

THE ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICANCE OF WORKERS' DAY IN MYANMAR*

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Abstract

The celebration of Workers' Day, also known as May Day, holds profound significance in Myanmar's history and labour movement. Originating from the global labour movements advocating for workers' rights and better working conditions, Workers' Day was first commemorated in Myanmar in 1938 amidst widespread labor unrest. This research explores the evolution of Workers' Day in Myanmar, tracing its origins from early labour strikes and protests to its formal recognition as a public holiday in 1948, following the country's independence from British colonial rule. The study examines key historical events, including the 1938 Oil-field Workers' Strike, which played a pivotal role in establishing May Day celebrations in Myanmar. Furthermore, it assesses the significance of Workers' Day in Myanmar's socio-political landscape, highlighting how it has been utilized to honor the contributions of workers, advocate for labour rights, and reflect the broader struggles of the working class.

Keywords: Public Holiday, Workers' Day, Labour Rights, Oil-field Workers' Strike, Colonial Rule

Introduction

The word holiday comes from the old English word *hāligdaeg* meaning holy day. It originally referred only to special religious days in the Christian community of Europe. Religious holidays are set by religious organizations for their members and are often observed as public holidays in religious-majority countries. In Christian communities, they always attend prayer at church every Sunday, the weekend day of the week. The people need to take a rest at home and have a chance to pray for the religion they believe in. The holiday therefore appeared in the Western Christian communities. Subsequently, holidays were also held for the political and social purposes of their nation. Therefore, holidays did not belong to the religion but also political and social concerns.²

In Myanmar, according to historical evidence, the royal audience and the five supreme courts of the realm were usually closed on the 8 waxing day of the month, and the 8 waning day of the month during the reign of Myanmar kings. The five supreme courts of the realm are;

- (1) hluttaw (The Supreme Court)
- (2) byetaik (Chamber of the Privy Council)
- (3) shei: joun (Criminal Court)
- (4) nau: joun (Western Court)
- (5) taja: joun: joun (Royal Court of Justice)

It can be seen that the nobles and officers do not need to attend the five supreme courts regularly on Sabbath day. At the time when Myanmar was ruled by the British government, weekends and Sundays were designated as office holidays and all government departments were closed on those days because the British respected their Christianity and recognized these days as

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² (a) <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/holiday>, (Assessed Date-3 May 2023)
(b) <https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/holiday>, (Assessed Date-3 May 2023)

holidays. Also, closing the office on Sunday is not just a practice of the British, but a worldwide practice.¹

After the independence of Myanmar, the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (AFPFL) government has been doing its best to improve the lives of workers, which has been designated as a major task. Before the War, there were laws related to labour. The government formed a committee to amend the outdated provisions in these laws that are not relevant to the current situation. With the approval of the labour Act Amendment Committee, the new laws were enacted and amendments to some laws were made. Moreover, the government enacted the 1951 Leave and Working Holidays Amendment Act.²

In Myanmar, a gazetted holiday is a public holiday that is officially recognized by the government and published in the official government gazette. The Gazette is a publication that contains various official notices, including government orders, acts, rules, and notifications. The formation of gazetted holidays in Myanmar is governed by the Myanmar Holidays Law, which was enacted in 1951 and amended several times since then.³ In Myanmar, there are several gazetted holidays throughout the year, including National Day, Peasants' Day, Diwali, and Eid al-Adha etc.⁴

The major state holidays in the country hold significant importance in promoting nationalist sentiments and are often accompanied by festive events. The government also recognizes several religious holidays. The dates for Diwali and Eid al-Adha are usually announced by government newspapers, and government offices often close on these days. It's worth noting that some businesses and organizations in Myanmar may observe additional holidays that are not officially gazetted by the government. However, these holidays are not recognized as public holidays and may not be observed by all businesses or institutions.⁵

Worker's Day, also known as Labour Day or May Day, is an internationally recognized holiday celebrated in many countries around the world. It serves as a tribute to the contributions and achievements of the working class and highlights the ongoing struggle for workers' rights and social justice. The struggles of workers and their organized movements laid the foundation for the recognition of their contributions and the establishment of a dedicated day to honor their

¹ စနေနှင့် တနင်္ဂနွေနေ့များ အစားရုံးပိတ်ရက်သတ်မှတ်ရန်ကိစ္စ၊ (The issue of setting office holidays instead of Saturdays and Sundays), A.G. 15/3(1), Acc. No. 257, 1952, National Archives Department File.

