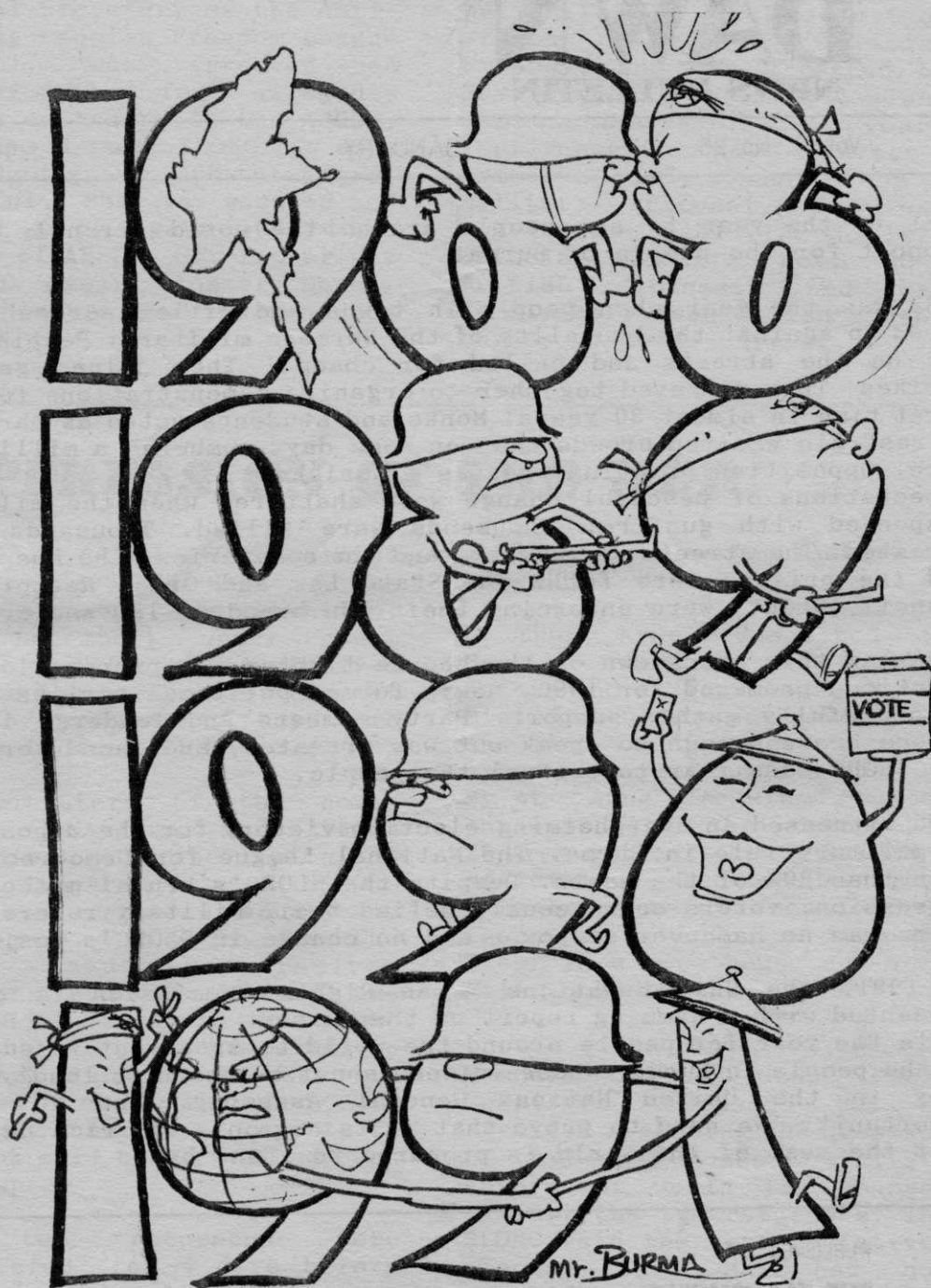


DAWN

NEWS BULLETIN





DAWN

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Vol. 2 No. 25

JANUARY

1991

1991 is the year to see people around the world strongly claim support for the people of Burma!

1988 was the year when people in towns and cities across Burma stood up against the brutality of the Burmese military. People went out on the streets and called for change! They joined general strikes! They gathered together to organize demonstrations for the first time in almost 30 years! Monks and students acted as martials to restrain excited crowds that on some days numbered a million or more! Opposition printing presses flourished!

Expectations of peaceful change were shattered when the military responded with gunfire. Thousands were killed. Thousands more arrested. The streets were empty, and the cemeteries, the hospitals and the prisons were full. The State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) were enforcing their own brand of law and order.

1989 saw this crackdown on the people tighten. In preparation for elections promised for 1990, newly formed political parties tried to peacefully gather support. Party members and leaders, indeed anyone brave enough to speak out was arrested, and faced torture. The SLORC uses fear to control the people.

1990 witnessed an overwhelming election victory for the opposition to military rule in Burma. The National League for Democracy won more than 80% of the seats. Despite the SLORC's brutal methods of repression, voters courageously defied their military rulers. But there was no handover of power and no change in SLORC's position.

In 1991, the United Nations Human Rights Commission is to be presented with a damning report of the current situation in Burma. It is the year for people around the world to speak out in support of the people in Burma, whose voices cannot be heard so loudly. Not only in the United Nations General Assembly, but at every opportunity. We need to prove that it is not only oil rich nations that the rest of the world is prepared to stand by.

PUBLISHED BY

**THE ALL BURMA
STUDENTS'
DEMOCRATIC FRONT**

"Dawn", P.O. Box. 1352, Bangkok 10500, Thailand.

MORE ARRESTS IN BURMA

Daw Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein, the General-Secretary of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League (AFPFL), was arrested on January 25, for allegedly having contact with the ABSDF, considered under SLORC law as a dissident group, and therefore, unlawful. She is accused of having given Kyats 3000 to a member of ABSDF. Her father was U Kyaw Nyein, former Deputy Prime Minister and independence leader.

Daw Nita Yin May, a Burmese national, worked as information officer for the British Embassy, and was arrested on Nov. 16 by the DDSI and sentenced to 3 years imprisonment on Nov. 19 after a summary trial conducted by a military tribunal. She was convicted of violating the 1923 Official Secrets Act. Both British diplomats and her family have been denied access to her since her arrest.

SUPPRESSION OF THE NLD:

1990 saw the SLORC almost cripple the NLD. Most of the NLD's leaders are in detention. Last December, under great pressure NLD representatives went to the border area and set up the government they were unable to form in Rangoon.

Two ministers of the newly formed National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma appeared at a SLORC press conference on January 31, in Rangoon. U Than Kywe was the Trade and Cooperatives Minister, and U Myint Aung, the Agriculture Minister. The SLORC said the two gave themselves up to the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok and returned to Rangoon. Other press reports in Bangkok said that they had been kidnapped.

The two returnees were "debriefed" for 4 days before being introduced at the press conference by Chairman of SLORC's Information Committee, U Kyaw Sunn, who described them

as "once upon a time members of the NLD".

U Than Kywe, described in Bangkok papers as looking "stern and anxious" said he was misled about the new government and that he disagreed with an armed insurrection programme. U Myint Aung remained quiet throughout, in the presence of 20 army officers and government officials. Asked whether they were being held in custody, U Than Kywe said both of them are "kept in a guesthouse and very well looked after".

