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THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

Vol. VI, No. 46, 15th Waning of Kason 1381 ME | www.globalnewlightofmyanmar.com | Sunday, 2 June 2019

State Counsellor leaves for Czech Republic, Hungary to pay visits



State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi (Right) and Union Minister U Kyaw Tin (Left) are seen off by Union Minister U Min Thu and officials at the Nay Pyi Taw International Airport as they leave for the Czech Republic yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

AT THE invitation of the Prime Minister of the Czech Republic Mr. Andrej Babis, State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi left Nay Pyi Taw by the Myanmar National Airlines at 8.30 a.m yesterday for the Czech Republic to pay an official visit and Hungary to pay a working visit.

The delegation led by State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, was seen off at the Nay Pyi Taw International Airport by Union Minister for the Office of the Union Government U Min Thu, Nay Pyi Taw Council Chairman Dr. Myo Aung, chargé d' affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Czech Republic to Myanmar Viktor Michalik and officials.

State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was accompanied by Union Minister for International Cooperation U Kyaw Tin and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. — MNA *(Translated by Win Ko Ko Aung)*

Myanmar says Bangladesh not helping refugee return

Minister says Myanmar will take back all displaced people and provide resident certificates

P PREM KUMAR, Nikkei staff writer

TOKYO — Bangladesh is not cooperating in Myanmar's efforts to repatriate and provide residence cards to all refugees who fled its western region, a senior Myanmar official told a conference here on Friday.

U Kyaw Tint Swe, a minister for the Office of the State Counselor, said Bangladesh has not honored a bilateral arrangement inked in November 2017 meant to facilitate the repatriation of displaced people and other minorities who fled violence in the state of Rakhine.

The repatriation process should have begun in January 2018, he said, but to date no displaced people as have returned via the official channel.

"Some 200 people have come back on their own will from Bangladesh through a very difficult journey," U Kyaw Tint Swe said at the 25th International Conference of the Future of Asia, organized by Nikkei.

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Union Minister U Kyaw Tint Swe attends 25th International Conference on the Future of Asia, meets Japanese Foreign Minister

UNION Minister from the Ministry of the Office of the State Counsellor U Kyaw Tint Swe attended the 25th International Conference on the Future of Asia at the Imperial Hotel, in Tokyo, Japan on May 31, 2019. The conference was organized by Nikkei Inc.

He held talks with the Chairman of the Japan International Cooperation Agency – (JICA) Mr. Shinichi Kitaoka at the Imperial Hotel, where they discussed matters concerning development schemes implemented in Myanmar, rendering assistance for human resource development and JICA's assistance to carry out transforming the regional administration and management sectors.

In the afternoon, he delivered a keynote speech on "Is Asia a Primer for a Global Trade Order?" and which was included in the theme of "Seeking a New Global Order-Overcoming the Chaos". In his speech, the Union Minister put emphasis on the protection the national interests in some countries of the world, the U.S withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), a tense situation of world trade due to the friction of the two World Economies, some factors that can affect the global economy and its impacts on some countries in the world including Myanmar. He discussed matters concerning gaining benefits of the trade and investment sectors in terms of Asian Countries, especially for ASEAN Countries due to Rules-based Multilateral Trading, Direct Investment in the region on account of relaxation of the rules, procedures, tariff and non-tariff barriers, economic mechanisms such as Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blue Print 2025 to improve economy, trade and investment, and conditions to gain more benefits in cooperation with people-to-people relations in the ASEAN region.

At the Q&A session after the speech, the Union Minister answered queries regarding the measures of the Myanmar Government to strengthen the democratic system, efforts being taken for internal peace, implementation process of the infrastructure including Myanmar-China economic corridor, preparatory arrangements for the return of displaced persons from the Rakhine State, Myanmar's readiness to accept the verified returnees, lack of cooperation from the Bangladesh side, and the dignified return of the returnees through positive cooperation with Bangladesh to implement the repatriation process early in line with the bilateral agreements with Myanmar and Bangladesh.

The Union Minister met with Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Taro Kono at the Foreign Ministry in the evening. During the meeting, they exchanged views on promoting bilateral relations, internal peace process, economic cooperation, Bangladesh's lack of cooperation to accept the ICoE's proposal to go to Bangladesh although the agreement had been made with the Foreign Ministry and the latest development of the repatriation process in the Rakhine State. In his meeting, the Japanese Foreign Minister added that Japan would fully support with Myanmar's democratization process and all-round development. The meeting was attended by Myanmar Ambassador to Japan U Thurain Thant Zin and officials. Following this, Union Minister U Kyaw Tint Swe attended a dinner hosted by the Chairman of the Japan-Myanmar Friendship Association and former Member of the House of Representatives Mr. Hideo Watanabe.—MNA ■

(Translated by Win Ko Ko Aung)



Union Minister U Kyaw Tint Swe shakes hands with Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Taro Kono in Tokyo, Japan. **PHOTO: MNA**

Union Minister Dr. Pe Myint meets with representatives of Myanmar Music Asiayone (Central)



Union Minister Dr. Pe Myint delivers the speech at the meeting with Myanmar Music Asiayone (Central) in Yangon yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

UNION Minister for Information Dr. Pe Myint met with personnel from the Myanmar Music Asiayone (Central) at the meeting hall of the Myanma Radio and Television on Pyay Road, Yangon yesterday morning.

Union Minister Dr. Pe Myint delivered an opening speech at the meeting.

Then the Patron, the Chairman, the Vice Chairman, the Secretary, the Treasury and officials of the Myanmar Music Asiayone (Central) explained about drawing up the primary rules and regulations of the Myanma Music Asiayone, presentation of the cooperative measures to meet with all stakeholders in the prevention of a generation gap in the music world, financial situations and on-going process of the work flow.

Following this, the Union Minister made the sector-wise discussion concerning the clarifications and presentations. —MNA ■

(Translation by Win Ko Ko Aung)

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Myanmar says Bangladesh not helping refugee return



Union Minister for the Office of the State Counsellor, U Kyaw Tint Swe, speaks during 25th international conference on The Future of Asia on May 31, in Tokyo. **PHOTO: YUKI NAKAO/ NIKKEI**

FROM PAGE-1

Implementation of the 2017 repatriation agreement has been repeatedly delayed, despite a deal signed last year with two United Nations agencies to ensure that displaced people are guaranteed a safe and voluntary return.

But human rights groups say without legal protection such as citizenship, the displaced people will continue to face persecution in Myanmar, where they are denied freedom of movement and access to healthcare and education.

U Kyaw Tint Swe said the Myanmar government is ready to grant all those who come back with a "certificate of residence" while those who are eligible can apply for citizenship.

The minister said besides the displaced people, some 444 Hindus are also trapped across the border in the area of Cox's Bazar and have not been released by Bangladesh despite official requests from Myanmar.

"Some 20 Hindus have returned on their own arrangements. None came back via the official channel," he said.

More than 720,000 displaced people fled Rakhine state into neighboring Bangladesh since 2016 to escape a campaign of violence that the United Nations has said may amount to genocide. Myanmar authorities deny the allegations, claiming they were carrying out an anti-terror operation.

The violence in Myanmar was also roundly condemned including by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations as critics demanded action from Myanmar's State Counsellor, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

As for relations with China, U Kyaw Tint Swe characterized them as "very good," noting his government wants to remain friendly with all its neighbors.

China and Myanmar enjoys a "family or kinsmen" ties, he said, in which both countries enjoy enhanced mutual trade and investment.

"There has been a lot of Chinese investment in Myanmar," he said, adding that fears of Myanmar falling into a debt trap are unfounded.

U Kyaw Tint Swe explained that a infrastructure financing agreement with China inked by the previous government was renegotiated by the Daw Aung San Suu Kyi-led government to avoid a debt trap.

The minister also invited investment from all trading partners, including Japan. Myanmar's investment policy has also been restructured to be more friendly to foreign investment, he said.

"We are also inviting investment from Japan. And I'm very happy that recently it has been announced that Toyota is coming to (invest) in Myanmar," he said.— Nikkei

Thuta Swesone literary awards presented to winners



Union Minister Dr. Pe Myint presents the Thuta Swesone Literary Award (Socio-economy) to Sein Lin (Surgeon and Cancer Specialist). **PHOTO: MNA**

THE Swesone Media Group presented the 14th Thuta Swesone literary awards yesterday at Sule Shangri-La Hotel in Yangon.

Speaking at the ceremony, Union Minister for Information Dr. Pe Myint said the Thuta Swesone literary awards presentation is celebrating its 14th anniversary this year, and expressed his pleasure in attending the literary award presentation for books published in 2017.

He noted that the appreciation shown by readers satisfies writers, and that writers are also happy to hear constructive criticism, because such criticism helps writers in improving his or her writing.

Receiving awards means the writing in a book is superior and meaningful for readers, said the Union Minister, adding that, therefore, winning the awards is fully satisfactory for writers.

The Union Minister also expressed his thanks to the family of Dr. Tin Tun Oo and wife Dr. Khin Moe Moe, the founder of the Thuta Swesone Literary Awards, noting that Dr. Tin Tun Oo was a prominent writer and publisher, and achieved success in publishing books.

"The Thuta Swesone Magazine published by you has seen its 37th anniversary this year, and has been successful for nearly 40 years. This achievement comes as a significant milestone to the history of our literary community," said Dr. Pe Myint.

While successfully operating a publishing business, the family of Thuta Swesone Magazine has awarded the Thuta Swesone Awards to writers annually for 14 years, and this activity deserves respect and appreciation, he said.

Today, advances in science and technology arrive very fast, and they are having a large impact on human society, he said.

During this period, it is important for the people to have knowledge about science and technology, he noted, adding that it has been found that even those who are trying to catch up to today's fourth revolution, the Digital Revolution, also known as Digital Transformation or the IT era, need time in changing, he said. Additionally, the Union Minister called for publishing periodicals on science and technology that focuses on the modern era to ensure they attract readers.

At the ceremony, Dr. Khin Aye (Maung Khin Min-Danubyu) received the Thuta Swesone Lifetime Achievement Literary Award, Dr. Aung Gyi received the miscellaneous collection of literary award and Sein Lin (Surgeon and Cancer Specialist) received the Thuta Swesone Literary Award (Socio-economy) presented by Union Minister Dr. Pe Myint.

Afterwards, Sithu Tin Hlaing (Ledwin Thar Saw Chit) presented the Thuta Swesone Literary Award (Youth Literary) to Linkar Yi Kyaw; Yangon Region Social Affairs Minister U Naing Ngan Lin the Thuta Swesone Literary Award (Arts) to Nwe Oo Hlaing; Dr. Tin Tun Oo theThuta Swesone Literary Award (Science Knowledge) to Dr. Khin Maung Lwin and Dr. Khin Moe Moe the Thuta Swesone (Applied Science) to Dr. Nightingale.

Afterwards, to mark the Sarsodaw Day, the Swesone Media Group's Chairman Dr. Tin Tun Oo and Dr. Khin Moe Moe donated K1.5 million to doyen literati; KI 20 million to renovation of U Phoe Kyar Library and K500,000 to the Thuta Swesone Library in Hinthada Township.

They also presented a gift to Sithu Dr. Thaw Khaung on behalf of the Thuta Swesone Literary Award Selection Committee.

Next, on behalf of the award winners, writers Linkar Ye Kyaw, Dr. Khin Maung Lwin and Dr. Nightingale and Dr Khin Aye (Maung Khin Min-Danubyu) expressed words of thanks.

The ceremony came to an end after the Union Minister and the dignitaries had the documentary photo taken. — MNA

(Translated by Kyaw Zin Lin)

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Printed and published at the **Global New Light of Myanmar Printing Factory** at No.150, Nga Htat Kyee Pagoda Road, Bahan Township, Yangon, by the **Global New Light of Myanmar Daily** under Printing Permit No. 00510 and Publishing Permit No. 00629.

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Due to limitation of space we are only able to publish **"Letter to the Editor"** that do not exceed 500 words. Should you submit a text longer than 500 words please be aware that your letter will be edited.

National registration cards issued to IDPs in Myitkyina

A total of 188 people from 68 households of internally displaced people from Injanyan Township have received their national registration scrutiny cards on 30 May.

The presentation ceremony was held at St. Joseph RC Church in Injanyan Township, as officials from the Township Immigration and Population Office presented the cards.

Assistant Director U Ko Ko Kyaw of the Injanyan Township Immigration and Population Office said the office is conducting visits, under the Truth Project to wards, schools and IDP camps, to issue national registration cards to the people, in accordance with regulations.

Meanwhile, the Myitkyina District Immigration and Population Office issued the national registration cards to 756 people from 20 IDP camps and 444 from wards and villages in Myitkyina Township on May 31.



Residents from Injanyan Village receive their National registration cards.
PHOTO : YE WIN NAING (NYAUNGU)

Myitkyina Township Immigration and Population Office is issuing cards to people from 23 camps in Kachin State.—Ye Win Naing (Nyaung Oo) ■ *(Translated by GNLM)*

Authorities introduce new transport project to Hlaingthaya residents

THE Yangon Region government met residents in Hlaingthaya Township on Sunday 1 June to introduce the new Yangon Urban Mass Rapid Transit Construction Project (YUMRT).

YUMRT will be carried out by the Yangon Region government, the Ministry of Transport and Communications and Japan International Cooperation Agency. Hlaingthaya is a part an area in which a sky train connecting east and west Yangon under the YUMRT project will be built.

At the meeting, officials explained arrangements for the projects to be built in Hlaingthay, and reviewed an environmental impact assessment, the acquisition of land and resettlement plans.

With financial assistance from JICA, the Hlaingthaya-Parami sky train project will begin in 2022 and is expected to be completed in 2027. The first phase of the project will be built between the south of Bayintnaung Bridge and Parami railway station.

The project is expected to reduce travel times and traffic congestion, said U Tun Aung Thin, general manager of Myanma Railways (Lower Myanmar).

The project will also include construction of an 18-kilometer railroad connecting Hlaingthaya and Parami, railway stations, power stations and bridges, as well as the expansion of roads covering Yangon-Pathein road.

The project will primarily benefit people in Yangon's Hlaingthaya Township and the Ayeyawady Region.—Than Htike ■ *(Translated by Khaing Thanda Lwin)*

Construction of Monywa express bus terminal to be completed in September

THE Monywa express bus terminal, which is being constructed on 6 acres of municipal committee owned land in Monywa South ward, Monywa Town, is expected to be completed in September, said U Thit Htoo Myint, Director of Sagaing Region Municipal Committee.

So far, the construction of Monywa express bus terminal is 49.5 per cent finished. The old Monywa express bus terminal is only 3 acres wide. With the increase in the number of local travellers and the booming of the local highway car businesses, the new Monywa express bus terminal needs to be built because the old one is crowded with vehicles, leaving not enough space for the increase in the number of highway buses.

The new Monywa express bus terminal is being funded by tenders. Upon completion of the project, the express buses will use the new Monywa express bus terminal.—Win Oo (Zayartine) ■

(Translated by Hay Mar)

Nearly 326.8 tons of illegally harvested timbers seized in Tamu last month

POLICE seized some 326.8 tons of illegally harvested timbers during operations across Tamu Township in Tamu District, Sagaing Region, between 1 and 30 May, according to police records.

Led by U Myint Thin Aung, chair of the District Management Committee, a combined team of Myanmar Police Force, officials from the Forest Department and township administrative authorities jointly conducted operations in the region last month to uncover illegal logging and trading.

During the operations, they found a wide variety of hardwood and teak timbers, weighing 326.77 tons, in the Mawlu and Ahlaw forest reserves, as well as in wards and villages. They also confiscated nine motorbikes, five bullock-carts, ten cattle, a logging engine, and other equipment.

The region's Forest Department is making continuous efforts to crack down on illegal logging, smuggling, transporting and trading in the region, with cooperation from residents and government departments.—Kyaw Thura (Tamu) ■ *(Translated by Khaing Thanda Lwin)*

Thilawa Multipurpose International Terminal opens

OPENING ceremony for Thilawa Multipurpose international Terminal at Plot No. 25 and 26 in Thilawa, was held Thilawa Multipurpose International Terminal Co., Ltd hall yesterday morning.

Union Minister for Transport and Communications, U Thant Sin Maung and Union Minister for Planning and Finance, U Soe Win and officials look around the current status of terminal construction.

Than the Union Minster U Thant Sin Maung delivered key note speech at the ceremony.

He said that the ceremony is an indication of friendship between Myanmar and japan. Kamigumi company building the terminal is a successful organization engineering Terminal related work. As they successfully accomplish this kind of mission in South East Asian Countries , he is confident they will be able to do the same here in Myanmar.



