people were taken in there on Friday for treatment — AFP

Seven dead, two missing in Cuba after heavy rains, floods

HAVANA — Seven people died and two others remain missing in Cuba after heavy rains and floods hit the country's central and western provinces, the island country's Civil Defense said Saturday.

The seven dead are all men who were drowned while swimming in overflowing rivers in the western province of Pinar del Rio and the central provinces of Ciego de Avila, Sancti Spiritus, Villa Clara and Matanzas, local newspaper Granma quoted the country's main institution for disaster relief as saying.

The two people missing are also from Villa Clara and Ciego de Avila. One of them was last seen swimming in a river while the other man disappeared in unknown circumstances.

Over the last week, heavy rains affected the Cuba's central provinces due to subtropical storm Alberto, flooding towns and leaving thousands of homes under water, while over 51,000 Cubans were evacuated in the area.

Recovery efforts are now underway after more than 1,500 homes were affected with 174 of them totally collapsed.

One of the nation's main oil refineries in Cienfuegos was forced to stop due to the heavy floods that hours later caused an oil spill in that city's bay. The escape has been controlled by local authorities.

Substantial damages have been caused in the agricultural sector, with crops like rice, beans, tobacco and bananas being affected.

The Zaza dam, the largest in Cuba, has accumulated over 900 million cubic meters of water, standing at 100 percent of its full capacity.

Last year, Cuba was severely affected by hurricane Irma which caused heavy floods and serious damage estimated at 13 billion U.S. dollars, leaving ten dead and forcing the evacuation of 1.7 million people.

—Xinhua

10 seized for smuggling rare birds

GUANGZHOU — Local customs in south China's Guangdong Province said Saturday that 10 people were detained for smuggling endangered birds.

Customs in the city of Shantou was informed that illegal purchase of smuggled parrots were found in the city at the beginning of this year.

After five months' investigation, customs officers searched four residences and parrot farms, and captured 10 people involved in the case during an operation on Friday.

Customs officers also seized 198 parrot eggs and 567 live birds, including parrots and toucans.

Investigation showed that a Guangzhou resident, surnamed Ren, has smuggled parrot eggs into China and had those eggs hatched in the provinces of Guangdong and Hunan, and then sold them across the country, since 2017.

Parrots are under key protection in China. Under Chinese law, people smuggling ten or more parrots will be sentenced to at least 10 years in jail or life imprisonment.

—Xinhua

To close digital divide, internet needs different financing models

GENEVA — The digital divide separating the developed and developing internet world needs to close the access gap and ensure increased forward-looking internet access by looking at different financing models, said a new World Economic Forum (WEF) report.

There is a disconnect between the exponential growth of internet use, infrastructure demands of next-generation technologies and current financing models, said Financing a Forward-Looking Internet for All, part of WEF’s Internet for All project.

The report cited Houlin Zhao, secretary-general of the International Telecommunication Union as saying, “Redesigning business models to reflect the rapid evolution in technologies is vital to providing connectivity to over half the world’s population, who do not currently have regular internet connectivity.”

To connect those unconnected around the world to the internet is only a first step towards ensuring that all societies participate in an increasingly digital world economy.

Best-connected users have 200 times greater internet capacity than do users in parts of Africa and Asia. By 2040, closing the connectivity gap will require 1 trillion U.S. dollar of investment. Closing that gap is not a matter of technology, says WEF.

“The technical solutions are available and time-tested. What’s needed to help countries improve their internet infrastructure are new sources of financing and various types of financing models.”

The recent report was produced in collaboration with The Boston Consulting Group and provides countries and companies with a framework for emerging internet inclusion issues.

“The current financial models, which rely primarily on investment by network operators based on company-by-company business cases, are overly narrow in scope and increasingly outdated,” says the report.

The report also examines cybersecurity, noting that just as critical as “data at rest” from an overall perspective on threat is the security of “data in motion.”

Protecting data as it travels over networks requires a consideration of three aspects of cybersecurity: data confidentiality, data integrity, and network and device security. “If all three aspects are not addressed, trust in online services — whether social media, cloud services, online banking, video conferencing or ordinary email — will be undermined, discouraging investment in new infrastructure and new services,” it said. —Xinhua
The intentions of sentences are to impose suitable punishments for offenders, not to commit crimes again, have a strong character and to pay compensation for injuries and damages caused. If crimes committed can hurt peace and stability of a country, legal proceedings are taken with law officers acting on behalf of the State.

Civil law cases
These cases are associated with injuries to the persons and damages to the property. For instance, violations of covenants, rights and civil grievances are included. If civil suits are composed, these cases will be handled by a law court.

When sentences are handed down according to the Civil laws, compensation and due processes in accordance with the covenants are included; depending on the cases payment of all rent or the properties and abolishment of contracts are also included. If offended persons pay no heed to the sentences, orders and decrees by the Court of Laws, they will have to serve jail sentences.

The differences between Criminal and Civil laws
Criminal laws are associated with social society; sentences are handed down to alone for their crimes. Criminal laws are dealt with criminal procedures. Law suits are filled by the State with the help of law officer. Civil law cases are connected with violations of individual rights. Those cases are carried out to alone for the offenders in accord with civil law procedures. The injured party will have to file a lawsuit.

Legal actions on crimes
There are two types of crimes: one which is handled by the police and the other which cannot be handled by the police. The first one allows the police to arrest the defendants without warrants, the second one doesn’t allow the police to arrest without warrants. The crimes are described in figure 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Cases can be opened by giving First Information Report at a police station or lodging a direct appeal at a court of law concerned.

Actions taken by Criminal
In civil law cases, the injured party could lodge a plaint in a court by himself or his agent. If a statement is required to be submitted in advance, then a lawsuit can be lodged. For instance, if the owner of a house wants to exist his tenants for non-payment of rent, the owner is required to apply for an order before a suit is filed at a court of law.

In civil cases, the defendant or his agent is allowed to represent himself in the proceedings.

Performances of the Judiciary
These above performances can only be carried out by law or means of the Criminal or Civil law. These rules are for the injured parties don’t come to the court, but settled out of the court with the help of legally organized groups. In accord with the Labor Dispute Law, a tribunal council is formed to reach a negotiated settlement over labor disputes. The performances are in accord with the judiciary.

Accepting independent arbitration means solving the cases by means of quasi-judicial function. Without filling a law suit, the case can be settled by mutual consent by independently chosen arbitrators. The most important thing is to abide by the judgment given by the arbitrators concerned.

Conclusion
In a social society, men tend to make mistakes against others and hurt another one. Some cases are excused by means of understanding some people bring those cases to a law court to be settled in accord with existing laws. In some cases, laws could be filed either in a police station or a law court depending on the cases of Criminal or Civil law. Some cases are not required to be handled by law officers, but settled out of the court by mutual consent, thereby affecting judgments on the cases.

This article is not intended to be legal experts but for the people with little knowledge of legal or judicial processes so that they could apply for the judgments or civil cases committed accidentally or intentionally.

Translated by Arkan Sein ****

Stop sexual violence against children

The HE Increase in the number of child rape cases in Myanmar is threatening the morality and culture of Myanmar society.