Members of the SLORC Press Committee refused to be specific regarding the question of whether the military government would lay charges against the two returnees. The SLORC said the representatives elected last May had not assumed parliamentary status because the Elections Commission is yet to formally declare that they were elected.

LIST OF NLD NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
REPRESENTATIVES ARRESTED:
for involvement in plans to
form a provisional government.
as reported in the Working
People's Daily.

Dr. Soe Lin: Representative
from Mandalay Southwest-1.
Arrested at the end of Nov. at
his private clinic in Mandalay.

Khin Maung Swe: NLD CEC
(Central Executive Committee)
member. Rep from Sangyaung.
Arrested Oct. 23, 1990.

Thankin Soe Myint: NLD CEC
member. Rep from Okkalapa-1.

Myo Aung: NLD CEC member. Rep
from Tavoy-2.

Maung Maung: NLD CEC member.
Rep from Yegyi-2.

Kyaw Min: NLD CEC member. Rep
from Bassein-2. Arrested Oct.
23.

Soe Thein: NLD CEC member. Rep
from Waw-2. Arrested Oct. 23.

Chan Aye: NLD CEC member. Rep
from Moulmein-2. Arrested
Oct. 23.

Hla Than: Rep from Cocos
Islands.

Chit Tin: Rep from Minhla.

San San: Rep from Seikan.

Hla Tun: Rep from Kemmindine.

Tun Aung: Rep from Yedashe-2.

Ba Htwe: Rep from Amarapura-2.

Khin San Hlaing: Rep from
Wetlet-2.

Saw Hlaing: Rep from Indaw.

Kyaw Thwin: Rep from Khayan-1.

Zaw Myint: Rep from Henzada-2.

Khin Maung Thein: Rep from
Khin-U-1.

Thein Tun: Rep from Thegon.

Thaung Myint: Rep from Khin-U-
2.

Myint Kyi: Rep from Katha.

Tin Aung: Rep from Mandalay
Northwest-1.

Ye Htut: Rep from Daik-1.

Ohn Kyi: Rep from Myittha-1.

Thein Pe: Rep from Kanabalu-1.

Dr. Zaw Myint Maung: Rep from
Amarapura-1.

Tha Saing: Rep from Twante-2.

San Win: Rep from Alone.

Aung Hsan Myint: Rep from
Myaing-1.

Dr. Myint Naing: Rep from
Kanablu-2.

Dr. Maung Latt: Rep from
Thaketa-1.

Myo Aung: Rep from Tavoy-2.

Sein Hla U: Rep from Insein-2.

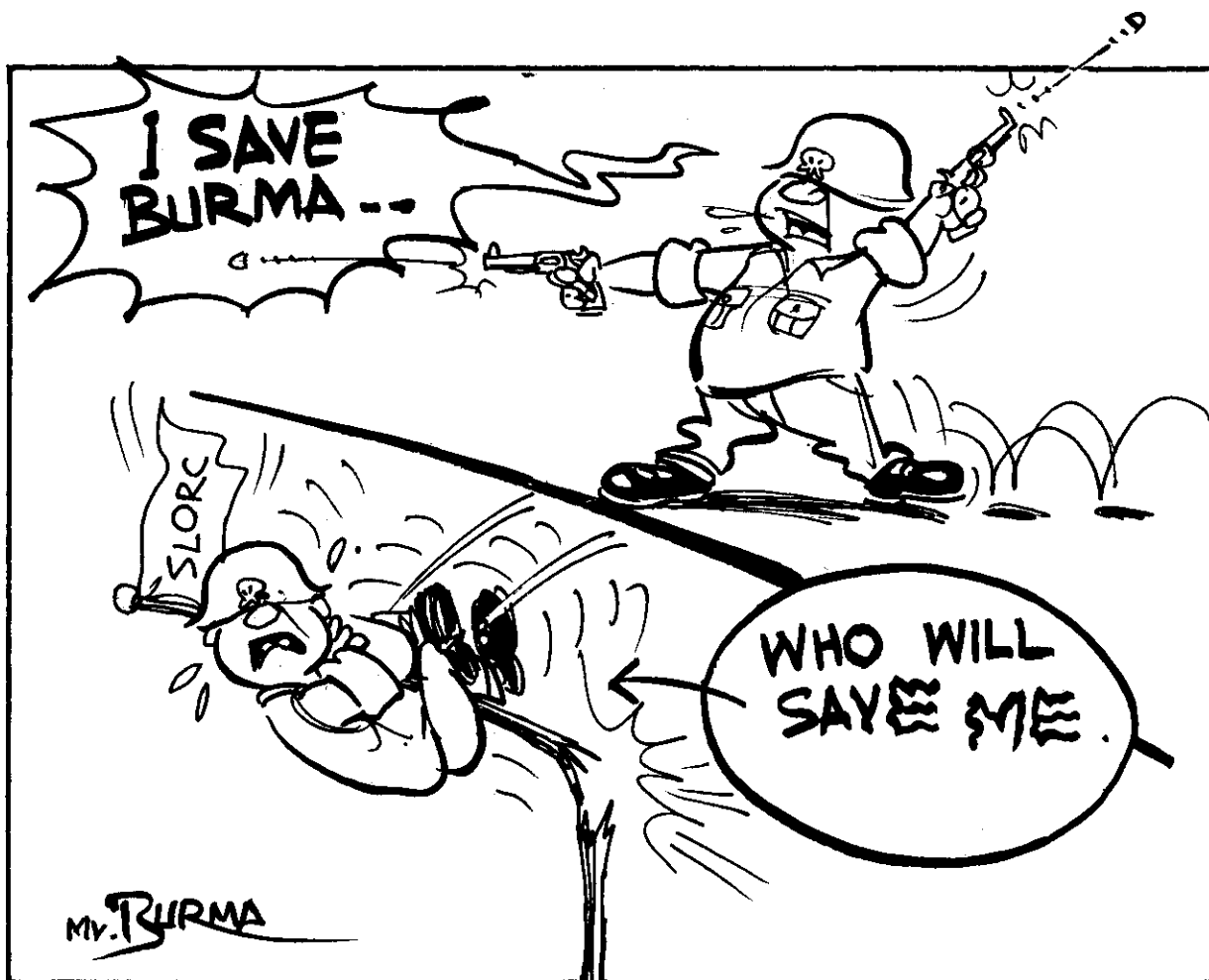
Paik Ko: NLD CEC member. From
Pakkoku township. Arrested
first week of Dec.

Kyaw Min: NLD CEC member.
Arrested at end of Nov. at his
home.

4 MORE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY WERE REPORTED BY THE
BBC AS HAVING BEEN ARRESTED ON
JANUARY 16, 1991.

Hla Pe: Rep from Tennasserim
Division.

(Continued on Page. 5)■



TORTURED TO DEATH

U Tin Maung Win is the second member of the main opposition party, the NLD, to die in prison. Last November, the family of Maung Ko, an NLD organiser were told that he had

committed suicide. But relatives believe that he was tortured to death. (See-DAWN no.23).

U Tin Maung Win's relatives were also sceptical of the authorities' explanation for his death. They were told he had died of leukemia in Rangoon's infamous central Insein Prison. In the initial radio announcement of his death, details were not provided as to how he died or where, but it was stated that he "had been removed from the list of elected People's Assembly representatives." He was an elected MP from Rangoon's Khayan township constituency.

