Senior General Than Shwe sends National Day Message

Certain neo-colonialist countries, in their attempt to extend their domination over the targeted small countries, are resorting to various means to interfere in internal affairs of others

NAY PYI TAW, 4 Dec — The following is a translation of the National Day Message sent by Senior General Than Shwe:

Esteemed national people,

Today is the 87th Anniversary of National Day, on which the national education movement was launched with strong nationalistic spirit in the history of Myanmar’s independence struggles. Myanmar regained independence through earnest efforts it made with nationalistic fervour to introduce an education system that would be in conformity with the socio-economic life of the people. The day deserves being recorded as a significant day because a national movement was launched with nationalistic fervour and patriotic spirit, with which the people protected and safeguarded own race, language and the Sasana, to oppose the colonialists’ education system designed to benefit just a handful of people. In the course of history, Myanmars were able to preserve and uplift national prestige by daringly driving out any alien intrusion with unyielding spirit. Myanmar people worked hard in concert to launch the national movement while equipping themselves strongly with nationalistic fervour and patriotic spirit, thereby helping the motherland regain independence. Nowadays, certain neo-colonialist countries, in their attempt to extend their domination over the targeted small countries, are resorting to various means to interfere in the internal affairs of the small countries by airing groundless news stories they get from their lackeys, exaggerating news stories, misleading the international community through media into misunderstanding the situations.

Cambodian Prime Minister sees off Prime Minister General Thein Sein before his departure for Siem Reap

NAY PYI TAW, 3 Dec — The Myanmar delegation led by Prime Minister General Thein Sein arrived at Phnom Penh International Airport from Hotel Intercontinental to pay a visit to Siem Reap at 4:15 pm on 1 December. Cambodian students greeted the Prime Minister waving the miniature flags of the two countries at the entrance to the airport.

Prime Minister General Thein Sein and party were heartily welcomed at the airport by Cambodian Prime Minister Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen, the Cambodian Deputy Prime Ministers, the Senior Ministers and the Ministers.

The two Prime Ministers took the salute of the Guard of Honour. Meanwhile, the State Band played the national anthems of the two countries.

Next, the two Prime Ministers inspected the Guard of Honour.

Local residents and members of respective associations saw off the Prime Minister waving the miniature flags of the two nations.

The Prime Minister greeted Myanmar Ambassador Dr. Aung Naing and wife and Myanmar embassy staff and family members.

Prime Minister of Cambodia Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo Hun Sen sees off Prime Minister General Thein Sein at Phnom Penh International Airport. — MNA

Emergence of the State Constitution is the duty of all citizens of Myanmar Naing-Ngan.
Strive for success of 87th Anniversary National Day objectives

The 10th Waning of Tazaungmon (today) is the 87th Anniversary National Day of the Union of Myanmar.

The National Day is the day on which the national education activities were launched. The mass movements to oppose the education system of colonialists were launched on that day. Therefore, the National Day is a day of significance and is something to be proud of.

As the national activities took place at a time when the nation was under the rule of colonialists it paved the way for the independence struggle.

Myanmars were found to be strongly equipped with patriotism and nationalistic fervour in successive eras. They were united in times of emergency. With such patriotic spirit they were able to drive the colonialists out of the nation. As national education activities have resulted in the regaining of the independence they went down in the annals of Myanmar history.

At present, the government is striving together with the people for the emergence of a peaceful, modern, developed and discipline-flourishing democratic nation. With this end in view, it has laid down and is implementing the seven-step Road Map.

The National Convention attended by delegates from all walks of life laid down fundamental principles and detailed basic principles for the writing of the State constitution. And work is well under way to draw the seven-step Road Map.

The National Convention comprising the eight delegate groups representing the people from all strata of life and various regions across the nation has adopted the fundamental principles and detailed basic principles for drafting the State constitution with unanimous consent. And the State constitution is in the process of being framed now.

Certain neo-colonialist countries and their lackey internal axe-handles who are not happy with the successfu
China-Arab dialogue on civilization opens in Riyadh

Riyadh, 2 Dec—Officials and scholars from China and Arab countries met here on Saturday for the second seminar on China-Arab relations and discussion on civilization. Chinese delegation head and former Foreign Minister Yang Fuchang said at the inauguration ceremony that strengthened cultural exchanges between China and Arab countries will play a significant role in promoting China-Arab friendly cooperative relations and in helping maintain peace and stability in the Mideast region. Saudi Culture and Information Minister Iyad bin Amin Madani said the China-Arab discussion on civilization is conducive to deepening understanding. It is essential for both sides to strengthen communications and cooperation in various fields to jointly prepare for the challenges brought about by globalization, he said.