The number of child sexual abuse cases has increased upward year by year: with nearly 2,000 cases in the past two years.

There were 1,458 rape cases recorded across Myanmar in 2017, including 583 adult women victims and 875 child victims.

In 2016, 1,391 sexual assault cases were recorded, 429 against adult women and 971 against children. Between 2016 and 2017, the number of rape cases rose by 45.

This has been brought up before the parliament, with lawmakers demanding harsher sentences for child rape cases.

This lawmaker urged the Union Government at the Pyithu Hluttaw to draft a special bill which can impose the death sentence for child rape cases in order to deter child sexual abuse. The issue of giving heavy penalties for child sex abuse should be brought to the Hluttaw.

Under article 278 of the penal code, punishment for rape ranges from a 10 year jail term to a life sentence for a serious case, plus a fine, while the maximum sentence for child rape is 28 years.

To address the sexual violence against children issue, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement is redrafting the 1993 child law.

To illustrate the collective efforts of CSOs, lawmakers and ministries concerned since 2014, a bill has yet to been submitted to the Hluttaw.

The Amyotha Hluttaw accepted a request to discuss the issue at the next parliament meeting.

In order to deter the child rape issue, we have to collaborate and cooperate among many partners. In effect, preventing and responding to sexual violence against children should be everyone’s concern.

Public education also plays a crucial role to fight the sexual abuse of children, and women are usually pardoned for their crimes. Criminal laws are associated with social society; sentences are handed down to alone for their crimes. Criminal laws are dealt with criminal procedures. Law suits are filled by the State with the help of law officer. Civil law cases are connected with violations of individual rights. Those cases are carried out to alone for the offenders in accord with civil law procedures. The injured party will have to file a lawsuit.

Legal actions on crimes
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Legal actions on crimes
These cases are associated with injuries to the persons and damages to the property. For instance, violations of covenants, rights and civil grievances are included. If offended persons pay no heed to the sentences, orders and decrees by the Court of Laws, they will have to serve jail sentences.

But if someone has hurt someone else, legal action will be taken against the offender. Liability for making mistakes can be divided into a criminal law and civil law.

Civil offenses
These offenses are closely connected with violations of criminal laws promulgated by the State. If a crime is committed against someone, it hurts not only the person concerned but for the security, tranquility and the rule of law of the place in which the crime is committed. It is deemed to include personal attacks, losing of properties, loss of health, security and characters and committing crimes against the State.

When legal actions are taken against the offenders, due punishments are implemented in accordance with their offenses. Punishments include capital punishment, prison terms, fines and seizures of properties. In addition, juvenile delinquents and women are usually pardoned on probation depending on the severity of the crimes they have committed.

The intentions of sentences are to impose suitable punishments for offenders, not to commit crimes again, have a strong character and to pay compensation for injuries and damages caused. If crimes committed can hurt peace and stability of a country, legal proceedings are taken with law officers acting on behalf of the State.

Law suits are only for illegal actions
Protesters attack ‘immoral’ Trump policy on immigrant families

WASHINGTON—Human rights groups took to the streets in cities across the United States on Friday to protest the Trump administration’s policy to separate asylum-seeking Central American immigrant children from their parents.

Hundreds of people chanted “families belong together!” in front of the Justice Department in Washington, accusing the government of violating human rights and traumatizing children for political reasons.

“This is indeed an emergency — every single day children are ripped apart from their parents and the Trump administration must immediately cease this policy,” said Jessica Morales, chairwoman of We Belong Together, an immigrant advocacy group.

The protests came after President Donald Trump’s administration announced that it would split hundreds of families who crossed the southern border without immigration documents since October.

Last month, Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced an official policy of arresting and separating all parents from their children if they cross the border illegally.

The government sees the policy as a necessary deterrent to illegal immigration, but the critics say it is cruel to refugees and asylum seekers fleeing violence in Central America.

“This attorney general made a decision to separate our kids from their parents. This is immoral, it’s a crime, and we are not going to accept that,” said Gustavo Torres, executive director of the immigrant advocacy group CASA.

The backlash has placed the US president under intense scrutiny, with numerous critics saying the administration is committing a violation of human rights.

“Separating families is more than cruel and unnecessary — it’s torture,” the ACLU said.

Surge of asylum requests

The policy aims to stem a surge of poor families mostly from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras pouring into the United States.

Citing the daily violence in their home countries, thousands each week cross the US-Mexico border and immediately turn themselves in to authorities asking for asylum.

They are part of a broader rebound in illegal immigration that has deeply angered Trump. In April alone, 50,924 people were detained after crossing the border without papers, including 4,314 unaccompanied children and 9,647 family units, according to US Customs and Border Protection.

Late last year, the Trump administration quietly began separating some illegal border crossers from their children, sending the youngsters to holding facilities for several weeks before either transferring them back to parents or to relatives already living in the United States.

From October to April, about 700 children were separated from their parents.

With illegal border crossings and asylum requests unabated, Sessions announced last month a “zero tolerance” policy that will see every unauthorized border crosser charged with a crime even before they can request asylum.

“Today, we are here to send a message to the world: we are not going to let this country be overwhelmed... If you cross this border unlawfully, then we will prosecute you,” Sessions said.

“If you are smuggling a child, then we will prosecute you and that child will be separated from you as required by law,” he said, adding: “If you don’t like that, then don’t smuggle children over our border.”

Migrants fleeing real dangers

The administration says the families who send or bring their children across the border are working with organized human smugglers who teach them exactly what to say to be placed into the asylum processing. That gives an incentive for people to head to the United States, they argue.

The immigrants say they are fleeing real dangers in their home countries.

In the two weeks that followed Sessions’s announcement, authorities arrested 658 children together with 638 adults, US Border Patrol deputy chief of operations Richard Hudson told lawmakers last week.

The children are believed to have been taken away from their parents, but Hudson would not confirm that. At the Washington protest, Guatemala native Exel Estrada, who came to the United States at 15 and just finished his first year in a US college, said the Trump administration is “against all immigrants.”

“I too was an unaccompanied minor, I too was in a detention centre,” Estrada said.

“If there were policies like these four years ago, I would not be standing here today.” —AFP

Over 2 mln British customers face higher energy bills after 6.7 per cent hike

LONDON—More than two million British energy customers were warned that their bills will rise by 6.7 per cent in the summer.

Householders with Britain’s six big energy suppliers will have to pay an average of 76 pounds (101.18 US dollars) a year more from 11 July.

The rise will not affect customers who are on fixed price tariffs, use a prepayment meter, or are on special vulnerable customer tariffs. —Xinhua

Visa card payments in Europe resume after disruption

BRUSSELS—Visa said a technical issue which occurred yesterday in Europe has been resolved by Saturday morning after a widespread disruption hit the continent and prevented some consumers from using Visa for payments; the company said, while affirming that “the issue was the result of a hardware failure within one of our European systems and is not associated with any unauthorized access or cyberattack.” —Xinhua
Egypt’s Sisi sworn in for second term in office

CAIRO — Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi was sworn in on Saturday for a second four-year term in office as the country faces major economic and security challenges.