■ (Continued from Page. 4)

Thiha Thura Col. Soe Thein (retired): Rep from Sagaing Division and member of the Magwe Division Central Committee.

Tin Aye: Rep from Madalay Southeast and organising officer of the Mandalay Division Central Committee.

Khin Maung Tun: Rep from Hmawbi-2.

CHRONOLOGY

JANUARY 1991

1 Jan: The Ministry of Trade issued Notification No.36/90 of the procedures relating to the Myanmar Tourism Law dated 31st Dec 1990, reports in the Working People's Daily,

The Companies Registration Office of the Ministry of Trade, permitted 672 limited companies, 77 foreign company branch offices, 525 partnerships, 1,635 registered exporters, 750 registered importers, 450 registered business representatives by December 1990, report in the Working People's Daily.

4 Jan: Today is the 43rd anniversary of Independence Day.

Working People's Daily dated 4 Jan 1991, reports Notification No.2/91 issued by the SLORC, regarding presentation of religious Title to 68 Buddhist monks including 9 monks from Thailand, 2 from Sri Lanka, one each from Nepal, Japan and England.

The Election Commission issued press release No.1/91, recording a letter from the NLD, concerning Dr Sein Win and his party.

5 Jan: A 7.2 Richter earthquake hit at 21:26:08 hours with its epicenter about 80 Km West of Hkamti on the Burma-India border, and 960 km north of Rangoon.

6 Jan: The Nation newspaper reports that some senior members of the Sanga Supreme Council have turned down honorary religious titles from the Burmese government.(see-4 Jan)

8 Jan: Working People's Daily reports a meeting between SLORC Vice-chairman Gen Than Shwe and Iraqi Ambassador to Burma, Mr Monir Shihab Ahmed, on 7 Jan 1991.

9 Jan: The Nation newspaper reports that "Burmese dissident students have blown up a Thai fishing trawler, at 7pm, on 3 Jan 1991, inside Burmese waters, 200 km north of Ranong, southern Thailand."

10 Jan: Working People's Daily reports a private joint venture company "The Myanmar Inspection and Testing Services Limited" formed between the Inspection and Agency Services and M/S Specialist Services International Ltd (SSI) of England.

A 3-member delegation of the USSR State Committee for Hydrology and Meteorology arrive in Rangoon.

11 Jan: The National Coalition Government announces its support for the United Nations resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait by January 15, 1991.

13 Jan: "The United Wa State Army seized a strong hold of the Muang Tai Army, Hill 1591, led by drug warlord Khun Sa, early in the morning of 12 Jan following fighting since 5 Jan," reports Bangkok Post.

14 Jan: "A slight strength earthquake, epicenter 211 km north of Mandalay shook on 13 Jan, on Sunday, " broadcasts the military regime.

15 Jan: 2 classes from the Rangoon Institute of Medicine I and II and Mandalay Institute of Medicine and 3 classes from the Institute of Dental Medicine reopen after being closed for almost 3 years, since the June 1988 pro-democracy demonstrations.

17 Jan: Secretary-1 of the SLORC, Maj-Gen Khin Nyunt and party held discussions with the Kachin National leader led by U Mahtu Naw of the KIA, northern Shan State at the North-East Command, reports in the Working People's Daily.

19 Jan: Bangkok Post newspaper reports that "Australia has called for the immediate release of Burmese opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi."

20 Jan: marks the completion of the first 6 month extension of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's term of house arrest. The secretary-general of the NLD has now been detained for a total of 18 months.

21 Jan: Moe Thi Zun, chairman of the ABSDF says the equipment retrieved from the fishing trawler which was blown up by dissident Burmese students on Jan 3, 1991, will be returned to the owner of the vessel, and the students will be punished.

22 Jan: Military regime broadcasting service announces that it's troops captured a Mon camp, 50 Km east of Tavoy in southeastern Burma, on 22 Jan.

23 Jan: The European Parliament awards its annual human rights prize to Aung San Suu Kyi.

24 Jan: Maj-Gen Khin Nyunt receives the Director of South-East Asia Division of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr M Kouno.

25 Jan: Maj-Gen Khin Nyunt held the 108th SLORC press conference.

*two ministers of the National Coalition Government surrender to the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok, Than Kyaw and Myint Aung

*Cho Cho Kyaw Nyein (Gen-Secretary of AFPFL) was arrested

*30 BCP UG members among service personnel were arrested.

27 Jan: 11 Burmese students return home through the Embassy in Bangkok

The sale of jewelery and jade carvings began at the 28th Myanmar Gems, Jade and Pearl Emporium in Rangoon.

28 Jan: A Six-member Chinese delegation headed by the General Secretary of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China Mr Luo Gan, arrive Rangoon.

29 Jan: The Nation newspaper reports that "a group of 20 Burmese, suspected of being Rangoon troops robbed and burnt down the houses of four families near a Thai-Burma border town."

30 Jan: Working People's Daily reports the SLORC secretary-1, Maj-Gen Khin Nyunt and party attended an anti-narcotics drug operation in Kokang and Mongko regions.

31 Jan: Working People's Daily reports the formation of the Myanmar Singapore United Tobacco Co Ltd.



(14 Feb, 1991) BBS

On the 14th of February 1991, Dr Tin Oo, chairman of the anti-AIDS Central Committee and Director-General of the Health Department of Health Ministry spoke about the AIDS situation in Burma.

He said "from 1985 to 1987; Burma identified no AIDS positive victims from blood tests. Only one AIDS positive victim was found in 1988. Up to the end of 1990, 1,985 AIDS positive victims were found." One of the public health doctors said to us that the figure of the AIDS positive victims should have to be multiplied by 10 in order to get the real figure.

Burma has been isolated from the outside world for over 28 years. Even nowadays, tourism is totally controlled by the Myanmar Tourism Department within the Ministry of Trade. Tourism cannot be blamed for the spread of AIDS as it is often claimed in countries like Thailand. Burma doesn't have massage parlors, bars and night clubs like Thailand, and prostitution is controlled by local businessmen under agreements with members of the Township and Division Law and Order Restoration Councils.

According to a Drug Addict

Recreation Department survey from May to Dec 1990, 81% of drug addicts were found positive." According to UNDP sources, the drug addicts in Burma total 160,000 at the end of the 1990. Over 50% of drug addicts have been found AIDS positive. This figure is much higher than the government figures.

"AIDS could also spread through blood transfusions. So, blood transfusions should only be done if the patient really needs it and it's necessary to check the blood before performing the transfusion. AIDS can also be spread through injections with infected needles or using unsterilized medical instruments," said Dr Tin U.

On the 6th of Feb 1991, the Health Minister Col. Pe Thein gave the closing speech at the presentation of health matters to Members of the Law and Order Restoration Council. He said when he visited hospitals, he observed that most of the patients suffered malaria. In the female wards, most of the women have been hospitalized because of complications arising from illegal abortions. In reference to the problem of AIDS in Burma, the Minister said that AIDS is transmitted sexually as well as through blood transfusions.

The military regime is publicizing its anti-narcotics campaign and is asking for the enormous financial contributions for its opium substitution program. In fact, they are the major distributors inside and outside Burma.

A 20-year-old high school student from Moulmein told "DAWN" about his experience using heroin.

