

DAW AUNG SAN SUU KYI RELEASED

Burmese democracy leader and 1991 Nobel Peace laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was unconditionally released on 10 July. In an official statement the next day, she said that the end of her house arrest was conveyed to her verbally by Colonel Kyaw Win in the form of a message from Senior-General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). The release surprised everyone as only a few days previously, Intelligence Chief Lieutenant-General Khin Nyunt, had declared that she would not be released. He said, "The rights of 45 million people in the country are more important than the rights of an individual." A Rangoon-based diplomat attributed the release to international pressure, noting that the release came a day before the US Congress was to debate the banning of all economic contact with Burma. Japan definitely played a role. Since the beginning of the year, Japan has pledged Yen 1 billion (US\$ 11 million) in humanitarian aid and a Yen 4 billion (US\$44 million) grant for debt relief. Immediately after her release, Japan also announced that it would be meeting with SLORC to discuss resuming aid to Rangoon. U Set Maung, SLORC's economic advisor, gave a further indication as to the motivation behind Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's release. He said that political factors were the main motivation, "but we would welcome any economic benefit that might come as a result. We hope (that) the agencies will now be more receptive to extending aid. The sooner the IMF and the World Bank come back, the better." Other analysts view the release as an indication of the regime's growing confidence in its ability to control the political consequences of her release. Predictably, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was quick to daim all credit for its 'Constructive Engagement' policy. For its part, SLORC quickly announced that it was willing to accept ASEAN's Treaty of

Amity and Cooperation, which is a prerequisite to attaining Observer status within ASEAN. SLORC has to become an Observer before it can become a member of ASEAN. While her supporters were jubilant, Aung San Suu Kyi herself has stressed caution. She said, "I have been released. That is all. Nothing has changed. It is too soon to rush into anything." Since her release, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has

been meeting with members of the National League for Democracy, foreign journalists and ambassadors from several countries including France, Norway and Canada. World Bank and UN Development Programme officials have also been to see her. In all her statements, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has stressed that she bears no ill-will towards her captors and that she wants to begin a dialogue with them in order to bring about national reconciliation. To date, SLORC has not yet responded to her appeal [F950720, BR9504-07, N950718, B950715, FT950715].

N.C.G.U.B. RE-ORGANIZED

Representatives of the people of Burma who were elected in the 27 May 1990 general elections, met in Sweden 16-23 July to re-organize the NCGUB in order to more effectively support Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's political initiatives in Rangoon. The Convention supported her appeal for a genuine political dialogue and urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations to implement the UN General Assembly resolution, which calls for him to assist in the national reconciliation process Burma. A tripartite dialogue amongst the Burmese military led by SLORC, the democracy movement led by Daw Aung San SUU Kyi, and Burma's ethnic leaders, was endorsed by the elected representatives. The NCGUB formed in Manerplaw on 18 Dec 1990 was then officially dissolved by the Convention on 21 July 1995. The Convention unanimously re-elected Dr Sein Win by secret ballot to head the new government. The NCGUB re-affirmed its commitment to the establishment of a multi-party parliamentary democracy within the framework of a genuine federal union. The National League for Democracy (NLD), the Party for National Democracy, the Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity, the Chin National League for Democracy, the Arakan League for Democracy and independents are represented in the new cabinet. Representatives from the National Council of the Union of Burma, the NLD (Liberated Area), the United Nationalities League for Democracy, the All Burma Students Democratic Front and the Federation of Trade Unions - Burma, and NCGUB representatives overseas also attended the Convention as observers [BA].

NCGUB:

BOMMERSVIK DECLARATION
of the
CONVENTION OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNION OF BURMA
16-23 July 1995

Following the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on 10 July 1995, the NCGUB led by Prime Minister Dr Sein Win, convened in Sweden, the first ever Convention of Elected Representatives from the liberated areas of Burma. Following is the full text of their Declaration:

We, the representatives of the people of Burma, elected in the 27 May 1990 general elections, meeting at the First Convention of Elected Representatives from the liberated areas of Burma, hereby -

Warmly welcome the unconditional release of 1991 Nobel Peace laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi on 10 July 1995;

Thank all who have worked tirelessly and consistently for the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the cause of democracy in Burma;

Applaud Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's determination, in spite of having spent 6 years under house arrest, to continue to work to bring true democracy to Burma;

Recognize the courage and leadership of Senior General Than Shwe, Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), in initiating the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi;

