Established 1914

Emergence of the State Constitution is the duty of all citizens of Myanmar Naing-Ngan.

YANGON, 11 June—The following are clarifications by Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan during the study tour of local and foreign journalists on Government's endeavours for development in Mon and Kayin States, the causes of splits of DKBA, Phado Aung San’s group and U Saw Tha Mu He’s group from KNU and how they are joining hands with Tatmadaw in ensuring regional peace and tranquillity as well as development.

This trip is aimed at enabling you all to witness Tatmadaw Government's endeavours for regional development in Mon and Kayin States; to convince you the causes of splits of DKBA, Phado Aung San’s group and U Saw Tha Mu He’s group from KNU and how they are joining hands with Tatmadaw in ensuring regional peace and tranquillity as well as development.

During the tour, Your Excellencies and local and foreign journalists have witnessed the Government's regional development tasks and nation-building works in Mon and Kayin States; experiences of national race leaders who have returned to legal fold and how they have been joining hands with the Government in endeavouring for regional development after giving up armed struggle line. All along the study tour, you have also witnessed the local people enjoying the fruitful results of development while earning their livelihood peacefully.

In addition, I would like to clarify some related points to enable you all to witness Tatmadaw Government's endeavours for regional development in Mon and Kayin States; and to convince you the causes of splits of DKBA, Phado Aung San’s group and U Saw Tha Mu He’s group from KNU and how they are joining hands with Tatmadaw in ensuring regional peace and tranquillity as well as development.

Entire Mon State and most areas of Kayin State are peaceful, tranquil

Residential people there are enjoying fruitful results of development endeavours

Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan clarifies government endeavours during the study tour of S-E Command area. —MNA

YANGON, 11 June—Chairman of Work Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein this afternoon met with students who obtained BA degree, BSc degree and AGTI diploma from Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College (Yangon) under the Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs at the hall of the degree college in Dagon Myothit (Seikkan) Township and made a speech on the occasion.

(See page 8)

Measures being taken for enhancement of knowledge and education of the youth from border areas

Secretary-1 meets students graduated from Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College (Yangon)
Cultivation of opium substitute crops enhances farmers’ income

Narcotic drugs can harm the entire mankind and the danger of narcotic drugs can also cause evils in the social environment. Myanmar has been undertaking the tasks for eradication of narcotic drugs in all aspects as the national duty. The 15-year Drug Elimination Project is being implemented from 1999 to 2014. It is being undertaken with three five-year phases and now it is in the second five year plan.

The targets for the plan have been achieved with the active participation of local authorities and local leaders of national races. The government is rendering necessary assistance to farmers who are engaged in cultivation of upium substitute crops, livestock breeding and other economic undertakings.

In 2005-2006 fiscal year, over 140,000 acres of ten kinds of annual crops and over 40,000 acres of 15 perennial crops were grown. Myanmar Agriculture Service distributed over 10,000 baskets of seeds of paddy, various kinds of beans and pulses, maize, wheat and oil crops, over 500,000 kilos of hybrid seeds, over 7,000 viss of potato and onion and over 800,000 of perennial plants.

Cultivation of opium substitute crops was carried out in 59 project townships in Kachin and Shan States. Seventy one agricultural education centres were opened and cultivation methods were distributed to farmers.

Arrangements have been made for export of the opium substitute crops to the People’s Republic of China under the cooperation programme between the two countries.

With the success of cultivation of opium substitute crops, the farmers have increased their earning and they will be able to put an end to opium cultivation in the country.

Golden nut fixed to Ayeyawady Bridge (Yadanabon)

YANGON, 10 June — A ceremony to fix a golden nut to Ayeyawady Bridge (Yadanabon) linking Mandalay and Sagaing Divisions, which is being built by Public Works took place on a watercraft in Ayeyawady River between bored pile Nos 4 & 5 this morning.

It was attended by Chairman of Mandalay Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Central Command Maj-Gen Khin Zaw, Chairman of Sagaing Division Peace and Development Council Commander of North-West Command Maj-Gen Tha Aye, Minister for Construction Maj-Gen Saw Tun, senior military officers, departmental officials, social organizations and local people.

At the auspicious time, the commanders and the minister fixed the golden nut to the bridge and sprinkled scented water on it. Upon completion, the bridge will be 5,614 feet long and 49 feet wide. It has 6-foot-wide pedestrian lanes on both sides. Its clearance is 700 feet wide and 40 feet high and the bridge can withstand 60 tons of loads.

Work programme for mosquito, garbage and tobacco free schools explained

YANGON, 10 June — Yangon West District Maternal and Child Welfare Association organized the ceremony to explain the work programme for mosquito, garbage and tobacco free schools at Ayton BEHS No 1 this morning, attended by Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council Commander of Yangon Command Brig-Gen Hla Htay Win and wife Chairperson of Yangon Division Maternal and Child Welfare Supervisory Committee Daw Mar Mar Wai.

First, Chairperson Daw Mar Mar Wai, Joint-Secretary of YCDC U Aung Than Win and Deputy Director U Kyaw Win of No 3 BED formally opened the ceremony.

The commander unveiled the signboards bearing mosquito free school, garbage free school and tobacco free school.

The commander and wife planted Gangaw tree (Mesua ferrea) and inspected the school.

At Dagon Thiri Hall, Chairperson Daw Mar Mar Wai explained tasks of health staff, social organizations and students for participation in the mosquito, garbage and tobacco free drive.

Next, Daw Mar Mar Wai accepted 1,300 MCWSC membership applications and presented school health and sanitation equipment to Deputy Director U Kyaw Win. Head of Division Health Department Dr Hla Myint handed over posters to Joint-Secretary of Yangon West District MCWSC Daw Tin Nwe Oo.

Myanmar delegation back from PRC

NAY PYI TAW, 10 June — The Myanmar delegation led by Deputy Minister for Commerce Brig-Gen Aung Tun on 8 June morning arrived back here from the People’s Republic of China by air after attending the 2006 China-Kunning International Ex-Port Import Expo held in Kunming, Yunnan Province.

During the stay there, the deputy minister met with Yunnan Province Assistant Governor Mr Tang Liwu and party on 5 June morning.

On the morning of 6 June, the deputy minister attended the expo held at Kunming International Convention & Exhibition Centre.

Yunnan Province Governor Mr Hurong Kai extended greetings. General Secretary of Yunnan Province Communist Party Mr Pai Bai Eng Pei opened the expo. Myanmar staged 22 booths.

The deputy minister attended the contract signing ceremony. He addressed the meeting of the leaders of Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) Region, and ASEAN Commerce Ministers.

Members of the Myanmar delegation General Manager U Toe Aung Myint of the Myanmar Agricultural Produce Trading and Assistant Director of the Directorate of Trade U Han Win Naing arrived back here on the same flight.
Putin calls for big increases in atomic energy

Moscow, 10 June — Russian President Vladimir Putin called for big increases in atomic energy on Friday in a major revamp of the nuclear industry 20 years after the Chernobyl accident curbed the Kremlin’s nuclear appetite.

Putin, chairing a meeting of top officials on reorganizing the nuclear sector, said Russia should boost its position on world nuclear markets and attacked what he termed discriminatory trade barriers.

He said Russia’s nuclear industry needed reform to boost the share of atomic power in generation to 25 per cent from 16 per cent and that the nuclear arsenal was a key source of Russia’s status in the world, ITAR-TASS news agency reported.

“If the condition of the sector remains in the shape we know it is in, then in several years that share of atomic energy in total generation could fall by 2030 to 1-2 per cent,” the agency quoted Putin as saying.

Sergei Kiriyenko, head of Russian’s Atomic Energy Agency, told Putin that Russia will seek to work on two new reactors a year from 2007, though Putin gave no time frame for when Russia will seek to start work of Russia’s Atomic Energy Agency.

He said Russia’s nuclear industry needed reform to boost the share of atomic power in generation to 25 per cent from 16 per cent and that the nuclear arsenal was a key source of Russia’s status in the world, ITAR-TASS news agency reported.

“The explosion of reactor number four at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine — then part of the Soviet Union. — On 26 April, 1996, spewed radioactive dust over much of Europe and froze the Kremlin’s enthusiasm for nuclear power.

Putin told the meeting, which was also attended by Defence Minister Sergei Ivanov and top generals, that it was vital to maintain Russia’s military nuclear strength.