Maung Maung, said he started to use narcotic drugs, such as phensydle, marijuana, and

tranquilizers when he was 14 years old, 5th or 6th standard. In his class, 6 out of 48 students used drugs. When asked why he began using drugs, he said firstly, he just wanted to test what its like and later, he could not stop, and besides, it was very easy to get. This was during 1985-86 and over 50% of the youths in his ward in Moulmein had used some kind of narcotic drugs. Until then, they hadn't used heroin. But, he said there were many heroin addicts who were older than them.

He said there were one or two shops in about half the wards in Moulmein. The most famous place in Moulmein was Mat-khayar-gyoung and there were 4 shops selling heroin 24 hours a day. This place was near the Ward Council office of the former BSPP government.

Asked about the price of heroin at that time, he said one penicillin bottle of heroin was about 200 Kyats (US \$28.57-by the official rate and US\$1 was 30 Kyats in the black-market at that time) for regular buyers and about 350 Kyats or 400 Kyats for strangers. 20 Kyats would buy an amount measuring a

finger nail's depth from a penicillin bottle. This heroin was more often inhaled than injected. One of the high school students died after injecting heroin into a blood vessel.

When asked to comment on the government's campaign against heroin, he had not heard whether these shops had been raided by the government forces or not. But, he said that sometimes government forces do raid shops, but they never seize the heroin. He added that the shops were informed by the government authorities before they were raided.

In 1987, Maung Maung was sent by his parents from Moulmein to Taunggyi in Shan State, so he would live away from his friends. They hoped he could overcome his drug dependency. At that time there were no drug addicts in Taunggyi, but many people had alcohol problems. In Taunggyi, when Maung Maung began to experience withdrawal symptoms, he started to use heroin.

After 1 year he returned to Moulmein where there were no restrictions on the use of heroin, and the price was the same as when he left. He would smoke or inject it.

In 1988, Maung Maung joined the pro-democracy demonstrations and after the military crackdown, he decided to leave for the border. On his way to the border area, he could not obtain drugs easily. For 3 days he experienced withdrawal. By the time he reached the border camps, he was no longer dependent.

In July 1990, Maung Maung met one of his old friends from

Moulmein, who had come to Thailand with a passport. He told Maung Maung that his other friends are all addicts now. He said that the price for heroin is lower now and there is totally unrestricted use. The areas where his old friends live are very dirty. Economic conditions are very bad. The water they use to inject the heroin is polluted. They never use clean needles. He said that all those friends need drugs, and that one became a trafficker, taking heroin from Moulmein to Singapore. There is an organized system of black market trade, where a boat owner will pay Kyats 5000 to the navy officer, and also Kyats 5000 for the navy troops and he can go to Singapore. There is no fear of arrest by the government. Maung Maung's friend said the traders can make more than 300% profit. He also said that "every boat that goes to Singapore carries heroin".

When this friend arrived in Bangkok, he needed heroin twice a day, but he could not get any. He asked many people on

the streets and eventually, after 3 days, he made contact with somebody at a construction site where he could buy heroin. But the price was double the price of heroin in Rangoon, so he decided to return to Rangoon, where he could get heroin much easier and much cheaper.

Despite big media shows announcing the destruction of poppy fields, and the arrests of a few drug sellers and carriers, the SLORC is not sincere about drug issues in Burma. Drugs earn the SLORC a lot of money. And now the price of heroin is cheaper and it is more available than ever before. The use of heroin is not restricted in Burma. There seems to be a policy of encouraging its use, and in Burma where so many schools have remained closed, universities have been closed now for 3 years, and there is nothing to do, an economy that offers no opportunities for work, drug use is becoming more common. What will the future see?



WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE NORTHERN HILLS OF BURMA ?

Since 1988 the regime in Rangoon has been working out its military and economic strategy to secure trading routes into China and Thailand particularly. Logs and heroin are proving to be big revenue earners for Rangoon and their newly-made friends. DAWN has details of some of these new alliances.

HEROIN NETWORK IN THE KOKANG AND THE MONG KO AREAS OF NORTHEASTERN SHAN STATE, BURMA

The major heroin production network is led by Lo Hsing-han, an infamous drug kingpin who was jailed from 1973 to 1980; now back in business assisted by the Northeastern Command of the Burmese Army and the 99th Light Infantry Division (which is commanded by Col. Kyaw Than, a class mate of Brig-Gen Khin Nyunt, the chief of the Directorate of the Defence Services Intelligence). Lo Hsing-han began his career as a Ka Kwe Ye (KKY) home guard commander in Kokang in the 1960s: he was one of several KKY commanders who at that time was granted permission to trade in narcotics in exchange for fighting the insurgents in the area (another prominent home guard commander was Chang Chifu alias Khun Sa of Loi Maw KKY). The KKY programme was disbanded in 1973 and Lo Hsing-han was subsequently arrested. He was released during a general amnesty in 1980.

Lo Hsing-han has visited the Kokang area (east of the Salween river) several times since the area's local CBP commanders in March 1989 mutineered against the central

communist headquarters at Panghsang. On a visit to Kokang in July 1989 (after Panghsang had fallen to mutineers), an elaborate network of contacts and routes was agreed upon between Lo and the leaders of the ex-CPB-forces in Kokang (two brothers: Phung Kya-shin and Pheung Kya-fu). In effect, the old KKY programme has been permitted to continue trading in narcotics, in exchange for fighting the ethnic rebels in the area. Two "groups" have been formed to supervise the drug trafficking:

(1) The first group is led by Lo Hsing-han personally. He is based in the garrison town of Lashio on the Burmese Road (Lashio is also the last railway station on the trunkline down to Mandalay). Government troops take care of Lo's security in Lashio (a lieutenant and a squad of soldiers are posted permanently at his residence at 6 May Lay Street, Block-2, Lashio. Tel-21371) and army vehicles have also been provided for his group. The reciners under the control of Lo's group include:

Lo's won refineries:

1. Kang Ming (Kang Mong) mountain, southwest of Kokang and the Salween river. One lab.
2. Nam Jon Bum (Nam Kyaun), east of Kutkai, west of the Salween. One lab.
3. One refinery in Kokang proper, east of the Salween river.

Pheung Kya-shin's refineries:

1. One lab in Kokang.
2. One lab in Nam Jon Bum (Nam Kyaun).

Yang Mu An's refiners:

1. One lab in Kokang.
2. One lab in Mong Hom (south of Mong Ko).

Liu Go Shin's refineries:

1. One lab in Kokang.
2. One lab in Mong Hom/Pang Ko (south of Mong Ko).

Others:

Yang Shang, Sha Shawng Fu, Ho Yin Leng and Ho Jing Hkyi (all Kokang Chinese) operate one lab each in the Mong Hom area.

Note: Liu Go Shin and Yang Mu An are former CPB officers from Kokang. Liu Go Shi accompanied Pheung Kya-fu to Rangoon in November-December 1989 for talks with the present military government (see Far Eastern Economic Review, 28 Dec 1989), on page 15.

This group trades in narcotics (heroin No 4 and husanf pi heroin base) to Thailand and India via Mandalay and Rangoon. According to our sources in the area, the drugs are carried in Burmese army vehicles or in Chinese trucks marked MNDAA (Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army--the name the former CPB forces in Kokang have been using since the mutiny in March 1989). Local police and customs officers along the route from Kokang to Lashio-Hsipaw-Maymyo-Mandalay are not allowed to stop and search MNDAA vehicles. Chemicals are "imported" from India and transported in army vehicles from Moreh on the Manipur border via Monywa and Mandalay to Shan State, or picked up in Mandalay by MNDAA vehicles.