Union Ministers U Thant Sin Maung, U Soe Win and officials cut ribbon to open the ceremony for Thilawa Multipurpose international Terminal at Plot No. 25 and 26 in Thilawa, Yangon. **PHOTO: MNA**

Then, Japanese Ambassador Mr. Ichiro Maruyama and Mr. Yasuhiro Shinahara delivered welcome speech.

Subsequently, Director of Myanmar Port Authority U Ni Aung and Chairman Kamigumi Mr. Masami Kubo detailed work related matters.

Afterwards, Managing Director of TMIT Mr. Yukihiro Mastsumoto explained how the project was started.

Then, Union ministers, Japanese Ambassador and the official cut ribbon to open the ceremony and they had group photo taken.

It was reported that new terminal project will include construction of 400m Long and 40m wide Jack steel main bridge, 3pier bridges and purchase and fitting of 2 quay Crane, 6RTG, 3 ranch stacker,6 thailer and 6 chassis.

Afterwards, Union Minister attended pre opening of International Bulk Terminal Thilawa (TBTT) in Thilawa Port.

At the ceremony, Union Minister U Thant Sin Maung delivered key note speech.

Then, Japanese Ambassador and officials delivered welcome speech.

Subsequently, the official explain work progressions.

Afterwards, Union minister, Japanese Ambassador and officials open the ceremony.

Then the union Minister Examine IBTT.

He also look around Wilma port and general round of discussion with officials followed.—MNA ■

(Translated by Alphonsus)

Thick brown sauce business prospering, even as horse gram price doubles

ALTHOUGH horse gram prices have twice increased, the thick brown sauce business is prospering in Ngathayauk town, Nyaung U District, Mandalay Region, said Daw Ei Khin, a think brown sauce business owner.

"Most of the local people from Ngathayauk town are operating their traditional family business. Now, they are purchasing horse gram, which is used as the raw materials to make thick brown sauce and is sold for Ks 30,000 per viss. Previously, they bought horse gram for K 18,000 per viss. We need two days to cook thick brown sauce and to hire labour. The labour charges are also high these days," she added.

To cook thick brown sauce, businesses must also purchase such raw materials as peanut shells one year ahead. The labour charge is K 70,000 for males and K 50,000 for females.

Thick brown sauce, produced in Ngathayauk town, is distributed across the country through Bagan and Nyaung U. There are two types of thick brown sauce, such as dried and wet. The wet brown sauce is sold for K 30,000 per viss, while dry brown sauce is sold for K 50,000 per viss. Local people purchase horse gram primarily from Nay Pyi Taw, Myingyan and Taungthar towns. Although horse gram has increased in price this year, the thick brown sauce businesses is operating normally.—Ko Htein (Ngathayauk) *(Translated by Hay Mar)*

Border trade value reached $6.7 bln in current fiscal year

THE value of border trade from 1 October to 24 May this fiscal year reached US$6.71 billion, recording an increase of $841 million when compared to that in the same period of last year, according to the statistical report of the Ministry of Commerce.

The total border trade value included $4.8 billion in exports and $1.9 billion in imports. This time last year, border trade was valued at $5.9 billion.

Myanmar is trading with her neighboring countries — China, India, Bangladesh and Thailand. Sino-Myanmar border trade is carried out through Muse, Lweje, Kanpiketee, Chin Shwe Haw and Kengtung gates while Myanmar is carrying out border trade with India via Tamu and Reed. The country's border trade gates with Bangladesh are Sittway and Maungtaw as well as Thailand via Tachilek, Myawady, Kawthoung, Myeik, HteeKhee, Mawtaung and Maese.

Among the all 16 border trade camps, the Muse border gate sees the largest volume and value of total border trade, with an estimated value of more than $3.3 billion this FY, followed by HteeKhee with $1.5 billion and Myawady with $590 million.

Myanmar mainly export agricultural products, animal products as well as forest products, minerals, fishery products, manufactured goods and other products while capital goods, raw industrial materials and consumer products are imported into the country.

Currently, some 80 per cent of the country's external trade is carried out via sea routes.—Zwe ■ *(Translated by Hay Mar)*

Myanmar spends $1.5 bln on import of CMP raw materials

MYANMAR'S imports of raw materials used by CMP (cut-make-pack) businesses has touched US$1.5 billion in nearly eight months, up by over $250 million compared with the corresponding period of the previous fiscal, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

During the same period in the last 2017-2018 FY, Myanmar spent $1.23 billion on import of CMP raw materials from partner countries.

In the week from 18 to 24 May, CMP raw materials valued at $57.4 million were imported from overseas trade partners, an increase of $8 million from the same period in the previous FY, when CMP imports were pegged at $49.3 million.

CMP is one of the four major groups of import products in Myanmar. Garment factories and businesses manufacturing bags and slippers predominantly operate under the CMP system. The garment industry mostly imports raw materials from Japan, Korea, and some European countries, exporting finished goods to those countries.

Besides CMP raw materials, Myanmar also imports capital goods, intermediate goods, and consumer products from countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and America.

As of 19 April in the current 2018-2019 Fiscal Year, Myanmar has imported $3.72 billion worth of capital goods, $4.43 billion worth of intermediate goods and $2.15 billion worth of consumer goods, totalling $11.8 billion. Barring CMP raw materials, imports of capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer products have declined by over $1 billion compared to the previous FY.—Swe Nyein ■

(Translated by Khaing Thanda Lwin)

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Union Minister signs book of condolences for Former Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council of the Kingdom of Thailand General Prem Tinsulanonda

AS a representative of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Dr. Pe Myint, Union Minister for Information, signed the book of condolences for the Former Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council of the Kingdom of Thailand General Prem Tinsulanonda, at the Embassy of Thailand in Dagon Township, Yangon, yesterday.

A book of condolences for the Former Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council of the Kingdom of Thailand General Prem Tinsulanonda, was opened at the Embassy of Thailand in Yangon. Visitors can sign the book from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. from 28 May to 2 June.—MNA ■

(Translated by Win Ko Ko Aung)



Union Minister Dr. Pe Myint signs book of condolences for former Pime Minister and President of the Privy Council of the Kingdom of Thailand General Prem Tinsulanonda at the Royal Thai Embassy in Yangon yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**



Medical team led by Dr. Tin Myo Win providing medical treatment to patients at Sittway General Hospital. **PHOTO: MNA**

Medical mobile team led by Dr. Tin Myo Win provides free medical treatment in Sittway

A MEDICAL mobile team, led by Dr. Tin Myo Win, who is a head of the National League for Democracy (NLD) National Health Network, arrived in Sittway, Rakhine State by flight yesterday morning.

They provided free medical treatment at the 500-bedded Sittway General Hospital from 12 noon to 4 o'clock. Then head of the medical mobile team Dr. Tin Myo Win, Rakhine State Chief Minister U Nyi Pu, state cabinet members and officials looked round the hospital, where they inspected the conditions of the medical treatment.

The mobile team will provide medical treatments for pediatriclogy, gynecology, skin, eyes, teeth, mouth, ears, nose, lung, acupuncture, X-ray, operation and general diseases from 8 a.m. to 12 noon on 2 June. —MNA ■

(Translated by Win Ko Ko Aung)

Skynet Cinema (Pay Per View – PPV) launched

SKYNET Cinema (Pay Per View — PPV) launching party was held at Melia Hotel in Yangon Yesterday.

The channel is a new step of Skynet by Shwe Than Lwin Media. For this, Yadanna Bummi Film company will air Myanmar action, drama and comedy on Skynet Cinema (PPV) channel from 7 June. The aim is for the public to enjoy all genres of movies at home.

Nge Par Thay Tal, Nya Sein Sein, Luu Mite Kyun and The Xylophone will be put up on the air in succession from 1st week to 4th week.

At the event, Director-General of Information and Public Relations Department U Ye Naing, Chairman of Myanmar Motion Picture Organization, U Zin Wine, president of Shew Than Lwin Company Agga Haha Thiri Thudama Dr. Daw Ni Ni and Vice President of Thabin Association U Moe Win opened the logo of Skynet Cinema (PPV) and watched Movie trailers.

Then the officials, detailed spoke of the means the movies can be bought .

The attendees had their group photo taken.

Managing director of sale and Content Department, Dr. Thein Than Oo said " There will be one movie a week to be broadcast. People will be able to see a movie for 1000 MMK with 5% tax. They can buy movies of their choice or all four movies of a month.

The movies on Skynet cinema (PPV) can be bought at any township Skynet (Regional Service Partner – RSP) When buying movie you have to show receiver and card serial numbers.

Shwe Bank account can be open to buy movies through Shwe mmobile banking (internet Banking). Movies can be bought through OK Dollar personal account by downloading OK Dollar application.—MNA ■

(Translated by Alphonsus)



Director-General U Ye Naing, Chairman of Myanmar Motion Picture Organization U Zin Wine, Dr. Daw Ni Ni and U Moe Win open the Skynet Cinema (PPV) in Yangon. **PHOTO: MNA**

Captain charged over Budapest boat tragedy



Seven South Korean tourists are known to have been killed and 21 people remain missing. **PHOTO: AFP**

BUDAPEST (Hungary) — The captain of a river cruise ship that collided with a smaller sightseeing vessel was charged Saturday over the accident in Budapest that killed seven South Korean tourists and left 21 missing.

The Mermaid carrying mainly South Korean tourists overturned and sank late Wednesday, seconds after colliding with the Viking Sigyn cruise on a busy stretch of the Danube in the heart of Budapest.

Strong currents have hampered the search for those missing -- 19 South Koreans and two Hungarians -- preventing divers from reaching the submerged boat. The Sigyn's Ukrainian captain was charged Saturday, a Budapest court official told AFP, but gave no further details.

The 64-year-old was detained Thursday for questioning for "endangering waterborne traffic resulting in multiple deaths", police said at the time.

The captain's lawyer, Balazs Toth, said the court had granted bail, but prosecutors were appealing it so his client remained detained.

"My client has not changed his statement made as a witness. He insists that he has not made any error," his other lawyer, Gabor Elo, told reporters after the hearing.

Four-country search

Near the accident site, a floating crane has been erected, as well as a small pier for use by divers.

But with the Danube swollen after weeks of rain, the strong current has complicated plans to lift the wreck, and the prospects of finding any more survivors are seen as very slim. Serbia, Romania and Croatia — countries along the Danube, south of Hungary — have also been asked to help in the search after South Korean Foreign Minister Kang Kyung-wha insisted in Budapest on Friday that her country would not give up hope of finding survivors.

One of the bodies was found around 11 kilometres (seven miles) downstream of the accident site.

South Korean relatives of those on the Mermaid arrived in Budapest Friday, and officials took them to the banks of the Danube to where the accident happened.

Black flags

People have been laying flowers along the river bank and on a bridge above the spot where the collision took place, as well as at the South Korean embassy.

On Saturday, black flags were flying along the bridge.

Only seven people are known to have survived so far. Those missing include a six-year-old girl, as well as the Mermaid's Hungarian captain and a crew member.

The collision happened on a popular part of the river, from where sightseers can view the city and parliament, which is lit up at night.

Larger river cruise boats travelling on the Danube between Germany and the Black Sea typically spend several days moored in the capital.— AFP ■

New breast cancer drug found to boost survival rates by 30%

CHICAGO (United States) — A new form of drug drastically improves survival rates of young women with the most common form of breast cancer, researchers said on Saturday, citing the results of an international clinical trial.

The findings, presented at the annual meeting of the American Society of Clinical Oncology in Chicago, showed that the addition of a drug known as a cyclin inhibitor increased survival rates to 70 percent.

The mortality rate was 29 percent less than when patients were given a placebo.

Lead author Sara Hurvitz told AFP the study focused on hormone receptor-positive breast cancer, which accounts for two-thirds of all breast cancer cases among younger women and have in the past generally been treated by therapies that block estrogen production.

"You actually can get synergy or a better response, better cancer kill, by adding one of these cell cycle inhibitors" on top of the hormone suppression, Hurvitz said. The treatment is less toxic than traditional chemotherapy because it more selectively targets cancerous cells, blocking their ability to multiply.

The trial, which looked at more than 670 cases, included only women under the age of 59 who had advanced cancer – stage four -- for which they had not received prior hormone-blocking therapy.

"These are patients who tend to be diagnosed later, at a later stage in their disease, because we don't have great screening modalities for young women," said Hurvitz. "That's what makes us so excited, because it's a therapy that's affecting so many patients with advanced disease."

Oncologist Harold Burstein, who was not involved in the research, said it was "an important study," having established that the use of cyclin inhibitors "translates into a significant survival benefit for women." Burstein is with the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston. The research received funding from the Novartis pharmaceutical company.

"Hopefully, these data will enable access for this product for more women around the world, particularly in healthcare systems which assess value rigorously as part of their decisions for national access to drugs," Burstein added. — AFP ■



Addition of a drug known as a cyclin inhibitor increased survival rates to 70 percent among patients with the most common form of breast cancer, researchers say. **PHOTO: AFP**

China hands over emergency food assistance to Afghanistan

KABUL — China handed over emergency food assistance to Afghanistan in a ceremony held in Kabul on Saturday.

The assistance was handed over to Afghan National Minister of Disaster Management Najeeb Fahim by Chinese Ambassador to Afghanistan Liu Jinsong.

Liu said such assistance will benefit hundreds of thousands of civilians affected by natural disasters in Afghanistan.

China will continue to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, and is willing to promote Chinese companies' participation in Afghan economic development, Liu added.

Fahim expressed his gratitude to China's assistance, saying such assistance represented the long-standing friendship between the two countries.

In order to enhance Afghanistan's emergency management capabilities for natural disasters, China is planning to provide additional relief materials such as tents and blankets. —Xinhua ■

Accelerate actions to slash tobacco use among youths

TOBACCO use, in all forms, is a major cause of illness, disability and death across the WHO South-East Asia Region. Region-wide, almost 246 million people smoke tobacco; while just below 290 million consume it in a variety of smokeless forms. Together, both methods of consumption kill approximately 1.6 million people region-wide every year, negatively impacting the sustainable development of whole communities and countries.

Consumption of tobacco and Virginia leaves-based products is a preventable problem which leads to some 7 million deaths every year throughout the world.

The number of tobacco-related cancer patients is predicted to reach 22 million within 20 years, increasing from 14 million in 2012, according to the World Health Organization.

The burden from non-communicable diseases is becoming heavier, pointing out that over half of all deaths are due to non-communicable diseases.

> With an effective strategy, pragmatic approaches should be taken as soon as possible by government departments to reduce and eradicate tobacco consumption in the country.

Myanmar carried out a monitoring survey in 2007 and 2016 to collect data on the consumption of cigarettes, and the two surveys found that 21 per cent of boys, and over two per cent of girls, aged 13 to 15 smoked. Additionally, it was also revealed that one of five boys aged 13 to 15, consumed betel chewing with tobacco.

In 2007, just 6.6 per cent of boys between 13 and 15 years old smoked cigarettes, but the number increased to 15 per cent in 2016.

We have taken necessary actions and carried out activities to fight smoking, but enforcement is still weak. Still, though, the surveys indicate that we need to increase our efforts to reach our goals.

Preventing the nation's youths from beginning tobacco use is first among these goals. A powerful means to make this happen is by developing youth-focused anti-tobacco messaging campaigns, with research showing that even generic campaigns slash the likelihood of a young person becoming an established smoker by more than 50%. Increasing the cost of tobacco products is another proven way to reduce the demand for tobacco by youths, with young people two-to-three times more likely to quit, or smoke less as a result of price hikes, than other demographics.

Research on production and consumption of tobacco products should be carried out to develop a strategy which meets the needs for reducing and eradicating the consumption of tobacco products. With an effective strategy, pragmatic approaches should be taken as soon as possible by government departments to reduce and eradicate tobacco consumption in the country.

We welcome a forum scheduled for June that will focus on the nation becoming free of cigarette, alcohol and drug use among students and ending the consumption of tobacco products among them, and all responsible attendees are urged to produce an effective strategy which can effectively develop healthy lifestyles among the public.

Reviewing Myanmar-Czech relations

By May Hnin Aye

WHILE Myanmar is in Asia, Czech is from Europe quite a far away land, but there are many similarities and interesting differences. Our State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi is leaving for Prague very soon and it is timely to look through the connections between the two countries.

With reference to official records, Myanmar and Czechoslovak established diplomatic relations on 3rd January 1956. Before the establishment of diplomatic relations, there was a Consulate office in Yangon since 1953. Therefore, we can say that economic and social relations have started before the official diplomatic relation. Myanmar side received the Czechoslovak Embassy in Yangon in 1965 and opened its Embassy in Prague in 1965.