“The solidity of the nuclear shield, the condition of the nuclear weapons complex is an important part of Russia’s status as world power,” Putin said, TASS reported.

Lawmaker says data on US nuclear agency workers hacked

WASHINGTON, 10 June — A computer hacker got into the US agency that guards the country’s nuclear weapons stockpile and stole the personal records of at least 1,500 employees and contractors, a senior US lawmaker said on Friday.

The target of the hackers, the National Nuclear Safety Administration, is the latest agency to reveal that sensitive private information about government workers was stolen.

The incident happened last September but top Energy Department officials were not told about it until this week, prompting the chairman of the House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee to demand the resignation of the head of the NNSA.

An NNSA spokesman was not available for comment.

Cruise ship returns after 115 get sick

SEATTLE, 10 June — The Celebrity cruise ship Mercury returned to Seattle on Friday morning with 115 people who had a gastrointestinal illness during their 7-night voyage to Alaska, the cruise company said.

Three of the ship’s 847 crew members also experienced the illness, a suspected Norovirus brought onboard by someone previously on board their ships. The company has added increased sanitation, enhanced cleaning procedures and special cleaning of “high touch” areas on the ship.

The company has added two additional doctors to its crew, bringing the total number of doctors onboard the Mercury to four, along with three nurses.

Mercury sailed from Seattle on Friday, 2 June, and visited Juneau, Skagway and Ketchikan, Alaska, Hubbard Glacier and the Inside Passage.

Author awarded for ‘Beasts of No Nation’

NEW YORK, 10 June — The 23-year-old author of a novel about civil war in a West African country has been named this year’s winner of the Young Lions Fiction Award, a $10,000 prize for emerging writers presented by the New York Public Library.

Uzodimma Iweala, cited for his novel “Beasts of No Nation,” received the award on Wednesday night at a ceremony featuring readings by actors Ethan Hawke and Terrence Howard.

Previous winners include Jonathan Safran Foer and Colson Whitehead.
China, Russia warn against deploying space weapons

GENEVA, 10 June — China and Russia on Thursday warned that space-based weapons would pose a threat as great as weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and called for global negotiations to prevent their deployment.

Diplomats said the appeals from the two powers were mainly targeted at the United States, expected by some to leave open the option of putting weaponry in orbit when it issues a new national space policy soon.

The United Nations Conference on Disarmament (CD) is focusing talks this month on prospects for launching negotiations on prevention of arms race in outer space.

The United States and Britain are virtually alone among the forum’s 65 member states, at which China and Russia spoke, in opposing the start of the negotiations.

“The world free of outer space weapons is no less important than a world free of the weapons of mass destruction,” China’s Ambassador Cheng Jingye told the CD. “The development of outer space weapons keeps progressing quietly and relevant military doctrine is taking shape,” he said, without directly naming the George W Bush Administration.

Space technologies were like a “two-edged sword”, similar to nuclear and cloning technologies which can either help mankind or cause severe harm if misused or uncontrolled, according to the Chinese envoy.

BELARUS retaliates against West with sanctions

MINSK, 10 June — Belarus said on Thursday it had barred entry to European Union and US officials in retaliation to a similar ban by Western countries to denounce President Alexander Lukashenko’s reelection.

Western countries, long critical of Lukashenko’s tough line dismissed as blatantly rigged Lukashenko’s landslide victory in March giving him a third term in office.

Both the EU and Washington barred the President and more than 50 other officials linked to the election. Sanctions also included a freeze of bank deposits held by officials abroad.

“Retaliatory measures have been introduced for the European Union and United States,” Foreign Ministry spokesman Andrei Popov told a briefing.

Popov declined to reveal who was on the list.

“The list contains the most offensive political figures who have shown themselves to be in the forefront of not wishing our country well,” he told reporters.

Minsk had previously refrained from retaliatory moves, though it barred flights by aircraft carrying US and Canadian delegations after those countries refused to refuel a plane taking Belarus’s Prime Minister to and from Cuba.

JAPANESE Govt approves Defence Agency upgrade bill

TOKYO, 10 June — The Japanese Government on Friday approved a bill during a Cabinet morning meeting to upgrade the Defence Agency into a ministry and will submit it to the House of Representatives, Kyodo News reported.

The proposed legislation, the first of its kind by the government, passed the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and its coalition partner, the New Komeito Party on Wednesday, and went through on Thursday a Security Council meeting, chaired by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, government sources said.

As there is little time left in the current Diet session ending on 18 June, passage of the bill will be likely in fall when the Parliament’s next extraordinary session convenes, officials were quoted as saying.

The bill proposes revising a set of laws to upgrade peacekeeping, relief and other international cooperation operations into the ‘Self-Defence Forces’ essential duties, and integrate the Defence Facilities Administration Agency into the prospective ‘Defence Ministry’, which would be headed by a minister.

In Evacuations

OSLO, 10 June — The US Embassy in the Norwegian capital Oslo was briefly evacuated on Thursday for a second time in just over two months due to a scare over “a suspicious package”, which bomb experts found to be harmless, police said.

Security worries have led US officials to seek a new site for the Oslo embassy outside the city centre, and plans call for a new building to be constructed in a suburb against protests by residents fearful that it could become a target for terrorists.

“It has been called off,” police spokeswoman Soflevi Glendrange said of the evacuation. “It was nothing dangerous.”

Norwegian national broadcaster NRK reported that the package contained computer chips.

The evacuation lasted only about an hour until police bomb experts found the packet harmless.

Streets around the building were closed to traffic during the scare.
Entire Mon State and most... (from page 1)

All along the trip we have seen that the entire Mon State and most areas of Kayin State are peaceful, tranquil and developing. Due to having such good masters as the Tatmadaw in these areas, the Government and the Tatmadaw have been carrying out the regular tasks under Min Kyi’s agreement (with KNU). Thus, the entire Mon State and most areas of Kayin State are peaceful, tranquil and developing.

The people residing in Mon and Kayin States are enjoying their lives and livelihood peacefully. It is certain that, under the influence of BCP insurgent national groups, the entire BCP insurgents were totally crushed by the Tatmadaw. The other insurgent national groups, under the influence of BCP and the Tatmadaw, have been committing atrocities. As these areas have become peaceful and tranquil, development and nation-building tasks are being carried out there with momentum. If their western masters and their lackeys as well as their permission for the existence of so-called refugee camps of KNU are to be made, there will be no insulation at all because of the good conditions, the Tatmadaw is well-organized, and they are remaining normal as ever. They are indeed stabbing the back of Myanmar and KNU, being funded by racism and consanguinity, creating instability of the Union.

Inasmuch as the union nationality is further strengthened and the national races are enjoying their lives and livelihood peacefully, the relationships among the national races are enjoying their lives and livelihood peacefully. It is certain that, under the influence of BCP insurgent national groups, the entire BCP insurgents were totally crushed by the Tatmadaw. The other insurgent national groups, under the influence of BCP and the Tatmadaw, have been committing atrocities. As these areas have become peaceful and tranquil, development and nation-building tasks are being carried out there with momentum. If their western masters and their lackeys as well as their permission for the existence of so-called refugee camps of KNU are to be made, there will be no insulation at all because of the good conditions, the Tatmadaw is well-organized, and they are remaining normal as ever. They are indeed stabbing the back of Myanmar and KNU, being funded by racism and consanguinity, creating instability of the Union.

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Entire Mon State and most...

(From page 5)

represent one percent of Kayin nationals.

Thus, the KNU remnants are a handful. They do not represent Kayin nationals of the Union—i.e. the Kayin nationals residing in Kayin State. Moreover, other Kayin nationals living in other States and Divisions do not care about KNU. KNU’s and Kayin nationals are to be seen separately. It is obvious that their western masters and their lackeys supporting and protecting KNU’s are, in reality, not serving the interests of the Kayin nationals. It never represents Kayin nationals. It never had served the interests of Kayin nationals. It never represents Kayin nationals. Yet it committed atrocities such as setting towns and villages on fire, massacres, robberies, rapes and planting mines. The following are some of their atrocities.

— According to the newspaper reports, KNU’s committed 110 killings, 35 robberies and 13 bank-robberies in the year 1948-49.

— On 22-1-1949, KNU’s killed a railway station master and set the entire Maletto village of Maubin Township on fire.

— On 2-2-1949, KNU’s torched the entire Insein town. Other towns such as Pemwe, Nattalan, etc were also set on fire by KNU’s.