(2) The second group is in charge of local distribution in northeastern Shan State

(Hpuanghsaing, Muse, Namkham, Panghsai, Hwe Mong Long) and across the border to China (via Ruili and Mangshih).

The group is led by Liu Go Shin and Hong Lau San, both based at Mong Ko. Seven former CPB officers are also included in their network: Lu Ye Fu, Mung Sa La, Ai Kyaw, Xing Chung Shing, Don Myi Si, Myin Mung and Li Mu.

Lu Go Shin operates two refineries in the Mong Ko area. Hong Lau San has one lab in Mong Ko Nawng Long (near Mong Ko) and one near Man Kang, also in the Mong Ko area.

Ties between the Burmese military and the second group appear somewhat less secure than between the 99th LID/NE Command and the 1st, main group. Nevertheless, they have received army vehicles for transportation, and money and rice from the Burmese Army.

EX-CPB OFFICERS OPERATING HEROIN REFINERIES IN SHAN STATE IN CO-OPERATION WITH LO HSING-HAN, LO HSING-MINH AND THE BURMESE ARMY

PHEUNG KYA-SHIN & FAMILY

Kokang Chinese. Officer in Jimmy Yang's Kokang Revolutionary Force in the 1960s; contacted by CPB cadres in China in July 1967 and was promised arms and ammunition. Went to Beijing along with his younger brother Pheung Kya-fu shortly afterwards. Entered Kokang from China on 5 Jan 1968 as commander of the Kokang People's Liberation Army, which officially merged with the CPB's army in August of the same year. Led civil administration in Kokang, although he never joined the

party. Initiated the mutiny in March in 1989 together with his younger brother Pheung Kya-fu. Both of them have been producing heroin since 1980. Today, the two brothers handle about 2 tons of heroin a year. They "commute" between these areas and Lo Hsing-han's base in Lashio (and the Northeastern Command of the Burmese Army). Pheung Kya-shin's son Pheung Ta-shung smuggles heroin to Mandalay and across the border to China. He also operates a refinery in the Mong Ko area and produces 900-1,000 Kgs of heroin a year. This is smuggled to Mandalay and to China.

THE YANG CLAN

The Yang's are the hereditary rulers of Kokang and ruled the area until the Burmese army moved in, in the mid-1960s and put up Lo Hsing-han as their puppet. Some Yangs joined the CPB in 1968. Today, the clan is locally led by Yang Mu Leng and his brother Yang Mu An. Together, they produce 1,800-2,400 Kgs of heroin a year. They trade with Mandalay and China.

THE LIU CLAN

Liu Go Shi and Liu Go Kyin both operate heroin refineries in northeastern Shan State. They produce 800-1,000 Kgs each/year. They sell most of their heroin to "big buyers" in Mandalay as well as across the border to China. Liu Go Shi's refineries are located in the hills between Mong Ko and Mong Ya (see Map). Liu Go Kyin's refineries are located near Mong Ko and Hpaunghsaing.

OTHERS:

Lee Chung-chang; in the heroin

business since 1980. 800-900 kgs of heroin/year. Routes: Mandalay and China.

Lee Ai-yi; Based in Chinsweho (frequently visited by Khin Nyunt and an area targeted for "crop substitution"-refer to the Working People's Daily), Kokang. 500-600 kgs/year. Routes: Mandalay and China

Chung Shing; Started a refinery in the Hwe Mong Long area in 1986. 500-600kgs/year. Routes: to China. Guy in charge of his lab: Lu Mu

Wei Sang; Former treasurer, CPB/Kokang. 700-800kgs. All of it to Mandalay. His brother Wei Chau-rin also works with him in the Mong Hom area (see map).

Sha Shawng; Fu the Mong Hom-Mong Ya area. 800-900 kgs/year. All of it to Mandalay.

Chang Mi-kai; Also the Mong Ya area. 500-600 kgs/year. All of it to Mandalay.

Mungsa La, and Ai Kyaw; Former district officers in the CPB's Kutkai District. Refineries in the area south of Mong Ya. 600-700 kgs/year. Routes: to Mandalay and China.

Hong Lau San; Former CPB officer, Kokang. In the heroin business since 1985. Refineries in Mong Hom (which he runs together with his brothers Pheuang Yu-khon, Pheuang Yu-leng and Pheuang Lau-si). 900-1,000 kgs/year. Most famous heroin brand: KKK.

Ko Yi Yang; Lives in Khu-hkok/Panghsai. In the heroin

trade since 1986. His refinery is located near Mong Hom. 500-600 kgs/year. To Mandalay.

Ho Yin Leng; Refinery in the Mong Hom area. 500-600 kgs/year. To Mandalay.

Ho Jing Hkyi; In the business since 1986. Refinery south of Mong Ya. 700-800 kgs/year.

Heroin brands produced by the Kokang mafia include:

KKK(Triple K)=from Hong Lau San's refineries. He's the liaison officer with the Burma Army, stationed at Mong Ko.

*** (Triple Star)=from Wi Sang's refineries. He's the head of the finance department of the Kokang militia force.

999(Triple 9)=from Sha Shong Fu's refineries in Pang Phink village, Kokang.

555(Triple 5)=from Liu Go Chi's refineries. He's a high-ranking official of the trade department of the Kokang militia force.

Double U-O Globe Brand=this famous brand now is also being produced in the Kokang area, mainly in refineries owned by Lo Hsing-han.

THE FORMER 815 MILITARY REGIME (NORTH OF KENG TUNG/FROM MOMG YANG TO THE LAOTIAN BORDER; LO HSING-MINH-MINH, LO HSING-HAN'S YOUNGER BROTHER, IS THE GOVERNMENT'S LIAISON OFFICER IN THIS SOUTHERN SECTOR)

LIN MING XIAN

Former Red Guard who joined the CPB as a volunteer in 1986. Shan-Chinese from Kyu-hkok/Panghsai. Close friend of

Zhang Zhi Ming (see below) who was born in Wanting in China, just across the border stream. Lin Ming Xian commanded the CPB's 815 military region until he joined the mutiny in 1989. He runs several heroin refineries in the former 815 area and sells huang pi to Khun Sa's refineries along the Thai border (where it is converted into No 4 heroin). He handles 1,500-2,000 kgs of heroin base (huang pi)/ year most of which goes down to Thailand. Lin Ming Xian is married to Pheung Kya-shin's daughter.

The Working People's Daily dated 2nd May 1990, on page 7, carried a picture of smiling Angelo Saladino (of the US Drug Enforcement Administration, the DEA) inspecting some heroin which the SLORC was going to burn. On Page 9, there is a picture of Col. Thein Han, the commander of the 88th LID and "U Sai Lin Ming Xian. Also note picture 5 on page 7: heroin bags marked "KKK"---that's Kokang heroin produced by the Pheung clan ("our special police force," according to Khin Nyunt).

ZHANG ZHI MING(a) KYI MYINT

Chinese. Born in 1950 in Wanting, China's Yunnan province. Joined the CPB in 1968 as a volunteer along with Li Zirui and Lin Ming Xian. One of the CPB's ablest military officers. Commander of the 2nd Brigade at Mong Paw, led the assault on Hsi-Hsin wan in November 1986. Supported the mutiny in April 1989 and joined Lin Ming Xian's forces in the forces in the former 815 Region in eastern Shan State in May. In the heroin business since 1985; Closely allied with Lin Ming Xian.