Welcome Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's return to politics to take up the mantle of her father, General Aung San, in Burma's second struggle for independence;

Affirm that the forces of democracy in Burma remain strong and dedicated to serve the people;

Re-affirm our determination to implement the principle that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government as declared in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Re-affirm our commitment to the establishment of a multi-party parliamentary democracy within the framework of a genuine federal union;

Fully agree with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi that in order to bring about peace, have stability and re-build the nation, there is an urgent need for genuine political dialogue and negotiations between the Burmese military led by SLORC; the democracy movement led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi; and Burma's ethnic leaders;

Believe that bitter enemies can work together for the betterment of their people as expressed by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and as can be witnessed today in South Africa;

Encourage the people of Burma to respond to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's appeal for support by continuing to work fearlessly for a genuine democracy;

Call on the people to exercise restraint and refrain from acts of unnecessary violence;

However, note with great concern that:

- To date, SLORC has not responded to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's offer of a dialogue,

- SLORC has broken its cease-fire with the Karenni National Progressive Party,

confrontation with Burma's ethnic peoples,

forced labour are still being perpetrated.

military a political role is still in progress,

fundamental rights of the people,

released, and

- International agencies are still being denied access to monitor the situation.

Join Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in expressing our disappointment with Japan for immediately renewing Official Development Assistance to SLORC without first ensuring that the military will engage in a substantive political dialogue with its opponents.

Fully agree with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi that foreign governments should not restore full diplomatic and trade ties with Burma until there is a transition to democracy;

Strongly urge governments contemplating improving relations with SLORC to refrain. Improved relations will only embolden SLORC to continue to ignore Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's offer for a dialogue. Instead, they should work directly with her and her associates and colleagues to improve the situation in Burma;

Call on international-financial institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Asian Development Bank to refrain from resuming loans and grants until there is a transition to democracy;

⇒

Fully support Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's position that Burma needs foreign investments in the long term but that foreign firms should not invest in Burma for the time being;

Call on Total, Unocal, Texaco, Nippon Oil, Premier, and other oil and gas companies to suspend their operations in Burma pending a more stable political climate;

Strongly urge all companies already invested in Burma to pull out if their workers are not allowed by SLORC to organize independent trade unions;

Strongly urge nations that wish to see SLORC engage in a substantive and meaningful political dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, to enact economic sanctions forcing SLORC to accept a negotiated political settlement;

Encourage individuals and organizations to express their opposition to SLORC by continuing to boycott products and companies investing or doing business in Burma;

Further encourage individuals, clubs, organizations, unions, universities, town, cities, and states, to boycott products from Burma and companies doing business in Burma;

Call on the US government and other concerned international agencies to not renew 'drug eradication' assistance to SLORC in any form until a political solution to Burma's problems can be found;

Call on all Burma's neighbours and the international community as a whole to impose an embargo on arms and war supplies to SLORC;

Call on international agencies and non-government organizations to not increase humanitarian assistance to Burma until substantial progress is made towards a transition to democracy. Under SLORC's current restrictions on NGOs and international agencies, no assistance to the people of Burma can be delivered without indirectly supporting SLORC's repressive policies;

Call on tourists not to support "Visit Myanmar Year - 1996" which is causing great hardship to the people of Burma. Forced relocations, forced labour and a disruption of essential services are direct by-products of SLORC's beautification program in anticipation of tourists;

Call on the Association of South East Asian nations (ASEAN) not to accept Burma as a member at this time. Instead, we would like to see regional organizations such as ASEAN, coordinate their efforts with the United Nations to find a political solution to Burma's problems;

Urgently urge the Secretary-General of the United Nations to fully implement the December 1994 resolution of General Assembly which calls for the Secretary-General to assist in the national reconciliation process; and finally, we -

Call on SLORC to implement the following to facilitate political dialogue and negotiations in the interest of national reconciliation:

- Respond officially to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's offer of a dialogue,
- Declare a nation-wide cease-fire,
- Cease all human rights violations including forced labour and portering,
- Abolish the current National Convention,
- Lift all laws restricting the fundamental rights of the people,
- Immediately and unconditionally release all other political prisoners,
- Officially establish a political dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and
- Allow international agencies free access to monitor the situation.

