

BURMA ALERT

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Burma News:

DELEGATES BOYCOTT SLORC'S NATIONAL CONVENTION

The 'National Convention' which the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) convened with great fanfare on 9 Jan was suddenly postponed on Jan 11 until 1 Feb. Astonished foreign observers were given no reason for the adjournment. At the opening session, Rangoon Army Commander General Myo Nyunt declared that the issue of the army playing a leading role in Burma's future is not negotiable. Nineteen delegates immediately rejected this statement and the next day, over two-thirds of the hand-picked 699 delegates protested by not showing up. Prior to the Convention, local units of the National League for Democracy (NLD) secretly circulated pamphlets condemning their present leadership for cooperating with SLORC and failing to implement the will of the people. People were urged to write to delegates to boycott the Convention or face being put on a blacklist as traitors. The leaflets said that since there would be no freedom of expression at the Convention, genuine democracy would not result. Embarrassed by the rebellion of the delegates and fearing that it could lead to public protests, especially with the international media present in Rangoon, the Convention was adjourned. On 23 Jan, SLORC announced that 14 people, including their leaders U Shwe Htoo, 49, a retired school teacher, Moe Kyaw Oo, 28, and Yi Yi Myint, 23, had been arrested in Mandalay and Rangoon for distributing pamphlets opposing the Convention [A930120, B921229, B930124, JRS930117, N930124].

INDEFINITE DETENTION FOR DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI

At a news conference on 12 Jan, SLORC spokesman and Deputy Director of Intelligence Lieut-Col Kyaw Win said that it does not intend to release 1991 Nobel Peace Laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi because 'some unscrupulous elements' might manipulate her to destabilize the process of drafting the new constitution. Her release will have to be considered by the next government. According to SLORC, a new government cannot be formed until a constitution it approves has been drawn up. SLORC Information Officer Colonel Ye Htut said, "There is no time limit" for drafting the new constitution [BW930122]. The Burmese democratic opposition maintains that SLORC does not have the mandate to call a national convention and that it should hand over power to the National Assembly that was elected in May 1990.

SLORC MOCKS UNITED NATIONS INVESTIGATOR

On 14 Dec, UN Human Rights Commission Special Rapporteur Yozo Yokota protested the obstruction of his investigation to SLORC Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw. He said, "In addition to being prohibited from establishing direct contact with any of the political leaders deprived of their liberty, direct contact with many of the people useful to my mandate, was made impossible... During the course of my visit, several people wishing to make direct contact ... or persons whom the Special Rapporteur requested to contact, were reportedly visited by members of the intelligence services and told not to establish or receive contact with the Special Rapporteur and the accompanying UN staff members". Yokota visited Burma 7-14 Dec, to visit prisons, detention centres, and dissidents including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Instead, he was given a dinner at the Kandawgyi Hotel by Deputy Foreign Minister U Nyunt Shwe and taken to visit the Shwedagon pagoda, various museums, the Prisons Department in Insein, a university construction site, a hospital, a gymnasium, a market, a department store, and a new satellite town. He met with Chief Justice U Aung Toe, Deputy Attorney General U Khin Maung Aye, Information Minister Brig-Gen Myo Thant, Myanmar Red Cross Society President Dr Tin Oo, Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association President Dr Tin Tin Hmun, NLD Chairman U Aung Shwe and Secretary U Lwin, Shan Nationalities League for Democracy Chairman Hkun Tun Oo and Joint General Secretary Sai Nyunt Lwin, Minister for Development of Border Areas and National Races Maj-Gen Maung Th'mt, Maj-Gen Khin Nyunt, SLORC Secretary 1, and Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw. Yokota was also taken to Arakan State to visit reception camps set up for Rohingya refugees repatriated from Bangladesh, a mosque, a Hindu temple, a Baptist church, and a market. He was told by the people he met that there was religious freedom with no restrictions in Myanmar and that the State took care of the people's health, education and welfare. They said that those who fled to Bangladesh were landless people who did not want to work and only wanted relief supplies and that it was totally false that they had fled because of religious persecution [N/Reu921215, EoM9212],