Myanmar positions itself in South East Asia bordering with powerful China and India and maintains its sea route to Andaman Sea and Indian Ocean. Myanmar regained its independence from British in 1948 and fell under military rule following the 1962 coup practicing the Socialist economy. Czech is a land locked country bordering with powerful German and once it was part of the powerful Austro-Hungarian Emperor. After the First World War, it became the independent nation named Czechoslovakia. As a Soviet bloc in the cold war, there were also civil movements to reform and Charter 77 and Velvet Revolution were world-known events which inspired many. In line with the peoples wish, the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic became separate independent entity.

Before the emergence of independent Czech and Slovak Republics, the embassy of Czechoslovak came to an end in Yangon on 31 December 1992. In response, Myanmar also closed its embassy in Prague on 1 January 1993. Since then Czech Ambassador in Bangkok was concurrently accredited to Myanmar and Myanmar Ambassador in Berlin to Prague. Although Myanmar's action in closing its embassy seemed in nature of reciprocity, the ardent support of the President of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic Mr. Vaclav Havel to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Secretary General of the NLD and his recommendation of her to the Nobel Peace Prize might play a role behind the closure of the embassy.

In short, after the 2010-2012 Myanmar's reform period, Czech reopened its embassy in Yangon in 2014 and Myanmar is also re-opening its embassy in Prague this year. Therefore, the presence of the State Counsellor at the inauguration of the Chancery in Prague is righteous and appropriate. Czech Republic's First President Mr. Vaclav Havel and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi have many similarities: prisoners of conscience in different formats, the highly respected leaders of democratic reform movement, strong believers of ethic and moral values and courageous leaders of the change. They admired and supported each other, but they never met in life. Being nine year senior to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Havel passed away in 2011 at the age of seventy-five. During the visit of Czech Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Mr. Karel Schwarzenberg, the commemorative rose from Havel was officially handed over to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. In fact, it was Havel's wish to give a rose to her. But he could not do it in person. He could not see her in person. It was a tragic event for those comrades in democracy despite their mutual respect and same dream for human dignity they could never meet in life.



Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, State Counsellor and Union Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, receives Mr. Martin Tlapa, Deputy Minister for Non-European Countries, Economic and Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nay Pyi Taw on January 14, 2017. **FILE PHOTO/ MNA**

Havel's forum 2000 also reserved a seat for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi although they well knew that she could not come because she was under house arrest. Only in 2013, she could attend the forum and she said Mr. Havel had given her the "flame of hope" during Myanmar's darkest hours and that his writings had provided solace during long years of detention". That bond of thirst for democracy and understanding become the basic foundation for future cooperation between the two countries. It is the right moment for us to enhance our engagement.

In size, Myanmar is bigger than Czech in 8.5 times, but for GDP Myanmar is only one-third of the Czech. While Myanmar's population is over 53 million, Czech is just over 10 millions. Consequently, Myanmar's per capita GDP is 1258$ and of Czech is over 20,000 $. For the Corruption Index, Myanmar stood at 29 and Czech at 59. In Competitiveness ranking, Myanmar is 131 (2016) and Czech is 29 (2018). For the Fragile State Index, Myanmar is 96.1 and Czech is 39. Therefore, Czech is small in size and less populated, but well advanced in economic and development, and as a result Myanmar can learn many things from Czech and there are definitely much to cooperate for mutual benefits.

The Czech Republic also supports Myanmar's transition throughout its movement since 1988 up till now. Many political prisoners and oppositions frequented Prague and lobbied for the promotion of democracy and protection of human rights. Transition Program of the Czech Republic, People's in Need and Central and Eastern Europe Legal Initiative Institute Prague has projects for Myanmar. As both countries have been transformed from Socialism to Democracy, Myanmar can take lessons from the Czech experience. The Czech Republic also takes care of some Myanmar refugees from third country and assists them to settle down in Czech. The Czech Republic initiated the democratic reform in the years 1990s and Myanmar reforms took shapes only in 2010s. Seeing through the Havel's speech, many incidences in the process of reforms, his advice on fellow politicians, citizens and media are still valid for Myanmar at present time. Although geographically far apart, human nature and politics do not know the border.

The significant difference between Myanmar and Czech is related with its respective regional organizations. Czech had to work hard to become the member of the European Union after its political reform. Therefore, Czech political parties have to unite and seek the common ground with the EU. For Myanmar, it became ASEAN member even before it started political reform. As a result, whether becoming a member to ASEAN or not never became the part of political debate and Myanmar pays more attention on internal affairs.

On the march to democracy and different stages of transition, freedom, equality, coordination or partisanship among the political parties, rule of law, free and fair elections are the measurement and Myanmar has to do home-work on all fronts. To gauge the political stability, voters' turn out, ratio of re-election of old parliamentarians and the new, engagement among different political parties are key indicators. Therefore, the success of reform does not only lie with the government in power, but the people and opposition political parties also need to play role.

To keep the momentum of reform, economic progress must be in control; the gap between rich and poor must be narrow down. Women empowerment, protection of the vulnerable, enhanced education level and outreach, raising the social service protection and better health care are also import task for the government.

The Czech Republic is now assisting Myanmar's political and democratic reform through economic diplomacy. The two countries had the experience of cooperation during the Socialist era and Czech technician came to Myanmar for different factories projects and many Myanmar scholars went to Czech for further study. We enjoyed the cooperation in medicinal care, pharmaceutical products, stone carving, and establishment of sugar cane factory, glass factory and tyre factory. With Czech expertise on machinery, Myanmar can enhance its quality of pharmaceutical products, effective and value added production of natural gem stones without waste, and mechanization of agriculture. Myanmar is also a last destination of foreign investment in the promising land of South East Asia. Myanmar has great potential for economic development. It has GDP growth of 5.9 per cent in 2016, 6.4 percent in 2017 and 6.8 per cent in 2018. The government enacted the new Investment law and created the Special Economic Zones in line with the Myanmar Sustainable Development Plan. Therefore, Myanmar-Czech economic forum is conducted annually and conducts the business matching. Recently the Czech government opens an Honorary Consulate in Mandalay and appoints Daw Hla Hla Wai, a Myanmar Business lady as an Honorary Consul. Myanmar rice is now available at supermarkets in Czech. Many Vietnamese are doing business in Czech successfully and there are also chances for Myanmar trade and commerce.

Among the similarities and differences, the interesting one is that there is a young Czech monk named Ashin Sarana who can speak fluent Myanmar and preach Buddhism both in Myanmar and Pali (Sanskrit) languages. Ashin Sarana arrived Myanmar on 19 May 2012 and practiced meditation at Shwe-U-Min-tawra and now the Czech monk is giving guidance in Buddhism at the Sa-khan-gyi-tawra near Hlegu, in Yangon Region. In the same manner, Myanmar scholar of 1960s, U Min Latt gave Myanmar language lectures for Czech in Prague and contributed many Myanmar history books in Czech. That is the non-governmental people to people relations which can facilitate the further economic and trade promotion.

Although both countries are geographically far apart, we have many connections and similarities. Economic relations and people to people contacts also strengthen our cooperation and political relations. Apart from the 1966 visit of General Ne Win to the Czechoslovakia, the recent State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's visit is the first high level visit in decades. It is significant not only for Myanmar-Czech bilateral relations, but also for Myanmar- EU relations. May this visit bring mutual benefits, success and love among our peoples!



Myanmar Daily Weather Report

(Issued at 7:00 Pm Saturday 1st Jun, 2019)

BAY INFERENCE: Monsoon is weak to moderate over the Andaman Sea, South Bay and East Central Bay of Bengal and weather is partly cloudy to cloudy elsewhere in the Bay of Bengal.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL FRTERNOON OF THE 2ndJune, 2019: Rain or thundershowers will be isolated in Naypyitaw and Magway Regions, scattered in Lower Sagaing, Mandalay and Bago Regions, (Northern and Southern) Shan, Rakhine and Kayah States, fairly widespread in Upper Sagaing and Ayeyarwady Regions, Kachin, Eastern Shan and Chin States and widespread in the remaining Regions and States with isolated heavy falls in Mon State. Degree of certainty is (80%).

STATE OF THE SEA: Sea will be moderate in Myanmar waters. Wave height will be about (4 - 6) feet off and along Myanmar Coasts.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT TWO DAYS: Continuation of thundery activities in Central Myanmar areas.

FORECAST FOR NAYPYITAW AND NEIGHBOURING AREA FOR 2nd June, 2019: Likelihood of isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (60%).

Invitation to young writers for Sunday Special

The Global New Light of Myanmar is accepting submissions of poetry, opinion, articles, essays and short stories from young people for its weekly Sunday Next Generation Platform. Interested candidates can send their work to the **Global New Light of Myanmar** at No. 150, Nga Htat Kyee Pagoda Road, Bahan Township, Yangon, in person, or by email to **ce@globalnewlightofmyanmar.com** with the following information: **(1)** Sector you wish to be included in (poetry, opinion, etc.), **(2)** Own name and (if different) your penname, **(3)** Your level of education, **(4)** Name of your School/College/University, **(5)** A written note of declaration that the submitted piece is your original work and has not been submitted to any other news or magazine publishing houses, **(6)** A color photo of the submitter, **(7)** Copy of your NRC card, **(8)** Contact information (email address, mobile number, etc.).— **Editorial Department, The Global New Light of Myanmar**

Court rules abortion services can continue in Missouri — for now

ST. LOUIS (United States)— Abortion services can continue in Missouri for now, a court ruled Friday, granting a temporary restraining order to keep open the sole clinic that performs the procedure in the US state.

The St. Louis clinic had been on the verge of losing its license to carry out the procedure, making Missouri the first American state without abortion provision in half a century. But Judge Michael Stelzer ordered that the clinic's license "shall not expire and shall remain in effect until a ruling on petitioner's request for preliminary injunction" on Tuesday. Planned Parenthood, which operates the clinic, hailed Stelzer's decision. "Today is a victory for women across Missouri, but this fight is far from over," Leana Wen, the president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, said in a statement.

"We have seen just how vulnerable access to abortion care is here — and in the rest of the country," Wen said, alluding to moves by a string of US states to restrict access to the procedure. "I am really happy. I know we haven't won the war, but this is the right step in winning the battle," said Chris Kaufmann, an abortion rights activist who came to protest in front of the clinic. Nearby, Mary Maschmeier of the anti-abortion group "Defenders of the Unborn" said she was "very disappointed," but that "we will have another day."

'Deficient practices'

Beyond Missouri, more than a dozen states with conservative majorities are chipping away at abortion rights, even though access has been guaranteed nationwide since a 1973 US Supreme Court decision.

The high court allows states to place some limits on abortion so long as they do not result in an "undue burden" for women. The term is interpreted very differently from one state to another, and abortion access is generally much more readily available in western and northeastern parts of the country than in the South and the Midwest.

Missouri's Republican Governor Mike Parson recently welcomed a drop in the number of abortions from 20,000 to 3,000 in his state, which is home to six million people. He has accused Planned Parenthood of "actively and knowingly violating state law on numerous occasions" and refused to renew their clinic's license.



Abortion supporters stand outside the Planned Parenthood Reproductive Health Services Center in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 31, 2019, after a US Court announced the clinic, the last performing abortions in the state, could continue operating. **PHOTO: AFP**

On Friday, Parson issued a statement saying that "the state will soon have the opportunity for a prompt legal review of our state health regulators' serious health and safety concerns regarding Planned Parenthood's abortion facility in St. Louis." Sanitary authorities say they found "deficient practices" at the St. Louis clinic during a routine inspection in March and have asked to question all doctors who performed abortions there over the past year.

But some have refused, fearing they would be incriminated without knowing the accusations against them.

'Red line'

The state is "weaponizing the licensing and regulating process," said M'Evie Mead, director of policy at the local Planned Parenthood chapter. The Missouri case comes as more than a dozen US states — including Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana — have passed laws restricting abortion as part of a concerted strategy to put the issue before the Supreme Court.

The top US court is now dominated by a conservative majority, including two justice appointed by President Donald Trump. Its landmark Roe v Wade decision allows for conditions to be placed on abortion only after the first trimester of pregnancy.

The states restricting abortion access have generally sought to roll back when the procedure is permitted, to as early as when a heartbeat is first detected — around six weeks of gestation, when many women do not yet know they are pregnant. Most of the measures are expected to face legal challenges, and eventually end up before the Supreme Court. Six conservative states, Missouri included, now only have a single abortion clinic, compared to more than 150 in California.

Earlier this month, Missouri lawmakers passed a bill banning abortion after eight weeks of pregnancy, including in cases of rape and incest. They also required doctors at abortion clinics to be affiliated with a hospital and to perform pelvic exams even for drug-based abortions. Mead denounced the measures as "frankly medically unnecessary and inappropriate rules."— AFP ■

Train travels in wrong direction, injuring about 20 in Yokohama



Shin-Sugita Station. **PHOTO: KYODO NEWS**

YOKOHAMA—An automated train operated by Yokohama Seaside Line Co. traveled in the wrong direction, causing about 20 people to be injured, a local fire department said.

Some appeared to have suffered serious but non-life-threatening injuries as the train made contact with a bumping post at Shin-Sugita Station, the department said, but other details were not immediately available.

The trains are on an automated guideway transit system connecting Shin-Sugita and Kanazawa Hakkei in Yokohama. — Kyodo News ■

Blast at Russian explosives plant injures 38

MOSCOW (Russia)— At least 38 people were injured in a blast at a major explosives plant in central Russia on Saturday, local news agencies reported, citing emergency services.

The blast took place at the "Kristall" factory in Dzerzhinsk about 400 kilometres (250 miles) east of Moscow, in the Nizhny Novgorod region.

Earlier reports said 19 people were injured in the accident and two were missing. "Thirty eight people are injured, four of them are in a serious condition," a spokesman for local emergency services told the TASS news agency.

He said 25 are in a state of "medium" severity while nine others had "light" injuries. Nobody was killed in the blast, the source told TASS. Earlier health ministry officials told news agencies that the wounded had "shrapnel wounds of mild and moderate severity" and that they were receiving medical assistance.

The deputy governor of the Nizhny Novgorod region, Dmitry Krasnov, told Russian state television that "two people are missing." Russia's Investigative Committee said it had opened an investigation into potential violations of industrial safety at the plant. Local emergency services told news agencies that more than 300 people and 50 technical vehicles were taking part in cleaning the plant following the explosion.Representatives of Kristall told Interfax that five people were working in the area where the explosion occurred and were safely evacuated.

There was no information yet on where the injured were at the time of the blast.Local fire fighters told agencies they had no information about any more people still inside the plant. "There was a technical explosion in one of the workshops, followed by a fire of around 100 square meters," a spokesman of the local emergency ministry told news agencies. Images on social media showed a large cloud of smoke after the explosion. — AFP ■

Saudi king warns attacks could threaten oil supplies



Saudi King Salman bin Abdulaziz told a meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation that "terrorist actions...target the safety of navigation and world oil supplies". **PHOTO: AFP**

MECCA (Saudi Arabia)—Saudi Arabia's King Salman on Saturday warned that "terrorist" attacks in the region could imperil global oil supplies.

"We confirm that terrorist actions not only target the kingdom and the Gulf region, but also target the safety of navigation and world oil supplies," the king told a meeting of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in the holy city of Mecca.

King Salman has called on Gulf and Arab leaders to confront Iran's "criminal acts" after sabotage attacks damaged four vessels, two of them Saudi oil tankers, in the Sea of Oman and twin Yemeni rebel drone attacks shut down a key Saudi oil pipeline.

"We will resolutely confront aggressive threats and subversive activities," King Salman said on Twitter just before the start of the OIC summit.

The OIC meeting is the third and final summit hosted by Saudi Arabia this week, aimed at galvanising support among Arab and Islamic nations against arch-rival Iran.

Gulf and Arab allies rallied around Saudi Arabia in the first two summits on Friday as it ratcheted up tensions with Iran.

Tehran, which has strongly denied involvement in any of the attacks, expressed disappointment that Riyadh plans to level the same "baseless accusations" at the summit of the 57-member OIC.

"Undermining the security of the kingdom effectively undermines the security of the Arab and Islamic world, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation calls for a position on the attacks on the kingdom" said OIC Secretary-General Yousef bin Ahmed al-Othaimeen.—AFP ■

First the emperor, now the queen: Trump revels in royal splendor

WASHINGTON (United States)—Just a few days after returning from his visit to Japan, where he met new Emperor Naruhito, Donald Trump heads to Britain, where Queen Elizabeth II will receive him during a state visit that could be rocky.

The US president—who has never hidden his affinity for military honor guards and red-carpet diplomacy -- will arrive in London at a moment when the country's politics are in disarray.

Prime Minister Theresa May will soon step down, her party is looking for a successor and Britons are wondering how their "Brexit" from the European Union is going to happen—and what it will mean for them.