The three-day event brought together over 80 representatives from China, 22 Arab countries and the Arab League to open discussions on promoting understanding and dialogue between the Chinese and Arab-Islamic civilizations as well as on the harmonious development of the world, according to Chinese Embassy officials.

Draft resolution indicates US unseriousness in M-E talks

Gaza, 2 Dec—Hamas on Saturday said the US withdrawal of a draft resolution it presented to the UN Security Council concerning the relaunch of the Israeli-Palestinian peace talks was an indication of its unseriousness in the matter. “The US is unserious... it absolutely supports the Israeli occupation in a way that makes the counting on the biased and unfair US stance strange.”

Israeli airstrike on Gaza kills five Hamas militants

Gaza, 2 Dec—Five Hamas militants were killed and seven wounded on Saturday predawn in southern Gaza Strip as Israeli aircrafts struck on them by four air-to-ground rockets, medics and witnesses said.

Hamas movement sources also said that five of its armed wing al-Qassam Brigades militants were killed and seven injured in an airstrike carried out by Israeli helicopters on guarding stations in the Abbassan area in southern Gaza.

Leaders of Hamas armed wing al-Qassam Brigades usually ask their militants to stay overnight guarding the borders and foil any Israeli ground thrust into the Hamas-ruled territory. M’aweya Hassanein, chief of emergency in the ministry of Health said two brothers were among the five killed, adding that there are seven more wounded, two of them are in serious conditions.

US soldier killed in bomb attack in Baghdad

Baghdad, 3 Dec—An American soldier was killed and three others were injured in a roadside bomb attack in eastern Baghdad, the US military said on Sunday.

The attack occurred on Saturday when the soldiers were on a combat patrol in the area, the military said in a statement.

The name of the deceased soldier is being withheld pending notification of next of kin, it added.

The latest death brings the number of US soldiers who have been killed in Iraq to more than 3,880 since the US-led invasion in 2003, according to media count based on Pentagon figures.

Road accident kills eight, wounds 19 in N Afghanistan

Kabul, 2 Dec—Twenty seven persons were killed and injured in a traffic accident in northern Afghanistan on Saturday morning, an official at the Interior Ministry said.

Eight people were killed and 19 others sustained injuries, 15 of them in critical conditions, as a passenger bus collided with a truck on Kabul-Mazar-e-Sharif highway this morning, an official at the Press department of the Interior Ministry told Xinhua.

The official, however, declined to be identified, saying a Press release would soon be released. The bloody accident, he added, took place in Rubatok area some 350 kilometres north of Afghan capital Kabul.

He did not give more details. It remains unknown what caused the accident, but overspeed driving is very common in Afghanistan where many local drivers ignore the traffic law.
Chief Justice U Aung Toe addresses meeting of Commission for Drafting State Constitution

Drafting to be made upon Fundamental Principles and Detailed Basic Principles

Among the members of the Commission present at this session some are experienced persons who were contemporary and in touch with the previous two State Constitutions of Myanmar and some others are legal luminaries well-versed both in domestic and foreign laws. Independence through united struggles of patriotic nationals of all national races imbued with true nationalism and became a sovereign State. For the reason that the imperialists practised “divide and rule” policy for more than a hundred years and national brethren became estranged and conflicts developed. It is a conditional factor that if national unity is disintegrated in the Union of Myanmar where more than a hundred national races reside in unity, certainly, the sovereignty will be lost again. That is why, Our Three Main National Causes—“non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national unity and perpetuation of sovereignty” is the National Causes bestowed on by history. Commencing from the time the Tatmadaw government has taken the responsibility of the State, national unity has been regained because of the genuine “cetana” (goodwill) of the government. Simultaneously, in accord with the wishes of the people, the worthy basic requirements have been built up to transform the country into a genuine, disciplined democratic State.

Among the members of the Commission present at this session some are experienced persons who were contemporary and in touch with the previous two State Constitutions of Myanmar and some others are legal luminaries well-versed both in domestic and foreign laws.
Chief Justice U Aung Toe addresses...
(from page 4)
In the year 1973, under the leadership of the Myanma Socialist Programme Party, the drafting of the State Constitution was carried out to implement the one-party system. After drafting the said Constitution, it was subsequently adopted on 3rd January, 1974 through referendum. In the said State Constitution were embodied 16 chapters with 209 articles.