Sisi took the oath in a packed house and in front of members of his government, after winning 97 percent of valid votes in the March presidential election. Fighter jets drew an Egyptian flag in the sky above Cairo while military helicopters flew over the capital’s centre as the president made his way to parliament — where he was greeted with a 21-gun salute. Sisi, who as army chief ousted Egypt’s first freely elected president Mohamed Morsi after mass street protests in 2013, won his first term in 2014 with an overwhelming majority of the vote.

He faced no serious competition in his run for re-election. His only opponent, Moussa Mostafa Moussa, was relatively unknown and a fervent Sisi supporter himself. All other political contenders were either sidelined or withdrew: Seven years after the January 2011 uprising that toppled Hosni Mubarak’s regime, Sisi will have two major challenges to tackle in his second term: security and economic recovery.

Human rights defenders have regularly accused Sisi of violating public freedoms and suppressing opponents. Many of his opponents and vocal members of civil society have been arrested in recent months.

Two of those arrested are blogger and journalist Wael Abbas and Shadi Ghazali Harb — one of the youth leaders during the 2011 revolution. They also include Hazim Abdelazim, who has described his decision to head the youth committee of Sisi’s successful 2014 presidential bid as his “biggest mistake”. — AFP

US-led coalition raids kill 12 civilians in Syria’s Hasakeh

BEIRUT, LEBANON — At least 12 civilians — members of the same family — have been killed in US-led coalition raids on the Islamic State group in northeastern Syria, a monitor said on Saturday.

“The air strikes and artillery fire (Friday night) by the international coalition on the village of Hidaj, held by IS in the southern sector of Hasakeh province, killed at least 12 people,” the Britain-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said.

The civilians — including two women and their children — belonged to the same family, it added.

The deaths bring to 20 the number of civilians killed by the coalition in 24 hours east of the Euphrates River”, said the Observatory, which relies on a network of sources across Syria for its reports.

On Thursday, eight other civilians were killed in coalition strikes in Deir Ezzor province, south of Hasakeh. IS jihadists have lost most of the self-proclaimed “caliphate” they once controlled in large parts of Syria and neighbouring Iraq since 2014.

Today, the jihadists hold less than three percent of Syria, according to the Observatory said.

In Deir Ezzor, the mainly Kurdish Syrian Democratic Forces — supported by the US-led coalition — are trying to dislodge jihadists from the east bank of the Euphrates. The coalition said on Friday its airstrikes in Syria and Iraq had “unintentionally” killed 892 civilians since its bombing campaign began nearly four years ago.

More than 350,000 people have been killed in Syria’s war since it started in 2011 with a brutal crackdown on anti-government protests. It has since spiralled into a complex conflict involving world powers and foreign jihadists. — AFP
Socialist Pedro Sanchez sworn in as new Spanish PM

MADRID, Spain — Spain’s Socialist chief Pedro Sanchez was sworn in as prime minister on Saturday, a day after ousting Mariano Rajoy in a historic no-confidence vote sparked by fury over corruption woes afflicting the conservative leader’s party.

Sanchez, a 46-year-old economist with no government experience who has made a spectacular comeback to the frontline of politics, took the oath of office before King Felipe VI in the Zarzuela Palace near Madrid. “I promise to faithfully fulfill the duties of the post of prime minister with conscience and honour; with loyalty to the king, and to guard and have guarded the constitution as a fundamental state rule,” he said in the presence also of Rajoy, without a Bible or crucifix — the first to do so.

The Socialist leader must still name his cabinet and it is only when their names are published in an official government journal in the coming days that he will fully assume his functions.

Comeback kid

His ousting of EU-friendly Rajoy, a 63-year-old veteran politician who had been in power since 2011, comes at a time of political instability in Europe as Italy brings in a new euro sceptic anti-establishment government.

But even if he will head up a minority government with support of a hodgepodge of disparate parties like far-left Podemos and Catalan separatists, Sanchez has promised his “main priority” will be to respect Madrid’s deficit reduction commitments to the European Union.

He has also vowed to implement the 2018 budget designed by Rajoy’s conservative Popular Party (PP) government.

His arrival at the prime minister’s office represents an astounding comeback for the man who led the Socialists to two crushing general elections defeats in 2015 and 2016, and was forced out by the party apparatus. That was short-lived, though, as party activists re-elected him party head in primaries in May 2017, but even then the Socialists were often sidelined as Podemos, centre-right Ciudadanos and Rajoy’s PP took centre stage in politics. That all changed on 25 May when the Socialists filed a no-confidence motion against Rajoy, a day after a court found former PP officials guilty of receiving bribes in exchange for awarding public contracts in a vast graft scheme between 1999 and 2005. Other opposition parties lined up against Rajoy, who was abandoned by his allies too. An absolute majority of 180 lawmakers voted for the motion on Friday to loud applause and shouts of “Yes we can”.

“It’s been an honour — there is none bigger — to have been Spain’s prime minister,” Rajoy told parliament minutes before.

Tough road ahead

In his first comments after winning the no-confidence motion, Sanchez, a former basketball player, vowed to tackle “all the challenges which the country faces with humanity.”

But he will struggle to govern as his Socialists have just 84 seats in the 350-seat parliament.

All of his allies in the no-confidence motion stressed their vote against Rajoy was not a blank cheque for Sanchez.

“Our ‘Yes’ to Sanchez is a ‘No’ to Rajoy,” is how Joan Tarda of Catalan pro-independence party Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC) put it in parliament. Sanchez will only be able to implement policy initiatives “that allow him to obtain an easy majority” in parliament, said Fernando Vallespin, political scientist at the Autonomous University of Madrid.

PP lawmaker Rafael Hernandez said Sanchez would be entering the prime minister’s office “through the back door” after failing to win any general elections.

Sanchez has already tied his hands by promising to respect Rajoy’s 2018 budget, which includes generous concessions to the northern Basque region. He has also said he wants to “build bridges” with Catalonia’s new separatist government, headed by Quim Torra, which will take office on Saturday.

The parties that supported Sanchez will make demands he will not meet, predicted Pedro Fernandez, a 68-year-old pensioner, outside of parliament.

“When he does do what they want, they will remind him that they brought him to power. And if in five or six months they are not happy they will oust him,” he added. —AFP

US vetoes UN resolution on protecting Palestinians

NEW YORK CITY — The United States vetoed on Friday an Arab-backed UN draft resolution calling for measures to protect the Palestinians after more than 100 were killed by Israeli fire during protests at the border with Gaza.

Ten countries including China, France and Russia voted in favor of the draft put forward by Kuwait on behalf of Arab countries at the Security Council. Four countries — Britain, Ethiopia, the Netherlands and Poland — abstained.

A draft resolution requires nine votes to be adopted in the 15-member council and no veto from the five permanent members — Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States.

US Ambassador Nikki Haley told the council the measure was “wildly inaccurate in its characterization of recent events in Gaza” by condemning Israel for the violence.

The Kuwait-drafted text had called for “measures to guarantee the safety and protection” of Palestinian civilians in Gaza and the occupied West Bank, and requested a UN report to propose an “international protection mechanism.” —AFP
Japan will make efforts for success of US-N Korea summit: Abe

OTSU, Japan — Prime Minister Shinzo Abe said on Saturday that Japan will make efforts to contribute to the success of the unprecedented US-North Korea summit, which President Donald Trump reinstated the previous day.