His last visit to Britain nearly a year ago, which brought tens of thousands of protesters into the streets, was particularly tumultuous after Trump's criticism of May to The Sun tabloid caused an uproar. Trump's three-day stay this time around begins on Monday with a ceremony at Buckingham Palace followed by lunch with the queen.That evening, he will be the guest of honor at a state dinner, a privilege also afforded to George W. Bush and Barack Obama. So what kind of attitude will the billionaire Republican adopt on the trip? Will he weigh in further on who should next occupy 10 Downing Street? Will he offer Britons advice on how to leave the EU?

As have all his predecessors, he will certainly emphasize the "special relationship" between the United States and Britain. But the rest—as with most things related to POTUS 45—is hard to predict.

"I think President Trump is perhaps looking most forward to his interactions with the royal family," said Heather Conley, director of the Europe program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. In the summer of 2018, Trump had tea with Elizabeth II at Windsor Castle, but was not afforded the pomp and circumstance of a state visit.

Before he sets foot on British soil, there are multiple calls for protests—and controversy is already brewing. The leader of Britain's main opposition Labour party, Jeremy Corbyn, declined an invitation to the state dinner in Trump's honor.

He said it wasn't the time to roll out the red carpet for a president who "rips up vital international treaties, backs climate change denial and uses racist and misogynist rhetoric."

The 'excellent' Boris Johnson

On Tuesday, Trump's trip will take a decidedly political turn when he sits down with May, just days before she steps down on 7 June. While she was the first foreign leader welcomed to the White House after Trump's election victory in November 2016, their relationship has not always been rosy. — AFP ■

Masked group targets US embassy with arson attack during protests

TEGUCIGALPA — Masked protesters set fire to the gate of the US embassy in Honduras on Friday during massive demonstrations against public sector reforms in the country.

Thousands of doctors, teachers and students had taken to the streets to demand the government abandon plans to privatize the health and education sectors.

Firefighters came to extinguish the blaze, which destroyed the diplomatic mission's gate without damaging the main embassy building.

The US embassy issued a statement after the attack urging Hondurans to refrain from "acts of violence."

Police spokesman Jair Meza told local media that one of the suspects, a 23-year-old man, had been arrested.

Relatives of the suspect later went with a crowd to the police headquarters where they shouted demands for his freedom.

Demonstrators blamed "government infiltrators" for the damage to the embassy. — AFP ■



Firefighters came to extinguish the blaze, which destroyed the diplomatic mission's gate without damaging the main embassy building. **PHOTO: AFP**

12 dead after gunman fires 'indiscriminately' in Virginia govt complex



Police officers block access to the Virginia Beach municipal center, the site of the latest mass shooting to rock the US. **PHOTO: AFP**

WASHINGTON (United States)— A municipal employee sprayed gunfire "indiscriminately" in a government building complex on Friday in the US state of Virginia, police said, killing 12 people and wounding four in the latest mass shooting to rock the country.

The shooter was also killed after an extended gun battle with responding officers, in a scene that "best could be described as a war zone," Virginia Beach police chief James Cervera told a news conference.

The shooting happened just after 4:00 pm (2000 GMT), when the gunman entered one of the buildings at the Virginia Beach municipal complex and "immediately began to indiscriminately fire on all of the victims," Cervera said.

One victim was killed outside in his vehicle, while the others were found on all three floors of the building. Police upgraded the casualty toll to 12 dead and at least four wounded Friday night, after earlier reporting 11 dead and six wounded.

The shooter was armed with a .45-caliber handgun fitted with a sound suppressor, and he reloaded multiple times with extended magazines, Cervera said.

The four responding police officers "stopped this individual from committing more carnage in that building," he added.

Police unsuccessfully tried to resuscitate the suspect after he was shot, Cervera said.

Authorities did not release the shooter's name or speculate on his motives, aside from saying that he was a longtime employee of the public utilities department.

The wounded included a police officer, who was saved by his bulletproof vest. All were undergoing surgery Friday night.

'Surreal'

The building where the shooting took place in Virginia Beach — a city of 450,000 people about 200 miles (320 kilometers) southeast of Washington — housed the city's public works and utilities offices and can have 400 people inside at any time.

"This is the most devastating day in the history of Virginia Beach," Mayor Bobby Dyer told reporters. "The people involved are our friends, co-workers, neighbors and colleagues."Megan Banton, a public utilities employee, told local television station WVEC that during the chaos she and about 20 coworkers hid in an office, where they used a desk to wedge the door shut. —AFP ■

9 bodies of IS-kidnapped truffle collectors found in western Iraq

BAGHDAD — Iraqi security forces on Saturday found burned remains of nine truffle collectors kidnapped and killed by Islamic State (IS) militants in the western province of Anbar, Iraqi military and a security source said.

The remains were found in a desert area in the west of the town of Rutba, some 300 km west of Anbar's provincial capital Ramadi, the media office of the Joint Operations Command said in a statement.

The victims were kidnapped and killed by IS militants while collecting truffles in the desert, the statement added.

A provincial security source told Xinhua on condition of anonymity that the interrogation of a captured IS militant in Anbar led to the location of the burned bodies.

Some of the victims were from Rutba or the nearby province of Karbala south of Baghdad, the source said.

Earlier this year, IS militants have either kidnapped or killed many civilians who went to desert areas to collect truffles after a rainy season.

The IS militants are still active in the vast Anbar desert that stretches to the border with neighboring countries of Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The security situation in Iraq was dramatically improved after Iraqi security forces fully defeated the extremist IS militants across the country late in 2017.

IS remnants, however, have since melted in urban areas or resorted to deserts and rugged areas as safe havens, carrying out frequent guerilla attacks against security forces and civilians. —Xinhua ■

China raises tariffs on US goods amid esclating tensions

BEIJING (China)— China on Saturday increased tariffs on billions worth of US goods as it prepares to unveil a blacklist of "unreliable" foreign companies that analysts say aims to punish US and foreign firms cutting off supplies to telecoms giant Huawei.

Beijing's move hits $60 billion worth of US goods with new punitive tariffs ranging from five to 25 per cent, and comes in retaliation for Washington raising punitive tariffs on $200 billion in Chinese goods to 25 per cent.

Washington and Beijing resumed their trade battle last month when trade talks in the US ended without a deal, with American negotiators accusing Chinese negotiators of reneging on previous commitments.

The countries have exchanged tariffs on $360 billion in two-way trade so far.

The tit-for-tat tariff war has been upstaged in recent weeks by Washington's move to blacklist Chinese tech giant Huawei over national security concerns, threatening the firm's global ambitions.

The US Commerce Department placed Huawei on an "entity list" on grounds of national security on16 May, a move that curbs its access to US-made components it needs for its equipment. A 90-day reprieve was later issued.

Hitting back, China's commerce ministry said Friday it would release its own list of "unreliable entities" that break their commercial contracts and stop supplying Chinese firms.

"For China's countermeasures, what we say, we do," said anchor Kang Hui on Chinese state-broadcaster CCTV's prime-time news show that aired across multiple Chinese stations Friday.

"Talk and our door is open. Fight, and we'll fight to the end," said Kang.

China's commerce ministry said it would roll out the detailed measures against companies on the list shortly, noting foreign firms that break contracts, cut off supplies or take other discriminatory measures against Chinese firms would be included.

"Obviously it's mostly aimed at Huawei suppliers, Intel, Qualcomm, ARM ... if anything it's probably aimed at non-US companies, so European, South Korean and Japanese companies that may be trying to decide how strictly to apply the US ruling," said Andrew Polk, an economist at Trivium China.

China wants to make it a much more difficult choice to cut off supplies to Huawei, he added.

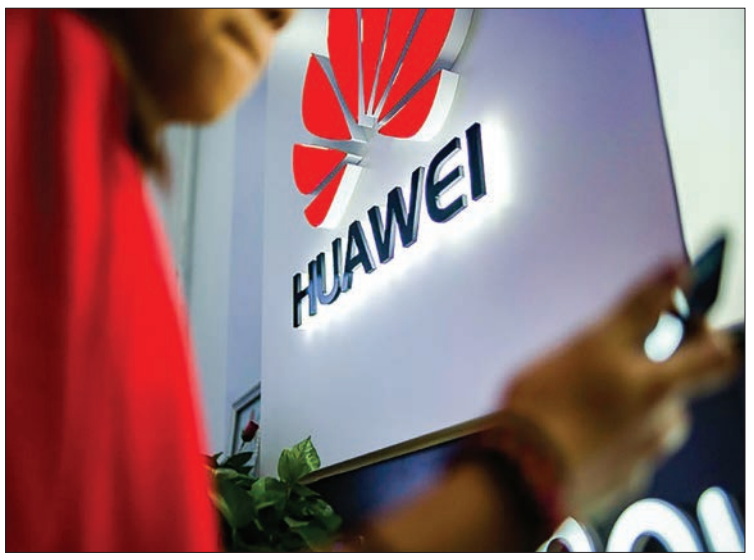
"It's potentially putting companies in a situation where they are forced to choose between the US and China and that could definitely backfire on them," said Polk.

China's state-owned tabloid the Global Times said the new list would "work as deterrent forming a protective barrier around Chinese companies".

"China is ready to wage a protracted economic and trade war with the United States," the nationalist paper said in an editorial.

Former Chinese officials warned Friday that the trade war could last decades.

"It is quite clear now that this is no longer a trade dispute and will extend much more broadly to punitive economic measures that each side can inflict upon each other," said Christopher Balding, a China expert at the Fulbright University Vietnam, adding it was reasonable to expect further escalation by each side. —AFP ■



China's tariff hike comes after Washington's move to blacklist Chinese tech giant Huawei over national security concerns. **PHOTO: AFP**

You can have your plate and eat it too, says Polish inventor

ZAMBROW (Poland) — Polish inventor and entrepreneur Jerzy Wysocki catches a brown plate—still warm—as it drops out of a machine and he begins to eat the crunchy, fibrous tableware."A pork chop will always be more delicious on this wheat bran plate than on plastic," says Wysocki with a big grin at the Biotrem factory in Zambrow in northeast Poland.

Taking a bite, the plate does not have much of a flavour. It calls to mind dry cereal flakes or maybe what you would imagine cardboard to taste like.But Wysocki says what matters is the tableware is biodegradable.The sexagenarian invented the plate some 15 years ago, and today Biotrem makes around 15 million of them a year.

That figure could soon skyrocket thanks to a decision by the European Union to ban plastic plates and cutlery starting in 2021. A son and grandson of millers, Wysocki got the idea for the tableware when he was looking to use up the leftovers of flour production, which take up a lot of space.

But he says he is also driven by the desire to help a good cause, "because the amount of rubbish that pollutes oceans is huge and frightening." "To make the plates, we only use wheat bran, which we compress at a precise pressure point and temperature, using a machine made specifically for that purpose," he explains.



Polish inventor and entrepreneur Jerzy Wysocki holds a wheat bran plate he invented 15 years ago at the Biotrem factory in Zambrow, Poland. **PHOTO: AFP**

Eco-conscious clients

Biotrem CEO Malgorzata Then acknowledges, of course, that at 15 euro cents (17 US cents) a pop or 20 percent more for exports, wheat bran plates are more expensive than their plastic counterparts.

But "the current price of plastic doesn't factor in the environmental cost, that of recycling and marine pollution," she adds.

At first, the company targeted clients who were environmentally inclined as well as restaurants and hotels that wanted to offer something original."Now, with the measures taken by the EU, even clients who are uninformed about the environment are forced to take an interest in biodegradable products," Then said.

Biotrem distributes the plates in Europe, Asia, North America and Australia. The client Down Under had asked that they check whether earthworms would like the taste—they do. "These aren't huge amounts, but they're enough for us to be optimistic about the future," Wysocki says.The rosy outlook is backed by the prospect of greater output leading to a drop in the price. Also, it should be possible to harness the same technology to make plates out of corn, barley, oats, cassava and even algae.

"With cassava, the first tests turned out really well and we already have a small group of interested clients," Wysocki adds.

Biotrem is hoping to expand its offer to edible boxes for takeaway meals and catering. The research is already at a fairly advanced stage: the only thing left to do is to make the boxes more resistant to liquid and heat.

Biodegradable cutlery

You do not have to eat the plate or its packaging to be a friend of the environment. In favourable weather conditions, with a little humidity, wheat bran products decompose after a month, or even after two weeks if there is rain.The Biotrem crew are not the only ones in Poland stepping up to the front line of the war on plastic.

Researchers in the chemistry department of the Gdansk University of Technology have developed a way to make biodegradable cutlery out of potato starch. —AFP ■

In Nigeria's Lagos, aquatic weed plagues waterways

LAGOS (Nigeria)—Traffic jams on the snarled up roads of Nigeria's megacity of Lagos are legendary, but a growing problem is also clogging up the waterways of Africa's biggest city—water hyacinths. The spread of the invasive species of fast-growing plant is not only damaging transport links in Nigeria's economic capital, built on a lagoon dotted with islands. With waterways covered and silting up, the aquatic weed is also threatening fishing jobs and a vital food source.

"This is all I can get since morning," said fisherman Solomon Omoyajowo, showing a handful of fish in a bowl in his wooden canoe. The 45-year-old fisherman has already been forced to move his nets from one part of the Ogun river too thick with weeds, to a new area nearer the sea.

"Many fishermen have abandoned their boats, while some of us who still want to continue, now try our luck here," he told AFP, using his palms to wipe a stream of sweat from his face."Water hyacinths are killing the fish in the river," said another nearby fisherman, Adisa, as he cast his net into the river. When he hauled it up, he had caught only four small fish."I don't think I can do any other job apart from fishing," Adisa said. "I will continue to manage until the government comes to our aid to clear the weeds."

Jobs at risk

Originally from South America, the plant has caused chaos across several countries in Africa. Earlier this year, a thick green carpet of the weed choked up Kenya's main entry to Lake Victoria, the largest body of water in Africa. It was first noted in Nigeria in the early 1980s, in the Badagry creeks west of Lagos, reportedly spreading from neighbouring Benin.Since then, mats of weeds have spread to rivers across the country, including Nigeria's oil-rich Niger delta. —AFP ■

CLAIM'S DAY NOTICE

M.V NINOS VOY. NO. (1103 S/N)

Consignees of cargo carried on M.V NINOS VOY. NO. (1103 S/N) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 02-06-2019 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of H.P.T where it will lie at the consignee's risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm to Claim's Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the Vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT
MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY
AGENT FOR: M/S NEW GOLDEN SEA LINES
Phone No: 2301185

CLAIM'S DAY NOTICE

M.V PACAO VOY. NO. (056N/S)

Consignees of cargo carried on M.V PACAO VOY. NO. (056N/S) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 02-06-2019 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of M.I.P where it will lie at the consignee's risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm to Claim's Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the Vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT
MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY
AGENT FOR: M/S NEW GOLDEN SEA SHIPPING LINES
Phone No: 2301185

Newspaper Advertisement
Request for Expression of Interest
Only National Staff

Consulting Services for the Household Baseline Survey
Contract Ref: ADB-26B

The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar has received a financing from the Asian Development Bank for the Irrigated Agriculture Inclusive Development Project (IAIDP) ,and Intends to use part of funds thereof for payments under the following contract package:Consulting Services for the Household Baseline Survey.

The Household Baseline Survey Consultant will preferably be a consortium that may involve a combination of Consulting firms , International and/or local NGOs,and possibly a research organization.

For more detailed information,any interested firm can refer to the ,EOI Format , Terms of Reference, Standard Format of Request for Quotation, Baseline Design Report and Draft Questionaries which may be obtained upon request to iaidp.mm@gmail.com.
EOI and related documents must be submitted to the address below no later than 21st June 2019 at 2:00 PM (Myanmar Standard Time)

Hard Copy:
To,
U Tint Lwin (Procurement Director)
Irrigation & Water Utilization Management Department
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Irrigation
Office No.43, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
Or
Soft Copy to iaidp.mm@gmail.com
CC to tlwin4 irr@gmail.com and ukhinazw1984@gmail.com

Note : Delay submission of EOI shall be rejected

Kyan Sit Min Housing for grass root people

By Zin Lin Myint



YANGON City requires accommodation for local residents especially apartments on a yearly basis as growing number of people migrate from rural to urban area seeking out modern works over traditional back breaking agriculture works. Hence, Yangon Region government is making an all out efforts toward the emergence of some 100,000 apartments per year in order to meet the growing demand for accommodation in the city.

Accommodation would become the top issue for people in Yangon during the coming decade. As more and more people migrate to urban areas Yangon will face higher demand for accommodation. Yangon Region government plan to put up lands on which investors from the international community will be invited to build low-cost apartments said Yangon Region Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein.

At the moment, Kyan Sit Min housing project is under construction in Hlinethaya Township and Phase-1 of the project is 86 per cent completed according to Ministry of Construction Department of Urban and Housing Development. Kyan Sit Min Housing project will provide more than 2,000 low-cost apartments. Price of the apartments will be affordable for a moderate-income family.