² (a) U Thant, *ပြည်တော်သာခရီး*, (Road to Pyidawtha), Vol. I+II, Second Edition, Yangon, Pyitsagan Press, 2014, pp.163-164 (Hereafter cited as U Thant, *Road to Pyidawtha*)

(b) The Burma Gazette, *၁၉၅၁ ခုနှစ်၊ အားလပ်ခွင့်နှင့် အလုပ်ပိတ်ရက်များဥပဒေ*, (1951 Vacation and Working Holidays Act), August 25, 1951, Part-III, pp.171-173 (Hereafter cited as The Burma Gazette, *1951 Vacation and Working Holidays Act*)

³ The Burma Gazette, *၁၉၅၁ ခုနှစ်၊ အားလပ်ခွင့်နှင့် အလုပ်ပိတ်ရက်များဥပဒေ*, (1951 Vacation and Working Holidays Act), 17 November 1951, Vol. IV, p.858

⁴ (a) The Burma Gazette, *ပြည်ထောင်စုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် တော်လှန်ရေးအစိုးရက ထုတ်ပြန်သည့် အမိန့်ကြော်ငြာစာများ*, *ဥပဒေကြေငြာနုစု*, (Notices issued by the revolutionary government of the Union of Myanmar), 21 December 1963, Vol. XVI (Part-1), p.1490

(b) *ပြည်ထောင်စုမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် တော်လှန်ရေးအစိုးရ၊ တရားရေးရာဝန်ကြီးဌာန၊ အထွေထွေဌာနခွဲ၊ ပြန်တမ်း*, (Government of the Union of Myanmar; Ministry of Justice, General Division newspaper), A.G. 3/11, Acc: No. 1212, File No. 5 M -5, 1953, National Archives Department File.

⁵ The Burma Gazette, *အလုပ်ပိတ်ရက်များနှင့် အလုပ်ပိတ်ရက်အတွက် အလုပ်အတွက် ခံစားခွင့်အများ အလုပ်ပိတ်ရက်များ*, (Public holidays and public holidays with allowance for public holidays), 26 December 1953, Vol.VI, (Part-2), p.1854

efforts. This research examines the following research questions: How did colonial rule and post-independence political changes influence the growth and activities of labour movements in Myanmar? How did the Oil-field workers' strike of 1938 contribute to the establishment of Workers' Day in Myanmar? How is Workers' Day currently observed and celebrated in Myanmar?

Research Aim

This research explores the historical development of the labour movement in Myanmar, highlighting significant events, such as strikes, protests, and labour legislation, which have shaped the country's labour landscape. Furthermore, it also investigates how Worker's Day is celebrated in present-day Myanmar.

Research Method

The methodology integrates a qualitative approach, utilizing primary data from official documents, report and archive records alongside secondary data sourced from libraries and official documents.

The Origin and Significance of Workers' Day in Myanmar

In Myanmar, Labour Day has been celebrated as a public holiday since 1948, following the country's independence from British Colonial rule. Labour Day, is also called International Workers' Day and May Day. The holidays have their roots in the labour movements and commemorates the struggles of workers for better working conditions, fair pay, and other labour rights.

During the colonial period in Myanmar, the pioneering movement in Burmese labour was the 1916-1917 strike by the American driller in Burmah Oil Company (Chauk). Moreover, about 200 clerks from the Burmah Oil Company (Chauk) in 1918, and in 1920 more than 8,000 workers from the oil refinery and wax factory from Thanlyin and 2,000 workers led by labour union from Burmah oil Company (Chauk) in 1923, in May 1925, more than 2,500 cargo workers at the Yangon port and in August 1925, about 3,000 workers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Shipping Company and in 1926, more than 4,000 laborers led by the Labour Union in Yenangaung Township went on strike. In May 1930, about 5,000 cargo workers went on strike against the imperialists at Yangon port. Started from the strike of the American drillers in 1916 to the Indo-Myanmar riot on 26 May 1930, general strikes broke out in Myanmar.¹ B.O.C tried to break up the strike with the help of a group of nineteen high-paid Myanmar workers and police detectives.²