Until such time as these above requirements are met, nothing will have changed in Burma except for the release of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

We, hereby, call on all patriotic forces inside and outside Burma, whether they have signed cease-fire agreements with SLORC, are in the process of negotiating cease-fires with SLORC, or are continuing to resist SLORC, to unite and redouble their efforts to end militarism in Burma and to re-build a truly democratic and civil open society.

Free the People of Burma!

Note: The MP Convention was sponsored by the Olof Palme International Centre and the Norwegian Burma Council. It was organized by the ADDB and held at the Youth Training Centre of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden.

NCGUB:**NEW NCGUB CABINET**

(23 July 1995)

The coalition government formed in July includes elected representatives from the Arakan, Karenni, Chin and Shan States. Five of the 10 ministers are new and four are from ethnic states reflecting the NCGUB's commitment to a federal government. According to Dr Sein Win, representatives from the Kachin, Karen and Mon States will be added to the cabinet at the appropriate time:

NAME	POSITION	M.P. for:
01. Sein Win	PM	Paukaung
02. ..	Foreign Aft	
03. Teddy Buri*	P.M.'s Office	Loikaw 2
04. lint Swe*	P.M.'s Office	Pale 2
05. Bo Hla lint	Finance	Mogok 2
06. Marko Ban*	Federal Aft	Pekkon
07. Mg M Aye	Information	M'dalay NE1
08. Sann Aung	Health/Educ	Ingapu 2
09. Thein oo	Justice	M'dalay SW2
10. Zahlethang*	Soc Wel/Dev	Falam 2
11. ThaNoe*	Labour	Yathethaung

Note: It = new Cabinet member.

SLORC:**NEW SLORC CABINET**

(July 1995)

Prior to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's release, SLORC also reorganized. Four regional commanders - Kyaw Than (Central), Saw Tun (Eastern), Aye Kyaw (North Eastern), and Soe Myint (Southern) - and two senior generals - Maung Hla (Special Operations 2) and Min Thein (Quartermaster-General), were added to its 50-member cabinet. Myo Thant (Rangoon Commander) was moved to the PMO:

RANK:	NAME:	POSITION:
01. S-Gen	Than Shwe (S)	PM
02. S-Gen	Than Shwe (S)	Defence
03. V-Adm	Mg Mg Khin (S)	D-PM
04. L-Gen	Tin Tun (S)	D-PM
05. L-Gen	Sein Aung (S)	Industry 1
06. L-Gen	Chit Swe (S)	Forests
07. L-Gen	Myint Aung (S)	Agri
08. L-Gen	Kyaw Ba (S)	Hotels
09. L-Gen	Maung Thint (S)	Border A
10. L-Gen	Mya Thinn (S)	Home
11. L-Gen	Kyaw Min (S)	Mines
12. L-Gen	Tun Kyi (S)	Trade
13. L-Gen	Aye Thaung (S)	Labour
14. L-Gen	Myo Nyunt (S)	Religious

RANK:

15. L-Gen
16. L-Gen
17. L-Gen
18. V-Adm
19. M-Gen
20. M-Gen
21. M-Gen
22. M-Gen
23. L-Gen
24. B-Gen
25. B-Gen
26. B-Gen
27. B-Gen
28. B-Gen
29. Col
30. Col
31. Col
32. Lt-Col
33. L-Col
- 34.
- 35.
- 36.
- 37.
38. B-Gen
39. B-Gen
40. Col.
41. Col
42. Col
43. Col
44. Col
45. Col
46. Col
47. Col
48. Col
49. L-Col
50. L-Col
51. L-Col
- 52.
53. Dr
- 54.
- 55.
- 56.
- 57.
- 58.
- 59.
- 60.
- 61.