— On 15-11-1954, KNU’s raided the Sittauang-Mottama train and abducted over 40 university girl students who were on their way back home for holidays and 15 other girls. These girls and other girls abducted from Mon villages were exchanged for arms from Kuomintang general Lawli. Further

— On 15-1-1955, the Mawlamyine-Yangon passenger train was exploded by KNU at some 30 miles away from Muapele station. Altogether 35 passengers died. The valuables, jewellery and money of passengers were robbed by KNU. Some 40 girls were abducted, raped and sold at border by KNU.

— On 29-5-1967, Shwepyitha village with over 800 houses in Labutta Township of Ayeyawady Division was set on fire by KNU’s. Kyetthongin and Gyoigon villages in Thaung Township were also burnt down into ashes by KNU’s.

— On 24-7-1985, KNU exploded mine at Yangon-Mandalay Up-train near mile post (127), between Kywpewe and Nyangchauk stations. Altogether 76 passengers were killed and 122 injured. Hence, the entire people of the Union loathed the KNU’s and fought them. Further, KNU’s lieutenant Aung Than and some 50 members invaded Lan Thamai village of Myanmgya Township in Ayeyawady Division on 14-2-1968. Although there was no Tatmadaw unit in that village, the KNU’s had to take on the villagers armed themselves with any available weapons and fought the KNU’s with deep hatred.

— alike, the people of Ayeayawady Delta Region including Kayin nationals could not tolerate KNU’s and launched Operations Shwelinyon, Moehein, Than Lar, etc during the period of three years from 1969, 1970 and 1971 hand in hand with the Tatmadaw.

— Due to the effectiveness of people’s militancy strategy participated by the people themselves, the KNU’s had to flee Ayeyawady Division and seek refuge at some far-flung border areas. Nowadays, their western masters and their lackeys are falsely accusing that the Tatmadaw is launching ethnic cleansing and committing massacres. Actually, ethnic cleansing and massacres have been tactics of KNU’s throughout their history.

The following is some incidents of the KNU’s ethnic cleansing and massacres.

— In February and March 1949 while KNU occupied Pyin-Oo-Lwin (formerly Maymyo), the KNU’s killed 1,946 innocent town dwellers.

— On 3-3-1949, KNU occupied Pvy and set the market and residences at downtown on fire. They also killed innocent persons including children.

— When the Tatmadaw recaptured Pvy, about 400 houses had been destroyed by fire and 351 bodis were found with knife wounds. Besides, the KNU’s abducted over 2,000 town dwellers to Zeyawady and killed them all cruelly. They chopped men to death and raped women before killing them. The KNU’s also killed children cruelly.

In their retreat from Pvy and Toungoo, KNU’s invaded Htanlab in eastern bank of Sittauang river and killed people in hundreds. Likewise, the issue of Licensed to Rape falsely accused against the Tatmadaw by their western masters and their minions was actually committed by KNU throughout their history. The following are some incidents of KNU’s Licensed to Rape atrocities.

— KNU’s leaders are notorious for committing massacres and committing atrocities. On 22-11-1953, KNU’s lieutenant Ya Kyaw and group exploded a passenger train from Sittauung near Naungkalvar village. They robbed passengers and abducted some 50 men and women passengers. Those men who could not pay ransom were also killed. The women who could not pay ransom were also raped and killed.

— KNU insurgents such as Lin Htin, Hsalan, Phalu Kyaw, etc used to commit rape at will. Moreover, Lin Htin took 45 wives and Hsalan had over 120 wives. Phalu Kyaw had over 150 wives. Hsalan had over 120 wives. Phalu Kyaw had over 150 wives. Moreover, Lin Htin took 45 wives and Hsalan had over 120 wives. Phalu Kyaw had over 150 wives. Besides, the KNU’s abducted over 2,000 town dwellers to Zeyawady and killed them all cruelly. They chopped men to death and raped women before killing them. The KNU’s also killed children cruelly.

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Entire Mon State and most...

(from page 6)

In March 1988, KNUs raided Kyaiktiyo Pagoda and robbed public donations. Many pilgrims were killed and wounded by KNUs’ indiscriminate shootings.

On 10-5-1989, the statue of Alantay Sayadaw was conveyed by disciple Sanghas, yogis and layta along Thatan Hpa-an-Hlaingbe convoy. The convoy was attacked and set on fire by KNU mines near Kya-in village.

In March 1990, KNU attacked pilgrims at Hsandaung Pagoda and robbed cash and kind.

On 3-2-1991, a convoy of State Sangha Maha Nayaka Secretariat Mingun Sayawdaw U Vicicsatara Bhivamsa on its route from Dawei to Thayetcho was attacked by KNUs. Due to the KNU bomb blast, five persons were killed and a motor vehicle was destroyed.

With the most loathsome cruelty, KNUs plotted to set the entire Yangon city on fire simultaneously by renting houses & rooms and storing fuel.

Beginning early 2006, KNU brigade-2 led by Arse who is a son of KNU vice-chairman Tamalar Baw, sent sabotage teams to inner parts of Taungoo and Tyranglaybin to blast bombs. KNUs also planted high-power mines at Yangon-Mandalay rail and MNCT travel passengers. KNUs also planted mines along the highway as well as in surrounding villages at the bottom of East Yoma mountain ranges.

Before 1988, the internal situations of Myanmar were found to be full of multicoloured armed insurgencies. The insurgents took strongholds along border where operations and major battles took place incessantly. Due to the lack of regional security and the rule of law, poppy cultivation, narcotic drug trafficking and even arms smuggling were widespread.

Even in those conditions and situations, no one had claimed or criticized that Myanmar was threatening the regional security. The deteriorating situations were even exploited and taken advantage.

Presently, we have no major battles, no strongholds of insurgents, no arms smuggling in Myanmar. There prevails the rule of law and poppy cultivation and opium production have remarkably declined. Our nation has achieved stability, prevalence of peace and tranquility, the rule of law, development, ten times more than those of before 1988.

At this very time, their western masters and their minions are so smart to claim and exaggerate that Myanmar’s current situations and conditions are threatening the regional security. Myanmar’s friendly nations with those far and near, ASEAN brothers and BIMST-EC brothers understand the actual rights, forced labour, ethnic cleansing, licensed to rape, narcotic drug trafficking, child soldier recruitment, etc are made against Myanmar to put pressure on our country.

Their lapsed activities, bullies, hegemons, and imposition of various sanctions are, in fact, timing to serve their aim. To cover up the atrocities and misdeeds of their minions axe-handles and insurgent terrorists, their foreign masters are putting blame on Myanmar in one way or another.

To ensure the survival of KNUs who are now seeking refuge at border areas and to provide funds to KNU for purchasing arms & ammunition under the name of democracy, some organizations are making efforts various ways and means. As KNU has always been committing terrorist acts, the western masters cannot provide money as assistance to it openly. To solve this problem, expatriates under various disguises abroad are playing as key-players.

These expatriate groups are spreading fabrications in international arena as despoiled by the western masters and internal & external destructive elements. Under the name of democracy and human rights, they are making insinuation for imposing sanctions against Myanmar. Through the expatriate groups, the assistance provided by the western masters in the name of flourishing NGOs, and human rights, they are making insinuation for imposing sanctions against Myanmar. Through the expatriate groups, the assistance provided by the western masters in the name of flourishing NGOs, and human rights, they are making insinuation for imposing sanctions against Myanmar.

To place a puppet government in power, their western master and cohort are dabbling with broadcasting stations providing all-out support to KNU, KNPP, SSA (South) terrorist insurgents and government groups within the country. Fabrications and false accusations as regards democracy, human

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan presents books and CDs to Phado Aung San. — MNA

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Their lapsed activities, bullies, hegemons, and imposition of various sanctions are, in fact, timing to serve their aim. To cover up the atrocities and misdeeds of their minions axe-handles and insurgent terrorists, their foreign masters are putting blame on Myanmar in one way or another.

To ensure the survival of KNUs who are now seeking refuge at border areas and to provide funds to KNU for purchasing arms & ammunition under the name of democracy, some organizations are making efforts various ways and means. As KNU has always been committing terrorist acts, the western masters cannot provide money as assistance to it openly. To solve this problem, expatriates under various disguises abroad are playing as key-players.