The B.O.C company reduced the annual religious holiday to seven instead of ten days in 1938. According to the statement of oil company, although the religious holiday will be reduced, the workers will be allowed to take leave up to ten days when they need it. However, BOC clerks strongly protested for getting no ten days for religious leave and twenty days leave with salary

¹ Hla Kwint, ၁၉၇၄-၁၉၇၅ အလုပ်သမားအရေးအခင်း (The Worker's Strike of 1974-1975 in Myanmar), Yangon, Dobama Aloke Thama Press, 2015, p. 23-25

² မြန်မာ့အလုပ်သမားလှုပ်ရှားမှု အတွဲ (၁) (Labour Movements in Myanmar, Vol. I), Burma Socialist Programme Party, Yangon, Sarpebaikman Press, 1972, p.164-185 (Hereafter cited as *Labour Movements in Myanmar*)

per year. The ten religious holiday days is the right that the workers had originally obtained, but now it has been unfairly reduced. The workers held a rally and rejected the suppression of religious holiday days. Moreover, the workers demanded to get ten religious holidays and twenty days leave with salary for a total of thirty days as the right obtained by the B.O.C clerks. They also demanded to abolish the labor welfare department headed by Mr. Wester of the B.O.C company and asked to be led by a group consisting of government, company and labor representatives. Meanwhile, the oil-field workers submitted twelve demands to the B.O.C company. Out of the twelve demands, the B.O.C company complied with only three and did not comply with the rest. The three demands that the company complied with are as follows;

- (1) Electric lighting will be installed in labor barracks. However, it cannot be installed inside residence of the workers.
- (2) Arrangements will be made to get enough water in the labour barracks.
- (3) Labour barracks will be repaired and built.¹

While the workers' demands were proposing, a case of the unfair removal of labour leader, Thakhin Khin who is a mechanic from the transport section of the Chauk B.O.C occurred on 8 January 1938. As soon as the removal of Thakhin Khin from the work was announced, the workers of the Chauk B.O.C company went on strike. The B.O.C representatives discussed with the labour leaders and they agreed to return to work, but the leaders who led the B.O.C strike would be arrested.² The great oil-field workers' strike spread to Lanywa, Singu, Yenangyat, Molar, and Yenangyaung within two or three days. In addition, the strike spread to the workers and clerks of oil refinery in Thanlyin.³ As the workers' strike gained strength, S.H.Muller Worth, D.S.P of Magway District issued Article 144 of the Curfew Order started from 12 January 1938 in order to break the strike. Deputy Minister of oil industry also issued a further order not to carry weapons. On 17 January 1938, as more than 90 percent of the labour forces went on strike, the government authorities and company officials at Yenangyaung again issued a criminal code of 144 to prevent gathering of more than four people.⁴

The B.O.C company and the British government arrested the women and men who were taking part in the strike. About 15 days after the strike, Chief Minister, Dr. Ba Maw and Minister of Commerce, Dr. Thein Maung went to the oil field areas of Yenangyaung and Chauk to solve the problems but in vain.⁵

The oil-field workers' strike of 1300 began on 8 January 1938, at the Chauk oil-field area. The workers from oil-field areas shout loudly the following slogan;

"Strike strike upside down"

¹ Maung Thit Lwin, ၁၃၀၀ ပြည့်နှစ် ရေနံမြေအရေးတော်ပုံ (Oil-field Workers' strike of 1300), Yangon, Myananda Press, 2013, Third Edition, p. 19,22 (Hereafter cited as Maung Thit Lwin, Oil-field Workers' strike of 1300)

² *Labour Movements in Myanmar*, p. 217-219

³ Thakhin Khin Zaw၊ မေဒေသနီ (History of May Day), Yangon, Burmese Women's Press, p. 54-55, (Hereafter cited as *History of May Day*)

⁴ Thakhin Khin Zaw, ဗမာ့လွတ်လပ်ရေးနှင့် အလုပ်သမားတိုက်ပွဲ (Myanmar's Independence and workers' Struggle), Yangon, Kalaungpyan Press, 1969, p.258, 260 (Hereafter cited as Thakhin Khin Zaw, *Myanmar's Independence and workers' Struggle*)

⁵ *History of May Day*, p. 55

"My lord, Dobama"