NAME:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Thein Win | Transport |
| Maung Hla (S)* | Immigration |
| Min Thein It | Off.Ch.SLORC |
| Than Nyunt | Health |
| Kyaw Than * | Industry 2 |
| Aye Kyaw * | Information |
| Saw Tun * | Construction |
| Soe Myint * | Social Welfare |
| Myo Thant (t) | P.M.O |
| David Abel | Planning |
| Thaung Myint | Culture |
| Win Tin | Finance |
| Maung Maung | Livestock |
| Lun Maung | P.M.O. |
| Pe Thein | P.M.O. |
| Than Shwe (t) | P.M.O. |
| Win Sein | Rail Transp |
| Pan Aung | Education |
| Khin M Thein | Energy |
| Ohn Gyaw | Foreign |
| Soe Tha | Comm |
| Khin M Yin (t) | D-PM Office |
| Than Aung | Coop |
| Tin Aye * | DM Tourism |
| Maung Kyi * | DM Soc Wel |
| Aung Thaung | OM Trade |
| Thant Zin | DM Health |
| Kyi Maung | DM Education |
| Nyunt Swe | DM Foreign |
| Tin Hlaing | DM Home |
| Aung San | DM Constr |
| Than Nyunt | DM Industry 1 |
| Aung Khin* | DM Religious |
| Hlaing Win | DM Mines 1 |
| San Wai | DM Transp |
| Soe Nyunt | DM Culture |
| Thein Sein | DN Info |
| Myint Thein | DM Mines 2 |
| Than Nyunt* | DM Education |
| Kyaw Aye (t) | DM Labour |
| Tin Hlaing | DM Agri |
| Win Naing (t) | DM Finance |
| Tin Tun | DM Energy |
| Saw Tun | DM Industry 2 |
| Kyaw Tin | DM Border A |
| Aung Phone* | DM Forests |
| Aung Thein* | DM Livestock |

Notes: (S) = Member of SLORC; * = new Cabinet member; (t) = transferred to new post; PM = Prime Minister; D-PM = Deputy Prime Minister; P.M.O. = Prime Minister's Office; and DM = Deputy Minister.

⇒

SLORC:**THE NEW WAR OFFICE**

(July 1995)

SLORC's reorganization in the War Office saw key supporters of Lieut-Gen Khin Nyunt removed as Commanders-in-Chief of the Navy and Air Force. Two regional commanders - Tin Hla (South West) and Win Myint (Western) - and two field commanders - Tin Ngwe (99 LID) and Sein Htwa (77 LID) were transferred to positions not involved in commanding troops:

RANK:	NAME:	POSITION
01. S-Gen	Than Shwe (S)	C of S
02. L-Gen	Maung Aye (S)	V-C of S
03. L-Gen	Maung Aye (S)	C-in-C/A
04. R-Adm	Tin Aye *	C-in-C/N
05. M-Gen	Tin Ngwe *	C-in-C/AF
06. L-Gen	Tin Oo (S)	Spc Ops 1
07. L-Gen	KhinNyunt (S)	DDSI/BSS
08. M-Gen	WinMyint*	Adj-Gen
09. M-Gen	Tin Hla *	Qtm-Gen
10. B-Gen	SeinHtwa*	Insp-Gen
11. B-Gen	Tin Ngwe *	Army Sec

Note: LID = Light Infantry Division; (5) = Member of SLORC; .. = new appointment; and DDSI/BSS = Directorate of Defence Services Intelligence/Bureau of Strategic Studies.

REGIONAL COMMANDERS

(July 1995)

Regional commanders who could be a threat to SLORC in Rangoon were almost all replaced. Khin Maung Than (OTS-31, Commander 11 LID), Tin Ngwe (OTS-30, 22 LID), Tin Htut (OTS-30, 33 LID), Kyi Aung (OTS-32, 88 LID), Nyunt Tin (DSA-7, 66 LID), Aung Htwe (OTS-29, 55 LID), and Ye Myint (OTS-29, 101 LID), were appointed regional commanders:

	NAME:	COMMAND:
1. B-Gen	KhinMThan*	Rangoon
2. M-Gen	Saw Lwin	Northern
3. B-Gen	TIn Ngwe ..	North East
4. B-Gen	Tin Htut *	Eastern
5. M-Gen	Ket Sein	South East
6. B-Gen	KyiAung ..	Southern
7. B-Gen	Nyunt Tin*	South West
8. B-Gen	AungHtwe ..	Western
9. M-Gen	Hla Myint Soe	North West
10. B-Gen	Ye Myint ..	Central

Burma News:**U.S. DRUG AID TO SLORC**

The Clinton administration has decided to increase training of SLORC narcotics officials and provide funds to finance UN efforts to encourage farmers to grow crops other than opium. In 1994, the US trained SLORC officials in basic drug enforcement techniques. The administration tried to counter criticism by human rights groups by emphasizing that no money would go to SLORC. Net Burmese opium production in 1994 was 2,030 metric tons [F950706, NYT/BR9504-06, US].