Even though the building of socialist democratic State had been endeavoured under the leadership of one-party system, in 1988, administrative machinery came to a standstill and anarchy reigned supreme all over the country due to agitation of local and foreign saboteurs pointing finger at economic and general deterioration of the State. The general situation of degradation of the State paved the way towards the loss of the Independence and State sovereignty whereupon the Tatmadaw government took the responsibility of the State in time. Subsequently, the State Peace and Development Council has been striving hard to realize the establishment of multi-party democracy system and market economy in accord with the wishes of the general public. During the same period, for coming into existence of the enduring State Constitution aimed at long-term interests of the State, in the year 1992, coordination with the leaders of the political parties, individual delegates and elected representatives was made. Under the resolution of the majority of those who participated in the coordination meetings, the National Convention was convened commencing in 1993 and it conclusively laid down the Fundamental Principles and the Detailed Basic Principles. In the course of convening the National Convention, a host of difficulties and disturbances were encountered, but these were overcome through the collective efforts and firm conviction of National Convention delegates aiming at the emergence of the State Constitution in line with the objectives already laid down so that the National Convention was successfully concluded on 3rd September, 2003.

The National Convention was attended by a total of more than one thousand representatives including representatives from political parties representing the people, elected representatives, representatives of national races, representatives of workers, representatives of peasants, representatives of intellectuals and intelligentsia, representatives of government servicemen and other invited persons.

Among the representatives of the Convention were the experienced persons in the areas of security administration, economy, social field, law, etc. as well as persons who are well-versed in the customs and traditions of national races who reside in the country. Those representatives participated in the discussions on the history of the country, the customs and traditions of the national races and legal matters and subsequently laid down the Basic Principles and Detailed Basic Principles. In other words, the delegates of the National Convention worked hard for the emergence of the enduring State Constitution that accords with the prevailing situation of the State and will endure the test of time for the future generations. Moreover, before the Fundamental Principles and Detailed Basic Principles were laid down, the State Constitutions of more than one hundred countries had been studied with the aim of drafting a State Constitution that will meet the standard of the world.

The National Convention had already laid down Fundamental Principles and Detailed Basic Principles for the drafting of State Constitution and its drafting is to be made upon these Fundamental Principles and Detailed Basic Principles. As the members of Commission who are entrusted with the responsibility of drafting are persons of intercultural and intelligentsia, and the Commission is formed with them, it is believed that the Commission will successfully draft and complete the tasks. Currently, this Commission is urged to have firm conviction of the objective:

- non-disintegration of the Union;
- non-disintegration of national unity;
- perpetuation of sovereignty;
- emergence of genuine discipline-flourishing multi-party democracy system;
- flourishing of worldly values of justice, liberty and equality more extensively; and
- participation of the Tatmadaw in the leadership role of the national politics of the State for implementing the Fundamental Principles and Detailed Basic Principles laid down by the National Convention in the drafting of the State Constitution.

Arrangements have already been made in advance for the Commission members to stay at Nay Pyi Taw and perform their tasks for enabling to conclude the functions of the Commission in time correspondingly, to hold the group session of the Commission at all times as may be required, and to coordinate and consult among the members of the Commission continuously and without interruption. If further requirements are required, coordinations will be made for their fulfillment.

In conclusion, the adoption of the State Constitution is the prime task for transforming the State into a genuine discipline-flourishing democratic nation. It is urged for all to perform efficiently their duties and responsibilities entrusted by history so as to ensure success.

MNA

Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan...
(from page 16)
There are reasons behind it. The western power wants to install a puppet government in power while a political party and anti-government groups within the country haranguing for democracy without exerting any effort for democratization are trying hard to grab power. Nowadays, with the successful completion of the National Convention, there prevail good conditions for continued implementation of the seven-step Road Map. Inasmuch as there emerge such good conditions, those anti-government groups have less chance to seize power. So, they accelerate the momentum of their attacks and antagonizing efforts.

To ensure impact on their anti-government activities, the groups inside and outside the country employed three strategies since circa 2006. The first strategy is to jeopardize the National Convention, to prevent the drafting of the Constitution and to dissuade the people from approving the draft Constitution.

(See page 6)
Information Committee of State Peace and Development Council holds Press Conference 2/2007 on protests in August and September in Myanmar

NAY PYI TAW, 3 Dec—The Information Committee of the State Peace and Development Council held press conference 2/2007 at the Ministry of Information here at 10:30 am today, regarding the protests that occurred in August and September in Myanmar.