Burma News:**UNHCR TELLS BANGLADESH TO STOP REPATRIATING ROHINGYAS**

On 23 Dec.92, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Prof Sadako Ogata, appealed to Prime Minister Khaleda Zia of Bangladesh to "take all necessary measures to halt the coerced return" of Rohingya refugees to Burma. Prof Ogata said, "The UNHCR has been denied free and unhindered access to the refugee camps, and it is therefore unable to carry out its protection mandate" and added that she was "deeply concerned about the deterioration in security in refugee camps, including beatings, violence, demonstrations, indiscriminate police firing and other incidents that have resulted in loss of life". On 24 Dec, the US Government also deplored the use of coercion to repatriate the refugees and called on Bangladesh to allow the UNHCR to participate in the repatriation process. British Home Minister Kenneth Clarke who arrived on 29 Dec for a visit to Bangladesh said that Britain wants Burma to allow UNHCR participation and hoped that Bangladesh would also agree in order that the refugees can go home safely. Australian, the European Community and the Scandinavian countries are also seriously considering expressing their concern to Bangladesh. The bilateral agreement to repatriate the Rohingyas without UNHCR participation was signed by SLORC and Bangladesh in Apr.92. Between 22 Sep and 24 Dec.92, 4,910 Rohingyas were repatriated. Another 639 were sent home on 28 Dec despite the UN protest. Bangladesh has dismissed all allegations of forced repatriation and said that the criticisms were uncalled for. Commenting on the Bangladeshi reaction, Fakhruddin Ahmed, a former Bangladeshi Foreign Secretary, said, "The whole thing has been mishandled. This is the first time that Bangladesh finds itself alienated from the international community". He said that if the refugees are going voluntarily, why is the government denying access to the UNHCR? Shah AMS Kibria, another former Foreign Secretary, said, "They've totally messed up the situation and are now living in a world of make-believe diplomacy". On 25 Dec, Opposition Leader Sheikh Hasina accused the government of tarnishing the image of Bangladesh by its inept and incompetent handling of the Rohingya issue and called for an urgent debate in Parliament on the issue [ARIF921231, B921229, EoM9212, UN921223, US921224].

KARENNIS SEEK UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP

On 4 July 1992, the Karenni Provisional Government wrote to Dr Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Secretary General of the United Nations, seeking membership in the UN as an independent and sovereign state. Karenni State (formerly Bawlake, Kyebogyi and Kantarawaddy states) has a land area of 11,670 sq km, which is larger than Bulgaria, and borders the Shan State in the north, Thailand in the east, Karen State in the south and Toungoo Division in the west. Its population of approximately 100,000 are mainly ethnic Karen. The independent Karenni states were ruled by Karenni Sawbwas or kings. When Britain annexed Upper Burma in 1886, the Karenni states were not included although attempts were made over the years to incorporate them into British Burma. The 1947 constitution of the Union of Burma incorporated the Karenni states as Kayah State with a right to secede from the Union in 10 years. Since General Ne Win overthrew the 1947 constitution and seized power in 1962, the Karennis feel that they are once again an independent nation. On 5 December 1990, the Karenni people re-affirmed their independence at a national congress of township representatives. Although the Karenni Provisional Government is not a member of the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) or the National Council of the Union of Burma, it called on the UN to cut off all aid to SLORC. It also called on the UN to impose an arms and trade embargo to pressure SLORC into releasing all political prisoners including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and to make SLORC respect the results of the 1990 elections [KPG920704].

NATIONAL COUNCIL CALLS FOR UN ACTION

The National Council of the Union of Burma, which was formed by the democratic opposition on 4 Aug.92 to act as Burma's interim parliament, met during the first week of Jan.93 in Manerplaw. The National Council passed a resolution on 8 Jan denouncing SLORC's 'National Convention' as a sham. It called on the UN to implement the will of the people as expressed in the 1990 elections; to take immediate action against SLORC for its human rights violations; and to resolve the problems faced by Burmese refugees within Burma, in Thailand, China, Bangladesh and India. The Council also called for SLORC to unconditionally release all political prisoners including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; to stop pursuing the 43 year-old civil war; and to abrogate all its repressive laws, orders and decrees. Thirty-one representatives from the DAB (15 reps), the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (11 reps) and the NLD - Liberated Area (5 reps) make up the Council [A930106, NC930108].