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW

28.12.1989: see list of attendants at the Rangoon meeting 16.11 - 6.12. 1989, and compare with the names above. Lo Hsing-han's younger brother, Lo Hsing-minh, is transport company. His trucks (and, apparently, motorbikes) deliver "liquor" to Tachilek and other Thai border towns. Last year, Lo Hsing-minh was also awarded a teak concession in the Bhamo area of southeastern Kachin State. He sent several emissaries to negotiate with KIA Chief of Staff, Maj-Gen Zau Mai, who turned down his requests. Liu Go Shin was also involved in trying to persuade the Kachins to let the Kokang group extract timber from the area south of Bhamo.

OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL (OTS), COURSE 25:

KHIN NYUNT:

Born in 1939, 25th course OTS, Hmawbi (May 1960); bn intel officer (captain): "Adopted" as PSO and captain by Brig-Gen Tin Swe in the 1960s (the first commdr of the 77th LID, later SE commdr and after that minister of industry & mines): CO Hka la Ya 20 in Sittwe Western command (major); Khin Nyunt lacks combat experience; staff officer at W.O; GSO(II)ops(major); 1981 to W.O. BSO(I) first class; GSO(I)BSO(I)-col; tactical op.commdr 44th LID late 1982 (for less than a year; Col); replaced Aung Ko as MI chief. Handpicked by Ne Win for DDSI; favoured by Ne Win and Kyaw Htin. Brig-Gen after 18 Sept 1988 coup; Maj-Gen in March 1990.

Khin Nyunt visited Kokang/Kutkai areas on a number

of occasions last year for talks with the Kokang mutineers. These visits have been reported in the Working People's Daily. See also Far Eastern Economic Review 1 June 1989. For China-Burma border trade, see FEER 8 June 1989. Several sources claim Khin Nyunt during these visits encouraged the local people to grow opium. Heroin is readily available in the Kutkai area.

Recent appointees from OTS 25 (Khin Nyunt's class mates):

Col Thura Pe Aung: new chief of the People's Police Force (PPF) and in charge of "anti-narcotics operation" (now dismissed and transferred to the fire brigade)

Col Kyaw Than: commander of the Kutkai-based 99th LID

Col Tha Thay: director of supply and transport in Rangoon (also comdr of No 3 military region, Rg command sit myo tho(3). Col Tha Thay controls everything that goes in and out of Rangoon.

Col Khin Nyein: new customs chief (ex-military attache to Thailand). Lorries marked "Sealed by Burma Customs" frequently leave Lashio for Mandalay. No local officers are allowed to inspect those lorries. Lo Hsing-han is said to be the person who organises these lorry convoys.

*Pheung Kya-shin and Pheung Kya-fu, natives of Kokang, an extremely mountainous region inside Burma which is dominated by Yunnanese-speaking Chinese. In the 1960s, they joined the first nationalist Kokang Army, led by a prominent non-communist banker and

politician, Jimmy Yang. Defeated by government troops, these two brothers retreated across the border to China in the mid-1969s--to return in early 1986 with the CPB forces that entered northeastern Burma at that time. Both became prominent military commanders in the CPB's army although they never joined the party. The Pheung brothers also became the pioneers of heroin refining in Kokang, an area where opium has always been plentiful. In the mid-1970s, Pheung Kya-shin established in his native Kokang the first heroin refinery in the CPB's northeastern base area. At that time, the Chinese were still supporting the CPB and they approached party chairman Thakin Ba Thein Tin requesting him to stop the production. Pheung was given Chinese currency (Renminbi) 400,000 to close down his refinery. He was subsequently transferred to party headquarters at Panghsang. However, he soon established a new refinery at Wan Ho-tao east of Panghsang, and later also in Kokang. Today, the Pheungs are the top leaders of the MNDA (the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army) and their refineries in Kokang proper, in the Nam Kyaun area immediately west of the Salween, are capable of producing up to 2 tons of heroin a year, most of which reportedly is smuggled across the border to China or sent in lorry convoys down to Mandalay.

*Liu Guo Shin is the former treasurer of the CPB's Northern Bureau at Mong Ko. Today, he is the local chief of the main Kokang group east of the Salween. While he lives in the

Burmese garrison town of Panghsai, Liu's refineries are located near Mong Hom, south of Mong Ko.

*Hong Lau San was born in Yunnan but his family moved across the border to Burma when he was still a child. In 1968, and the age of 13 and virtually uneducated, he was recruited by the CPB to help take care of mules used in the party's transport units. He was later trained as a radio operator by the CPB before entering the drug trade in the early 1980s. He runs several refineries in the hills surrounding his base at Mong Ko where he produces the well-known "KKK" brand of No.4 heroin.

*Zhang Zhi Ming and Lin Ming Xian were born about in 1950 in Wanting and Panghsai respectively. Both were young radicals during the Cultural Revolution and active in a Yunnan-based Red Guard-style organisation.

While still in their teens, they joined the numerous volunteers who decided to fight alongside the CPB in 1968. When most other Chinese volunteers were recalled to China in the late 1970s, this duo chose to stay on. Both emerged as some of the ablest fighters in the CPB's army: Zhang Zhi Ming as the commander of the Mong Ko-based 2nd Brigade and Lin Ming Xian as chief of the 815 War Zone north of Kengtung in eastern Shan State near the border with Laos. Zhang Zhi Ming commanded a much-publicized attack on the mountain of Hsi-Hsinwan in November 1986 which eventually led to the loss of both the mountain and the border town of

Panghsai - until then CPB-controlled. (Review 19 Feb 1987). Lin Ming Xian led several campaigns in the hills north of Kengtung and also in the late 1970s and early 1980s helped escort to training camps in Yunnan, right-wing Laotian rebels who detoured through eastern Shan State to avoid the heavily guarded border between Laos and China. Both entered the drug trade in the mid-1980s. Following the 1989 mutiny, Zhang Zhi Ming moved from Mong Ko to the former 815 War Zone to link up with his old comrade-in-arms, Lin Ming Xian who is married to Pheung Kya-shin's daughter. Their refineries are located near the former 815 headquarters of Man Hpai near the Chinese border. They trade with China as well as Thailand and maintain unofficial trade offices in Kengtung, the Shan State capital of Taunggyi and at the garrison town of Muse just across the Shweli river from Ruili.

In Burma, all six of these former warlords are receiving preferential treatment for obvious political reasons. Pheung Kya-fu, Zhang Zhi Ming and Liu Go Shi were included in a delegation that visited Rangoon shortly after the mutiny to be received by Burma's intelligence chief, Maj-Gen Khin Nyunt and their armies are sometimes referred to as "special police forces," a kind of government militia. A photograph in the Working People Daily from May 2, 1990 showed Lin Ming Xian involved in a "friendly talk" with the commander of the Kengtung-based 88th Light Infantry Division, Col. Thein Han. Ironically, the same issue of the state-run

newspaper also carried a picture spread of agents from the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) inspecting heroin that supposedly had been seized by the Burmese government.

The November 24, 1990 issue of the Working People's Daily carried a report which caused eyebrows to be raised even further. The MNDAA overlord, Pheung Kya-shin, was featured as "leader of Kokang nationals"-- officiating a ceremony in the village of Na Hsein, attended by officials from the DEA as well as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuses Control (UNFDAC). In his speech, Pheung asked for support for his "programme for the destruction and suppression of narcotic drugs" and he promised to introduce crop substitution projects in Lao Khai and Chinsweho areas of his native Kokang. Then, two supposed heroin refineries were torched.