"Capitalism, Let it be destroyed"

"Capitalism, let it fall"

"Revolution, let it win"

The slogans were raised with big flags all over the oil-field areas Dobama Asiayone supported the oil-field workers' strike in Chauk with the spirit of people in all parts of Myanmar and money.¹ Myanmar's first May Day ceremony was held under the leadership of Dobama Asiayone at Lebow Tazaung in Yenangyaung Township on 1 May 1938 while Chauk oil-field workers' strike was in full swing in 1938. The May Day demonstration was attended by Thakhin Lay Maung and Thakhin Soe from Dobama Asiayone Headquarters. Thakhin Soe, who arrived from Yangon discussed regarding the worker's day that is 1 May. Then Thakhin Soe continued as follows that:___

May Day, now celebrated as Workers' Day, was started in the United States in 1886. At that time, the poor workers gathered to protest against the torture and unfair repression of the person of great wealth in America. This started from the United States and has been held once a year. Like all countries around the world, today is the day when everyone will be celebrating Labour Day. They will be celebrating Labour Day just like the workers of the world. This is organized by Myanmar workers, just like the workers of the world.²

Then Thakhin Ba Maung continued to speak as follows that:___

Many Myanmar oil-field workers were forced to go on strike to protest against the torture of the rich. Therefore, they held a celebration on 1 May every year to celebrate the Workers' Day.³

The World Workers' Day in Chauk was planned to celebrate like that of Yenangyaung Township, but the Deputy Minister of oil industry issued Article 144. Therefore, a mass meeting could not be held in Chauk, but a meeting was held with labour leaders.⁴

After the oil-field workers gave a show of strength for the International Worker's Day in 1938, May Day ceremonies have been held in many parts of the country in 1939. A show of strength for May Day were held at Yangon, Mandalay, Mawlamyine, Myaing Mya, Pyinmana, Taungoo, Chauk, and Yenangyaung. At the fourth conference of the Dobama Asiayone, Thakhin Soe put up a motion that 1 May should be recognized as the International Workers' Day and Thakhin Pe Than supported the proposal and it was decided by the Dobama Asiayone.⁵ In 1940-1941, May Day celebrations were also held by Dobama Asiayone under the government repression. However, in 1942, Dobama Asiayone was declared as an illegal association by the British government and therefore, May Day celebrations could not be held in Myanmar. Then,

¹ *Labour Movements in Myanmar*, p. 235

² *History of May Day*, p. 55

³ *Ibid*, p. 97

⁴ *Labour Movements in Myanmar*, p. 238

⁵ *History of May Day*, p. 69

during the interwar period, the Japanese authorities severely suppressed the people and so May Day celebrations could not be held in Myanmar.¹

After the Second World War, two major political parties, Burma Communist Party and Burma Socialist Party emerged in Myanmar and the All Burma Trade Union Congress (ABTUC), led by Burma Communist Party and the Trade Union Congress Burma (TUCB), led by the Burma Socialist Party were formed as two major labour organizations under the banner of Anti-Fascist People League (AFPFL). As two Labour Organizations emerged, the labour unity began to disintegrate. However, these two large groups formed a joint committee within the AFPFL and coordinated the political activities. The joint committee of Burma Communist Party and the Burma Socialist Party collaborated to celebrate the Workers' Day (May Day) after the Second World War.²

The joint committee of Burma Communist Party and the Burma Socialist Party held the meeting for holding International Workers' Day at the house of Ko Ba Hein in Myenigone in April 1946 in order to celebrate the International Workers' Day in 1946. The international workers' day was organized by the coordination of representatives from Burma Communist Party and Burma Socialist Party. Myanmar workers were able to give a show of strength for International Workers' Day in 1946 and 1947.³

During the years in 1948, 1949 and 1950 TUCB celebrated Workers' Day by cooperating with other separate organizations. U Tin Nyunt (TUCB), Secretary of the Committee for holding International Workers' Day called a mass meeting on 26 April 1948 and encouraged workers to participate in the Workers' Day celebration and clarified the plans. Many capitalist companies who are extremely worried about the May Day celebration said that they cannot pay wages if they miss work for workers' day. As the capitalists were shouting and harassing the workers, Thakhin Lwin, TUCB President sent representatives from TUCB to the ministers for the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Finance and discussed the matters. Therefore, Sao Shwe Thaik, the President of the Union of Burma, announced Workers' Day (May Day) as a holiday with full pay on 27 April 1948.⁴ The TUCB organized the May Day ceremony on 1 May 1949, which is International Workers' Day.⁵