S.I. DELEGATION DENIED VISA

It was learnt on 16 June, that a high-level delegation of the Socialist International was denied visas to Burma by SLORC. The SI, the oldest international political alliance with over 110 member parties, had since May 1994 publicly expressed its concern about the situation in Burma. Its Asia-Pacific Committee meeting in Jan.95 in Manila decided to send a fact-finding mission to Burma and to convey to SLORC the SI's concern. The delegation included: Makoto Tanabe, SI Vice-President, Chairman of its Asia-Pacific Committee and former leader of the Social Democrat Party of Japan; Pauline Green, SI Vice-President and leader of the Group of European Socialists Parties in the European Parliament; Thorbjorn Jagland, leader of the Norwegian Labour Party; Michael Beahan, President of the Senate of Australia; and Luis Ayala, SI Secretary-General [SI950616].

G7 CALL FOR RECONCILIATION

The G7 meeting in Halifax, Canada, in June 95, called on SLORC to release Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners, and to engage in a dialogue of reconciliation aimed at the full and early realisation of democracy and national unity [G7-950617].

NEWS SOURCES THIS ISSUE: APDJ = AP Dow Jones News Service, B = Bangkok Post, DR = Burma Review, BIG = Burma Information Group, f = far Eastern Economic Review, FT = Financial Times, G7 = G7 Communique, Inlndo = Inside Indochina, JT = Japan Times, N = The Nation, Bangkok, NCG = National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, NYT = New York Times, SHAN = Shan Herald Agency for News, Si = Socialist International, WPD = New Light of Myanmar, Rangoon, and US = US Government.

Kayah State:**SLORC BREAKS CEASE-FIRE**

On June 28, SLORC broke its cease-fire agreement with the Karenni National Progressive Party and launched an attack on the headquarters of the KNPP with 3,000 troops. The cease-fire agreement signed with SLORC Intelligence Chief Lieut-Gen Khin Nyunt on 21 Mar.95 called for SLORC troops to remain on the west bank of the Salween river. Soon after the agreement, SLORC troops entered Karenni territory rounding up civilians as porters and 'pursuing illegal logging activities'. KNPP representatives met with SLORC Army Commander-in-Chief Major-General Maung Aye in Loikaw 21-22 June to discuss the cease-fire violations but were unable to settle the dispute. Some analysts speculate that the SLORC attack on the KNPP was launched to open an alternate supply route for its troops attacking the Merng Tai Army [NCG950629].

Mon State:**N.M.S.R SIGNS CEASE-FIRE**

On 29 Jun, the New Mon State Party represented by Vice-President Nai Htin signed a cease-fire agreement in 'Moulmein with SLORC represented by Lieut-Gen Khin Nyunt. Three mediators reportedly assisted the two sides to reach an agreement. They are: Nai Khin Maung, an elected representative from the Mon National Democratic Front, Nai Pe Tin, a Mon trader from Moulmein, and U Khun Myat, a Kachin businessman who helped mediate the SLORC-KIO agreement. SLORC-NMSP negotiations started in Dec.93 and the NMSP is the 15th group to sign a cease-fire agreement with SLORC. The Mons reserved the right to retain their arms but agreed to a plan to repatriate the 11,000 Mon refugees from Thailand. SLORC has, however, turned down a Mon proposal that the refugees be allowed to receive cross-border humanitarian assistance. A statement from the Central Committee of the

NMSP on the agreement stressed that it has only agreed to a military cease-fire and that a political solution still needs to be found. It further re-affirmed the party's determination to continue its struggle for peace, democracy and human rights [B950711, N950711].

Shan State:**SHAN TROOPS LEAVE M.T.A.**

On 6 June, Shan troops under the command of Major Karnyod, deputy commander of the 16th Brigade, left the Merng Tai Army to form the Shan State National Army (SSNA). Karnyod cited discrimination against Shans within the MTA, the MTA's abandonment of its objective for Shan independence, and the MTA's inability to rid itself of its drug trafficking stigma. Karnyod was considered to be the MTA's best political organizer and military commander. His loss was keenly felt and his reported cease-fire agreement with SLORC has confused the rank and file who looked upon him as an ardent Shan nationalist. Sao Gunzate, Chairman of the Shan State National Congress has reportedly left Homong to try and bring Karnyod back into the fold peacefully. In the meanwhile, the SSNC has appealed to the Shan people not to side with either the MTA or the SSNA but rather to help reconcile the two factions. The MTA strongly denied the discrimination charge but defended Khun Sa's reliance on the Chinese business community to finance the operations of the MTA. Regarding the second claim, the MTA refuted that it has abandoned Shan independence. However, the MTA stated that as an independent nation, the Shan State could remain independent or join a union and that all options have to be explored. As for the 'opium king' title, the MTA source said that it is always easier to assume a title than to shed one and that people have begun to realize that the Shans are not just drug traffickers but...that they do have legitimate political grievances [SHAN950727].