Skeptics immediately pointed out that Lao Khai and Chinsweho are located in the only valley in Kokang, which is about the only place in the entire area where no poppies are grown. The "refineries" were situated in the middle of a wide open paddy field and looked more like exhibition halls than actual heroin laboratories, eye-witnesses said.

At Mong Ko: Khin Nyunt bought heroin from Hong Lau San and Liu Go Shi for Kyats 80,000/kg. This was burnt and the military authorities claimed that the drugs had been "seized."



U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration

Washington, D.C. 20537

MAY 8 1986

General Manuel Antonio Noriega
Commander in Chief
Panama Defense Forces
Panama, Republic of Panama

Dear General Noriega:

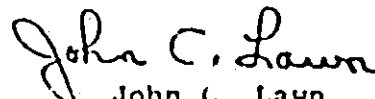
In accordance with our conversation on April 23 of this year at the IDEC Conference in Buenos Aires, I am pleased to send you a copy of the statement made recently before the United States Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs by Mr. Raymond J. McKinnon of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

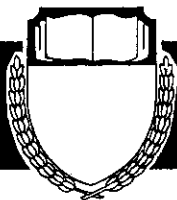
I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate my deep appreciation for the vigorous anti-drug trafficking policy that you have adopted, which is reflected in the numerous expulsions from Panama of accused traffickers, the large seizures of cocaine and precursor chemicals that have occurred in Panama and the eradication of marijuana cultivations in Panamanian territory.

Regarding the question of attacking the profits accumulated by drug traffickers, I look forward to the day when all governments develop the means to systematically identify and seize those illegal profits and drug trafficking starts becoming a self-defeating enterprise. While our respective governments currently hold different views on the question of investigating drug related finances, I am confident that continued study of the matter will help us find procedures that will be beneficial to all governments.

It was a pleasure having the opportunity to visit with you personally in Buenos Aires.

Sincerely,


John C. Lawn
Administrator



EDUCATION IN BURMA?

"Classes at the Institute of Medicine and the Institute of Dental Medicine will reopen on January 15" it was announced on January 10 on the radio.

All colleges and universities have been closed in Burma for two and a half years. High schools, also closed when students led protests against the government in mid-1988, were reopened in 1989. At that time parents and teachers had to sign documents saying they would take responsibility if the students attempted to cause any disruptions.

The ruling council in Rangoon says it has spent Kyats 50 million in renovating schools and student dormitories.

Besides these medical schools, all other institutes of higher learning remain closed. And second year to final year medicine and dentistry classes have begun again, but what about first year classes?

Students who passed the final year of high school (10th grade) in 1988, are still waiting for the opportunity to attend first year.

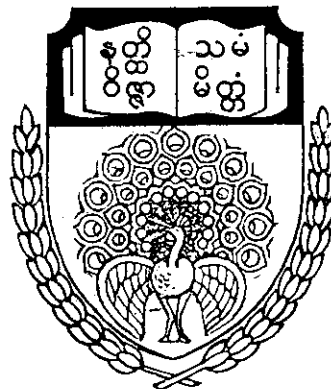
Students who matriculated in 1989 and 1990 have also been denied further education, not forgetting those students who were in first year in 1988. So the backlog of students wanting to attend first year classes is more than the SLORC can cope with. However, students in Burma don't want to study under a SLORC-based education system. SLORC is afraid of groups of students who can mobize against them. The limited numbers of medicine and dentistry students

studying at just 3 campuses in the entire country, presents no great threat to rulers afraid of organized student groups.

Years of high school graduates face unemployment and no opportunity to further their education. How can these rulers deny the country they say they want to protect, the benefits of an educated population? Do they have no interest in developing the human resources of Burma?

The Burmese economy is so crippled that creating business opportunities outside the strictly controlled government system corrupted by military officials is all but impossible. For years now Burma has seen its professionals leave. The economic system continues to be controlled by military officials squandering privileges for themselves.

And meanwhile, the students who courageously stood up against those rulers in 1988 and since, have no opportunities for an education under the SLORC, but instead are experiencing the lessons of life in prison, or in jungle camps, far from their classrooms and libraries.



HOW CAN BURMESE STUDENTS LIVE IN THAILAND ?

Under Thai law, anyone overstaying their visa, or entering the country illegally, can be detained for a term of up to 40 days before being deported.

Many Burmese students who are currently living in Bangkok and are recognized by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), have been arrested as illegal entrants by Thai police and are put into detention in the Immigration Detention Centre.

On January 29 and 30, IDC staff and third-nation detainees beat a number of Burmese students. The students had all completed their sentences (some long ago) and asked to speak with the Commander of the Centre, to ask about their release details. This was refused. The students decided to hold a protest, and called out and hit their cell bars.

After 2 hours the Commander came to the holding rooms, accompanied by IDC officers and a number of other Burmese detainees. He left without responding, but the other detainees said that if the students continued to make a disturbance, they were told they should fight with them. After 15 minutes, IDC officers returned to the rooms, with other nationality detainees. They said they wanted 10 students to come and to discuss the issues outside. Fearing mistreatment, they refused. One IDC officer said that he was a medical doctor, and not to worry. The officers and other

detainees entered the rooms and handcuffed 10 students. Some were beaten on the landing outside the room and were pushed down several flights of stairs. One student was unconscious by the time he had reached the ground floor.

In a separate room, officers and detainee "trusties" beat the students with batons, and kicked them with combat boots. One student had his face repeatedly pushed under water.

They students claim that an UNHCR staff member witnessed at least part of the incident. A UNHCR spokesperson said it appeared that the students had exaggerated their injuries in a statement that was sent to relief agencies. But "we are trying to determine where the bruises came from," he said.

The next day, 3 more students were beaten. Immigration authorities publicly denied that the ill-treatment took place.

April 1, 1991 has been set for Burmese students living illegally in Thailand to report to the Ministry of the Interior, to be placed in a "safe camp", between Bangkok and the Burmese border. UNHCR has been promised access to the camp. Initially it will house 500 students.

The concerns about this arrangement are many. Thai authorities requested UNHCR to provide them with their list of

(Continued on Page 22)

BANGKOK

NEWSPAPERS REPORT:

Jan. 12

Army Closes Border After Fighting Erupts in Burma.

The Third Army Region yesterday ordered the closure of the Thai-Burmese border in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces following a flare-up in fighting between forces of the United Wa State Army and the Muang Tai Army of drug warlord Khun Sa.

A ban was also put on trading in food and other necessities until the two minority forces comply with a Third Army order to withdraw to at least 5 km from the Thai border.

Thai traders are abandoning the Burmese market town of Myawaddy opposite Mae Sot because of taxes and high transport fees. The export of Thai goods through the Mae Sot-Myawaddy checkpoint has been slightly lower since the border reopened on December 28 after being closed by a bomb attack allegedly carried out by Burmese rebels.

About 10 million Baht worth of goods pass through the checkpoint daily, down from 20 million Baht. A member of the Tak Chamber of Commerce, said that Thai traders now send their goods by sea from Ranong province in the south, to Rangoon or Moulmein via Ko Song Island. Although the route is longer, he said, transportation costs are less and the goods arrive at their destination quicker.

To send a ton of goods from Mae Sot to Rangoon via Myawaddy costs about Bt 3000, he said, while by boat from Ranong, it costs about Bt 1000.