It was attended by Chairman of the Information Committee of the SPDC Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan, Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win, members of the committee—Minister for Culture Maj-Gen Khin Aung Myint, Minister for Labour U Aung Kyi, Deputy Minister for Home Affairs Brig-Gen Phone Myint, Deputy Minister for Immigration and Foreign Affairs U Maung Win Sein, members of the Commission for Drafting State Constitution Deputy Chief Justice U Tun Tun Oo, Deputy Attorneys-General Dr Tun Shin and U Tun Tun, Supreme Court Justice U Tin Aye and Judge Advocate General Maj-Gen Soe Maung, Maj-Gen Ngwe Thein of the Ministry of Defence, Director-General of Myanmar Police Force Brig-Gen Khin Yi, the ambassadors, the Charges d’Affaires ai and embassy staff, the military attaches, representatives of UN agencies in Myanmar and officials, the directors-general and the managing directors of the departments and enterprises under the Ministry of Information, the deputy directors-general and general managers, departmental officials, representatives of the Union Solidarity and Development Association, Myanmar Women’s Affairs Federation, Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association, War Veterans Organization, Myanmar Motion Picture Asiayone, Myanmar Music Asiayone, Myanmar Fire Brigade, Myanmar Red Cross Society and the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Patron of Myanmar Foreign Correspondents Club U Hla Htway, President U Sao Kai Hpa and members of the MFCC, editorial staff and reporters of the journals and magazines and guests.

First, Chairman of the Information Committee Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan briefed on accounts regarding the protests that occurred in August and September in Myanmar.

The clarifications of the Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan is reported separately.)

Next, MPF Director-General Brig-Gen Khin Yi explained the matters regarding the protests that occurred in August and September in Myanmar.

The clarifications of the Director-General Brig-Gen Khin Yi is reported separately.)

Then, Chairman of the committee Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan, Minister U Aung Kyi and MPF Director-General Brig-Gen Khin Yi answered the questions raised by those present and the press conference came to an end at 1 pm.

(The questions and answers made at the press conference are reported separately.)

After the ceremony, those present and guests viewed the documentary photos regarding the protests that occurred in August and September in Myanmar displayed at the press conference.

MNA

Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan...

(from page 5)

The second strategy is to create disturbances and unrests like those occurred in 1988. The third strategy is to launch sabotage acts including blasting of bombs in the country. The recent incidents in last August and September were the results of tamely conspiracies of a western power and anti-government groups inside and outside the country as well as at the border.

With a view to assisting these three strategies, some nations including a western power misled the UN Security Council, ILO and Human Rights Council to take one-sided action against Myanmar. The anti-government groups inside and outside the country were given training, cash and kind assistance as well as directives and harmonization as regards the plots. A political party and anti-government groups within the country instigated in various ways to create instability and unrests as so as to ensure regime change for them to grab power.

Before the August-September protests, the anti-government groups sought ways and means for laying the groundwork, movement and instigation based on the plots. The external elements also gave them directives and schemes to do. The anti-government groups infiltrated the masses of students, workers, service personnel and Tatmadawmen, implanted hard-cores and instigated. Similarly, they infiltrated the mass of monks, implanted hard-cores and made instigation.

While the destructive elements were seeking a chance to materialize their plot, the Government had to avoidably raise the fuel prices. By taking advantage of the rise of fuel prices, the anti-government groups made all kinds of instigation to create unrests by using planted cells. In reality, they had already had the pre-arranged plot to create unrest. They timely staged the August-September protests by shouting loud the fuel price hikes as immediate cause.

In line with the tactics of BCP (Burma Communist Party) as well as Gene Sharp, the destructive elements implanted hardcore cells and decoys in the masses of students, workers, service personnel, Tatmadawmen to instigate as if the uprisings were taken part by the public. But they did not get success. The students, workers, service personnel and Tatmadawmen realized their sinister scheme and understood the actual conditions of the country very well. Thus they could not be enticed or persuaded.

(See page 7)
Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan...