The "Burma Alert" is published monthly by ADDDB Inc to provide data for the Burmese democracy movement. In 1994, grants were received from the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, Canada; the Evangelisches Missionswerk, Germany; and the National Endowment for Democracy, U.S.A. "BURMA ALERT" SUBSCRIPTIONS: Institutions - US\$100.00 (or C\$100.00) per annum and Individuals US\$25.00 (or C\$25.00) per annum. Readers are also invited to become 'Associates' and participate in helping to promote democracy in Burma by contributing US\$100.00 (or C\$100.00) per annum. All cheques and money orders payable to ADDDB Inc, c/o Ham Yawngghwe, RR.4, Shawville, Quebec J0X 2Y0, Canada. fax: 1 (819) 647-5403, Tel. 647-5405. E-mail: yawngghwe@hookup.net

International:**PRESS REACTION**

"Rather to its surprise, the outside world has discovered that it can influence events in Myanmar.... foreigners need to think carefully about what to do next. All the more so, since the situation in Myanmar is still dangerous. The generals have so far given no signs that they intend to engage Miss Suu Kyi....in talks, and still seem intent on imposing a new constitution that would perpetuate military power."

Editorial, The Economist
(22 July 1995)

Burmese Tiger

"This week's release... of... Aung San Suu Kyi is a welcome move. But the SLORC must do more if it is to unleash the investment and aid flows that could give [Burma] economic growth.... Suu Kyi's release must be followed up with freedom for other detainees. A dialogue must be established, to ensure that Burma has a government that rules in the broader interest of its people. Western donors should resist the temptation to revoke restrictions on aid before these conditions are met."

Editorial, Financial Times
(12 July 1995)

SLORC Smiles for the Camera

"There is no doubt that by freeing Mrs SUU Kyi, SLORC seeks to telegraph that the bad days are over... Mrs Suu Kyi's release notwithstanding, the military still rules Burma... After three decades of its tender guidance, Burma, is a country torn apart by ethnic insurgencies.... If Burma is ever to escape from the warfare, poverty and drugs that have plagued this troubled land... the solution... lies in Mrs Suu Kyi's formula of negotiation and democracy."

Editorial, Wall Street Journal
(13 July 1995)

Now Let the People Speak

"The valiant Daw Aung San Suu Kyi... has been released.... Evidently the military thugs "who ruin what they call Myanmar feel they can afford a limited departure from China's example of opening the economy without sharing any political power at all... but she insists that they accept a new order where the slogan 'power to the people' has a truly democratic content.... The best thing members of the junta can do for the country they have misruled and looted for years, is to allow the people of Burma to speak."

Editorial, Washington Post
Editorial, International Herald Tribune
(13 July 1995)

Star of Burma

"Daw Suu Kyi has embodied Burma's hope of escape from a peculiarly vicious dictatorship, and of national reconciliation after decades of civil war.... The Burmese people have shown great courage in trying to help themselves, and may now have another chance. But they will require, and have deserved, vigilant support if they are to win what Daw Suu Kyi calls their 'second independence'."

Editorial, The Times
(11 July 1995)

New Hope for Burma

"After more than 5 years under house arrest, Aung San Suu Kyi emerged yesterday into a Burma superficially different but in reality little changed from the one she was shut away from in 1989.... The generals of the SLORC are pursuing an agenda which has nothing to do with processing gently to democracy and everything to do with vicious self-interest.... It is her strength of character alone which offers hope in a country worn down, both economically and spiritually, by years of venal military rule."

Editorial, Daily Telegraph
London (11 July 1995)

Now, Free Burma

"So, the military regime that rules Burma with dour ruthlessness has apparently released Aung San Suu Kyi.... In the grand scheme of this Southeast Asian country, her release is probably little more than window dressing. By all accounts, the military is decidedly in control of almost everything that moves in Burma.... But her release should not mean that the whole world has stopped watching."