"Japan is determined to make utmost efforts so that it will be a historic summit that will move forward the nuclear, missile and abduction issues," Abe said in a speech in the western Japan prefecture of Shiga, referring to the North’s past kidnap of Japanese nationals. Abe has said the abduction issue is one of the most important political agendas for his administration.

Abe will hold talks with Trump at the White House on 7 June before traveling to Canada for the Group of Seven summit on 8 and 9 June, hoping to coordinate their policies toward the president’s summit with North Korean leader Kim Jong Un.

On Friday, Trump said his plan to meet Kim on 12 June in Singapore had been revived after meeting with Kim Yong Chol, a close aide to the leader, in the White House.

Abe, speaking at a gathering organized by his Liberal Democratic Party’s local chapter, also stressed that Japan will not change its stance of keeping pressure on North Korea in collaboration with the international community.

"Japan will not tolerate a nuclear-armed North Korea. We continue to raise pressure and don’t allow loopholes” in international economic sanctions targeting the country, he said.

The Japanese prime minister did not use the "maximum pressure" phrase he has repeatedly employed after Trump said following the meeting with the North Korean envoy that he does not want to use that term when Washington and Pyongyang are “getting along.”

During the upcoming Japan-US summit, Abe is expected to call on Trump to bring up the abduction issue in his meeting with Kim. Trump said he did not talk about human rights issues with the North Korean envoy, suggesting the issue of the Japanese citizens kidnapped in the 1970s and 1980s was not brought up.

A source close to Abe said there is no reason for Japan to become concerned about the absence of reference to the abduction issue as long as the matter is discussed in the Trump-Kim summit.

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INVITATION FOR PRICE QUOTATIONS

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar has received financing from the International Development Association (IDA) towards the cost of the National Community Driven Development Project (NCDDP). The IDA N° of the financing agreement is N° 1814-MM. The Department of Rural Development (DRD) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation, in its role as implementing agency of the NCDDP, intends to apply a portion of the proceeds of this financing towards eligible payments under the Purchase Order/Contract for the Communication Material G 111 Vinyl Poster. DRD now invites eligible suppliers to express their interest in supplying the following items:

Reference Number: G 111 Supply of Vinyl Poster

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Supply to

- Lot (4) to DRD and fifth cycle (16) Townships
- Lot 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 & 8 to Department of Rural Development, Office No.(14),Nay Pyi Taw and fifty seven (57) Township Offices spread over the country.

Expression of Interest on Quotation must be submitted in a written form to the email address below and clearly indicate the reference number above. Eligible suppliers having expressed interest will receive an INVITATION TO QUOTE (ITQ). Sealed Quotations will be submitted to the address below at the latest at the dead line of Wednesday 20 June 2018 at 10am Myanmar time, after which no Quotations will be accepted.

Please submit your Expression of Interest for receiving the Invitation to Quote (ITQ) to: U Kyaw Soe, Deputy Director General, Department of Rural Development, Office No.(14), Nay Pyi Taw. For detailed information please contact U Kyaw Swa Aung, Director, Procurement and Logistic Section, Mobile phone 0943434333 or office phone 067418637. Email: unioicncddprocurement@gmail.com. Please indicate your e-mail address as only electronic copies of the ITQ will be sent as well as introduce your company name and contact number to communicate with you. For more information on the NCDDP please also visit Website: www.cdd.drdmyanmar.org.
Hollywood legend Brian De Palma to tackle Weinstein story

PARIS — “Scarface” director Brian De Palma is to tackle the story of disgraced movie mogul Harvey Weinstein, the Hollywood legend told AFP.

The maker of “Carrie” and “The Untouchables” said he was toying with the idea of dealing with Weinstein and the #MeToo movement the Hollywood producer unleashed after claims that he had raped and abused a string of actresses over the years.

“I have been following it very closely because I know a lot of the people involved,” De Palma told AFP in Paris, where he has just published his first novel in French.

“This has inspired an idea for another book,” he added.

“As a director you have to get actors’ confidence and their love in order to be able to use their instrument in your movie. And to violate it on any level is just to me the worst thing you can do, just because of your gluttony or your lust,” the 77-year-old said.

“I’ve heard stories over the years” about abuse and casting couches, the veteran filmmaker added. “I always reacted very strongly to anybody that was doing such things. And of course, you would hear stories about the most notorious people.”

De Palma said later that he was writing a script based on the scandal, “although my character will not be called Harvey Weinstein.”

“But it is a horror film, with a sexual aggressor, and the story will take place within the film industry,” he told the French daily, the Parisien.

De Palma defended his treatment of women characters in his films, arguing that the violence they faced was necessary for the stories to work.

Is the male gaze over?

“I would get that question year after year, and I would always give the same answer,” he told AFP. “But fortunately Quentin Tarantino took over that problem. They started asking him that question and they forgot about me, thank God.”

“I was accused of putting women in jeopardy and I said this is a suspense movie. A woman presents a more vulnerable creature. To me it was just part of the genre, and I never thought it was anything sexist,” said the maker of the first “Mission: Impossible” film.

“I like women characters,” said the director, whose has co-written his first novel with his wife, journalist Susan Lehman.

The Hitchcockian thriller “Les serpents sont-ils nécessaires?” (Are Snakes Necessary?) has been published in French before it comes out in English.

De Palma said Hitchcock’s film “Vertigo” was central to making him a film director. “I saw it in 1958 and it haunted me for the rest of my career,” he told AFP.

Lehman, a former New York Times reporter, said the book brings the Hitchcockian chiller into the post-#MeToo age.

“Brian has a particular sort of macho sensibility, and I thought it would be interesting to see what happens if a sort of feminine streak got injected into that,” she said.

“What happens here is women take things into their own hands. And the men who are creepy and crude at best get what they deserve.”

De Palma said the #MeToo movement was not just changing the pay and working conditions of women in Hollywood, but it could also fundamentally change what movies are about.

“It will be interesting to see when women start controlling the aesthetic what is going to happen. It would be interesting to see if their gaze is so much different than ours. Because a lot of movies are about the male gaze, what the male sees.”

De Palma said he has just finished his latest film “Domino”, a thriller set in Denmark with Nikolaj Coster-Waldau and Carice van Houten of “Game of Thrones” fame, and is planning his next — another murder story — “Sweet Vengeance”, which will be shot in Uruguay.— AFP

JK Rowling starts work on ‘Fantastic Beasts 3’ film

London — “Harry Potter” creator JK Rowling has revealed that she is currently writing the screenplay for the third film in the “Fantastic Beasts and Where To Find Them” series.

The 52-year-old author took to her official blog to share the news. “I’ve just finished the fourth Galbraith novel, ‘Lethal White’, and I’m now writing the screenplay for ‘Fantastic Beasts 3’,” Rowling wrote.

The third installment is yet to be titled. The second part, “Fantastic Beasts: The Crimes of Grindelwald”, will release on 16 November this year.

Rowling further teased her writing plans, saying she will pen another children’s book — which will be a departure from the Harry Potter universe.