The project site is on 50 acres of land in Hlinethaya Township and apartment buildings constructed will be five-storey buildings with either four, six or twelve apartments per storey making available a total of 2,372 apartments.

86 per cent completed Project Phase-1 was inaugurated on 10 May 2019 and was attended by Yangon Region Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein and officials.

Department of Urban and Housing Development stated that construction cost of Kyan Sit Min housing project totals Ks 36,110.742 million. Yangon Region Chief Minister U Phyo Min Thein said the land value will be reduced to zero to bring down the price of the apartment.

The low-cost apartments of Ministry of Construction Department of Urban and Housing Development will be sold to the people in a long-term instalment system arranged by Construction, Housing and Infrastructure Development Bank.

Now, people can buy 28 apartments from Shwelinpan housing project phase-2 and 174 apartments from Shwelinpan housing project phase-3 in Hlinethaya Township, 639 apartments from Yuzana housing project and 243 apartments from Kanaung housing project in Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) Township by having a saving account in CHID Bank.

There are now about 25,000 saving accounts opened by the people in CHID Bank. Eligible buyers among the saving account holders are also entitled to long term loan from CHID Bank with a low interest rate of 8.5 per cent. The seed money for this long term loan was provided to CHID Bank by ODA loan of Japan.





There were some difficulties when the low-cost housing projects were started and there still were more to overcome but enough interest had been raised resulting in not only local companies but international companies showing interest in the projects and were holding talks with Yangon Region Government.

Plans are underway to build low and affordable-cost housings in Hlinethaya, Shwepyitha, Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) and Dagon Myothit (East) townships.

The target price of the low and affordable-cost housings were to be less than K 10 million to enable the grass root people to afford it. Yangon Region government is also searching for suitable plots of lands for the low and affordable-cost housings and as mentioned by the Chief Minister, it will be zero cost lands.

With a minimum down payment and an affordable monthly payment, people will have an apartment which will be completely owned after 15 years instalment payment.

Yangon Region Government estimates that public servants, private company personnel as well as squatters will need more than 300,000 apartments in Yangon and the government has been seeking out ways to meet this demand.

Japan agreed to disburse 150 billion yen loan for the first time in order to implement the housing projects. The loan will be disbursed via CHID Bank of Ministry of Construction.

Yangon population is now more than five million and by 2040 it is expected to reach 10 million. That is why plans were adopted to meet the accommodation requirement of the rising population. And only through this way most of the people's dream of own-home will become a reality.

If this was not met, Yangon will become an untenable city





with crimes, social and health problems tarnishing the image of the city.

As a commercial hub of the nation, local and foreign investments create opportunities for youth attracting more people to the city. It is a certainty that more and more youth will come to Yangon month by month and year by year to obtain employment opportunities as well as to acquire education and knowledge. 90 per cent of labourers working in Hlinethaya Township came from all corner of the country and about 50 per cent of them came from Ayeyawady Region alone.

Kyan Sit Min housing project with more than 2,000 low and affordable-cost apartments once completed will be a dream-come-true for some of the increasing population of Yangon.

Translated by Than Tun Aung

Bringing light in Myanmar

By Abraham Antony
(ENGIE and Mandalay Yoma Energy)



PHOTOS: MANDALAY YOMA RENEWABLE ENERGY

IF you want to reach Dee Doke Village in Myanmar, Google Map wouldn't help. Take the highway from Nay Pyi Taw to Mandalay, execute a U-turn when you see mile post 278 from Yangon and head down a so call road next to a motorbike stand. Unless you fancy an adventure on the back of a motorbike, you better come with a 4-wheel drive!

In many ways, Dee Doke is like any other villages in the dry zone of Myanmar. Agricultural motifs abound – tractors, fields, families of chickens, a cow outside every house, herds of sheep and water buffaloes, rice threshers and rudimentary oil mills. With around 140 households, Dee Doke is also one of over 20,000 villages in Myanmar without access to electricity from the grid. As often the case was, the monastery was the cornerstone of the community here. The head monk was a force for social change. He set up a school that caters to 200 students from Dee Doke and two nearby villages and found 14 teachers to teach the students. But Dee Doke has something special that make it different from the over 20,000 villages. Since late 2018, it co-owns a solar hybrid mini-grid built by a private developer (Mandalay Yoma) with the support from the Department of Rural Development (DRD) and the World Bank.

I attended a function in Nay Pyi Taw on 8 March 2019 where the head monk was invited to talk about what electricity access meant to Dee Doke. He starts off by saying "On behalf of the village I would like to thank DRD and Mandalay Yoma for bringing light into our lives." He went on to talk about how having electricity brought safety as poisonous snakes abundance in the dry zone became an avoidable hazard faced every night as light show this danger clearly whenever it appears.

The women in the village now use electric rice cookers – freeing them from the drudgery of scavenging for firewood to cook, not to mention the noxious fumes from wood fire. He talked about how students in Dee Doke were able to study not only due to light at night but also from a computer in the school that was installed at the school in post electrification period. The simple heartfelt speech paints a vivid picture in my mind of the improved lives.

I simply can't refuse the chance to visit Dee Doke later that day. A short distance out of the village brought me to the compact, modern, containerized "powerhouse" of the mini-grid sitting alongside a small solar panel farm. The plant was quietly going about its business of pushing out electrons to the village. I followed the distribution line back to the village.

In the village I met a man who had switched his rice de-husking operation from diesel engine to an electric motor saving money and increasing productivity in a single stroke. I learnt of a teacher's plan to get more computers for his students during my visit to the school as one computer was not enough and more could bring exponential benefits to the students. I met the lady with her new rice cooker and electric kettle. She was able to reclaim large swatches of her time from the hunt for fuel and use it for more meaningful tasks like reading improving her life even more. I also saw a nearby telecom tower connected to the mini-grid and was told how it was no longer running under its diesel generator a lot less now.





Everyone I met was eager to show what had changed in the last few months and to share plans for the future. Things are indeed becoming better and brighter for Dee Doke!

On the way back to Nay Pyi Taw, I reflected on what I had seen and experienced. Being on the ground really brought home the positive changes that access to energy bring forth. Something that was easy for people in the normal circumstances to lose sight of, especially people like us working in offices. In the end, I was grateful for the hospitality I experienced and also to the simple reminder of the importance of access to electricity.

General Aung San Shield: Narrow loss to Rakhine United could not deter Shan United from competing in Final

SHAN United has advanced to the final of the General Aung San Shield 2019, after playing the 2nd leg of the tourney against Rakhine United at Waitharli Stadium, home of Rakhine United, in Sittway yesterday.

The full-time result was 1-0 in favour of Rakhine United, but Shan United still qualified to compete in the final, according to the aggregate result Rakhine United 1 - 4 Shan United.

Shan United defeated Rakhine 4-0 in the recent 1st leg semi final.

Both teams used key players for the match, since the match was decisive for the final.

Shan United used star players included Captain cum keeper Thiha Sithu, David Htan, Zin Min Tun, Bissi and Dway Ko Ko Chit, while Rakhine United also used its main players, with keeper Tay Zar Aung, Captain Nyein Chan, Phyo Wai Aung and Samuel.



Shan United defender David Htan (white) tries to clear the ball from Rakhine United's player Zaw Thein Win (red) during the 2nd leg of General Aung San Shield 2019 at Waitharli Stadium in Sittway yesterday.
PHOTO : GENERAL AUNG SAN SHIELD FACEBOOK PAGE

Shan United was led by head coach U Aung Naing and Rakhine United was managed by head coach U Than Wai.

From the beginning, Rakhine United forced play from the kick-off to break Shan United's defence.

In turn, Shan United relied on the counter attack and again pressured Rakhine United.

But it was Rakhine United who scored the winning, and first goal, at the 26 minute mark.

The goal, a header, was beautifully scored by Rakhine United's expat striker Samuel.

The first half ended with a 1-0 lead for Rakhine United.

The second half was better played by Shan United with clear football passing.

Also, Rakhine United held a massive defense line that caused difficulties for Shan United to score.

There were no more goals in the match, as Rakhine United took care of their defense style play and did not allow any goals for Shan United.

Though the match was a 1-0 win for Rakhine United, Shan United successfully secured a spot in the final, and the team is awaiting its unnamed opponents, which will be determined by another 2nd leg semi final match, as Yangon United plays Sagaing United today, and the match will be broadcast live on MWD Channel.—Lynn Thit (Tgi)

Both teams expect tough match: Yangon United's Kaung Htet Soe

YANGON United striker Kaung Htet Soe recently told the media that today's match between Yangon United and Sagaing United will make it difficult to reach the final of the General Aung San Shield 2019.

The two teams' 1st leg semi final finished as a 1-1 draw at Monywa Stadium, the home stadium of Sagaing United, on 26 May.

The decisive second leg semi final of the General Aung San Shield 2019 is to be played between the two teams today at the home stadium of Yangon United.

Kaung Htet Soe, the striker for Yangon United and U-23 national team's footballer, as well, also promised to fully concentrate on the match against Sagaing United.

"We drew the 1st leg semi final of the tourney, but for now we want to reach the final by taking a win. Now, I am readying to show my skills on the pitch", he said.

Sagaing United is also one of the best teams in both General Aung San Shied 2019 and Myanmar National League, as well, and Yangon is expected to struggle to reach the final.



Yangon United's young striker Kaung Htet Soe (white) vies for the ball against Sagaing United's side during the 1st leg semi final of General Aung San Shield 2019 at Monywa Stadium on 26 May. **PHOTO : YUFC**

"The opponent has a strong team, but we will play our best to bring victory to our fans. We will focus on every moment on the pitch, whether they are weak or strong. One more thing is that both teams will compete hard to advance to the final. So you all will see a fantastic battle on the pitch", noted Soe.

He then said to the fans, "We all will do the best for our fans and want to thank them for all their support".—Lynn Thit (Tgi) ■

Arthur promises Pakistan will bounce back after 'shocking' World Cup start

NOTTINGHAM (United Kingdom) — Pakistan coach Mickey Arthur has insisted they can bounce back from a "shocking" start to the World Cup.

Hostile fast bowling by the West Indies saw Pakistan slump to just 105 — their second-lowest World Cup total — in a mere 21.4 overs at Trent Bridge on Friday.

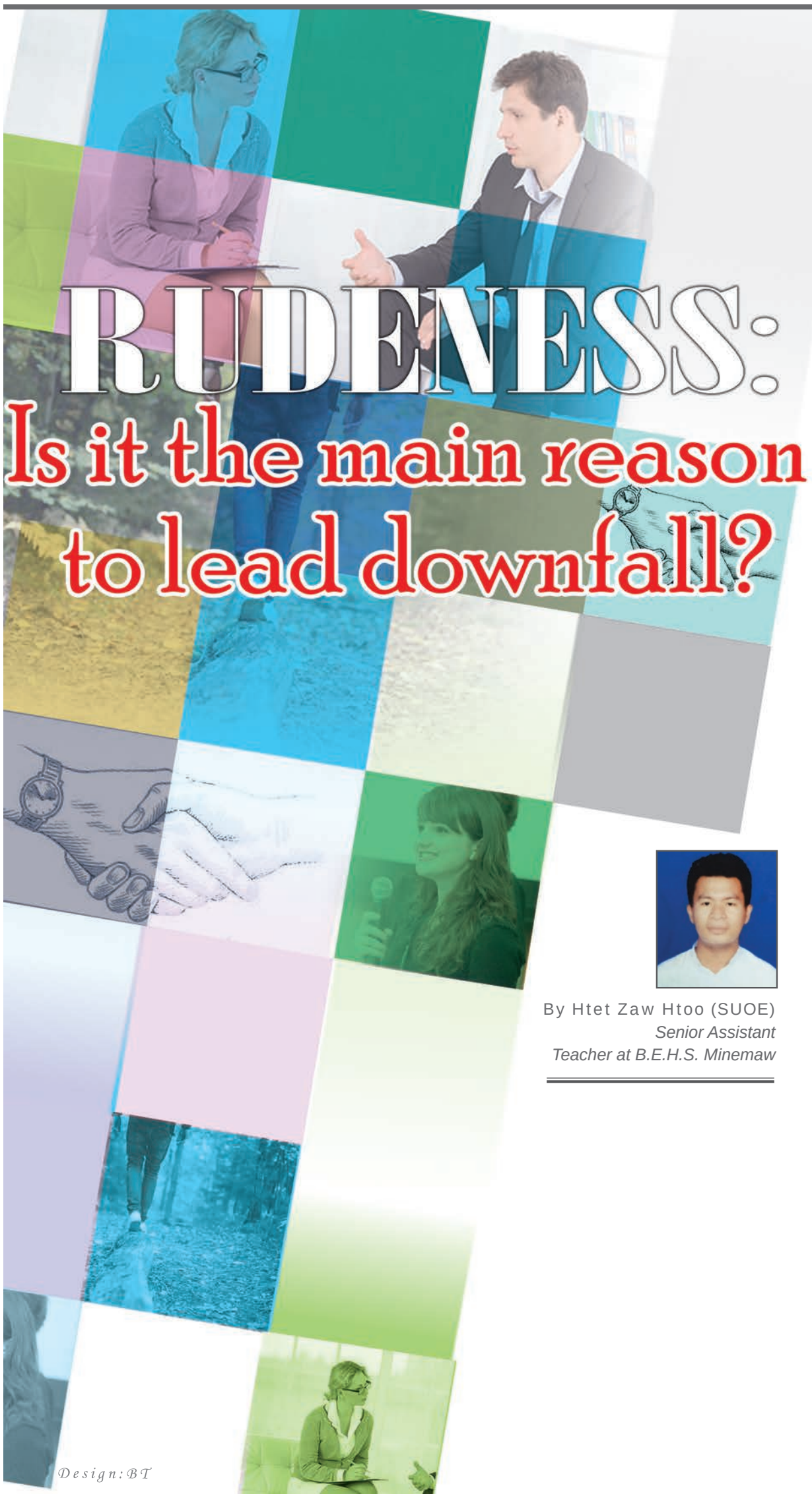
The West Indies, two-time former champions, then polished off the meagre target in 13.4 overs on the back of dashing opener Chris Gayle's 34-ball 50 which included six fours and three sixes. Arthur did not hide from the scale of a seven-wicket defeat, saying it had gone against everything he had seen from his players in the build-up.

"Yes, it was a shocking start — the players did not take the preparations into the the middle," Arthur told AFP. "But we will dust ourselves off and come back strong."

Pakistan's batsmen were undone by the short-pitched bowling of the West Indies pace trio.—AFP ■

SUNDAY SPECIAL

The Global New Light of Myanmar



RUDENESS: Is it the main reason to lead downfall?

By Htet Zaw Htoo (SUOE)
Senior Assistant
Teacher at B.E.H.S. Minemaw

Design: BT

WHEN it comes to a work, everyone might have experienced both success and failure. There are many reasons why we get success or failure. When it comes to failure, there are also a number of reasons why someone fails. If a person does not try hard enough and they have no sufficient knowledge and proficiency either, never will they get any success. However, they are the prevalent causes which we hear over and over again. In addition to these reasons, there are other reasons to lead failure.

(1) Not listening to others patiently

Nowadays most people tend to talk a lot about their plans, idea etc but in listening to others' they are rarely interested. This is the main reason of conflicts. Actually teamwork is very important to get success. Therefore, we need to pay attention to other subordinates' ideas and opinions. If a person always decides what to do one-sidedly, it is sure that he or she will never be successful in their particular work. Even when they sometimes get success, neither any colleague nor subordinate will respect them as a leader. Accordingly, not listening to others is one of the main reasons to lead failure.

(2) Not Having Mutual Respect

Respect is a two-way street. People like to work with and help those they respect. People have to live in the society and have dealings with others. Therefore, we need to respect with each other in the society. Mutual respect is fundamental to be successful in whatever we do. A person who is not given any appreciation or respect by others may feel dejected and depressed; he or she would not love to try more and get any success.

(3) Not Following the Previous Ways

Creativity or making our ways to do something is good. However, we should not disregard the previous ways the older people, our seniors, have used when they are appropriate to our needs. We cannot deny that experience is the best teacher in whatever we do. Therefore, we ought to apply the ways more-experienced people use if need be. Even if we do not follow directly their ways, we should take the ideas of the experienced.