(from page 6)

However, some monks who were not in touch with worldly affairs as they were involved with religious affairs did not understand the true facts. So, these monks believed the fabrications of anti-government groups and were wavered by the instigation which led to the monks’ protests. Aftermath of the protests, it is found with sound evidence that ex-convicted bogus monks joined anti-government groups inside and outside the country and launched the pre-empted scheme. Members of All-Myanmar Young Monks Union and All-Myanmar United Sangha Forces which were primarily leading bodies of the monks’ protests are not reverends but young war-dens and lecturers who had violated laws, committed crimes and had been organized and trained as hard-cores. As these monk wardens and lecturers wielded much influence on their pupils, the young monks were or-ganized to take part in the protests. In addition, it is found that the anti-gov-ernment groups also en-ticed music and film artists as well as writers and literati. Only few artists and men of let-ters who are lacking pa-triotism followed them with the hope that the protests would gain suc-cess. Almost all the re-maining film and music artists as well as literati firmly stood by the na-tion and the people with ardent patriotism. Never-nevertheless, it is known to all that the Government with broad-mindedness pardoned those artists and literati.

The entire inci-dent revealed that it was not the protest of public and the majority of monks based on dissiat faction with the Government but the plotted scheme of a western power and anti-gov-ernment groups inside and outside the country and expatriates by misus-ing pessimist ex-convict bogus monks. Hence, I would like to re-affirm that neither public nor major-ity of monks participated in those protests. Actually, the Au-gust/September protests were trivial for the whole country and in compar-i-son to other events in other countries. However, the international media neglected the true facts made exaggerations as aspired by the anti-gov-ernment groups. In real-ity, the strikes of few thousand of protesters were exaggerated to the extent that the entire country took part in the protests. Due to one-sided broadcasts of some news media, the image of our country was harmed very much. Based on that inci-dent, a western power and internal and external anti-gov-ernment groups put various pressures on Myanmar by misusing some international organi-zations including UN Se-curity Council.

Such unrests were disliked by the ma-jority of monks who avoid the “Buddha Patikutta” Works loathed by Lord Buddha and who keep their sects such that the local communities of the Sasana. The majority of monks were much dis-pleased for those incidents which were not concerned with monks and which tarnished the Sasana. Similarly, the majority of the people ab-solutely do not want the life in which their daily lives are destroyed and all are to live in anxiety as the education, health and social conditions are not in normalcy. Due to unrests, bus lines were stopped, stores and shops closed and no one dared to go outside. Transporta-tion and businesses broke down and the basic peo-ple such as vendors, trishaw-men, taxi drivers, labours, etc had to suf-fer troubles by having no income. Therefore, the entire people denounced the unrests and violence all over the country.

Moreover, citing those unrests, USA, EU and Australia imposed added sanctions. Due to these sanctions, the State as well as the public from the basic people to big business firms suffered. It is known to all. Therefore, I would like to ascertain that those unrests and vio-lence are absolutely dis-liked by the majority of the people as well as the majority of the monks. Those unrests and violence not participated by the majority of the peo-ple and the majority of monks have been put un-der control all over the country by authorities for ensuring the prevalence of peace and stability as well as the rule of law with the assistance of the monks and laity. With a view to carrying on the democa-rization process as ap-plied by the people as well as the international commu-nity, the 54-member Con-stitution Drafting Com-mission has been formed for implementing the third step of the Road Map. To-day, 3rd December 2007, the Commission com-mences its process of drafting the constitution. As known to all, the Constitution Drafting Commission com-prises sufficient number of legal experts and the law graduates of na-tional races from vari-ous States and Divi-sions. By studying the 1947 Constitution and the 1974 Reviewing and thoroughly reviewing in-ternational con-stitutions, the constitu-tion will be drafted with the adopted fundamen-tal principles and de-clared basic principles of the National Conven-tion. The fundamental principles and detailed basic principles adopted by the National Conven-tion are the best to suit the prevailing con-ditions of the country. With these principles to formulate and compris-ing sufficient legal ex-perts and law graduate national peoples, no assis-tance or advice from other persons is re-quired.

Moreover, I would like to say that the suggestions to review the adopted principles ex-tensively by forming necessary bodies, and to coordinate the principles with the aspirations of anti-government groups which did not partici-pate in the National Convention are no longer appropriate to the present situation. It is known to all that the principles were adopted through thorough dis-cussions by eight del-egate groups comprising more than 1000 dele-gates of the National Convention. In the dis-cussions, the respective groups submitted their views, ideas and de-mands. Thorough dis-cussions were made to get a consensus from those views, ideas and demands. Based on Un-\nion Spirit and patriotism and in the light of na-tional interest, discus-sions and co-ordinations were made to obtain the most suitable solution for the nation and the people.