Editorial, Globe & Mail
Toronto (11 July 1995)

Burma's Small Step

"Burmese dissident Aung San Suu Kyi has come to symbolize her people's quest for political freedom. But nobody 'Should mistake her liberation from house arrest Monday, welcome as it was, for the liberation of Burmese themselves. There is no evidence that Burma's despotic rulers - the Orwellian-sounding State-Law and Order Restoration Council, or SWRC - have suddenly softened into democrats.... Aung San Suu Kyi's release is an important step forward. But so long as SWRC remains in control, no Burmese will ever truly be free."

Editorial, The Gazette
Montreal (12 July 1995)



Business News:**MIRIAM MARSHALL SEGAL FIRED**

Miriam Marshall Segal, the American business-women well-known as SLORC's chief apologist, was fired by Hong Kong-based Peregrine Investment Holdings. Peregrine said it dismissed the executive chairwoman of its Burma unit because it obtained documents showing she planned to damage the business interests of the company and further the interests of a competitor. Segal who has lived in Burma for more than a decade is reportedly close to both Lieut-Gen Khin Nyunt and General Ne Win [APD]/BIG96071S].

□

Investments:**CAMBODIA:**

GLOBAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF CAMBODIA opened its representative office in Rangoon at 3B Kaba Aye Pagoda Road. Bank President is Paul Shi H Huang [WPD9S0621].

CANADA:

The **BANK OF NOTO SCOTIA** was granted a licence to open a branch office [WPD9S0607].

CHINA:

CHINA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION represented by Commercial Counsellor Chen Shijie at the Rangoon embassy signed a contract with the Myanmar Television and Radio Department Director-General U Kyo Lwin for the joint construction of S TV re-transmission stations at [WPD9S0614]:

- Loikaw (1kw, 90m tower)
- Pegu (Skw, 110m tower)
- Monywa (3kw, 100m tower)
- Bogale (3kw, 120m tower) and
- Labutta (1kw, 110m tower)

INDIA:

R. PIYARELALL GROUP OF COMPANIES launched its marketing campaign for **Titan** and **Timex** watches in Rangoon. The local distributor is **Vimpex Myanmar Ltd** at 422-24 Strand Road, Latha. Tel: 9S (1) 26718 and 26899. Fax: 27566 [WPD9S0612].

INDONESIA:

BANK DAGANG NASIONAL INDONESIA was granted a licence to open a branch office in Rangoon [WPD9S0620].

JAPAN:

JAPAN offered a grant of Yen 4 billion to SLORC for debt relief [JT9S0614].

SUMITOMO CORP General Manager Tadahiko Mizukami signed an agreement with Myanmar Post and Telecommunications Managing Director U Htay Aung to install 'auto telephones' at MPT headquarters. It will also construct new digital microwave channels for Mandalay-Pyin OO Lwin-Kyaukme-Lashio, Mandalay-Meiktila-Loikaw, Mandalay-Sagaing-Shwebo, and Myinmu-Yesagyo-Pakokku, and telephone cable lines in Rangoon, Pyin Oo Lwin, Shwebo, Sagaing, Pa-an, and Loikaw, and supply optical fibre PCM systems between exchanges in Rangoon [WPD9S061S].

SINGAPORE:

C P HOLDINGS PTE LTD Managing Director Loi Kai Meng signed a contract with Myanmar Port Authority Managing Director U Tin OO to construct two container terminals at Thilawa Port [WPD9S0629].

Leaflets and posters calling for a boycott of Thai products were distributed to civil servants in SLORC government offices and to the public in Myawaddy in June. People were urged to buy goods from China, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore instead. According to The Nation newspaper in Bangkok, the leaflets and posters were produced in Rangoon and distributed by SLORC officials [N9S0621].

N.C.C. ASIAN FISHERY INDUSTRIES and SLORC's Department of Fisheries formed a joint venture to fish and process marine products, produce fish meal and raise prawns. SLORC will hold 40% of **Myanmar Narong Fishery Industries**. Registered capital is Kyat 120 million (US\$20 million [InIndo9S0620].

R.E.S. CO LTD and Myanmar Agriculture Produce Trading jointly own the **Myanmar Rice Engineering Co Ltd** which manufactures 5-ton/day rice mills [WPD9S061S].

SANTI FORESTRY CO Chairman Santi Vayakonivichitre signed a contract with Myanmar Timber Enterprise Managing Director U Myat Win to jointly set up a furniture factory under the name of **SANFOCO WOOD INDUSTRIES LTD** to produce wood-based finished furniture, 90% of which will be exported [WPD9S0610].

□