(4) Speaking impolitely and giving one-sided orders

Speaking fairly is very important in the society. If you are a leader, speaking fairly and politely is very important and if you are a follower, it is important too. If you give rude orders as a leader; here maybe when you give orders to your students as a teacher, they may obey your orders and put up with your aggression and unpleasantness. However, they never feel happy and end up with resenting you. And, as a result, they will likely not put in their best work for you. They probably won't put their heart into it, either, and without passion and heart, things become very average, very quickly. However, time always changes and table turns. Therefore, the time when you are in need of help or follow others as a follower. At such time, the very colleagues or

SEE PAGE- S-8



(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

Answers

(မျဉ်းသားထားသော စကားလုံးအစုအဝေးများမှာ Adverb Clause များဖြစ်သည်။)

1. We shall wait here *till she returns.*
2. You may sit *wherever you like.*
3. *If you eat too much,* you will fall ill.
4. He *was so busy that* he could not take a bath.
5. You will miss the train *if you do not hurry.*
6. She failed *because she had not worked hard.*
7. He was given a warm welcome *when he arrived at the airport.*
8. *As he was not there* I gave the book to his brother.
9. They went *where living was cheaper.*
10. *Although they are poor,* they are happy.

ဆက်လေ့လာပါ။

Adverb Clause ရှစ်မျိုးရှိသည်။

(a) Adverb Clauses of Time (အချိန်ပြ)

When, whenever, while, after, before, since, as, till, until, so long as သို့မဟုတ် as long as (သမျှကာလပတ်လုံး) စသည်တို့ဖြင့် တည်ဆောက်ထားသော လက်အောက်ခံပုဒ်စု (Subordinate Clauses) များမှာ Adverb Clauses of Time ဖြစ်သည်။

1. He will not marry her until he gets a degree.
   သူဘွဲ့တစ်ခု မရမချင်း သူမကို လက်ထပ်လိမ့်မည် မဟုတ်ပါ။
2. As soon as he heard the news, he wrote to her.
   သူ သတင်းကြားလျှင် ကြားချင်း သူမထံစာရေးခဲ့သည်။
3. Take this medicine before you go to bed.
   အိပ်ရာမဝင်ခင် ဤဆေးကို သောက်ပါ။
4. As long as women are born, diamonds will be worn.
   အမျိုးသမီးများမွေးဖွားနေသမျှ ကာလပတ်လုံး စိန်များကို ဝတ်ဆင်နေမည်သာ။

(b) Adverb Clauses of Place (နေရာပြ)

Where, wherever (ဘယ်နေရာမှာမဆို) whence, (ဘယ်နေရာမှ) တို့ဖြင့် စသည့်လက်အောက်ခံပုဒ်စု (Subordinate Clause) များမှာ Adverb Clause of Place ဖြစ်သည်။

1. *Where* you live I will live.
   မင်းနေထိုင်သောနေရာမှာ ငါနေမည်။
2. You can leave the book *wherever you like.*
   စာအုပ်ကို သင်ကြိုက်သော နေရာမှာ ထားခဲ့နိုင်သည်။
3. Do you know where she came?
   သူမ ဘယ်နေရာမှ လာခဲ့သည်ကို သင်သိသလား။

(c) Adverb Clauses of Purpose (ရည်ရွယ်ချက်ပြ)

That, so, that, lest တို့ဖြင့် စသည့် လက်အောက်ခံပုဒ်စု (Subordinate Clause) များမှာ Adverb Clauses of Purposeများဖြစ်သည်။

1. He drew his sword that he might defend himself.
   သူ့ကိုယ်သူ ကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန်အတွက် သူဓားကို ဆွဲထုတ်သည်။
2. He ran quickly so that he might catch the train.
   ရထား မီကောင်းမီနိုင်စေရန် သူလျင်မြန်စွာ ပြေးခဲ့သည်။
3. Write it down lest you forget all about it.
   ထိုအကြောင်းအရာနှင့်ပတ်သက်၍ မေ့မသွားစေရန် ရေးမှတ်ထားပါ။

(d) Adverb Caluses of Cause (အကြောင်းတရား) **or reason** (အကြောင်းပြချက်)

As, since, because, that တို့နှင့်စသည့် လက်အောက်ခံပုဒ်စု (Subordinate Clause) များမှာ Adverb Clauses of Cause or Reasonဖြစ်သည်။

1. Because I like you, I shall help you.
   (I shall help you because I like you.)
   ငါ မင်းကို သဘောကျသည့်အတွက် ငါမင်းကို ကူညီမည်။ (လေးနက်စေရန်အတွက် တစ်ခါတစ်ရံတွင် Because ကို ဝါကျ၏ရှေ့ဆုံးမှ ထားသုံးလေ့ရှိသည်။)
2. As he was very rude, nobody wanted to make friends with him.
   သူအလွန်ရိုင်းသည့်အတွက် မည်သူမှ သူနှင့် မိတ်ဆွေမဖွဲ့လိုပါ။
3. I am glad that you like my present.
   သင် ကျွန်ုပ်၏လက်ဆောင်ကို နှစ်သက်သည့်အတွက် ကျွန်ုပ်အလွန်ဝမ်းသာသည်။

(e) Adverb Clauses of Condition
(စည်းကမ်းချက် သတ်မှတ်ခြင်း) **(If-clause)**

If, unless, whether တို့နှင့် စသည့် လက်အောက်ခံပုဒ်စုများမှာ Adverb Clauses of Condition ဖြစ်သည်။

1. *If you look,* you will see.
   သင် ကြည့်လျှင်မြင်လိမ့်မည်။
2. They will not go out *if it rains.*
   မိုးရွာလျှင် သူတို့အပြင်ထွက်လိမ့်မည်မဟုတ်ပါ။
3. *Unless you leave now,* you will not reach there in time for dinner.
   သင် ယခုမထွက်ခွာလျှင် ထိုနေရာသို့ ထမင်းစားချိန်အမီ ရောက်လိမ့်မည် မဟုတ်ပါ။
4. Had I the wings of a bird, *I would fly over those mountains.*
   (If I had the wings of a bird, I would fly over those mountains.)
   ကျွန်တော့်မှာသာ ငှက်တစ်ကောင်၏အတောင်များရှိများရှိလျှင် ကျွန်တော်သည် ထိုတောင်များကို ကျော်၍ ပျံသန်းမည်။

(f) Adverb Clauses of Result or Consequence
(အကျိုးတရား သို့မဟုတ် အကျိုးသက်ရောက်မှု)

So...that, such...that တို့နှင့်စသည့်လက်အောက်ခံပုဒ်စု (Subordinate Clauses) များသည် Adverb Clauses of Result or Consequence ဖြစ်သည်။

1. *It was so cold that* many died.
   အေးလွန်းသည့်အတွက် လူများစွာ သေဆုံးခဲ့ရသည်။
2. *She was so weak that* she could not speak.
   သူမအားနည်းလွန်းသည့်အတွက် စကားမပြောနိုင်ခဲ့ပါ။
   (She was so weak, she could not speak.ဟု that ကို မြှုပ်၍လည်း ရေးနိုင်သည်။)
3. *He spoke in such a low voice that* few could hear him.
   သူ အလွန်တိုးသည့်အသံဖြင့် ပြောသည့်အတွက် မဆိုသလောက် အရေအတွက်ရှိသော သူများသာ သူပြောသည်ကိုကြားခဲ့ရသည်။

(g) Adverb Clauses of Comparison (နှိုင်းယှဉ်ခြင်း)

Subordinate Conjunction ဖြစ်သောThanနှင့်Relative Adverb "As"တို့ဖြင့်စသောပုဒ်စုများသည် Adverb Clauses of Comparisonဖြစ်သည်။

1. You must work harder than I do.
   မင်း ငါကြိုးစားသည်ထက်ပို၍ ပြင်းထန်စွာ ကြိုးစားရမည်။
   (You must work harder than I.ဟုလည်း"do"ကို မြှုပ်၍ ရေးနိုင်သည်။ သို့ရာတွင် You must work harder than I work. ဟုမရေးရ။ ရှေ့မှ Verbများအစား do/does/did ကိုသာသုံးရသည်။)
2. No one can run faster *than Ko Ko* (can run.)
   မည်သူမှကိုကိုထက်ပို၍ လျင်မြန်စွာ မပြေးနိုင်။
3. She is as cruel as she is beautiful.
   သူမသည် လှသလောက်ရက်စက်သည်။
4. You may do *as you please.*
   သင်ကြိုက်သလို လုပ်နိုင်သည်။
5. *As he has lived* so will he die.
   သူ အသက်ရှင်နေထိုင်ခဲ့သလို သေလည်းသေရလိမ့်ဦးမည်။
6. Everything ended *as I expected.*
   အရာရာတိုင်းသည် ကျွန်ုပ် မျှော်လင့်သကဲ့သို့ပင် ပြီးဆုံးသွားသည်။

(h) Adverb Clauses of Supposition or Concession

Though (သော်လည်းပဲ) Although, Even if စသည့် Su-bordinating Conjuctions များဖြင့် စတင်သော ပုဒ်စုများသည် Adverb Clauses of Supposition or Concessoin များဖြစ်သည်။

1. Though he is poor, he is honest.
   သူ ဆင်းရဲသော်လည်း သူရိုးဖြောင့်သည်။
2. Although she is pretty, she is not proud.
   (She is not proud although she is pretty.)
   သူမ လှသော်လည်း မာနမကြီးပါ။
3. Even if it rain, he will come to your reception.
   မိုးရွာလျှင်တောင်မှ သင်၏ ဧည့်ခံပွဲသို့လာလိမ့်မည်။
4. I would not do this kind of work even if you paid me more.
   သင်ပိုပေးလျှင်တောင်မှ ကျွန်ုပ် ဤအလုပ်မျိုးကို လုပ်မည်မဟုတ်။

Noun Phrases
(နာမဝါကျပြတ်)

A Noun Phrase is a group of words that does the work of a noun.

နာမဝါကျပြတ် ဆိုသည်မှာ နာမတစ်ခုလုပ်ရမည့် အလုပ်ကို လုပ်သော(ကြိယာမပါသည့်) စကားလုံးအစုအဝေးဖြစ်သည်။

နမူနာများကိုအောက်တွင် လေ့လာပါ။

1. Ko Ko wants somethings.
   ကိုကိုသည် တစ်စုံတစ်ရာကိုအလိုရှိသည်။
2. Ko Ko wants to read that book.
   ကိုကို ထိုစာအုပ်ကိုဖတ်လိုသည်။

စာကြောင်း(၁)တွင် "something"ဟူသောစကားလုံးသည် နာမတစ်ခုဖြစ်၍ "wants" ဟူသော ကြိယာ၏ ကံ(object) ဖြစ်သည်။ထိုနည်းတူစွာပင် စာကြောင်း(၂)တွင် "to read that book"ဟူသော စကားလုံး အစုအဝေးသည်လည်း "wants" ဟူသော ကြိယာ၏ကံ(object) ဖြစ်သည်။ ထိုစကားလုံး အစုအဝေးသည် "something"ဟူသော နာမလုပ်ရမည့် အလုပ်ကိုလုပ်သောကြောင့် နာမဝါကျပြတ်(Noun Phrase) ဖြစ်သည်။

မှတ်ချက် ။ များသောအားဖြင့် to နှင့်စတင်သော စကားလုံး အစုအဝေးများနှင့် Verbal Noun (Gerund)ဟုခေါ်သော ကြိယာနာမ်ဖြစ်သည့်"Verb+ing"နှင့်စတင်သော စကားလုံးများသည် နာမဝါကျပြတ်များ(Noun Phrases)ဖြစ်သည်။

နမူနာများကိုဆက်လက်လေ့လာပါ။

(a) He hopes to win the first prize.
   သူ ပထမဆုကိုရရန် မျှော်လင့်သည်။
   (to win the first prize သည် Noun Phraseဖြစ်သည်။)
(b) To be a doctor is her ambition.
   ဆရာဝန်တစ်ယောက် ဖြစ်ရန်မှာ သူမ၏ဘဝ ရည်မှန်းချက်ဖြစ်သည်။
   (to be a doctorသည် Noun Phraseဖြစ်သည်။)
(c) We enjoy reading novels and poems.
   ဝတ္ထုများ ကဗျာများ ဖတ်ရခြင်းကို ငါတို့ နှစ်သက်ကြသည်။
   (reading novels and poems သည် Noun Phrase ဖြစ်သည်။)

လေ့ကျင့်ခန်းလုပ်ကြည့်ပါ။

Underline the Noun Phrases in the following sentences:-

အောက်ပါစာကြောင်းများထဲမှ နာမဝါကျပြတ်များကို မျဉ်းသားပါ။

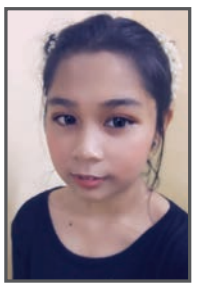
1. To be born is to die.
   မွေးဖွားလာခြင်းသည် သေရန်ဖြစ်သည်။
2. She refused to marry him.
   သူမသည်သူ့ကိုလက်ထပ်ရန်ငြင်းဆိုသည်
3. Playing in the rain makes the children happy.
   မိုးရေထဲကစားခြင်းသည် ကလေးများကို ပျော်ရွှင်စေသည်။
4. I like playing football.
   ကျွန်တော်သည် ဘောလုံးကစားခြင်းကိုနှစ်သက်သည်။

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)



From Glasgow

By AW Khin Myat Phone
Grade 11A, BEHS 4, Botahtaung





HE was sitting. He was sitting all alone by himself on the bench. "Who will go to Edinburgh, please wait at platform 3", it was announced. People of all ages were rushing here and there. Young ones, old ones and several. But no one took any notice of him. Alone, sitting with a pen and a book and a luggage beside him. The seat was not full, though. However, nobody came to sit beside him. Will you call this loneliness?

There was a clock across from him. It said, "9:30 a.m." Not early or late. The day was sunny but the temperature was low. The wind blew once every five minutes. Crowds gathered here. Then there, then here, alternatively. There were children laughing, weeping and skipping over stones. Parents could not tell them. They were all free as free birds. He had experienced them before. And a few minutes later, train that ran between Glasgow and London came. People came rushing off and again the passengers rushed onto it. This old man moved. But not onto the train. He moved his legs and sat still. He was writing something in his notebook with his only pen.

The handles of the clock worked fast as the day flowed rapidly. Again very soon, the brand new day was going to write its history. The sun was sinking to the west. Clouds had flown to the other places. Birds got ready for bed. Train after train arrived back to the station. And he got up,took his luggage,the book and the pen and walked slowly out of the station somewhere in London.

He would come everyday and he would do the same job. He would sit with he legs crossed on the same bench. He would write as usual. He looked neither left nor right, neither up nor down but onto his writing. Everybody else was too busy to sit and talk to him. He did not mind it, as well. And whenever that certain train came, he looked up, his eyes searched for something. It didn't take long, he just concentrated into his business again. Time flew again and he just spent it like this. A young man in his 20s, sat down beside him one morning. The old man moved to his left so that this youth could sit more freely.

"Where are you going, sir?" He asked.

"Waiting.For someone from Glasgow,"he answered.

"The train has just left, sir. About 10 mins ago", he told.

" I know," the old man smiled. And they talked no more. Then, the train to Dublin came and the young man said goodbye to him and left. When the evening fell, the old man left the place as usual.

It rained so heavily like the sky has lost its gravity already on one following day. The wind danced wildly. The train ran from the places despite the bizarre weather. The old man came rushing and sat down like usual. His clothes were wet. His hat was soaked and so was his hair. But his book and his pen weren't. He wrote. He looked nowhere. Later, the water on him evaporated into the atmosphere. He was dry by then. The rain stopped too. The rain clouds had it enough.

On one of those September days the station was busy like the other days with people with different faces, beautiful, not very good looking, dark and white. As the clocked showed the time, "9:35 a.m.", the Glasgow - London train arrived. The travellers, passengers, students and businessmen came off.

"Have you seen the old man with a brown luggage and round glasses?", asked a woman with grey hair, maybe in her 60s.

" He's at platform 2", someone informed. She rushed there. There, on the same bench, she saw no one but a book with green paperback sitting on it. She looked high and low. No sign of him. She took the book and bought a paper and headed out of the station. While she was waiting for the red city bus, she browsed through the pages of the paper, and on one of them she saw, the headline, "An old man about 80 years old found dead at the Rose's Inn." She knew it.

On her way to somewhere in London, she suddenly read what was written in the green notebook. The words were,

"Dear Lily,

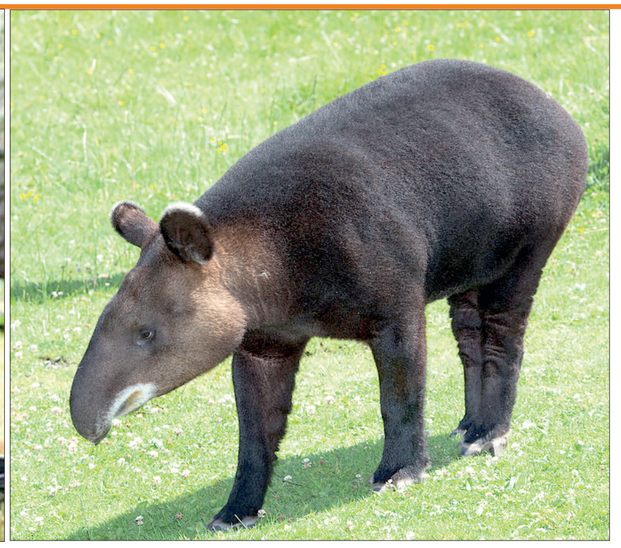
I wait for you every day and every hour, telling myself that you may come back one day. We will go around the city like we did years ago. We will have fun with our books back at home too. All I want to do is just apologize you for letting you down. Hope you can forgive me.Love you til I die.