These expatriate groups are spreading fabrications in international arena as despoiled by the western masters and internal & external destructive elements. Under the name of democracy and human rights, they are making insinuation for imposing sanctions against Myanmar. Through the expatriate groups, the assistance provided by the western masters in the name of flourishing NGOs, and human rights, they are making insinuation for imposing sanctions against Myanmar. Through the expatriate groups, the assistance provided by the western masters in the name of flourishing NGOs, and human rights, they are making insinuation for imposing sanctions against Myanmar.

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Measures being taken for enhancement of knowledge...

(from page 1)

Also present on the occasion were Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council, Commander of Yangon Command Brig-Gen Hla Htay Win, the ministers, deputy ministers, members of the Work Committee, heads of department, principal, faculty members, students and guests.

In his address, Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein said that today is an auspicious day for Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College under the Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs. The graduation ceremony of the degree college has been held annually and is now in its third time. Today’s ceremony is beneficial to the border regions as the guidelines of the implementation Committee for Development of Border Areas and National Races have been successfully implemented so as to produce human resources and intellectuals for border areas, the Secretary-1 said.

Nowadays, the government is undertaking the project for development of border areas and national races, five rural development tasks and 24 special development region projects to ensure the equitable development of all parts of the Union. The project for development of border areas and national races initiated in 1989, and in 17 years it could achieve more success than expected. Measures were undertaken to restore peace and stability in the border regions. And those regions have now seen significant progress as the government has built necessary social and economic infrastructures. But the most important is to inculcate Union Spirit into the national races in order to maintain peace and stability reigning in the regions and already achieved development, he stressed. Head of State Senior General Than Shwe stressed the need for flourishing of Union Spirit at the fourth day session of the Annual General Meeting 2005 of the Union Solidarity and Development Association. He said: Since yore, the Union of Myanmar has been a nation with various national races residing in the country together in unity and amity. Throughout the history, all national races have had mutual sympathy and understanding, loving-kindness and relationships between each other. True patriotism means national people are to have Union Spirit no matter which part of the country they live in. The Union Spirit, the fundamental of Our Three Main National Causes, is the all-important thing to be maintained perpetually by all national races.

The Secretary-1 said in accord with the guidance of the Head of State, all are to work hard for the development of all sectors to enable the nation to catch up with the international community and the Union to stand tall so long as the world exists. So, the State is seeking means and ways for all national people to be united and enjoy equitable development.

To shape a peaceful, modern and developed nation, the government has given priority to the project for the development of border areas and national races with a view to building national reconciliation. When the project gained momentum, the State started implementing the 24 special development region project as the second phase and the project of rural development tasks as the third phase.

In order to raise the living standards of the people by making use of the infrastructures the State built and natural resources, measures are also being taken for enhancement of knowledge and education of the youth from the border areas. As for the basic education sector, the State has built 852 primary schools, 90 middle schools and 92 high schools. Moreover, it has opened 27 training schools for the development of national youth in border areas to pursue their education free of charge.

In addition, in cooperation with WFO, efforts are being made for enrolment of all school-age children of farmers who had given up poppy cultivation in Golden Triangle region where the plan for eradication of poppy cultivation is being implemented. At present, there are over 170,000 students in border areas where there were only over 1,000 students in the past. For the national races to pursue not only basic education but also higher education, two Nationalities Development Degree Colleges under the Ministry of Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs have been opened.

Now, there are 281 first year BE students and three ME students, 26 second year B Tech students, 19 BE students and three ME students who are attending MA/MSc Qualifying Course at Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree Colleges (Mandalay) and there are 50 MA students, 12 MSc students and four students who are attending MA/MSc Qualifying Course at Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree Colleges (Yangon).

In 2005-2006 academic year, altogether 108 BA/BSc students graduated from the two degree colleges, and a total of 56 AGTI diploma holders emerged.

The Vocational Training Schools (Mechanic Workshop), was opened in 2004 in Sittway 12-9-2001 for students of Schools for Development of National Races in Border Areas who pursue education and intellectual and intelligentsia emergence in this regard. Intellectuals and intelligentsia including newly graduated students will emancipate the opportunities to serve the national interest as government employees. The students who had completed the colleges will have the opportunities to improve the living standards of national races in border areas where they are assigned duties in education, agricultural and construction sectors.

The Secretary-1 stressed the need for the graduates to do their bit in the drive for regional development while striving for fulfilling the requirements of the people.

At present, internal and external elements are committing destructive acts to destroy peace and stability and jeopardize the Union. Their plots are to attack the government through aboveground and underground tactics. Even though they are committing destructive acts, the nation is on the path of development owing to concerted efforts of the government and the people.

In conclusion, the Secretary-1 called on the students to strive to distinguish the evil attempts of the destructive elements at a time when the government is making efforts for national development, to try their utmost for regional development making better use of education and knowledge accrued from the degree college, to strive to be fully armed with Union Spirit and national races and while upholding the fine traditions taught at the college and enhance the living standard of local people residing in border areas and to strive together with the people in nation-building endeavours.

Next, Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein presented medals and certificates to outstanding students.

Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein greets the principal, teachers and students of Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree College (Yangon). — MNA

Kayah national Maung Htay Rai (a) Maung Htay Yin. MNA

Youth Resource Development Degree Colleges were opened in Yangon and Mandalay in 2000. Altogether 574 students who graduated from those higher education institutions were appointed at the respective ministries. In the meantime, arrangements are being made for the students who are outstanding to attend MSc and MA courses, B Tech course, BE course and ME course. Now, there are 28 first year B Tech students, 26 second year B Tech students, 19 BE students and three ME students at Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree Colleges (Mandalay) and there are 50 MA students, 12 MSc students and four students who are attending MA/MSc Qualifying Course at Nationalities Youth Resource Development Degree Colleges (Yangon). In 2005-2006 academic year, altogether 108 BA/BSc students graduated from the two degree colleges, and a total of 56 AGTI diploma holders emerged.

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Mon national Maung Aung Ko Oo. — MNA
Secretary-1 attends fifth convocation of International Theravada Buddhist Missionary University

YANGON, 11 June —
Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein attended the fifth convocation of International Theravada Buddhist Missionary University at the convocation hall of State Pariyatti Sasana University on Kaba Aye Hill in Mayangon Township this morning.

Also present on the occasion were Chairman of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee graduate monks and nuns, invited members of the Sangha, Lt-Gen Myint Swe of the Ministry of Defence, departmental heads, ambassadors and charges d'affaires ai of foreign embassies and d'affaires a/ of foreign consulates, foreign affairs department of foreign ministry, ambassadors and charges a.d'affaires, key council members, academics of the Ministry of Education, state and regional government officials, as well as the heads of the Ministry of Planning and Finance, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, the Ministry of National Defence, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Mines, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, and the Ministry of Housing and Transport.

The rector Sayadaw of International Theravada Buddhist Missionary University presented a gold medal to the rector of the University, presented a gold medal to the rector of the University, and cordially greeted lay graduates.

Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein cordially greets attendance at the fifth convocation of International Theravada Buddhist Missionary University.

On Kaba Aye Hill in Mayangon Township this morning.

Abhidhaja Maha Rattha Guru Abhidhaja Agga Maha Sadhimmajayotika Bhaddanta Kimura and member Sayadaws, Rector of ITBMU Sayadaw Agga Maha Gantavajyaka Pandita Agga Maha Pandita Bhaddanta Dr Nandamalabhivamsa and faculty member Sayadaws, missions, religious title holders, MA (Buddha Dhamma) and BA (Buddha Dhamma) graduates.

The rector Sayadaw presented fans and certificates of degree to MA (Buddha Dhamma) and BA (Buddha Dhamma) graduates, and sash and certificates of degree to nuns and lay person graduates.

Daw Aye Mya, mother of Head of Department Bhaddanta Dr Andiccha of the University, presented a gold medal to Ho Thi Kim Tram of Vietnam who stood first in the BA (Buddha Dhamma) record and signed the convocation record and gave an ovadakaththa.

After the ceremony, Secretary-1 paid homage to degree holder Sayadaws and cordially greeted lay persons.

Foreigners not sacrificing...

(from page 16)

Expatriate groups such as DAB and NCUB said peace negotiation extended by the government showed that it was weak due to external pressure and all-round internal conditions. They thought that the government might fall from power and they instigated KNU not to attain peace with the government. Hence, KNU needs to put pressure on the government. If not so, KNU will becomes puppet of the government.

In this way, the peace negotiations failed. Then, DKBA was formed owing to religious discrimination.