Burma News:**NATIONAL COUNCIL TO ABIDE BY 1949 GENEVA CONVENTIONS**

At its first meeting in Jan.93, the National Council in Manerplaw declared that its constituent members, namely the DAB, the NCGUB, the National Democratic Front, and the NLD (Liberated Area) would respect and abide by the 12 Aug 1949 Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols especially Article 3, governing the conduct of hostilities in non-international armed conflict. Ten prisoners of war were released. SLORC signed the 1949 Geneva Conventions in Aug.92 but declined to sign the two additional 1977 protocols on the protection of victims of international and non-international armed conflict. On 7 Jan, the National Council also re-affirmed its commitment to bring peace to Burma by ending military rule, forming a federal union, practicing democracy and respecting human rights [NC930107].

SIX MILITARY OFFICERS ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY

On 27 Nov.92, six officers were arrested by military intelligence for allegedly conspiring to overthrow SLORC. Arrested were Major Thura Naing Lin Oo, Captains Mya Maung, Min Thein and Saw Maung of the No.11 Light Infantry Division stationed at Hmawbi, and Captains Ngwe Tun and Aung Sein of the No.501 Airforce base at Hmawbi. The arrests were made by Lieut-Col Aung Win from No.7 MIS after being informed by Major Sein Thaung of No.33 LID.

TWO MORE DISSIDENTS DIE IN JAIL

According to Rangoon-based Western diplomats, Maung Zaw Tun, a 23-year old activist, died in late November from internal injuries inflicted in jail. U Aye Lwin, 38, died in Insein Prison in early December from internal injuries after being beaten by Prison Superintendent U Mo Hein. Two prisoners who complained about the beatings were also beaten and U Aye Lwin's body was moved to the prison hospital to make it appear that he had died there [N/Reu921215].

THAI MILITARY EMBARRASSED BY SLORC

Thai military leaders lost face recently when SLORC called their bluff to use force and refused to withdraw its 262nd battalion from Hill 491 inside Thailand's Chumphon province. Burmese troops occupied the hill in Feb.92 after clearing the area of opposition Karen forces. As public indignation rose and SLORC stubbornly refused to leave, the Thais were faced with the prospect of launching an operation against battle-hardened Burmese troops. Tensions rose in late November as negotiations between Thai Army Commander Lieut-Gen Yingyos Chotipimai and SLORC Maj-Gen Maung Aye, Eastern Region Commander, broke down and the 358th and 224th battalions reinforced Hill 491. At the height of the crisis SLORC Foreign Minister U Ohn Gyaw flew into Bangkok to meet with his Thai counterpart Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsiri. The potentially explosive situation was defused only when the King of Thailand in an unprecedented move intervened and said that the hill should be declared a no-man's land or that both sides should agree to a joint survey of the area. A Thai military delegation was invited to Rangoon and SLORC agreed to withdraw its troops on 15 Dec [F921217, B921124J].

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CONTACTADDRESSES:

In "Alert" No.10, Vol.3, October 1992, we identified several U.S. firms active in the field of servicing oil exploration projects in Burma. A reader has supplied addresses for the companies in order that they can be contacted and discouraged from doing further business in Burma:

CARSON INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION. 823 Central Ave, Oroville, WA.98844. Tel: 1 (509) 476-3461.

GRANT NORPAC INC, 10550 Richmond Ave, Houston, TX.77042. Tel: 1 (713) 781-4000.

HALLIBURTON GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES, 6909 Southwest Fwy, Houston, TX.77074. Tel: 1 (713) 774-7561.

SEISMOGRAPH SERVICES LTD, U.K., subsidiary of RAYTHEON CO., 141 Spring St., Lexington, MA.02173. Tel: 1 (617) 862-6600.

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Foreign Trade & Investments:

CANADA:

IVANHOE CAPITAL CORPORATION in Nov.92, hosted a team headed by Deputy Minister for Mines U Myint Thein, to study the extraction of gold using the 'carbon-in-pulp' method [EoM9212].