Yours,
Jack
3rd Sept, 8:15 a.m."

2 JUNE 2019
THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR



Baird's Tapir



Mountain Tapir

They Need Your Help !

Tapirs: World's most primitive large mammals

By Aye Mar Way
(Researcher)

Do you know a wild animal that has a short prehensile nose trunk and is similar in shape to a pig? Such kind of animal is very rare and going to the way of extinction. It may be found hardly in the wild but can be seen in some zoos or other wildlife conservation places. It is tapir and, it is called "Kyant-thu-taw (ကြင်္သာတော်) in Myanmar". The countries around the world are campaigning to raise awareness about the species of tapir that inhabit Central and South America and Southeast Asia and to raise funds to protect it from human encroachment.

Tapirs are the most primitive large mammals in the world. They've been around for 20 million years and have changed very little. According to some records, about sixteen species of tapirs are extinct and five species are extant. Among the extant species, four can be found in in Central and South America, while the fifth is in Asia. The four kinds of tapir that can be found in Central and South America are Baird's tapir, South American tapir, Little black tapir and Mountain tapir. Such kind of species are New World species. Only Old World species that can be found in Asia is Malayan tapir. Except the little black tapir, all four species are classified on the IUCN Red List as Endangered or Vulnerable.

Baby tapirs

Tapirs are herbivorous animals and look something like pigs with trunks. Their nose and upper lip combine into a flexible snout like an elephant's trunk. All tapirs have oval, white-tipped ears, rounded, protruding rumps with stubby tails. Their bodies are tapered in the front and wider at the rear, designed to walk through thick vegetation. Their coats are short and range in color from reddish brown, to grey, to nearly black, with the notable exceptions of the Malayan tapir, which has a white, saddle-shaped marking on its back, and the mountain tapir, which has longer, woolly fur. Baby tapirs of all types have striped-and-spotted coats for camouflage.

Size varies between types, but most tapirs are about 2 m (6.6 ft) long, stand about 1 m (3 ft) high at the shoulder, and weigh between 150 and 300 kg (330 and 700 lb). Male tapirs are slightly smaller than females. They are most closely related to horses and rhinoceroses, since they have an odd number of toes (four toes on each front foot, three on each back foot). Adult tapirs are large enough to have few natural predators, and the thick skin on the backs of their necks helps to protect them from threats such as jaguars, crocodiles, and tigers. Tapirs live in wetlands, forests, savanna, and rain forests. They prefer wooded or grassy areas with places to shelter during the day and a lake, river, or pond for taking a nighttime dip.



Malayan Tapir



Baby tapir



Little Black tapir

Staying underwater for several minutes

Tapirs are excellent swimmers and can even dive to feed on aquatic plants. They like to spend a lot of time in the water, eating aquatic plants, cooling off, or washing away skin parasites. They can stay underwater for several minutes. Although their appearance is cumbersome, they are also able to run fairly quickly. They are active throughout the night, foraging for grasses, plants, and fruits.



South American tapir

They use their short prehensile trunk to grab branches and strip off the leaves or to help pluck fruit and put it directly in the tapir's mouth. Moreover, they use it as a snorkel when they are underwater and as an effective tool to detect odors wafting through the dense forest. When frightened, they can take to the water and breathe with their snout poked above the surface like a snorkel. The followings are some fascinating facts of these unique animals.

1. Tapirs are considered living fossils: Fossil tapirs have been found on every continent except Antarctica. Ancient tapirs didn't look too different with current tapirs, leading some to call the current species living fossils.

2. Tapirs are pregnant for more than a year: They have a gestation period of 13-14 months and only one offspring is born at a time.

3. Tapirs are called "gardeners of the forest: They play an important role in dispersing seeds. They require a large range for foraging, and when they eat fruits and berries in one area and travel to the next, they take those seeds with them in their digestive tract and disperse them as they defecate. This helps boost the genetic diversity of plants in the forest.

4. Tapirs have a prehensile nose: Tapirs use their noses to grab fruit, leaves and other food. Besides, the tapir can use its nose as a snorkel, making it easier to swim.

5. Tapirs are exceptional swimmers: Tapirs take to the water to find additional forage. They not only swim well; they can also walk underwater, moving at a good clip along a lake bottom.

6. Baby tapirs are possibly the cutest animal offspring in the animal kingdom! They are born dark and covered with yellow or white stripes and spots, and look very much like a watermelon.

The Malayan tapir

The descriptions mentioned above are general facts of all tapirs. In addition, each kind of extant tapirs has been presented in each a little as knowledge.

The Malayan tapir, also called the Asian tapir or Indian tapir, is the largest of the five species of tapir and the only one native to Asia. It is easily identified by its markings, most notably the light-colored patch that extends from its shoulders to its rear end. The rest of its hair is black, except for the tips of its ears, which, as with other tapirs, are rimmed with white. This pattern is for camouflage; the disrupted coloration makes it more difficult to recognize it as a tapir, and other animals may mistake it for a large rock rather than prey when it is lying down to sleep. The Malayan tapir has rather poor eyesight, but excellent hearing and sense of smell. The Malayan tapir occurs in southern and central parts of Sumatra (Indonesia), Southern Myanmar, Malaysia, and along the western border of Thailand. The Malayan tapir is classified as endangered. Their endangerment is mostly due to habitat loss.

Baird's tapir, also known as the Central American tapir, is a species of tapir native to Mexico, Central America and northwestern South America. Baird's tapir has a distinctive cream-colored marking on its face and throat and a dark spot on each cheek, behind and below the eye. The rest of its hair is dark brown or grayish brown. This tapir is the largest of the four New World species and the largest native land mammal in both Central and South America. According to the IUCN, Baird's tapir is in danger of extinction, and it has been classified as Endangered. There are two main contributing factors in the decline of the species; poaching and habitat loss. Though in many areas the animal is only hunted by a few humans, any loss of life is a serious blow to the tapir population, especially because their reproductive rate is so slow.

The mountain tapir

The mountain tapir, also called woolly tapir, is the second-smallest of the five species of tapir, and is the only one to live outside of tropical rainforests in the wild. It is most easily distinguished from other tapirs by its thick woolly coat and white lips. Mountain tapirs are black or very dark brown, with occasional pale hairs flecked in amongst the darker fur. The fur becomes noticeably paler on the underside, around the anal region, and on the cheeks. A distinct white band runs around the lips, although it may vary in extent, and there are usually also white bands along the upper surface of the ears. The eyes are initially blue, but change to a pale brown as the animal ages. Unlike all other species of tapir, the fur is long and woolly, especially on the underside and flanks, reaching 3.5 cm (1.4 in) or more in some individuals. The mountain tapir is found in the forests of the Eastern and Central Cordilleras mountains in Colombia, Ecuador, and the far north of Peru. The mountain tapir is the most threatened of the five tapir species, classified as "Endangered" by the IUCN.

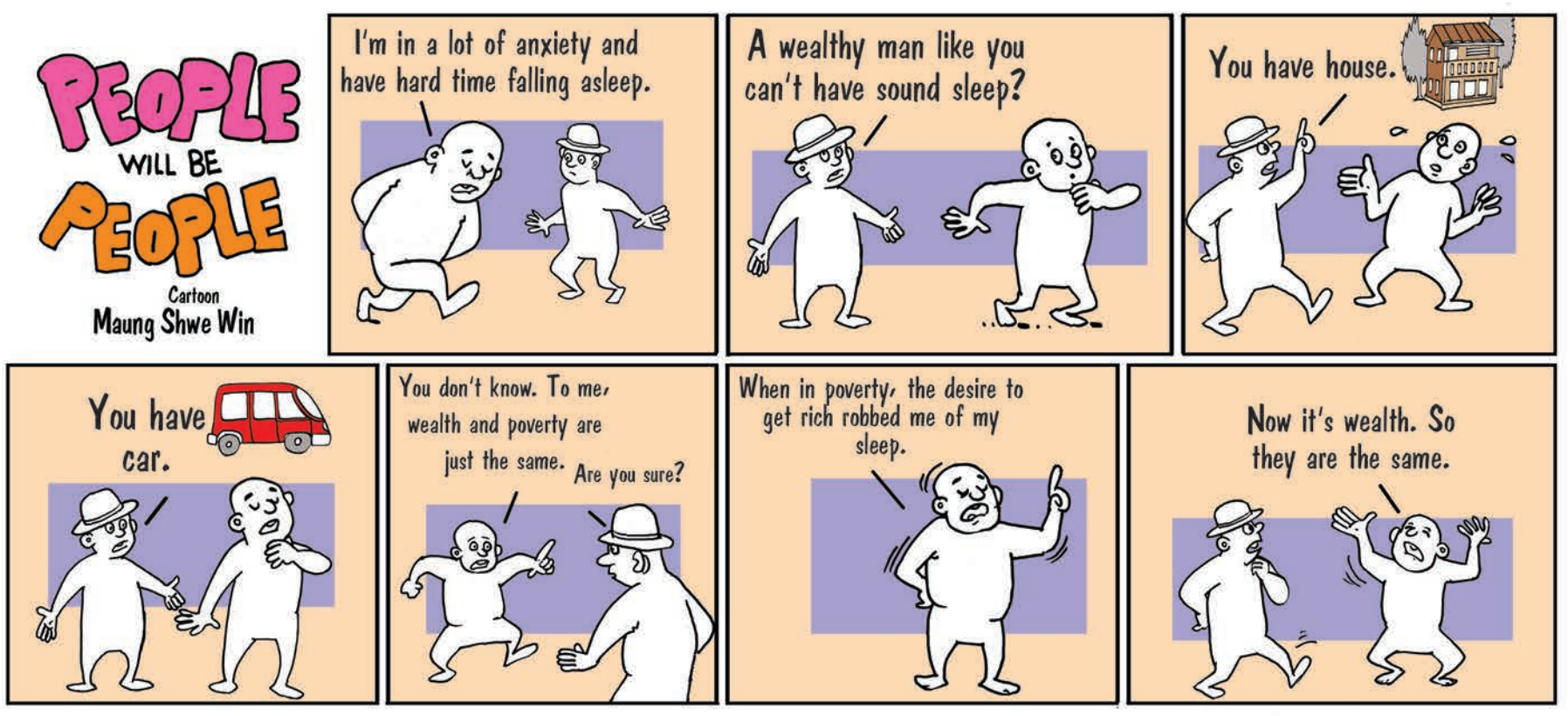
The South American tapir, also commonly called the Brazilian tapir is one of the five species in the tapir family. It is the largest surviving native terrestrial mammal in the Amazon. It is dark brown, paler in the face, and has a low, erect crest running from the crown down the back of the neck. The round, dark ears have distinctive white edges. The South American tapir can be found near water in the Amazon Rainforest and River Basin in South America, east of the Andes. Its geographic range stretches from Venezuela, Colombia, and the Guianas in the north to Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay in the south, to Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador in the West. The numbers of the South American tapir are decreasing due to poaching for meat and hide, as well as habitat destruction. The conservation status of such animal is Vulnerable in IUCN.

Little black tapir or kabomani tapir is one of five extant species of tapir, large browsing mammals similar in shape to a pig. It is the smallest tapir species, even smaller than the mountain tapir, which had been considered the smallest. Little black tapir is found in the Amazon rainforest, where it appears to be sympatric with the South American tapir. When it was announced in December 2013, little black tapir was the first odd-toed ungulate discovered in over 100 years. This animal has not been recognized by the Tapir Specialist Group as a distinct species and recent genetic evidence further suggests it is actually nested within South American tapir. Conservation status of this animal has not been evaluated yet.

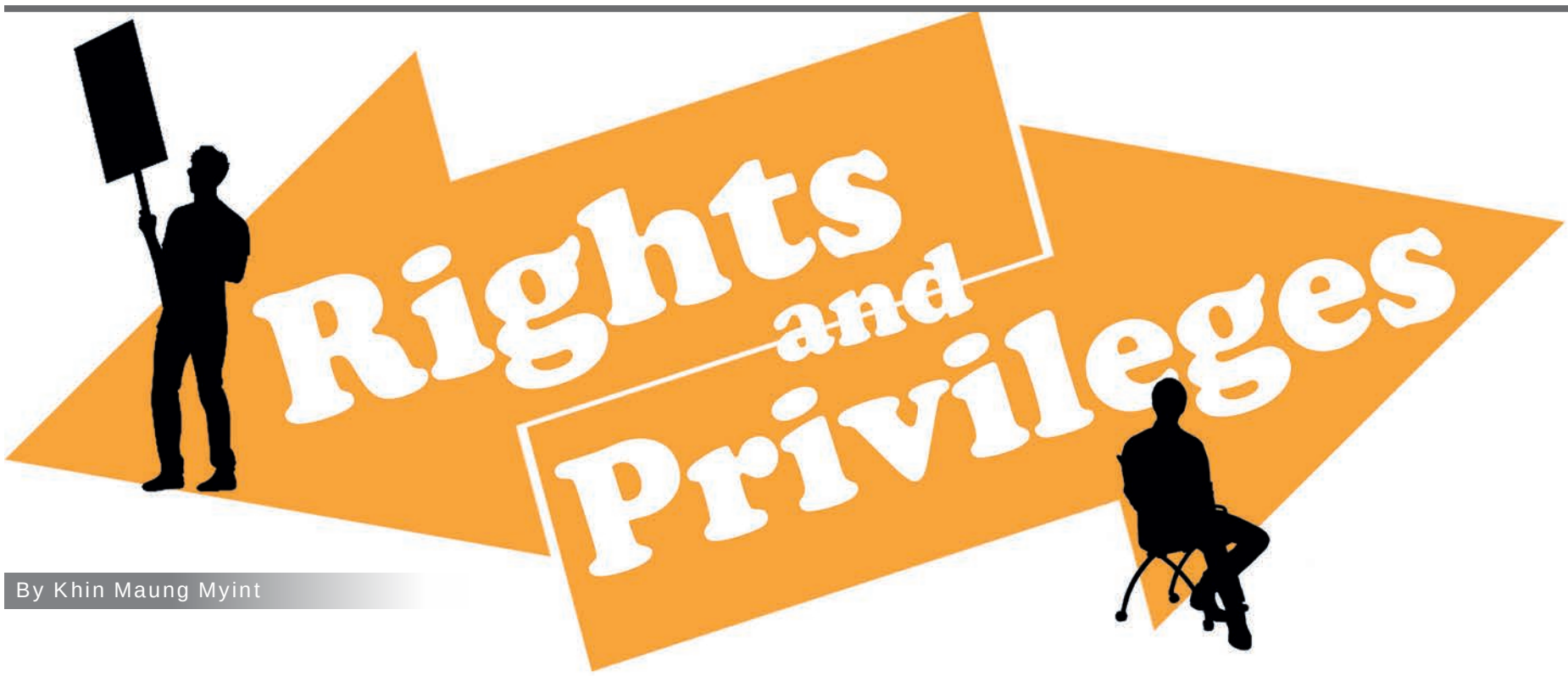
All tapir species are at risk largely due to hunting and habitat loss. According to Tapir Specialist Group, hunting of tapirs for their meat is one of the biggest threats, with habitat fragmentation and habitat encroachment by humans as two other threats. Their main threats are because of human bad activities. Due to these reasons, all tapir species are facing the threat of extinction and they are in need of conservation. Saving tapirs helps to save forests and other habitats, thereby helping to save the planet and mitigate the effect of climate change. Thus, we should participate to create greater tapir awareness and conservation planning. Finally, in honor of World Tapir Day, all people are exhorted to save all tapirs and to help conservation works for them.

SUNDAY COMICS









By Khin Maung Myint

EVER since the beginning of my career, nearly six decades ago, I have heard these two words being used quite frequently. Thus I am very familiar with them and had used them myself a lot of times when speaking to my staffs. I used them whenever a staff member demanded that they were entitled to this or that as a right. I used to differentiate "rights" and "privileges" to point out that there are certain things that cannot be demanded as "rights", but as "privileges" they can request or ask for and may be allowed to enjoy some favours, advantages, immunity or benefits if the requests are reasonable.