After that I’ll be writing another book for children. I’ve been playing with the (non-Harry Potter/wizarding world) story for about six years, so it’s about time I get it down on paper,” she wrote.—PTI

I’m happy with my body: Anne Hathaway to trolls

LOS ANGELES — Anne Hathaway has slammed trolls for fat shaming her, saying she is “happy with her body”.

The 35-year-old actor, who is currently in the process of putting on pounds for a new part, says she has faced online abuse many times before.

“It sounds kind of sad to say, I just wanted to enjoy my summer and let everyone know that I’m living in my body and I’m happy with my body, and if my body is different than what you’re used to, or what you think it should be, that’s (your experience). My experience is mine, and I’m loving it,” Hathaway told Hoda Kotb on NBC’s “Today” show.

The Oscar-winning actress shared the trolls have been consistent and “overt” in nature.

“All the time, and in the ways where it’s overt and people say things to you and then there’s kind of micro ones,” she says.

Hathaway says she is glad that people are “becoming more conscious” about the language they use to engage with others.

“... So maybe someone thought that it wasn’t a big deal to say to a 16-year-old — that is what happened to me — ‘Congratulations, you got the part, you can’t gain any more weight.’ Maybe they thought they were giving me some good advice but now, 20 years later, I’m able to say, actually, that could’ve been done more consciously and lovingly,” she says.— AFP
Remote Australian town wrestles with nuclear future

KIMBA (Australia) — Next to the Kimba Area School oval sit three disused rainwater tanks, each decorated with murals giving a glimpse into life in this isolated, rural Australian town.

On one tank, an oversized grain harvester ploughs through columns of wheat, shooting grains into the back of a truck, and is surrounded by the words: “What you sow now, you will harvest later;” written in big, green and gold letters.

In a community that sits on the edge of one of Australia’s primary wheat growing regions, the message was likely intended to motivate young minds to study hard and plan for their futures.

But in recent years, the chunky, block letters have taken on a more profound meaning after two local families volunteered parts of their farmland to the federal government as potential storage sites for Australia’s nuclear waste.

The government is expected to decide by the end of the year where the facility will go, the process has split Kimba — a town of roughly 650 people — almost exactly down the middle.

Last year, a ballot conducted by the Australian Electoral Commission found 57.4 per cent of voters were in favour of the facility, which would dispose of and store Australia’s low-to-intermediate level nuclear waste, generated by the medical industry.

The facility, set to cost up to A$300 million ($227 million), is expected to create at least 45 new jobs, something which Kimba District Mayor Dean Johnson sees as a lifeline for the small town, whose population has steadily declined in recent years.

“We have no full-time doctor in town. Certainly, if we had another 45 people in town, we’d be looking at another two or three doctors, not just one,” he said in an interview.

Not just doctors, but red dirt roads outside the town center would be tarred and sealed, and patchy telecommunications coverage would be improved.

Not to mention the minimum A$10 million Capital Contribution Fund from the government, to be spent as the community sees fit.

But those against the facility say they are already entitled to basic infrastructure as taxpayers, and that no amount of economic stimulation would be enough to support the town if its agricultural produce were to lose value.

“My business, like everyone in the district, is growing grain for export and also merino sheep,” said local farmer Jeff Koch, 43, who is worried about how a nuclear waste facility could be perceived by buyers and surrounding wheat growers on the Eyre Peninsula.

“We don’t grow a lot but what we do grow is usually of high quality and at a premium, and I think any potential to harm that is going to drop down our competitiveness,” he said. The history of nuclear tests and dumping in the state of South Australia — where Kimba is located — also weighs heavily on Koch’s mind.

During the 1950s, the British government conducted 12 major nuclear weapons tests in the state’s outback. Whistleblowers would later describe an Australian government cleanup in the 1990s as a “cheap and nasty” solution that saw tons of contaminated debris buried in shallow, unlined pits.

“If someone’s been in control (of nuclear waste disposal and storage in Australia), I’m not comfortable with whoever’s been given the job. And I’m worried about the government not managing it properly again,” Koch said.

But technology and government accountability have improved in the almost 70 years since the last major atomic testing, according to the Baldock family, which has volunteered 110 hectares of its land for the potential facility. The family says the financial compensation it will receive for selling its land at four times its original value is nothing compared to the opportunity to ensure Kimba’s future.

“The facility will operate for 100 years, and then 200 years monitoring afterwards,” said Jeff Baldock, 60. “If it comes to Kimba, we can guarantee that our town will still be operating in 300 years’ time.”

And in a town where “everybody’s dad’s a farmer, and everybody’s mum’s a teacher or works at the bank,” Jeff’s son Andrew, 35, argued that people need to learn to diversify.

“Take the idea of leaving town. We bought a second farm because we have two boys. Our intention, our whole living, has been to set that up for our kids, her. It’s the best place in the world to raise your kids, but (now) it’s testing,” she said.

Regardless of what decision the government hands down by the end of the year, the residents of Kimba will have no choice but to come together and make do with the harvest that’s been sown — Kyodo News

Whale dies in Thailand after swallowing 80 plastic bags

BANGKOK — A whale has died in southern Thailand after swallowing more than 80 plastic bags, officials said, ending an attempted rescue that failed to nurse the mammal back to health.

Thailand is one of the world’s largest consumers of plastic bags, which kill hundreds of marine creatures living near the country’s popular beaches each year.

The small male pilot whale became the latest victim after it was found barely alive in a canal near the border with Malaysia, the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources said on their Facebook page on Saturday.

A veterinary team tried “to help stabilise its illness but finally the whale died” on Friday afternoon, the post said.

An autopsy revealed 80 plastic bags weighing up to eight kilograms (18 pounds) in the creature’s stomach, the department added. Photos accompanying the post showed a group of people using buoys to keep the whale afloat after it was first spotted on Monday and an umbrella to shield it from the scorching sun.

The whale vomited up five bags during the rescue attempt before it died, the department said. Thon Thamrongnawasawat, a marine biologist and lecturer at Kasetsart University, said the bags had made it impossible for the whale to eat any nutritional food. “If you have 80 plastic bags in your stomach, you die,” he said. At least 300 marine animals including pilot whales, sea turtles and dolphins perish each year in Thai waters after ingesting plastic, Thon told AFP. “It’s a huge problem,” he said. “We use a lot of plastic.”

The pilot whale’s plight generated sympathy and anger among Thai netizens. “I feel sorry for the animal that didn’t do anything wrong but has to bear the brunt of human actions,” one Twitter user wrote in Thai — AFP

Photo taken on 17 May, 2018, shows rain water tanks at Kimba Area School, each decorated by children with murals reflecting life in the town, which is split over a plan to build a nuclear waste facility on agricultural land. PHOTO: KYODO NEWS

Photo taken in Thai.—AFP

“Humans are the ones who killed the whale,” said a caption under a photo of a bloodied whale. — AFP

“Whale killed in Thailand after eating 80 plastic bags” — AFP

“People like to brush it over and say that’s not happening, but if you’ve lived in this town forever, it’s obvious something’s happening,” said Styli Harris, 31.

“It’s awkward. You can’t go into your own supermarket and feel comfortable to do the shopping,” she lamented.

The decision-making process is said to be affecting people’s mental health, and the community has already lost at least one young family and one business to the growing tensions.