At that time, I began to consider the condition of KNU. I joined KNU in 1967 and became a Central Committee member in 1980. And, I also took charge of forensic department of KNU in 1986.

I knew well conditions of KNU headquarters as well as the grassroots levels, how leaders of KNU from the headquarters to brigade/distinct level collected funds in various ways and means and they purchased houses and cars in Thailand; their children are pursuig education in the other country and they are enjoying all luxuries. While other ranks were suffering troubles. I am open-minded. So, I submitted my opinions.

As KNU leaders had been living at the border and they joined hands with external elements for economic and military affairs under the agreement. After 1988, many politicians and so-called student leaders came to us. Politically, KNU had to rely on foreigners. Those expatriates get on well with international community, but KNU did not so. Relying on DAB and NCUB, KNU could not refuse their advice. Actually, foreigners are not sacrificing any life or blood for us. While shouting aloud for democracy, they live abroad and obtain funds. Though they are asking us to sacrifice life, they themselves never made any kind of sacrifices. They did not come near the border area let alone returning to the country. If battles continue, our Kayin nationals and people of Kayin State will face troubles. While our Kayin State was full of battles and the people were suffering troubles without schools, hospitals, etc. Their living standard was low.

Due to the battles, Kayin State legged behind in development. When I was at KNU headquarters, I heard that other States and delta area have developed. I was not satisfied why KNU did not make peace with the government. Therefore, I broke away from KNU and exchanged arms for peace to the embrace of the Government.

Our group was warmly welcomed like family members by responsible personnel of the Government. We were settled down at Phayagon region in Hpa-an Township which is facilitated well with residences, school, chapel, etc. Our Phayagon region is now like a town as you see. In 1998, 105 acres of land were reclaimed. The Government built houses, church, health care centre, agricultural station, etc. The Government also dug tube-wells, provided power supply, reclaimed 105 acres of fallow land and set up 50 acres of rubber plantation. Three fish breeding ponds were dug. So, I am happy in my life. I was in Manerpalaw, many so-called politicians, or-bables. I am open-minded. So, I submitted my opinions.

In addition, the Government provided one Mazda jeep, one TE truck, two tractors and two power-tillers. The Government offered peace to us with goodwill. According to the goodwill of the Government, we are now enjoying the fruitful results of peace. I am very glad to have the opportunity for participating as a delegate of national races in the National Convention resumed for the first time in line with the Seven-Step Road Map. I do not know the opinions of other delegates. In my mind, I believed that the National Convention must succeed. We will continue to take part without fail in building up the modern and developed nation. At this juncture, I actively participated in discussions transparently.

That is why I pledge I will perform tasks together with others for achieving success in realizing the seven-step Road Map.

MNA
Local and foreign journalists led by Minister for Information view development of South-East Command area in Mon, Kayin States

Yangon, 11 June — Local and foreign journalists visited South-East Command area in Mon and Kayin States on 9 June to study deployment tasks being undertaken by the Government, matters related to the breakaway of DKBA, the group led by Phado Aung San and the group led by U Saw Tha Mu He from KNU, and peace and stability and regional development tasks being carried out by these groups joining hands with the Government.

Accompanied by members of the Information Committee of the State Peace and Development Council, Minister for Culture Maj-Gen Khin Aung Myint, Deputy Commander of Myanmar Police Force Brig-Gen Khin Yi, and departmental officials, the study tour group toured the region.

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan presents CDs and publications to national race leader U Tha Htoo Kyaw of Myainggyingu Special Region.

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan and party viewed progress of Mon, Kayin States in the time of the present government, matters related to the breakaway of their group from KNU to exchange arms for peace, necessary assistance being provided by the State for their group, and participation of the group in regional development tasks joining hands with the national people.

When our group returned...

When our group returned to the legal fold, the government rendered assistance to us. Housing, transport, health and education facilities were provided. The government spent over K 176.694 million on such facilities. In addition, the government provided K 890,000 per month to our children to pursue education conveniently.

I also get a chance to attend the National Convention. I will continue to take part in the government’s endeavours for building up a new nation.

I will continue to explain how KNU groups have opened refugee camps. In reality, they have forced the locals to go to the camps. Opening the refugee camps is for their own interests. Their families are better off under the wicked plans. Although their children can pursue education in some foreign nations in cooperation with internal insurgent groups, the grassroots levels do not have such opportunities.

I have known that KNU, in cooperation with internal and external destructive elements, has often committed destructive acts in the big cities. In bomb blasts in Yangon, a lot of innocent people were injured and killed. There were some bomb blasts in Bago and Mawlamyine.

If there are no refugee camps, KNU can no longer stand. KNU can have food and their children have a chance to go to schools of some foreign nations by opening refugee camps. With the help of some foreign nations, there is a lot of children who are going to the schools in Australia and other countries.

After we returned to the legal fold, KNU committed destructive acts in our region. There had been about 22 times.

My two daughters and two grandchildren were killed by a group led by Kyi Lin of 8th battalion. So they were a retired teacher, two Sgt of our group and the children of a Sgt.

If you do not believe it, you can ask my youngest daughter who lost an arm. She was admitted to Mawlamyine Hospital for the medical treatment. She was also injured. At that time, she was ten and could not go to school. Now, she has sat for matriculation. KNU has opened fire on us. So far, there have been 22 times.

About 40 members including officers and other ranks were killed and villagers were no exception. For example, there was a teacher namely Daw Za Moe in Phawkalawphi, where she was married. Kayin nationals in Phawkalawphi cannot well speak in Myanmar language.

So the villagers appointed her head of the village. She got along with all members. That made her dead. It was a true story you can observe the list of the dead persons.
Kayin, Bamar, Rakhine, Mon, Shan, PaO, and other races striving for emergence of peaceful, developed and modern State under the guidance of the State Peace and Development Council in Kayin State

YANGON, 11 June – The following is clarifications on facts about Kayin State and its development projects, implemented by the Government in Kayin State during the 18 years, by Chairman of Kayin State Peace and Development Council Col Khin Kyu.

I would like to present the regional developments of Kayin State after 1988.

Kayin State is located in lower Myanmar, sharing its borders with Shan and Kayah States in the North, with three-hundred-mile border between Myanmar and Thailand in the east, with Taninthayl Division in the south and with Bago Division and Mon State in the west. It is seventy miles in width from east to west and three hundred and twenty-six miles from north to south in length. The area of Kayin State is 11,730.85 square miles (over 7,500,000 acres).

Kayin State comprises three districts, seven townships and five sub-townships and it has a population of over 1,600,000 with various ethnic groups such as Kayin, Bamar, Mon, PaO, Shan, Rakhine and other national races. The population of urban area is about 250,000 and that of rural areas is over 1,400,000.

Kayin, Bamar, 5% PaO, 12% Mon, 3% Shan, 1% Rakhine and 8% other races.

First and foremost, I am going to present the development of agriculture sector of Kayin State. The total area for growing annual crops has increased from 580,000 to 900,000 acres. The main crops are paddy, edible oil crops, industrial crops and beans and pulses. The acres of cultivating rice has been increased from 580,000 to 900,000 acres.

The acres of cultivating other crops have also increased to 0.05 million acres. Out of the yield of paddy of 35.7 million baskets, 2.7 million baskets were consumed. At present, the sufficiency rate is 132%.

Concerning irrigation, the number of small dams has increased from 51 to 97 benefiting 90,194 acres of farmland. The productive acres have increased, by extending 45,190 acres.

Six river water pumping projects have come into existence, providing 7,800 acres for growing summer paddy.

May I now move on to the sector of livestock and fisheries. Animal husbandry zones, nowadays, are being carried out in Hpa-an, Kya-in-Seikkyi, Kawkareik and Myawady after the year of 1988. The income from this sector has increased to 8,139 million kyats to date.

In the sector of fish and prawn, we could not do prawn breeding before 1988, but the production of prawn has improved and the area of fish producing zones has been extended 1.36.38 acres to 381.09 acres after 1988. Then, 1,551.6 million kyats has been realized from meat and fish sector. Compared to 1988, it has increased to 1,546,615 million kyats. Now let me present the forestry sector, the area of forest reserve has increased from ten million acres to eleven million acres. The protected forest reserve has become 12,000 acres from 10,000 acres.

Regarding the progress of industrial sector, the government has developed a 4,000-ton cement plant in addition to the 800 ton cement plant built before 1988. The number of private industry has also risen from 489 to 514.