Other Thai traders choose to

smuggle their goods into Burma through Karen-controlled territory, because they pay lower taxes to the Karen than to Burmese authorities. A trader, who refused to be identified said that although he had to pay a little more for transportation, he wanted to avoid the taxes and bribes charged at Burmese checkpoints.

Jan. 23

Burmese Troops Seize Mon Base in Tavoy.

Burmese troops, launching a dry season offensive to break the hold of ethnic guerrillas on valuable trade routes across the Thai border, have overrun a base belonging to the Mon minority.

State-run radio in Burma and Mon guerrillas said yesterday that government forces, massing in the area since late December, had after 8 assaults captured the camp 50 km (30 miles) east of Tavoy in southeastern Burma.

"The (newly formed National Coalition) parallel government has changed the situation from an external war to a potential civil war. The government (in Rangoon) doesn't like it one bit," one diplomat said.

Jan. 28

11 Burmese Dissident Students Return Home.

Eleven Burmese dissident students, most of whom having lived with assistance from the UNHCR, have returned home of their own volition with the help of their embassy here, a release from the embassy said.

After the SLORC took power in 1988, they fled to ethnic controlled territory and joined ABSDF. They had since applied for refugee status with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, where most of them were receiving relief funds.

All the students, according to the release, said they were now convinced that the insurgents are directing all their efforts only for their own benefit. "They also said that one of the reasons for their return to Myanmar is the fact that no action has been taken against those who go back home", the press release said.

Jan. 29

Suspected Burma Troops Rob Thais.

A group of 20 Burmese, suspected of being Rangoon troops robbed and burnt down the houses of four families near Mae Sot, Thai villagers and authorities said yesterday. Arun Wela, 25, whose house was amongst the 4 robbed and burnt, said the Burmese fired their weapons into the air when they entered the village, prompting him and residents of the other 3 houses to flee in fear. He said the Burmese burnt down 3 corn storage barns and hauled off Bt44,000 in cash, some television sets, water pumps and a motorcycle before setting the houses on fire.

Thai district officials on the Thai-Burmese Joint Border Committee said they had asked Myawaddy officials to investigate the incident.

Jan. 30

Burmese Burn \$580m of Drugs. Authorities in a northeast Burmese state publicly set fire to narcotic drugs and related chemicals valued at more than US\$580 million, along with 3

drug refineries.

The drug burning in Mongko, 800 km northeast of Rangoon, was witnessed by journalists and representatives of the central government, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and the US Drug Enforcement Administration.

600 hectares of poppy plantations also were cut down, with the visiting officials joining in the work. Kokan leader Hpon Kyar Shin said there had been 27 refineries in the state processing 60,000 kg of raw opium a year. Since he banned refineries in the state last year, he added, most refineries had shut down. He said the remaining 5 had been destroyed - 3 in this last burning and 2 in Lauk-Kai last November, when drugs valued at more than \$500 million were burned in another public display.

(Continued from Page. 21)

students who have applied for UNHCR recognition. UNHCR status offers no protection in Bangkok, from arrest or beatings. We believe the so-called "safe camp" offers even less security.

Who can guarantee these human rights violations will not occur in the camp? Who will have access to the camp? What are the consequences of being held in a camp closer to the border? Who has been given access to personal details provided to UNHCR confidentially, in applications for asylum in Thailand?

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

DATA ON BURMA

from FEER,
1990 year-book,

| | BURMA | | THAILAND | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|----------|---------|
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1989 | 1990 |
| AREA('000 kmsq)..... | 675.5 | 677 | 513.1 | 513 |
| % Cultivated..... | 15 | 15 | 47.4 | 50 |
| % Forest..... | 47 | 40 | 29.1 | 27 |
| % Pasture..... | 2 | 2 | 8.1 | 8 |
| POPULATION | | | | |
| Total 1989(m)..... | 41.1 | 41.3 | 54.7 | 55.7 |
| % Average Annual growth..... | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| Projected year 2,000 (m)..... | 51.6 | 49.0 | 66.4 | 63.7 |
| Years till population doubles.. | - | 34.0 | - | 45.0 |
| Urban population as % of total.. | 24.0 | 24.0 | 17.0 | 18.0 |
| Death rate per 1,000..... | 13.0 | 13.0 | 8.0 | 7.0 |
| Birth rate per 1,000..... | 34.0 | 33.0 | 29.0 | 22.0 |
| Infant mortality rate per 1,000. | 103.0 | 97.0 | 52.0 | 39.0 |
| % Under 15 years..... | 39.0 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 35.0 |
| Life Expectancy..... | 53.0 | 55.0 | 64.0 | 66.0 |
| STUDENTS | | | | |
| Primary..... | 5.06m | 6.46m | 7.1m | 7.39m |
| Secondary..... | 1.36m | 1.42m | 2.0m | 1.79m |
| University..... | 211 493 | nil | 180 556 | 582 250 |
| WORKFORCE | | | | |
| Total(m)..... | 15.8 | 15.2 | 28.7 | 30.5 |
| %Manufacturing..... | 7.6 | 7.98 | 11.0 | 8.4 |
| %Agricultural, fishing..... | 64.0 | 69.74 | 58.0 | 58.4 |
| SOCIAL | | | | |
| Persons per hospital bed..... | 1502 | 1553 | 744 | 633 |
| Persons per doctor..... | 3668 | 3347 | 5568 | 4973 |
| Literacy rate (%)..... | 81 | 70 | 86 | 70 |
| Length of railways.....(km) | 4466 | 4482 | 3735 | 3735 |
| Length of paved highways (km)... | 3200 | na | 47000 | 45000 |
| PRODUCTION & PRICES | | | | |
| per capita ('88/'89, US\$).... | 190 | 195 | 881 | 1238 |
| Japan per capita income..=\$23 033 | | | | |
| Agriculture as %GDP..... | 27.9 | 28.0 | 15.9 | 15.2 |
| Manufacturing as %GDP..... | 10.7 | 10.0 | 24.1 | 25.4 |
| PUBLIC EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| Central govt expenditure (US\$b) | 3.7 | 1.2 | 9.6 | 10.3 |
| Defence as % budget..... | 20.7 | na | 15.5 | 18.1 |
| Education as % budget..... | 11.0 | 15.8 | 16.5 | 17.7 |

FOREIGN TRADE

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|---------|----------|
| Merchandise exports (US\$m) 1988. | 300.3 | 258.37 | 11 693 | 15 594.9 |
| % food and farm products..... | 41.0 | 9.0 | 40.2 | 29.5 |
| % metals and minerals..... | 7.0 | 8.0 | 3.9 | 1.5 |
| Merchandise imports(US\$m) | | | | |
| 1987..... | 644 | - | 13111.4 | - |
| 1988..... | - | 625.5 | - | 19585.9 |
| 1989..... | - | 529.7 | - | 25418.1 |
| Service receipts(US\$m) | | | | |
| Tourism 1987..... | 6.33 | - | 1962.0 | - |
| 1988..... | - | 8.36 | - | 3080.4 |
| 1989..... | - | 15.31 | - | 3765.1 |
| Number of visitors 1988/89..... | 41904 | 2854 | 3.4m | 4.9m |
| Foreign reserves (US\$m)..... | 68.8 | 3-400(est) | 5304 | 12 300 |
| Public Foreign debt (US\$m)..... | 4 400 | 4.8b | 12175 | 11490 |