Others, like Toni Scott, are being forced to consider their options as the government’s decision inches closer.

“My husband talks about going but I won’t let him talk about it because it gets me too upset,” the 35-year-old said, explaining her colleagues have also raised the idea of leaving town.

“We bought a second farm because we have two boys. Our intention, our whole living, has been to set that up for our kids, here. It’s the best place in the world to raise your kids, but (now) it’s testing,” she said.

Regardless of what decision the government hands down by the end of the year, the residents of Kimba will have no choice but to come together and make do with the harvest that’s been sown — Kyodo News
Yadanabon beats Magwe 2-0

YADANABON FC defeated Magwe FC by a score of 2-0 in a Week 14 MNL match played at Thuwunna Stadium in Yangon yesterday.

Both of Yadanabon’s goals were scored in the early minutes of the match by Myanmar national football team star Si Thu Aung.

The match intensified in the second half with Magwe dominating. But Magwe’s efforts were blunted with some uncertainty by their young attackers, who could not muster a goal.

—Lynn Thit (Tgi)

Aussie Smith surges to lead in weather-hit US Women’s Open

SHOAL CREEK — Australian Sarah Jane Smith fired a second-round 67 to grab a four-shot lead in the US Women’s Open in Alabama on Friday.

Smith carded her second straight five-under round for a 10-under total of 134 at Shoal Creek, where thunderstorms led to extensive delays on a course that had been soaked earlier in the week.

Seventy-eight players were unable to complete the second round, which was to resume early Saturday morning.

Smith’s fellow Australian Su Oh made it into the clubhouse on six-under 138 after a second-round 68. Oh said her effort included “nothing outstanding” although she putted well and dealt calmly with the challenges of the soggy course. “It’s weird, because it’s playing longer because it’s so soft, but it’s hot so the iron is going really far,” said Oh, who said she was also constantly on the lookout for mud that might affect the flight of her ball. Smith had shared the overnight lead with Thailand’s Ariya Jutanugarn and South Korea’s Lee Jeong-eun — who uses the numerical designator “6” with her name to distinguish her from five other Korean pros with the same name.—AFP

Poland’s Arthur Saladiak wins world lethwei welterweight title

Poland’s Arthur Saladiak defeated Myanmar lethwei fighter Saw Ba Oo at Wunna Theikdi Indoor Stadium (B) in Nay Pyi Taw to become the World Lethwei Champion in the welterweight division.

Arthur Saladiak knocked Saw Ba Oo down in the fourth round, hitting the Myanmar fighter with his knee at the main event featuring welterweight (67-71kg) competitors. Kyaw Zin Latt won light welterweight title by defeating Saw Darwait after the fifth round with points in the other featured bout.

In another match, Saw Nga Man won against Michael Badato of Australia after the fifth round with points. In other matches, Saw Htoo Aung (Taung Yoe Club) bested Lethwei Moe (Thahtone) in the light welterweight class, Antonio Faria of Portugal beat Mite Yine in the third round, and Phoe Nyo knocked out Phoe La Pyae in the second round.

In the women’s event, Cambodian Nou Srey Pov defeated Shwe Nadi (Shwe Bar Club) in the third round. The “WLC-5: Knockout War fight” for the World Lethwei Championship title took place at Wunna Theikdi Indoor Stadium (B) in Nay Pyi Taw yesterday.—Myo Thu Hein

Poland’s Arthur Saladiak wins world lethwei welterweight title at WLC. PHOTO: KO KO SOE NYUN

Myanmar Lethwei event to be held in Japan

An event featuring Myanmar Lethwei, also known as Burmese bareknuckle boxing, will be held in Tokyo on 29 June to promote the sport and strengthen the friendship between the two countries.

The event, called Lethwei in Japan 8 - Samurai, will be held at Korakuen Hall in Tokyo, according to the International Lethwei Federation (Japan) website. There will be six main bouts, with most featuring Myanmar Lethwei fighters versus Japanese and other foreign martial artists using the fighting style of Myanmar traditional lethwei, including various clinching techniques. All the fights will be bareknuckled, without gloves, with only tape and gauze allowed on the hands of the fighters. In the 73 kg bout, Saw Gaw Mudo (Myanmar) will fight with Khei Tokeshi (Japan). The 67 kg bout will feature Kyal Zin Phyo (Myanmar) vs Daiki Kaneko (Japan).

In the 64 kg bout, Tun Lwin Moe (Myanmar) will fight against Hwang Chang-hwan (Korea). In the 75 kg bout, it will be Aung Paing (Myanmar) vs Keisuke Okuda (Japan). In the 97 kg bout, Chris Vice (Australia) will fight Dong Xing Wu (Taiwan), and in the 61 kg bout, Just Hashimoto (Japan) will face Soujun Ikkyu (Japan).—Lynn Thit (Tgi)
Over-work

It is not strange that we often see fat men and ladies here and there. When people over forty, they usually become fatter and fatter. We call this ‘overweight’. On a day, two men stood face to face, talking each other. They were standing quite apart but their wombs were about to touch closely. So, this is the result of ‘overweight’. In the same way, ripe mangoes are very sweet and delicious but over-ripe ones are not fit for our health and out of good taste. In like manner, work is power or work is worth. No work, no worth. A person, young or old, must work for all in some way. However, over-work is not suitable to anyone. It causes disadvantages more than advantages.

Every parent wants good grades. Whether they are kind and caring parents or strict parents. They push their children by force without limits. Usually in public schools, students try very hard for memorizing stories, remembering each and every single thing taught and studying for the exams. This leads most children to over work. Since public schools give the students a lot of work to memorize for the exams, most parents send them to tons of tuitions to get good grades. When the examinations are close, students have to study a lot with tutors and the tutors must also push them very hard. This causes pressure for the students and may also cause frustration to the person.

Different students have different qualification or education. A few students can easily absorb what they have learnt. Most students have to take long to understand and to be able to work out sums and do several exercises. For the ways of learning the lessons may change again and again. In addition, whether a student may become skilful or not, he/she can pass the exam: year after year. Then teachers and parents force such poorly qualified students to raise study power so that they may get through the exam: with high marks. As a result, over work may press over them.

Even though this can help you with your studies, you have to leave the entertainments, health and other curriculum activities behind and mainly focus on only one thing. Not only Myanmar school students but also international school students over work in some cases. Parents want their children to get good grades as a gift for the amount of money they gave up and for them to have good future. This can also lead to anger when the child is not trying well enough. Over-work has been a big issue now and some children who try very hard may probably over-work. They will have less active time, late sleeps and less physical activities.

Moreover, the regular school-time, tuition period and also the guide-time may also occupy most of their time. So, they cannot have relief. A life without relaxation may break down because of over work.