During my career days, I had to do a lot of explaining the meanings of "rights" and "privileges" to my staffs, because some of them thought they had the rights to everything. From my experience, I am of the opinion that most of them are confused with the terms "rights" and "privileges". Some would demand a privilege as though it was their right. Today that confusion is more profound, not only in our country, but also in other countries too. One good example to prove that point is the people demonstrating and demanding, under the banners of "human rights", for things that are not entitled to them as their "rights".

Here, I would like to mention that this confusion is not only among the common people, but even some dictionaries too are confused. Because if you care to look up the meanings of those words in different dictionaries, you are bound to notice the confusion they are in. Some dictionaries even went far as to say that privilege is synonymous to the rights, which is totally wrong. "Right" and "privilege" are totally two different things, but it's true there is only a very thin line separating them. Thus, I wouldn't blame anyone for being confused.

To eradicate those confusions, these two words need to be analyzed thoroughly. Here it is noteworthy to learn that there are different interpretations and definitions of these two words; many are in agreement with one another, while some are contradictory. Anyway, I'll not be judging which are right or which are wrong, but will be mentioning them for the readers to choose what they want.

Some believe that "rights" are granted by God and everyone is born with those "rights", while some are of the opinion that "rights" are inherent in everyone since their births or in other words they are their "birth rights". However, some "rights" are granted by laws, for example: the "Constitutional Rights" prescribed by the Constitutions. As for the "privileges", they can be granted by an individual or an organization based on the parameters prescribed by the respective rules and regulations they have to follow. However, demands for undue privileges shouldn't be accepted.

The concept I grew up with is: "rights" cannot be demanded, they will be accessible to those who are entitled, but the "privileges" can be requested or asked for, but in a legal way. In other words, "rights" are entitlements, but they cannot be demanded, while "privileges" are favours or advantages that can be asked for. However, today, as people are being confused with "rights" and "privileges", they are wrongfully demanding the "privileges" as "rights".

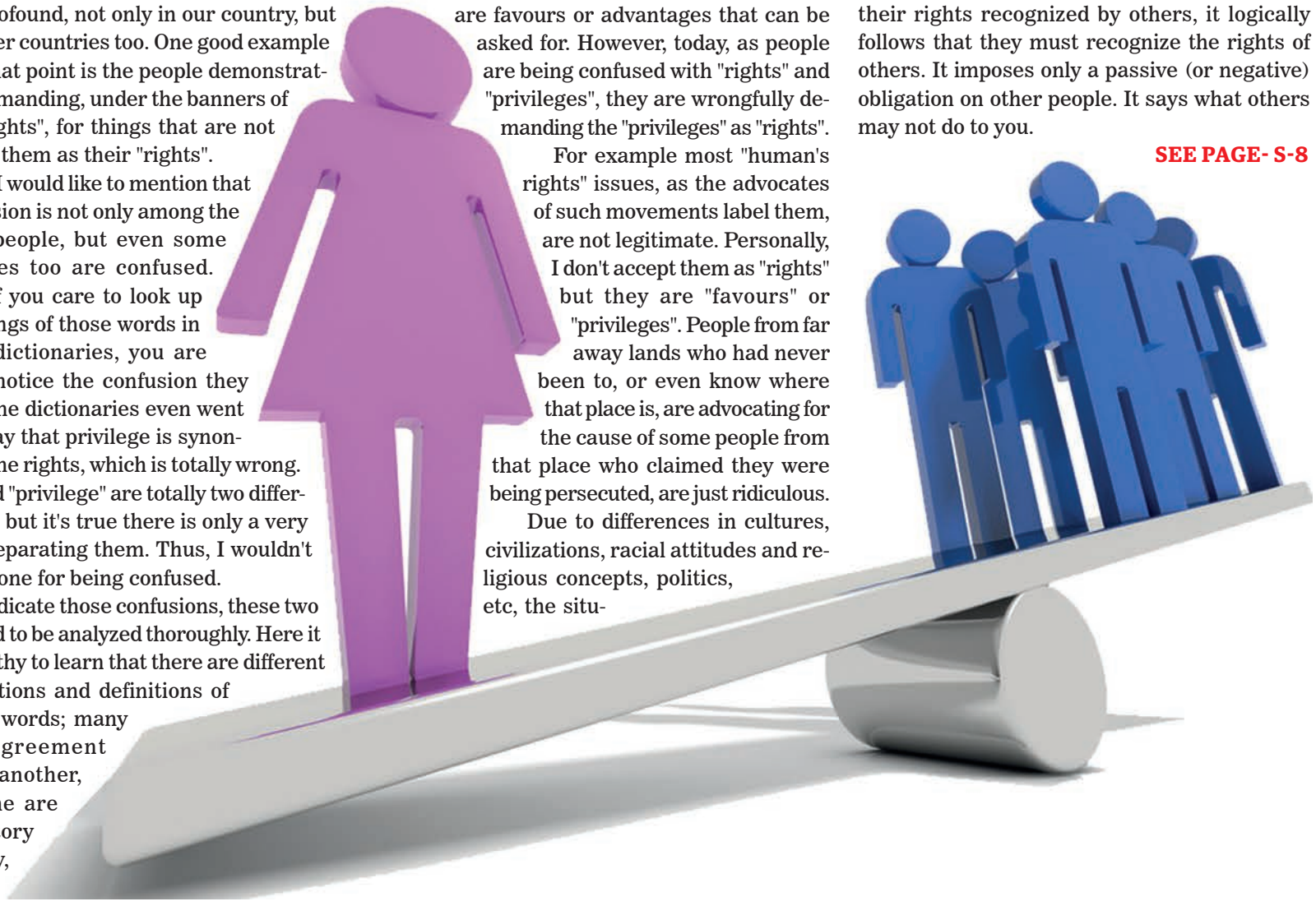
For example most "human's rights" issues, as the advocates of such movements label them, are not legitimate. Personally, I don't accept them as "rights" but they are "favours" or "privileges". People from far away lands who had never been to, or even know where that place is, are advocating for the cause of some people from that place who claimed they were being persecuted, are just ridiculous.

Due to differences in cultures, civilizations, racial attitudes and religious concepts, politics, etc, the situations in one country may not be the same with other countries, so measuring every case, all over the world, with the same yard stick cannot be realistic. A set of norms may work for some country but may not be applicable to others. I would like to humbly suggest those "humans' right" groups to consider changing the names to "humans' privileges" groups, which would be more appropriate. To further clear the confusions, I would like to define the two words more precisely as follows: -

Characteristics of a right

It is something endowed on human beings naturally and inherently since their birth or they are born with it (birth rights). It has not been given to them by others and thus should not be taken away from them. No government can grant it, and no government should violate it. Since it is inherent to human beings, all human beings have the same rights. It is recognized universally–or very nearly so. Since everybody wants their rights recognized by others, it logically follows that they must recognize the rights of others. It imposes only a passive (or negative) obligation on other people. It says what others may not do to you.

SEE PAGE- S-8



Rights and Privileges

FROM PAGE- S-7

It can be summed up that "right" is something that is claimed by almost all people and recognized by almost all people as an inherent property or quality of human beings that imposes a passive or negative obligation on other human beings.

Characteristics of a privilege

It is something that is given to them by somebody else. It is something that certain people have while other people do not have it. For example, some people receive the privilege of going to college at no cost to them, while other people must pay full tuition. It is open to dispute and is often disputed. Another example is, should people have the privilege of free health care? That question is debatable. It imposes an active (or positive) obligation on other people. It says what somebody must do for you.

Privilege can be summed up as something that people ask for or that somebody voluntarily grants to another as a special favor that imposes an active or positive obligation on the one providing it.

Apart from the "inherent rights" or "birth rights", there is also what are called "constitutional rights", prescribed by the constitutions of governments or organizations that people are entitled to. In reality the "constitutional rights" should be categorized as privileges, because they do not satisfy the true sense of the word "rights", which says it cannot be granted or taken away from you by anyone, even by a government.

Please notice how confusing these two words are by observing the word "right" is being used in the terms: "constitutional rights", "human rights", "workers' rights", "students' rights", etc. In the precise sense of the terms "right" and "privilege" explained above, these should not be called "rights", but "privileges". Thus people taking to the streets, in future, to demand or demonstrate under the banners of "human rights", "workers' rights", "students' rights", etc, should consider substituting the word "rights" with a more appropriate word "privileges".

Conclusion

Along with the "rights" and "privileges", come the responsibilities. It's only natural that if one enjoys the rights (constitutional rights) and privileges, one must take responsibilities too. Every citizen has the duty to safeguard the sovereignty of the country they live in, has the duty to cast vote and involved in the political process. One must at least fulfill the responsibilities of a citizen or in other words fulfill the civic duties. In most foreign countries, every citizen is required by law to vote, compulsorily serve in the military, volunteer in the community services and sit on the jury. Before concluding I would like to ask you whether you, " Have fulfilled your civic duties and responsibilities today?"

Reference:

The Difference Between Rights and Privileges - an article by Kyle Ambrose.

■

Rudeness: Is it the main reason to lead downfall?

FROM PAGE- S-1

follow others as a follower. At such time, the very colleagues or followers or students you have ever worked with might become alienated by your past poor behaviour. Being rude is one of the ultimate ways to lose your friends and allies. Without any good friend or ally, it is difficult to get success by yourself.

When it comes to rudeness, there may be other different factors to describe rude behaviours according to different societies. However, the factors mentioned above are very important for successful living in the society. If a person is lack of patience; does not listen to others, has no mutual respect, always the ways the experienced have used and speak impolitely, it is impossible for him or her to get success. Even if they succeed in what they do sometimes, they are not stable and cannot last longer. Therefore, it can be said that rudeness is the main reason to lead downfall because of these reasons.

■

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INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT SCHEDULE



YANGON TO BANGKOK

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
PG706	5:50	8:10	Daily
8M335	7:40	9:25	Daily
UB-019	7:45	9:40	Daily
TG2304	9:50	11:45	Daily
PG702	10:30	12:30	Daily
TG2302	11:30	13:25	3,4,5,7
PG708	15:20	17:20	Daily
8M331	16:30	18:15	Daily
UB-017	17:25	19:20	Daily
PG704	18:20	20:20	Daily
TG306	19:45	21:40	Daily

BANGKOK TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
TG2303	7:55	8:50	Daily
PG701	8:50	9:40	Daily
TG2301	9:35	10:30	3,4,5,7
8M336	10:40	11:25	Daily
UB020	11:00	11:55	1,3,5,6,7
PG707	13:45	14:45	Daily
PG703	16:45	17:35	Daily
TG305	17:50	18:45	Daily
8M332	19:15	20:00	Daily
PG705	20:40	22:00	Daily
UB018	20:20	21:15	Daily

YANGON TO DON MUEANG

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
DD4231	8:05	9:50	Daily
FD252	8:30	10:15	Daily
SL201	9:25	11:15	Daily
FD256	13:25	15:15	1,2,3,5,6,7
FD254	17:30	19:15	Daily
FD258	19:25	21:15	Daily
SL207	20:45	22:45	Daily
DD4239	21:00	22:45	Daily

DON MUEANG TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
DD4230	6:20	7:05	Daily
FD251	7:15	8:00	Daily
SL200	7:35	8:25	Daily
FD253	16:10	17:00	Daily
FD257	18:05	18:55	Daily
SL206	18:55	19:45	Daily
DD4238	19:30	20:15	Daily

YANGON TO GUANGZHOU

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
8M711	8:40	13:15	2,4,5,7
CZ3056	11:25	15:55	3,6
CZ8472	17:30	22:00	1,5

GUANGZHOU TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
CZ3055	8:30	10:20	3,6
8M712	14:15	15:50	2,4,5,7
CZ8471	14:40	16:30	1,5

YANGON TO SINGAPORE

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
UB001	7:30	12:00	Daily
8M-231	8:20	12:50	Daily
SQ997	10:35	15:10	Daily
3K582	11:15	15:50	1,3,4,5,7
UB003	16:15	20:45	Daily
MI519	17:35	22:10	1,2,3,4
SQ995	17:35	22:10	5,6,7
MI521	18:30	22:55	3,4
3K584	19:15	23:50	1,2,5,6,7

SINGAPORE TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
SQ998	7:55	09:20	Daily
3K581	8:55	10:25	1,2,5,6,7
UB002	13:15	14:45	Daily
8M232	13:50	15:20	Daily
MI518	15:15	16:40	1,2,3,4
SQ996	15:15	16:40	5,6,7
MI520	16:10	17:35	3,4
3K583	16:55	18:35	1,3,4,5,7
UB004	21:45	23:15	Daily

YANGON TO HONG KONG

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
KA251	1:05	5:25	1,2,3,4,6,7
UB8027	7:25	12:05	3,5,7
KA275	17:20	21:45	5

HONG KONG TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
UB8028	13:05	14:50	3,5,7
KA250	21:50	23:45	1,2,3,5,6,7
KA252	22:20	00:10+1	4

YANGON TO KUALA LUMPUR

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
AK505	8:25	12:40	Daily
MH741	11:30	15:50	Daily
OD551	12:25	16:45	1,4,7
MH743	16:15	20:30	1,4,6,7
AK503	19:30	23:45	1,5,6,7
OD553	23:55	4:20+1	2,3,5,6

KUALA LUMPUR TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
AK504	6:45	7:55	Daily
MH740	9:10	10:25	Daily
OD550	10:15	11:30	1,4,7
MH742	13:55	15:05	1,4,6,7
AK502	17:50	19:00	1,5,6,7
OD552	21:45	22:55	2,3,5,6

YANGON TO SEOUL INCHEON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
KE472	23:30	7:15	Daily

SEOUL INCHEON TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
KE471	18:15	22:10	Daily

YANGON TO TAIPEI

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
CI7916	10:45	16:15	Daily

TAIPEI TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
CI7915	7:00	9:45	Daily

YANGON TO KUNMING

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
CA416	12:15	15:45	Daily
MU2012	13:10	20:05	3
MU2032	16:00	19:50	Daily

KUNMING TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
MU2011	8:20	12:10	3,7
CA415	10:45	11:15	Daily
MU2031	14:30	15:10	Daily

YANGON TO BEIJING

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
CA906	23:50	5:50+1	1,3,5,7

BEIJING TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
CA905	19:30	22:50	1,3,5,7

YANGON TO HANIO

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
VN956	18:55	21:15	Daily
VJ918	18:55	21:20	2,4,5,6,7

HANOI TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
VN957	16:30	18:00	Daily
VJ917	16:30	17:55	2,4,5,6,7

YANGON TO HO CHI MINH

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
VN942	12:10	15:05	Daily

HO CHI MINH TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
VN943	7:20	9:55	Daily

YANGON TO TOKYO

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
NH814	21:45	6:50+1	Daily

TOKYO TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
NH813	11:15	16:05	Daily

YANGON TO DOHA

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
QR919	7:40	11:55	1,3,4,6,7

DOHA TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
QR918	20:00	5:30	2,3,5,6,7

YANGON TO CHIANG MAI

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
PG724	13:10	15:05	Daily

CHIANG MAI TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
PG723	10:40	12:35	Daily

YANGON TO DHAKA

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
BG061	14:15	16:00	1,3,6

DHAKA TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
BG060	10:45	13:30	1,3,6

YANGON TO DUBAI

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
EK389	2:20	5:40	1,4,5,7

DUBAI TO YANGON

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
EK388	9:15	17:25	1,4,5,7

MANDALAY TO BANGKOK

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
PG710	14:05	16:30	1,7
PG714	19:10	21:35	1,3,5,7

BANGKOK TO MANDALAY

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
PG709	11:55	13:20	1,7
PG713	17:00	18:25	1,3,5,7

MANDALAY TO DON MUEONG

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
FD245	12:45	15:00	Daily

DON MUEONG TO MANDALAY

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
FD244	11:00	12:15	Daily

MANDALAY TO KUNMING

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
MU2568	10:20	13:25	1,3,5,7
MU2030	16:10	19:25	Daily

KUNMING TO MANDALAY

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
MU2567	8:55	9:20	1,3,5,7
MU2029	14:55	15:10	Daily

NAY PYI TAW TO BANGKOK

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
PG722	19:35	22:30	1,2,3,4,5,7

BANGKOK TO NAY PYI TAW

FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE
PG721	17:00	18:55	1,2,3,4,5,7

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CA = Air China	QR = Qatar Airways
CI = China Airlines	SL = Thai Lion Air
CZ = China Southern	SQ = Singapore Airways
DD = Nok Airline	TG = Thai Airways
FD = Air Asia	TR = Tiger Airlines
KA = Dragonair	UB = Myanmar National Airlines
KE = Korea Airlines	VN = Vietnam Airlines

DATE	
1 = Monday	4 = Thursday
2 = Tuesday	5 = Friday
3 = Wednesday	6 = Saturday
	7 = Sunday

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