In electric power sector, there were 12,222 transformers in 1988 and there are 29,909 now, 245% growth. The length of power cables increased from 190.3 miles in 1988 to 348.51 miles to date.

Regarding the communication sector the number of telephones has increased from 800 to 3,660 and the process of installing telephone cable network has increased from 640 to 3,987 phone lines.

May I now present you the transportation of the Kayin State. The length of tarred road has increased from 152.6 miles to 230 miles, the gravel road from 2 miles to 76.7 miles and the earth road from 118.6 to 110.6 miles.

As regards the bridges, 195 bridges, including 5 bridges which have 180 feet and above, have been opened in Kayin State only after 1988.

Thawlin bridge (Hpa-an), 2.252 feet in length, was built on 1st March 1994 and opened on 3rd August 1997. It links the state and the main land, and cost 986.6 million kyats and US$ 3.863 million.

Gyaw (Zarthapyin) Bridge, built on 26th June 1996 and opened on 24th March 1999 connects Mon and Kayin States. It is 1,900 feet in length and cost 1,200 million kyats plus US$ 4.96 million.

The Government has also increased the 1,200 foot long Gyaw (Kawkareik) Bridge at a cost of 855 million kyats and US$0.892 million. It was opened on 22nd May 1999.

The Government has built the bridges mentioned above to facilitate travel for all national races living in Myanmar with family spirit.

Kayin State comprises three districts, seven townships and five sub-townships and it has a population of over 1,600,000 with various ethnic groups such as Kayin, Bamar, Mon, PaO, Shan, Rakhine and other national races.

For the development of the health sector, the 150 bed hospital was promoted to the 200-bed hospital after 1988. Again, two hospitals with 50 beds and eight 16 beds each have been opened. Besides, 8 rural health care centres and 41 rural health care branches have been opened in Kayin State.

The number of health staff has also increased. Seventy one doctors, 176 nurses and 81 health staff have been employed and they are taking care of the local people’s health.

Now, let me present how the Government has undertaken the development of education sector.

In basic education, the number of high schools, middle schools and primary schools has also increased. Before 1988, there were only 20 high schools, 65 middle schools and 1,064 primary schools in Kayin State. Now, 35 high schools, 77 middle schools and 1,154 primary schools have been in existence. The number of teachers has increased from over 4,000 to over 6,000.

Moreover, the number of students has also increased from over 100,000 to 210,000. So, the increase in the number of students is 80,000. For the progress of higher education sector, the only Degree College in Hpa-an was upgraded to the University and opened on 14th May 2003. Hpa-an Technical High School was upgraded to Hpa-an Government Technological College on 28th December, 2002 and Government Computer College was opened on 3rd September, 2001.

Education College was also opened on 1st December, 1998.

After 1988, 93.4 mile long tarred road, 186.6 mile long gravel road, 49.7 mile long laterite road and 3,215.5 mile long earth road were built and moreover, one concrete bridge which has 200 feet in length, sixteen concrete bridges and 93 wooden bridges have been constructed.

In addition, 244 shallow wells, 37 deep wells and 105 artesian wells were sunk in order to supply drinking water. Nine BEHSs, 5 BEMSs and 45 BEPSs were built. For rural health development, five hospitals, six clinics, six rural health care centres, 13 rural health care branches have been opened.

Although there was no self-reliant library to educate rural people but now 1,766 libraries have been opened after 1988. In 1988, there was no television retransmission stations but now we can see six in our state.

There are five wind mills in Paikyon, four mills in Hpa-an and one in Kawkareik installed after 1988. There was no rural telephone exchange station before 1988. After that year, six telephone exchange stations and five I.D. phones were installed.

In conclusion, Kayin, Bamar, Rakhine, Mon, Shan, PaO, and other races are striving for the emergence of a peaceful, developed and modern State under the guidance of the State Peace and Development Council in Kayin State.
Government has always been opening the door for peace talks
Not only people, even its party members do not believe in NLD any longer and resign as membership of their own volition

YANGON, 11 June—
At the meeting hall in Hpa-an, Kayin State, Chairman of the Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan made explanation on related matters of the study tour of local and foreign journalists who studied regional development undertakings carried out in Mon and Kayin States by the government, the reasons why DKBA, a group led by Phado Aung San and a group led by U Saw Tha Mu He broke away from KNU and their endeavours made hand in hand with the government for regional stability and development. After the occasion, journalist raised questions. The following are the replies made by responsible persons to the queries raised by local and foreign journalists.

Question: Dr Zaw Than — I am Dr Zaw Than of Sankei Shimbun news agency. I would like to know the Government’s attitude as regards peace talks with KNU. Will the peace talks with KNU continue?
Answer: Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan — The Government’s attitude has not been changed. The Government always keeps open the door for peace talks. Today we clarify matters to convince them of their deeds to remedy them. The Government has always kept open the door for peace talks.

Question: U Ko Ko — I am Ko Ko from Yumiuri Shimbun. I would like to ask a question on politics.

We have learnt that Daw Suu Kyi’s detention was extended on 31 May. I would like to know the extension period of her house arrest — one year or 6 months? And under which section her detention was extended?
My second question concerns with NLD. Two or three days ago I have learnt that NLD issued an announcement saying that the resignations from membership, closing of offices and putting down signboards are not lawful. I would like to know the Government’s view on that matter?
Answer: Police Director-General Brig-Gen Khin Yi — Daw Suu Kyi’s detention was extended for one year under section 10 (b).

Answer: Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan — Nowadays, NLD members are resigning from membership in various States and Divisions. The Government or any organisation does not put pressure on them to resign from membership. As I had explained in previous press conferences, NLD since its coming into existence has never served any interest of the nation and the people. It has been involved into wrongful acts of confrontation, defiance of authority, utter devastation, causing imposition of various sanctions against Myanmar, etc. Due to its wrongful policies and principles, the state and the people got harmed a lot. With the passage of time, the people themselves have come to realize the truth. A party or an organisation cannot conceal its nature and essence for a long time. Time will reveal its nature and essence. For instance, KNU has been in existence for about 60 years. During that period, its nature and essence have come to light. If one studies the KNU’s nature one will come to know it. Similarly, the Tatmadaw has come into existence during the independence struggle. It has now been about 60 years. You can look back past incidents to know the nature and essence of Tatmadaw. The Tatmadaw has never committed massacres and licensed-to-rape atrocities. It is the fact. NLD has been in existence for some years. One can easily see its true image. It has incessantly been committing its wrongful acts. Thus the people do not support or believe in NLD. The majority of the people do not accept NLD. Not only the people, even its party members do not resigning from membership nation-wide. They are resigning of their own volition.

The matter concerning if their resignations are lawful or not is clear. They themselves put up their resignations to their headquarters officially and gave copies to the Elections Sub-commission and authorities concerned. A party member can join any party he or she likes and can resign from membership of his or her own volition. It cannot be said that his or her resignation is unlawful or illegal. They themselves addressed to their headquarters and put up their resignations.
Question: Myint Htet Maung Nyo Moe — I am Myanmar Literary and Journalists Organization CEC member Myint Htet Maung Nyo Moe. My question is: nowadays a western power and anti-government organizations are trying to get UN Security Council to take action against Myanmar. I have learnt. I would like to know the Government’s attitude and stand on this matter. How the Government will respond to that issue?

Answer: Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan — Your question is how the Government will respond as the super power and anti-government organizations are attempting to put Myanmar’s affairs to UN Security Council. The Government does not accept it and rejects it categorically. Because I have two reasons.

The first reason is: According to UN Charter chapter-7 article-39, the Security Council can study and review whether a nation is threatening the international peace and security or not as well as whether a nation’s situation has become a threat to international peace and security or not. By misusing the article 39, the super power and opposition groups are accusing us that Myanmar’s situation has posed a threat to international peace and security. And they are trying to put up the matter to the UN Security Council. Actually, the situations in Myanmar, in no way, has posed a threat to international peace and security. Myanmar’s situation is not threatening even regional peace and security. Myanmar’s situation has not posed a threat to peace and security of even a neighbouring country. That’s the reason why we reject their attempt to put up Myanmar’s affairs to UN Security Council. That’s why we reject it, we do not accept it absolutely. It is our country’s attitude.

The second reason is that their accusations are fabricated ones, not true, totally unreasonable.