Among the shows of strength celebrated after regaining her independence, The May Day of 1950 was the most significant demonstrations in Myanmar. A wide range of organizations participated in the May Day celebration organized in that year and Thakhin Lwin, TUCB President acted as the chairman and Thakhin Khin Zaw as general secretary. The special features of May Day demonstration in 1950 are the prevention of world war since May Day in 1950, moving motions for world peace, showing art exhibitions of workers, sending the formal messages to workers in Soviet Union and People Republic of China, and marching by holding

¹ Ibid, p. 75-76

² Ni Ni Aung, *အလုပ်သမားအစည်းအရုံးများနှင့် အဖွဲ့ချုပ် (ဗမာနိုင်ငံ) တီယူစီ (ဘီ) သမိုင်း* (History of Trade Union Congress), Yangon, University of Yangon, 1996, p. 36 (Hereafter cited as Ni Ni Aung, *History of Trade Union Congress*)

³ Ni Ni Aung, *History of Trade Union Congress*, p. 35

⁴ Ni Ni Aung, *History of Trade Union Congress*, p. 64-65

⁵ *ဗမာ့ခေတ်သတင်းစာ* (Burmah Khit Newspaper), on 1 May 1949

pictures of the world's working class leaders such as Marx, Angel, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong.¹

Unlike previous years, the Myanmar government organized May Day celebration in the honor of the workers in 1958. May Day celebrations of 1958 were held at Kyonmange, Thaekone, Thaton, Waw, and Pyinmana Townships.² From 1959 to 1962, May Day celebrations were no longer held by the government, but it was led by labor federations and held fragmentedly. The year 1959 was a year of the May Day rivalry reached its peak.³

During the Revolutionary Council Government in 1963, the May Day ceremony was led by the revolutionary government and held at the old Kyikkasan horse racetrack in Yangon. General Ne Win, chairman of the Revolutionary Council attended the celebration and delivered a speech. On the Workers' Day of 1963, the exhibition halls, market festivals and nightly entertainment such as the film, Puppet show, and plays were held for fun in the large horse racing arena.⁴ The Workers' Day of 1964 was celebrated in the Chauk Township where the 1300 uprising started in Myanmar. In 1964, the special feature of May Day was that the people who fought in the 1300 Uprising were invited as special guests and were honored by General Ne Win with 500 Kyats.⁵ On Workers' Day of 1965, party members, and factory workers dressed in the same clothes and enthusiastically marched to the Kyaikkasan stadium with solidarity and slogans at midnight.⁶

The Labour Day meeting of 1974 was held at the Saya San Hall in Kyaikkasan stadium in Yangon. U Ne Win, the President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Myanmar, sent a "Labour Day" message to the public. The Workers's Day celebrations were held all parts of Myanmar such as Wet Lek Township, Natalin Township, Letpadan Township, Le Way Township, and Sakagyi Township.⁷

May Day celebration of 1988, was held by supporting three political objectives in States and Divisions. U Ne Win, the chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Myanmar, sent a "Labour Day" message to the public. In honor of Labour Day, environmental clean-up events are held by organizations around the city.⁸