In addition to physical weakness, emotional stress usually appears for students according to ranges of over work. For their environments are made up of rival conditions in all fields. Not only students but also parents are faced with disadvantages of rival spirit. The more rival spirit they have, they more over work they do. In reality, no leisure, no pleasure.
ENGLISH LESSON

By C. T. O

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

6. (Future Continuous) He will be writing a letter.
   Will be + V-ing

7. (Future Perfect) He will have written a letter.
   Will have + V-ed

8. (FPC) He will have been writing a letter.
   Will have been + V-ing

1. The boy plays football.
   S  P

2. They eat mangoes.
   S  P

3. They will have cooked dinner.
   Shall/will + have + V-ed

4. She is making tea now.
   Present Continuous

5. They have been swimming for two hours.
   Present Perfect Continuous Tense

6. (FC) He will be going on a picnic on coming.
   Shall/will + be + V-ing

7. (FB) He will have done the work.
   Shall/will + have + pp
CHILDREN in these Ba Ka Schools are mostly from the far-away places where there is no peace or children from the poor families. So, they are lucky enough to have the chance to stay in these monasteries or nunneries where they can have security and have the chance to study during their childhood in such kind of places where they have no need to worry about their daily meals. As the present conditions in our country is like that, so it is the so sure to say that we need to have such Monastic Education Schools in our country.

And one more point to say is that these Monastic Education Schools are the very first original sources in Myanmar Education since long long ago where we have no other schools except Monasteries. In our country, up to this day, we have at least one monastery in each village. The monks from these village monasteries automatically take the responsibility to teach the village children especially to boys up till they are grown up. For the village girls, they have the chance to study up till their teenage years. This conditions of the monasteries are still existed up to the present.

But, nowadays, the Monastic Education Schools become more modernized and can take the responsibilities to teach Basic Education Classes. Although some classes as the upper secondary classes, are not allowed to teach officially in these schools, some monks can teach these classes together with the help of some laymen teachers. So they have to send their children from these classes to the nearby high schools to attend, they can help them a lot in their night study.

And what I found more is that they have more facilities and buildings for teaching these classes and also some teachers who can take care of these classes.

And in some monastic schools and nunneries, they have tried their best to let the children study some vocations up to the stage they can afford to do so. Although some works are still very small in amount, they can have market in their regions and they can get some funds for their schools.

Here, if we get help from others, we can upgrade and update the quality and quantity of their products. And if some facilities such as sewing-machines and some help of teachers can be supported to these monasteries and nunneries through donations or funding, we can produce more quality products.

And we can also establish some networks among those Monastic Education Schools, and let them help one another to have more chance to do so.

And we can also get help from such organizations like us and also from the government.

So, the author’s idea for this project is, to study and get ideas from the most Venerable Sayadawgyis and learn what are the sources of the regions, what kinds of teachers we can get in the places and which should be the products that have market in these places. This should be in the first phase of six months.

In the next six months, we can start with 5 monastic schools in each region (State or Division) and let them have aids they need (both human and material resources or technologies) and then start the programme.

Hope that it will be a great help to our poor children for their lives!
A look at endangered species in Myanmar

By The Global New Light of Myanmar

MYANMAR is home to a rich variety of habitats and ecosystems, including 14 terrestrial eco-regions supporting 211 globally threatened species. Among those species are 27 that are critically endangered and 61 that are endangered. The country contains large expanses of species-rich and globally threatened ecosystems such as lowland tropical forests and mangrove ecosystems that are critically threatened elsewhere in the region. WCS works on many iconic species in Myanmar (myanmar.wcs.org) from tigers to Irrawaddy dolphins.

Myanmar currently has a network of 36 protected areas covering 6 percent of the country’s land area which was established to ensure the lasting protection of the country’s unique biodiversity. A new government initiative looks to expand the protected area network to at least 10 percent of the national terrestrial area to better represent the globally significant ecosystems within the country.

Endangered sarus cranes

Nearly 130 nests of endangered sarus cranes have been found in the Ayeyawady Delta, according to the Wildlife Conservation Society (Myanmar). The conservationists recorded 37 nests in 2016 in the same area and 23 in 2017.

Recently, the Forestry Department erected an educational board in the Laynya Ngawon Forest, the habitat of Gurmey’s pitta, to take records of the bird. It is a near-endangered species. The bird breeds in the Malay serine bird. The bird is one of the rarest bird species on earth.

Endangered tapirs

One of the three species of snub-nosed monkey (Rhinopithecus stryken) native to Myanmar — the white eyebrow eastern monkey, the white eyebrow western monkey and the white hand monkey — the first is considered a vulnerable species while the last two are endangered species, according to the Wildlife Conservation Society (Myanmar).

Experts have said if these monkeys are not protected, they will become extinct within 50 years. In an effort to prevent this, the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division of the Forest Department, together with the Wildlife Conservation Society (Myanmar) are conducting conservation and research on monkeys in the Mahamyaing, Hukawng Valley, Tamanthi and Mon and Rakhine in Myanmar in the previous five years (2014-2019). Lists of Myanmar’s total bird species will reach 1,114, including new species. Up to now, Myanmar has 49 globally threatened species, six endemic species and seven near-endemic species classified by the experts.

A local military officer found a tapir and handed it over to Kaithothung district forestry department in March. The tapir is a large, herbivorous mammal similar to a pig. The male tapir is 32 inches long, 11 inches high and 23 inches wide, with black-and-white striped skin similar to a tiger.

The district forestry department of Kaithothung district will keep it temporarily and will hand it over to Nay Pyi Taw zoological garden.

New species of birds found in Myanmar

The 29 species of birds including Black-breasted Bunting (Emberiza melanocephala), White-browed Crane (Pterocnemia creba) and Lutro Curlews (Numenius mitsukurii) were identified as new species. Seven species out of 29 were identified as new species for South East Asia, 23 for Myanmar and nine for region, according ornithologists.

Those birds were discovered in three regions — Yangon, Mandalay; Sagaing, Ayeyawady and Tanintharyi— and 29 sites — Karen, Chin, Kayah, Shan, Mon and Rakhine in Myanmar in the previous five years (2014-2019). Lists of Myanmar’s total bird species will reach 1,114, including new species. Up to now, Myanmar has 49 globally threatened species, six endemic species and seven near-endemic species classified by the experts.

According to the 2014 IUCN Bird List’s reports, there are nine critically endangered species, 12 endangered species and 28 vulnerable species around the world.

Endangered species of tapir

As many as 29 dolphins were dead at the Mandalay-Bhamo Dolphin Conservation Area in thirteen years according to U Maung Maung Lay, headman of the villages from the community based tourist at Dolphin Conservation Area.

A total of 29 dolphins died between May 2005 and May 2018, of them 21 died of electric shock. Dolphin conservation was carried out in cooperation with Myanmar Wild Birds Conservation Group starting from 2014. In 2017, community based tourism was introduced and traditions of fish harvesting with the help of dolphins and fisherman is shown to foreign visitors.

There were three newly born dolphins in Mandalay-Skyalmying Dolphin Conservation Area, two in the Htigyaing-Shwegu Area and one in the Katha-Bhamo area. Those were twenty-six dolphins in the Mandalay-Skyalmying Area, 13 dolphins in Htigyaing-Shwegu Area and 17 in Bhamo-Katha area totaling of 76 dolphins in the Upper Myanmar.

Experts have said if these dolphins are not protected, they will become extinct within 80 years. In an effort to prevent this, the Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division of the Forest Department, together with the Wildlife Conservation Society (Myanmar) are conducting conservation and research on dolphins in the Mahamyaing, Hukawng Valley, Tamanthi and Mon and Rakhine in Myanmar in the previous five years (2014-2019). Lists of Myanmar’s total dolphin species will reach 1,114, including new species. Up to now, Myanmar has 49 globally threatened species, six endemic species and seven near-endemic species classified by the experts.