Your second question is how the Government will respond to that issue. We are now responding and will continue in response in two ways — diplomatic way and media way. We will react by comparing their false accusations with actual conditions and authentic facts. One of their accusations is, as mentioned in the journalists’ questions, that Daw Suu Kyi and other politicians are detained and they have not yet been released. And that their duration of detention is extended and that it is the violation of human rights. They also said that political movements cannot be launched freely and these facts are the violation of human rights. Thus the UN Security Council should take action against Myanmar, they accused. In this regard, I would like to say that Daw Suu Kyi and some politicians are detained. Yes, they are detained as they have violated Myanmar’s existing laws. The extension of their detention or release will be according to the law. In
Government has always been...

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any nation, action will be taken against those who violate the law. Taking of action against the law breakers cannot be termed as violation of human rights. So, their accusations on Myanmar of violating human rights are not true. Another accusation is that no one cannot launch political movement freely in Myanmar.

Nowadays in Myanmar, political movements can be launched freely only within the framework of law, rules and regulations. The remaining political parties are carrying out their political movements freely within the framework of law, NLD itself is holding meetings and coordinations in various States and Divisions. Meetings are also held at NLD head quarters every day. And announcements are issued. It shows that they can carry out political activities. The NLD members of towns are travelling from their towns to Yangon headquarters to and fro, reporting, holding discussions and taking back directives. It shows that they can carry out political activities freely. So, it is untrue that they could not carry out political activities freely, I will repond their false accusation with the truth. Another accusation is that nowadays as Tatmadaw launches operations, thousands of Kayin nationals have to flee their homes as refugees and they have become homeless. The Tatmadaw is licensed to rape, they accused. Villages are set on fire and there is ethnic cleansing by the Tatmadaw, they accused. Thus, UN Security Council should take action against Myanmar, and it continued to commit sabotage acts increasingly, as you journalists have known. They planted high explosive on the rail road. If our security units could not remove them in time, the lives and property of the people would be lost. Based on these facts, the Government and the Tatmadaw have to take necessary security measures and carry out area cleansing works. Then there are accusations that thousands have become homeless and houses were set on fire due to Tatmadaw's operations. They are also accusing that, there is ethnic cleansing, etc. These are not committed by Tatmadaw but by KNU. U Tha Htoo Kyaw has also clarified the events, incidents and nature of KNU in Myaing-gyi-nug region. If you look back at the KNU's history you can see that KNU has all along been committing such atrocities. The Tatmadaw has never committed such atrocities. The Tatmadaw is well-organized and well-disciplined. The activities against the Tatmadaw of ethnic cleansing, setting fire of villages, etc are untrue. They are just fabricated accusations. These have also been mentioned in my clarifications. Presently, expatriate Aung Din is collaborating with AAAS (American Association of Advancement of Science) to take fabricated photos via satellite. They will take fake photos of fire devastated sites and villages. But no one can know who set the houses and villages on fire. They said their satellite could take photos of man but it is difficult to differentiate that person is Tatmadaw man or KNU member. So, it is clear.

Another matter is that they accused that Myanmar's situation has posed to a threat to international peace and security and they urged UN Security Council should take action against Myanmar. I will clarify this matter with authentic fact and real incident. As known to all, BCP launched massive offensives against the Tatmadaw in north-eastern parts of the country around 1988-90. They had their strongholds. Similarly, KNU also had strongholds along the border. The Tatmadaw had to crush them by using light infantry divisions, artillery and air strikes. Even at that time when major battles were launched, no one had claimed Myanmar's situation was threatening the international peace and security. Today, there is no stronghold of insurgents nor major battles in Myanmar. The insurgents have to seek refuge in so-called refugee camps. In such situation and condition, they are accusing that Myanmar's situation is threatening international peace and security. Is that reasonable? How could it be possible? When there were major battles along the border in the past, arms and ammunition were required by insurgents and there occurred arms smugglings, of course. Our border was a big market for arms smuggling. Even so, no one had claimed that Myanmar situation was threatening international peace and security. Nowadays, there are no such conditions and they are accusing that Myanmar's situation has amounted to a threat to international peace and security. How could it be reasonable? How could it be true? Likewise, in border areas in the past were not tranquil due to lack of the rule of law. Border areas in the past were like a big market for poppy cultivation, opium production, narcotic drug trafficking. Even at that time, they didn't claim that Myanmar's situation had amounted to a threat to international peace and security. Nowadays, the situations have become much better and narcotic drug menace has also been minimized effectively. The Police Director-General has also clarified and you all have witnessed how over 1.4 billion dollars worth of seizing drugs were destroyed and torched at the previous press conference held in Kengtung. In such situation, how their accusation against Myanmar of threatening international peace and security will be possible? It is not reasonable.

So, we will react by disclosing the truth. The important thing I would like to point out is that if the big nations, anti-government NGOs and persons really love our country and our people and wish our border areas to be peaceful, tranquil and developed, they do not need to get UN Security Council to take action against Myanmar. It is easy. They should not make instigation and manipulations; they should not provide cash and kind assistance to insurgents; they should not let the so-called refugee camps to be in existence and they should refrain themselves from interfering in our internal affairs. In this way, the border areas will become peaceful soon and consequently will achieve developments. This is not a fantasy. We have experience. Around 1988-90, BCP had strongholds in north-eastern parts of Myanmar and launched major battles. However, a negh...

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Within KNU there is...

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As regards promotion as well as other rights, special privileges are granted only to Christians. Lower ranks were given to those members who were Buddhists and they were forced to sacrifice lives in forward areas.

KNU leaders’ discrimination on religion or freedom of faith got to an extreme. In 1993, Myainggyingu Sayadaw built a pagoda at the confluence of Thanlwin and Thaungnyin Rivers. The KNU (Central) asked the Sayadaw not to do so. They destroyed cement and ill-treated those who helped build the pagoda.

The Sayadaw has been residing near Kamaungma for over 20 years. The people there and KNU Buddhists revere the Sayadaw very much. KNU members submitted an application demanding the Sayadaw to build the pagoda to the central. The KNU (Central) did not allow him to carry out missionary matters. KNU leaders threatened the Sayadaw and asked him to leave the region in November 1994. That was why on 18 November 5,000 members split from KNU and DKBA was formed.

The KNU started to launch insurgency in 1949 with the aim of bringing about the prosperity of the Kayin nationals, liberation of Kayin State and enabling Kayin nations to shape their own destiny. I was the KNU member for 30 years but I did not do anything good for Kayin nationals. We have been living in the huts without a roof since 1949. We were under the influence of Tatmadaw made offensive against our strongholds in Yonsalin and Dawna mountains, we had to move to avoid the Tatmadaw columns. Therefore the villagers got into the abandoned mines to hinder the development of the Tatmadaw columns. We dared not go anywhere due to the mines. If the Tatmadaw built the camps near the village, the KNU made the villagers go to the hills. We did not go there as we got many hardships. Many expatriates urged us to continue to fight the government while they were enjoying various luxuries abroad. No advantage has been gained for Kayin nationals. We had suffered difficulties and dogs of war.

Thus we choose the proper way for our nationals. We will continue to join hands with the government in carrying out regional development till the National Convention gains its completion.

Next, ambassadors and newsmen asked questions and U Tha Htoo Kyaw replied to the queries.

U Khin Maung Nyo (Kabasipway Journal): I have heard of Myainggyingu. I think it is in the jungle. Tell me about the government’s assistance for DKBA and endeavours for regional development.

U Tha Htoo Kyaw: The organization was formed based on religion. They have machinery, trucks and bridges and carry out religious matters. We opened primary, high and middle schools and 78-mile tarred road was built with the government’s contribution of K100 million. We built 219 houses, 23 pagodas, 221 wells, 191 bridges and 151 primary schools, four middle schools and two high schools.

U Saw Lin Aung (Yangon Times Journal): U Tha Htoo Kyaw said there was discrimination and oppression among the KNU. Can you elaborate.

U Tha Htoo Kyaw: In this regard, I would like to present what I experienced when I was a KNU member regarding KNU’s discrimination. Whenever a Buddhist member of KNU fell, the dead body was left in the battlefield. If he was a Christian, it was taken back up to Manerpalaw, its headquarters. Buddhist members were never allowed to make donations in Manerpalaw. Moreover, supposing, a Buddhist member demanded for a outboard motor in a Tatmadaw. Approximately, the strength of KNU is less than 10,000 troops.

Mr Lee Jo-Heum, Ambassador of Republic of Korea: You said you are participating in National Convention. In your opinion, how is it going on?