¹ *History of May Day*, p. 80-81

The Burma New Paper, on 3 May 1950

² *ဟံသာဝတီသတင်းစာ* (*Hantharwaddy Newspaper*), on 1 May 1958

³ *History of May Day*, p. 87

ဟံသာဝတီသတင်းစာ (*Hantharwaddy Newspaper*), on 1 May 1959

ဟံသာဝတီသတင်းစာ (*Hantharwaddy Newspaper*), on 3 May 1960

ဟံသာဝတီသတင်းစာ (*Hantharwaddy Newspaper*), on 3 May 1962

⁴ *ဟံသာဝတီသတင်းစာ* (*Hantharwaddy Newspaper*), on 3 May 1963

⁵ *ဟံသာဝတီသတင်းစာ* (*Hantharwaddy Newspaper*), on 3 May 1964

ဟံသာဝတီသတင်းစာ (*Hantharwaddy Newspaper*), on 4 May 1964

⁶ *ဟံသာဝတီသတင်းစာ* (*Hantharwaddy Newspaper*), on 4 May 1965

⁷ *မြန်မာ့အလင်းသတင်းစာ* (*Myanmar Alin Newspaper*), on 3 May 1974

မြန်မာ့အလင်းသတင်းစာ (*Myanmar Alin Newspaper*), on 4 May 1974

မြန်မာ့အလင်းသတင်းစာ (*Myanmar Alin Newspaper*), on 7 May 1974

⁸ *မြန်မာ့အလင်းသတင်းစာ* (*Myanmar Alin Newspaper*), on 3 May 1988

Celebrations and public work discussions were held every Workers' Day in the States and Divisions under the Burma Socialist Programme Party led by U Ne Win until 1988. In Myanmar, from the time of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in 1992 until the time of the Union Solidarity and Development Party (USDP) in 2015, Heads of State have sent May Day messages in honor of Labour Day every year.¹

Conclusion

Myanmar's first May Day ceremony was held under the leadership of Dabama Asiayone at Lebow Tazaung in Yanangyaung Township on 1 May 1938 while Chauk oil-field workers' strike was in full swing in 1938. The oil-field workers' strike of 1300 was a strike that led by Myanmar to celebrate the first May Day ceremony together with the world. However, in 1942, as Dabama Asiayone was declared as an illegal association by the British government May Day celebrations could not be held in Myanmar. Then, during the interwar period, May Day celebrations could not be held in Myanmar. The joint committee of Burma Communist Party and the Burma Socialist Party collaborated to celebrate the Workers' Day (May Day) after the Second World War. Many capitalist companies who were extremely worried about the May Day celebration was shouting and harassing the workers, Thakhin Lwin, TUCB President sent representatives from TUCB to the ministers for the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Finance and discussed the matters. Therefore, Sao Shwe Thaik, the President of the Union of Burma, announced Workers' Day (May Day) as a holiday with full pay on 27 April 1948. From 1959 to 1962, May Day celebrations were no longer held by the government, but it was led by labour federations. During the Revolutionary Council Government in 1963, the May Day ceremony was led by the revolutionary government. In Myanmar, from the time of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) in 1992 until the time of the Union Solidarity and Development

ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ၊ (The Mirror Daily), on 2 May 1988

မြန်မာ့အလင်းသတင်းစာ၊ (Myanmar Alin Newspaper), on 4 May 1988

¹ ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ၊ (The Mirror Daily), on 1 May 1985

ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ၊ (The Mirror Daily), on 1 May 1986

ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ၊ (The Mirror Daily), on 1 May 1987

ကြေးမုံသတင်းစာ၊ (The Mirror Daily), on 1 May 1988

လုပ်သားပြည်သူ့နေ့စဉ်သတင်းစာ၊ (The Working People's Daily), on 1 May 1989

လုပ်သားပြည်သူ့နေ့စဉ်သတင်းစာ၊ (The Working People's Daily), on 1 May 1990

လုပ်သားပြည်သူ့နေ့စဉ်သတင်းစာ၊ (The Working People's Daily), on 1 May 1991

လုပ်သားပြည်သူ့နေ့စဉ်သတင်းစာ၊ (The Working People's Daily), on 1 May 1992

လုပ်သားပြည်သူ့နေ့စဉ်သတင်းစာ၊ (The Working People's Daily), on 1 May 1993

လုပ်သားပြည်သူ့နေ့စဉ်သတင်းစာ၊ (The Working People's Daily), on 1 May 1994

မြန်မာ့အလင်းသတင်းစာ၊ (Myanmar Alin Newspaper), on 1 May 2003

မြန်မာ့အလင်းသတင်းစာ၊ (Myanmar Alin Newspaper), on 1 May 2007

မြန်မာ့အလင်းသတင်းစာ၊ (Myanmar Alin Newspaper), on 1 May 2008

မြန်မာ့အလင်းသတင်းစာ၊ (Myanmar Alin Newspaper), on 1 May 2010

မြန်မာ့အလင်းသတင်းစာ၊ (Myanmar Alin Newspaper), on 1 May 2015

Party (USDP) in 2015, Heads of State have sent May Day messages in honor of Labour Day every year.

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