According to the 2014 IUCN Bird List’s reports, there are nine critically endangered species, 12 endangered species and 28 vulnerable species around the world.
SUNDAY SPECIAL
COMICS

3 JUNE 2018
THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

SUNDAY COMICS

Ha Ha

HTOO

??
??

RUN!!

OH, WHY DO YOU LOOK SO DOWN?

IS IT FINANCIAL PROBLEMS?

LET ME SET AN EXAMPLE FOR FAMILIES TO FOLLOW.

PEOPLE WILL BE

WE WERE ONCE A HAPPY FAMILY. THEN...

DRUG ABUSE

DRUG ABUSE

DAFTAR

POPS, I'VE GOT A HEAP OF INHERITED FORTUNE.

MONEY CAN BUY ANYTHING.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?

OF COURSE THERE IS!

THERE ARE A LOT OF THINGS IN LIFE MONEY CANNOT BUY.

AND WHAT'S THAT?

ALL THE TIME YOU'VE USED WASTING YOUR MONEY!

AAAH!

END

Cartoons
Maung Shwe Win

Cartoons
Maung Maung Aung 2018
The witch of Nyaung Pin Thar Village

Daniel
Technological University (Hmawbi)

The Sun is shining extremely even at 10 A.M but the villagers of Nyaung Pin Thar can not care about it and they look so sad. All the villagers are in the marquee of the cemetery compound and they are making undertaking process for Grandma Ngwe Khin. Daw Ngwe Khin, she was not only a village belle but also they called her the witch of Nyaung Pin Thar. She was regarded as witch because of her intolerable stern fouled-mouth and the scar of knifed-cut on her face that cross on left eye. No one knows what makes her change from a beautiful and courteous girl to an ugly witch with a scar but Sayadaw from village monastery did. Now, the villagers are so sorrowful for which they had done to her because Sayadaw told them about Grandma Ngwe Khin, the beautiful soul of a lady, after taking refuge in the three Gems to share the merit with the deceased. (so called Tharanagone Tin Chin)

Ma Ngwe Khin became a village belle for she was the most beautiful one among the girls in the village. Actually she was that glamorous that every girl wanted to be and she was in love with Ko Tun Tin who worked as a climber of toddy-palm and was living from hand to mouth. But in other side, she was planned to engage with Ko Min Maung who was graduated from the college and he was also the only son of village’s head. But she did not love him and she only loved Ko Tun Tin.

But her parents forced her to marry to Ko Min Maung for the perfect life. Then, one summer night, when the couple was dating, she told Ko Tun Tin, “Oh, My dear, why do you look so calmed down though I am very trembling? Don’t you reckon with me as a wife of other, not you? Hum…”

“Don’t you worry about this dear, I have a plan for us.” Ko Tun Tin replied.

“Tell me hurry, what plan do you have?”

“I am going to elope with you to another place where they can not find us. Will you dare go with me?” Ko Tun Tin asked.

“Of course! I will, My dear” she answered.

Then the couple went away of the Nyaung Pin Thar village and lived in the another village together. Though her parents came after them and called her back to the village, she did not go back because she thought Ko Tun Tin is the only one whom she will devote. Then her parents got mad at her and made cessation of right to inheritance to her. After three years of marriage, the couple had a pretty baby and they were so happy. But unfortunately, one day, the village where the couple lived was robbed by vicious robbers and they killed some villagers including Ko Tun Tin and they even tried to kill Ma Ngwe Khin but she had only cut by their penknife on her face and it made her left eye blind. Also her child was a victim in it. So Ma Ngwe Khin became a widow with the ugly scar on the face. She was unhinged by grief and she was not in normal condition besides, almost insane. From that time on, she became a very short-tempered person and the old Ma Ngwe Khin who was polite and beautiful was gone. She was so touchy-feely that she could not bear a thing every word that hurts her and she even swore at people. One day, she was walking along the street and group of village-ladies start talking gossip about her as soon as they met her so she was so angry with them and she yelled at them, “Why are you old, stupid women talking gossip about me? I wish your children will be sick then you will have something important to do rather than chatting about others’ tattle-tattle.”

Then in a week, children of theirs became so sick and they were so afraid of her words and they even called her the witch. Then at last when they can not bear of her stern words anymore, they decided to expel her from the village. So she came back to her native village, Nyaung Pin Thar.

Actually, she loved the children but she could not bear when she saw children playing in front of her for she could not forget her children. Even after she came back to her village, no one wanted to talk to her and they even scared of her owing to her stern swear words and scar on her face. At that time, her hair went grey and her parents also passed away and then Ko Min Maung who was her bride to be was the head of village. Village’s head gave her the house of her parents even though her parents made cessation of right to inheritance but she had no chance to live in the village as people did not want a witch to live with them. But the Sayadaw from village monastery had mercy on her and he let her to live in a small and poor tent near monastery. She did not change her manners but she treated well only to Sayadaw. She said whatever she wanted. But for foods, she had to rely on Sayadaw for she could not earn her living. Everyday, Sayadaw gave sermons to her. Then she changed a little bit. Unfortunately, at that time, the village suffered from dysentery. Almost old folks and little children died by that disease and all they could think was that the witch was bewitching them. They protested to let her live in there and to get her off from the village.

She did not care their swear words to her but she went into village and helped the patients as much as she could notwithstanding that people thought, she was a loathsome. Sayadaw also tried to help her. She was old enough for that time being and she could not think what she should do for her village. Finally, she decided to make a well in her home in the village for she found out that disease came from drinking unclean water. She called the lay attendants of monastery and his fella to dig a well in her compound in the village. The village still had no idea about her but they did not want her to do something in the village for she frightened them enough. She kept doing her own will albeit they kept protesting against her. After a few weeks ago, she could make a good well that could support them clean water. But then, she was sick and fall into bed. A few days ago, she peacefully passed away. But before she was gone, she donated her compound to Sayadaw because she knew that no one ever dared to use water from her well. And getting clean water and adequate treatments made the village recover from illnesses. After they knew all about her, all the villagers want to apologize her for they had done unkindly treatments to her. Now, Nyaung Pin Thar Village is very pleasant and delightful place and everybody uses the water in the compound which was build by Grandma Daw Ngwe Khin, as a reminder to her, they even name the well as “Ngwe Ma Daw Ngwe Khin”. Sayadaw also build a school for children dedicated to her in her compound. Grandma Ngwe Khin’s story is very popular among villagers and parents even used to admonish their girls to have a beautiful soul in their hearts telling that story.

Passcode

When one’s eyes meet the other’s
A flash sparks as fire
Creating a current through the cornea

People talk to each other
Saying one thing which means but another
Listener gets it only when it’s deciphered

Eyes, passcode they are
Able to penetrate even into the Enigma
Decrypt every image passed on the retina

No need to explain a word
Since eyes understand what’s said
In dialect of eye contact

Eyes can break anything concealed
Only with the eyes so keen
Can we see exactly what the words mean

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