BRITAIN:

PREMIER CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS PLC announced on 14 Dec that it had struck gas in 110 meters of water in Block M13, 520 km south of Rangoon, at a combined rate of 75 million cubic feet per day and 1,800 barrels of 47.5 API condensate from four zones between 2,100 and 2,400 metres. The Yetagun No.1 well is the first discovery in the Tenasserim shelf area which was previously unproven as a petroleum province. Block M13 and M14 were acquired by Premier in May 1990. A detailed seismic program was carried out before drilling started in Oct.92. Participating interest in the well drilled by the drillship Deep Sea Ice are: TEXACO 50%, Premier 30% and NIPPON OIL 20% [B921215].

FRANCE:

The French cruise ship "OCEAN PEARL" carried 460 tourists, mostly Americans and Britons, to Rangoon from Bangkok, as part of SLORC's efforts to promote tourism. Between 8-9,000 tourists per year visit Burma, well below the average 40,000 per year prior to 1989 [UPI921110/FOCUS].

HONG KONG:

STYLAND HOLDINGS, headed by Kenneth Cheung Chi Shing, 39, has a joint venture garment factory outside Rangoon. Its products are exported to North America and Europe. Styland is a small Hong Kong-listed trading and investment firm with a turnover of US\$35 million in 1991. Half of its US\$7 million profit came from eastern Europe and the rest from Burma, Mongolia and China [A921204].

SERGE PUN ASSOCIATES identified in "Alert" No.4, Vol.3, 1992, as a Malaysian firm building a hotel in Rangoon, is a Hong Kong-based company. Serge Pun was born in Burma of Burmese Chinese parentage. The family fled Burma in the 1960's after General Ne Win seized power. In 1992, SPA INTERNATIONAL signed a deal with SLORC to convert the Railway Station in Rangoon into a luxury hotel and build a new headquarters for Burma Railways. Serge Pun is thinking of another hotel in Burma for budget travellers. SPA is building a US\$16 million city-and-country club in Johore Bahru, Malaysia across the Causeway from Singapore; a US\$60 million, 27-hole, Sand River Golf Club in Shenzhen (with associate Frank Tang, a jewellery maker) and a resort retirement home at Sky Deer Lake near Guangzhou in China; and an industrial building, a condominium and an office tower in Bangkok. Until last year, 70% of SPA assets were in Thailand. The hotel project in Rangoon is valued at US\$6 million. SPA's total projects are valued at US\$302 million, 60% of which are in office and industrial buildings. SPA was censured in 1990 by Hong Kong's Committee on Takeovers and Mergers over a land deal [A930120].

MALAYSIA:

MBf CARD SERVICES which signed an agreement with the Myanma Foreign Trade Bank in Apr.90, to have MASTERCARD honoured in Burma is part of the MBf group, one of Malaysia's leading conglomerates. It is headed by Loy Hean Hong, whose business partner is Tunku Abdullah, the brother of the Sultan of Negri Sembilan and a long-time friend of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad. Loy, 56, is the son of a rubber entrepreneur from Perak. He served in a British Army engineering unit before turning to business after independence in 1963. In the 1970's, he took control of Malaysia Borneo Rnance and changed it to MBf. MBf HOLDINGS is active in property, fast food, manufacturing, travel and education. It owns an international school, a college, a hotel-training school in Kuala Lumpur, and the East Asian franchise for the "Grandy's" and "Carl's Jr." fast-food restaurants. It bought 2 hotels in 1992. MBf CAPITAL controls Malaysia's largest finance company, a stock broking house, and ventures in insurance and unit trusts. It also owns a listed merchant bank in Australia, a factoring subsidiary in Thailand, a leasing and hiring operation in Indonesia, a bank licence in Cambodia, and the Asia-Pacific franchise for Mastercard. Outside Japan, MBf is Asia's largest issuer of credit cards. MBf ASIA CAPITAL CORP in Hong Kong is negotiating to issue Mastercard in China and Vietnam [A921204]. MBf Finance Berhad, 21-F Plaza BMf, Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur.

International Activities:

AUSTRALIA:

AUSTRALIA has approved ten undergraduate scholarships for exiled Burmese students in Thailand to study in Australian Universities. The Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) in Bangkok and an independent Australian university-linked organization will interview and select the students. Applications closed on 31 Jan.93 and the students should be in Australia by Apr.93. The scholarships cover one year of English and 3 years of university with living allowances.