U Tha Htoo Kyaw: We have to keep repeating that the National Convention can be said to be nearing completion because all the important principles have been adopted. I am feeling that the remaining tasks are small matters. So, I would say the National Convention will accomplish when it reconvenes this time.

Mr Dennis T D tidwell (Second Secretary of US Embassy): Was it true that DKBA soldiers burnt down the refugee camps in Thailand when it broke away from KNU? U Tha Htoo Kyaw: We do not practise such a policy. We have no plan to destroy the objects of people with different religious faiths in Myanmar. So, it is impossible that our troops will enter the other nation. When the incident just started, Buddhist members were filled with an overwhelming sense of outrage. And Myainggyingu was under the attacks with the use of heavy weapons two times. That was not all. Kyawmyo Win Sayadaw U Obha was killed brutally. So, subordinate members became intolerable. And without our orders, they entered the other country and committed acts. We, superiors never allowed them to do so. (He replied in Kayin and in Myanmar)

It is not a religious fabrication. We have documentary tapes on the murder of U Obha and how the KNU carries out the corresponding activities. We also have documentary tapes on the murder of U Obha and how the KNU carries out the corresponding activities.

U Khin Maung Nyo (World Economics Journal): What is your attitude to the KNU and what is the KNU’s attitude to you?

U Tha Htoo Kyaw: As far as I know, KNU regards our group as No 1 target. So we have to react accordingly.

U Thaung Htuk (The Voice Journal): I learnt that some of DKBA members returned to the underground. I would like to know the strength of those DKBA members, and how they entered the other country.

U Tha Htoo Kyaw: It is true that they reunited with KNU. But, those members violated the rules and regulations laid down by us as well as the government. The strength of those members is just about two digits.

Government has always been...

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Government has always been...
Short circuit causes minor fire at Bangkok Int’l Airport

BANGKOK, 11 June — The small fire has broke out at the check-in area of the Bangkok International Airport on Saturday morning but cause little damage to the terminal, according to President of Airport of Thailand Public Company Limited (AOT) Chotisak Asapa-xya.

Chotisak said the fire was caused by an electric short circuit in equipment at the check-in area of Terminal One at about 7:30 am (0300 GMT), filling the area with smoke and disrupting the check-in process for passengers.

The fire reportedly occurred in the Immigra-
tion Department’s document room. Emergency staff extinguished the blaze in half an hour, Chotisak said, saying that the fire cause little damage.

Shipping News

MNA/Xinhua

August 28, 2006

Weather Map of Myanmar and Neighbouring Areas

Sunday, 11 June, 2006

Summary of observations recorded at 09:30 hours MST: During the past 24 hours, rain have been isolated in Chin State, lower Sagaing Division, scattered in Shan State, upper Sagaing and Manda-
lay Divisions, fairly widespread in Kayah and Kayin States, Magway and Bago Divisions and widespread in the remaining States and Divisions with locally heavy falls in Rakhine State. The noteworthy amounts of rainfall recorded were Ann (5.43) inches, Kyaukta (4.37) inches, Maungtau (2.28) inches, Central Yangon (1.81) inches, Hkamti (1.50) inches, Co co Island (1.38) inches, Ye and Kawthoung (1.34) inches each, Minbu (0.32) inch and Nay Pyi Taw (0.28) inch.

Maximum temperature on 10-6-2006 was 88°F. Minimum temperature on 11-6-2006 was 68°F. Relative humidity on 09:30 hours MST on 11-6-2006 was (93%). Total sunshine hours on 10-6-2006 was (2.5) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 11-6-2006 were (0.59) inch at Mingaladon, (1.02) inches at Kabay-Aye and (1.81) inches at Central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2006 were (19.29) inches at Mingaladon, (26.22) inches at Kabay-Aye and (29.65) inches at Central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (12) mph from Southwest at (14:30) hours MST on 10-6-2006.

Bay inference: Monsoon is moderate to strong in the North and Central Bay and moderate in the Andaman sea and elsewhere in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 12-6-2006: Rain will be widespread in Kachin, Rakhe and Moo States, Yangon, Ayeyawady, Bago and Taninthayi Divisions, scattered in Shan, Kayin and Kayah States, upper Sagaing and Mandalay Divisions and isolated in the remaining areas with isolated heavy falls likely in Kachin State. Degree of certainty is (80%).

State of the sea: Squalls with rough sea are likely at times off and along Rakhe Coasts. Surface wind speed in squalls may reach (35-40) mph. Sea will be moderate elsewhere in Myanmar Water.

Outlook for subsequent two days: Moderate to strong monsoon.

Forecast for Nay Pyi Taw and neighbouring areas for 12-6-2006: Likelihood of isolated rain or thunderstorms. Degree of certainty is (60%).

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring areas for 12-6-2006: One or two rain or thunderstorms with sunny period. Degree of certainty is (80%).

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring areas for 12-6-2006: Likelihood of isolated rain or thunderstorms. Degree of certainty is (60%).
Within KNU there is no human rights, no law and order

The KNU has done nothing good for Kayin State

FOREIGNERS NOT SACRIFICING ANY LIFE OR BLOOD FOR US

Thanks to goodwill of Government, we are now enjoying fruitful results of peace

When our group returned to the legal fold, government rendered all assistance to us

NATIONAL RACE LEADER Phado Aung San of Nyeingyanyay Myothit Phayagon, Kayin State making clarification. — MNA

NATIONAL RACE LEADER U Tha Htoo Kyaw of Haungthayaw Region making clarification. — MNA

National race leader U Tha Htoo Kyaw of Haungthayaw Region Peace Group on 9 June explained matters on why his group exchanged arms for peace after separating from KNU, assistance rendered to the organization and cooperation with local people for regional development to the study group in South-East Command region. His clarification is as follows:

I am U Tha Htoo Kyaw. Some 5,000 members broke away from KNU on 21-12-94 and returned to the legal fold. The first reason was due to discrimination as regards religion and oppression that we cannot tolerate. The leaders of the KNU are mostly Christian and the lower ranks are Buddhists. Being Christians, KNU leaders practise discrimination against followers who are Buddhists. (See page 9)

YANGON, 11 June — U Saw Tha Mu He, a local national race leader of Myainggyingu Special Region making clarification. — MNA

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YANGON, 11 June — The following is a translation of clarification by Phado Aung San on matters relating to the exchanging arms for peace, necessary assistance being provided by the government for the group and development tasks being carried out by the group joining hands with the local people in Nyeingyanyay Myothit Phayagon, Kayin State:

I am Phado Aung San. I broke away from KNU together with 213 members bringing together with 51 assorted arms on 6 April 1998. We spent the whole day walking on the mountains on our trip. The next day, we crossed over Thaungyin river and arrived at motherland. The Government held a ceremony to welcome us on a grand scale. On behalf of the group, I exchanged arms for peace at the ceremony.

In fact, Tatmadaw stopped offensives in view of national reconsolidation in April 1992. Since 1988, KNU had to give up strongly-built Methawaw, Mehtayi, Mawphoke, Mela, Yekyaw, old Wakha, Phalu and Wawlay camps. Tatmadaw had been attacking KNU Headquarters in Manerplaw, new Wakha and Kawnura camps. I was surprised because as such time Tatmadaw stopped offensives.

In November, 1993 on an occasion attended by residents of Mon and Kayin States, the Government officially extended a welcoming hand to all armed groups including KNU to negotiate for peace. The local people then hoped for attaining peace. Beginning 1995, peace negotiations were made between Tatmadaw and KNU for three times unofficially and for four times officially. There occurred many attempts to jeopardize the peace negotiations between the Government and KNU. Foreign governments and organizations giving support to KNU and

YANGON, 11 June — U Tha Htoo Kyaw, a local national race leader of Myainggyingu region, on 9 June clarified the reason why he broke away from the KNU and how the government accommodated DKBA and provided assistance to the organization and cooperation with local people for regional development to the study group in South-East Command region. His clarification is as follows:

I am U Tha Htoo Kyaw. Some 5,000 members broke away from KNU on 21-12-94 and returned to the legal fold. The first reason was due to discrimination as regards religion and oppression that we cannot tolerate. The leaders of the KNU are mostly Christian and the lower ranks are Buddhists. Being Christians, KNU leaders practise discrimination against followers who are Buddhists. (See page 9)

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The KNU has done nothing good for Kayin State

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