

## [2 Philippine Candidates Killed in Election Violence](#)

**The New York Times, 15 April 2010**

MANILA — Election violence erupted again in the Philippines on Thursday as a grenade attack killed two people and injured a dozen during a meeting of local candidates.

Police officials said an unidentified man lobbed a grenade into the meeting in Datu Odin Sinsuat, a town in Maguindanao, the southern province where 57 people were massacred in November in the worst election-related violence in the country's history.

Violence caused by political bosses — fueled by a proliferation of illegal weapons — has repeatedly plagued elections in the Philippines. And before the attack on Thursday, according to police statistics, 33 people had been killed this year in attacks linked to the upcoming elections. More than 2,000 have been arrested for violations of a gun ban.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/16/world/asia/16phils.html>

## [Month of Unrest Hits Thailand's Economy](#)

**The New York Times, 19 April 2010**

BANGKOK — Thai troops patrolled Bangkok's financial district on Monday in a show of force as protesters threatened a march on Tuesday that could incite a new confrontation.

With the nearby commercial center already paralyzed by thousands of protesters, the prospect of a demonstration in the financial district seemed emblematic of the economic costs of the monthlong unrest.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/20/world/asia/20thai.html>

## [Myanmar ceasefires on a tripwire](#)

**Asia Times, 30 April 2010**

BANGKOK - Yet another deadline has passed for ethnic ceasefire groups in Myanmar to join the military as part of a new government-controlled Border Guard Force (BGF). With the rainy season approaching and a transition from military to civilian rule underway, opportunities are dwindling for the ruling junta to force the groups to agree before elections are held later this year.

The former ceasefire groups, including the Kachin Independence Organization/Army (KIO/KIA), the United Wa State Army (UWSA) and the National Democratic Alliance Army-Eastern Shan State (NDAA) are the largest of more than 25 groups that have agreed to suspend their armed struggles since 1989.

[http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Southeast\\_Asia/LD30Ae01.html](http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Southeast_Asia/LD30Ae01.html)