CANADA:

The ONTARIO PUBLIC INTEREST RESEARCH GROUP, the CANADIAN YOUTH NETWORK FOR ASIA-PACIFIC SOLIDARITY and the FRIENDS OF THE RAINFOREST, launched a Pepsi Boycott in Dec.92 with the slogan, "PEPSI - Death of the New Generation", Participants in Canada are urged to call: 1 (800) 433-2652 or 268-7588 to tell Pepsi why you are boycotting it. Elsewhere, call Ken Ross, Director of Special Projects at Pepsi-Cola International. Tel: 1 (914) 767-6894, Fax: 767-7761. Also let Terry Cottam at OPIRG know of your boycott. Tel: 1 (613) 788-2757.

INDIA:

On 4 Jan, the 45th anniversary of Burmese independence, the ALL BURMA YOUNG MONKS UNION (ARAKAN), the ALL BURMA STUDENTS UNION (ABSU), the BURMESE DEMOCRATIC STUDENTS FRONT (BDSF), and the BURMA STUDENTS LEAGUE (BSL), under the banner of the Burmese Students' Movement in India, which was formed in Dec.92, organized a demonstration in front of the SLORC Embassy in New Delhi and issued a joint statement calling for a boycott of the 'National Convention' in Rangoon, the release of all political prisoners in Burma, the recognition of the NCGUB as the legitimate government of Burma, the cessation of all arms sales to SLORC and investment in Burma, and for humanitarian aid to Burmese refugees in India, Thailand, China and Bangladesh.

JAPAN:

On 10 Jan, the BURMESE ASSOCIATION IN JAPAN issued a statement saying that given SLORC's record, it did not believe the constitution drawn up by SLORC's National Convention will reflect the true will of the people of Burma. The BAIJ further stated that it is time for SLORC to realise that the future of Burma must be decided by her people, not the army.

THAILAND:

REHMONNYA BULLETIN formerly known as the Ramanaya Bulletin, published by the Foreign Relations Dept of the New Mon State Party, is available from GPO Box 1983, Bangkok 10501, Thailand.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

On 9 Jan, the COMMITTEE FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY IN BURMA organized a demonstration in front of the SLORC Embassy in Washington DC to protest the illegal 'National Convention' in Rangoon.

The "Burma Alert", published monthly by the ADDB, monitors foreign investments and trade with Burma in order to provide data for campaigns against the military dictatorship in Rangoon. Individual subscription to the "Burma Alert" is US\$25.00 per annum. Institutional subscription is US\$100.00 per annum. Make money order (or US and C\$ cheques) payable to the Associates to Develop Democratic Burma, c/o H Yawngghwe, RR.4, Shawville, Quebec JOX 2Y0, Canada. Readers are also invited to become 'Associates' and participate in the work of the ADDB by contributing US\$100.00 per annum. For more information, fax: 1 (613) 794-2719 or write. In 1992, the Associates to Develop Democratic Burma received grants from the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, Montreal, Canada; the Evangelisches Missionswerk, Hamburg, Germany; and the National Endowment for Democracy, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

NEWS SOURCES THIS ISSUE: A = Asiaweek, Hong Kong, AB = Asian Business, B = Bangkok Post, Thailand, BW = Bangkok Post Weekly, EoM = Embassy of Myanmar, Ottawa, F = Far Eastern Economic Review, Hong Kong, FOCUS = All Burma Students Democratic Front, Norway, KPG = Karenni Provisional Government, N = The Nation, Bangkok, NC = National Council of the Union of Burma, Manerplaw, P = Working People's Daily, Rangoon. Reu = Reuters, and UPI = United Press International.

Human Rights:

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INSEIN SEPARATE JAIL

(Tee-thant-Htaung, or Extension Building)

The following were arrested in Dec. 91 during demonstrations against SLORC on the occasion of the Nobel Peace Prize being awarded to Daw Aung San S'uu Kyi (STUDENT indicates detention in the Main Prison at Insein). It is uncertain how many have been released. On 1 Jan. 93, SLORC commuted death sentences to life and life sentences to 10 years. Sentences of more than 10 years were also reduced to 10 years to 'commemorate' the National Convention. Source: Burma Information Group, P O Box 22, Rajathevee Post Office, Bangkok 10401, Thailand.

NO.	NAME:	TERM:	NO.	NAME:	TERM:
1.	Bo Bo Htun	15 years Student	44.	Nay Yein Kyaw	n/a n/a
2.	Thiha Thu (Sunny)	15 years Student	45.	Kyaw Thaik	n/a n/a
3.	Myint Shwe	15 years Student	46.	Ko Ye Myint	n/a n/a
4.	Min Hlaing	15 years Student	47.	Zay Lat	n/a n/a
5.	Kyaw Soe	15 years Student	48.	Ko Aung Mon	n/a n/a
6.	Kyaw Kyaw Oo	15 years Student	49.	Ko Win Swe	n/a n/a
7.	Pyi Soe	15 years Student	50.	Ko Than Soe	n/a n/a
8.	Yin Htwe	15 years Student	51.	Ko Min Wai	n/a n/a
9.	Myo Myint	15 years Student	52.	Phone Myint Htun	n/a n/a
10.	Nyi Nyi Tun	15 years Student	53.	Ko San Yu	n/a n/a
11.	Kyi Moe Naing	15 years Student	54.	Ko Nay Nwel	n/a n/a
12.	Nyan Nyan Htun	15 years Student	55.	Kyaw Soe Lwin	n/a n/a
13.	Bo Bo Han	15 years Student	56.	Htat Yar Zar Kyaw	n/a n/a
14.	Ba Htoo Maung	15 years Student	57.	That Naing	n/a n/a
15.	Win Naing (1)	15 years Student	58.	U Saw Hla Chit	n/a n/a
16.	Ant Bwe Kyaw	15 years Student	59.	U Kinn Sein	n/a n/a
17.	Thet Tun	15 years Student	60.	U Tin Maung saw	n/a n/a
18.	Myat Hlaing	15 years Student	61.	U Than Myint	n/a n/a
19.	Zay Yar	15 years Student	62.	U Zaw Win	n/a n/a
20.	Min Min	15 years Student	63.	U Thar Bann	n/a n/a
21.	Tun Myint Htwe	15 years Student	64.	17 JR. P. Thaung	n/a n/a
22.	Than Iwin Oo	15 years Student	65.	U That Tin Soe	n/a n/a
23.	Hlaing Moe Than	15 years Student	66.	U Thein Lwin	n/a n/a
24.	Aung Myo Kyaw	15 years Student	67.	U Saw Lwin	n/a n/a
25.	Nay Win Thein	15 years Student	68.	U Kyi Lwin	n/a n/a
26.	Khin Maung Shwe	15 years Student	69.	U Tin Aung	n/a n/a
27.	Ko Swe Ko	15 years Student	70.	U Win Kyi	n/a n/a
28.	Soe Myint	15 years Student	71.	U Khin Maung Lay	n/a n/a
29.	Sun Myaing	10 years Student	72.	Major Kyaw San	n/a n/a
30.	San Oo	10 years Student	73.	Ko Zaw Htun Naing	n/a n/a
31.	Thet Naing	10 years Student	74.	Ko Aung Jann	n/a n/a
32.	Zaw Aung	10 years Student	75.	Ko Soe Lwin	n/a n/a
33.	Soe Moe Hlaing	10 years Student	76.	Ko Kyaw Sein	n/a n/a
34.	Kyaw Zwa Moe	10 years Student	77.	Ko Aung Kyaw Soe	n/a n/a
35.	Thaung Htaik	10 years Student	78.	Ko Aung Khaing	n/a n/a
36.	Sein Kyaw Oo	10 years Student	79.	Ko Kyaw Soe Than	n/a n/a
37.	Win Naing (2)	10 years Student	80.	Ko Aung Aung Tun	n/a n/a
38.	Han Myint	10 years Student	81.	Maung Maung Aye	n/a n/a
39.	Lwin Oo	10 years Student	82.	Ko Saw Htun	n/a n/a
40.	Van Naing Oo	10 years Student	83.	Ko Ko Gyi	20 years STUDENT
41.	Zar Ni	n/a n/a	84.	Myat San	15 years STUDENT
42.	U Myo Shwe	n/a n/a	85.	Zaw Min	15 years STUDENT
43.	U Tin Tun	n/a n/a	96.	Ma. Tin Tin Win	10 years STUDENT