It is not reason-able or fair to review and amend those prin-ciples adopted by the delegates representing the entire people. Oth-erwise, the eight delegate groups of the National Convention would again make demands they like. So, it will be never end-ing and the process will get further complicated. We were to start from the first step. Actually, the adopted principles include rights of the na-tional races as well as rights of the citizens. Therefore, the majority of the people support the principles. Thus it is in no way to review the adopted principles. We have now commenced the drafting of a consti-tution as the third step of the Road Map. Further details and findings on the Aug-ust/September protests will be clarified by the Director-General of the Myanmar Police Force. Thank you.

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan...— MNA

Seized arms displayed at Press Conference.— MNA
Cambodian Prime Minister sees off ...

Next, Cambodian high-ranking officials and diplomats of foreign missions in Cambodia greeted the Prime Minister.

Then, the Cambodian Prime Minister cordially greeted Prime Minister General Thein Sein.

Afterwards, the Prime Minister and party together with Senior Minister and Minister of Environment Dr Mok Mareth and Cambodian Ambassador to Myanmar Mr Hul Phany left Phnom Penh by special flight for Siem Reap and arrived at Siem Reap International Airport at 5:15 pm. Governor of Siem Reap Mr Sou Phirim and officials welcomed the Prime Minister and party at the airport.

Next, Cambodian students greeted the Prime Minister and party waving the miniature flags of the two countries at the exit of the airport while they went to Sokha Angkor Resort on a motorcade.

In the evening, the Governor of Siem Reap hosted a dinner in honour of the Prime Minister and party at Sokha Angkor Resort.

MNA

Prime Minister General Thein Sein meets Myanmar Ambassador and wife, embassy staff and their families

NAY PYI TAW, 3 Dec — Prime Minister of the Union of Myanmar General Thein Sein met with Myanmar Ambassador to Cambodia Dr Aung Naing and wife Daw Aye Mi and embassy staff and their families at Hotel Inter-Continental in Phnom Penh of Cambodia on 1 December.

In his speech at the meeting, General Thein Sein stressed the need to develop the friendly ties between Myanmar and Cambodia, the stand of Cambodia in support of Myanmar not only in regional but in international arena, the step-by-step implementation of the government in accordance with the Seven-step Road Map, for the Embassy staff to be aware of the objective situations in Myanmar, and to perform their duties in the interests of the nation and the people when it comes to the affairs of the nation.

Then, the Prime Minister gave presents to the ambassador and wife, embassy staff and their families.

Minister for Foreign Affairs U Nyan Win, who accompanied the General in his tour of Cambodia, met with Mr HOR Namhong, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation at the Hotel Inter-Continental at 6.30 pm on 30 November. The meeting discussed matters on bilateral cooperation.

Minister for Hotels and Tourism Maj-Gen Soe Naing met with Minister of Tourism Mr Thong Khon at the same venue at 1.30 pm on 30 November.

Together with the minister at the meeting were Director-General U Huy Aung of Directorate of Hotels and Tourism, Chairman of Myanmar Hoteliers’ Association Dr Khin Shwe, Joint-Secretary of Union of Myanmar Travel’ Association U Thet Lwin Toe and Managing Director of Air Bagan U Soe Win.

The meeting discussed matters on launching flights between the two countries, ensuring easy access for passengers, and to extend reciprocal cooperation for the development of human resources.

Minister Maj-Gen Soe Naing also met with Minister of Tourism Mr Thong Khon, Deputy Director-General Mr Mey Marady of Siem Read Tourism Authority and officials at the meeting hall of the Sokha Angkor Resort of Siem Reap on 2 December morning. They discussed matters to develop hotels and tourism.

MNA

Chanphan TV retransmission station starts operation

YANGON, 3 Dec — Under the programme of transmission extension, the implementation tasks of Chanphan retransmission station in Taninthayi Division completed on 25 November, 2007.

MNA
Prime Minister General Thein Sein visits Angkor Wat Temple in Cambodia

NAI PYI TAW, 3 Dec — Prime Minister General Thein Sein and Myanmar delegation members yesterday visited Angkor Wat Temple built by King Jayavarman in Cambodia.

At the temple, Prime Minister General Thein Sein and party had their documentary photos taken and viewed the art works and renovation tasks of the temples.

During the tour, the Prime Minister and party visited Bayon Temple and took documentary photos.

Next, they visited Ta Prohm Temple and the officials of Siem Reap briefed on preservation tasks of the temple and arrivals of tourists to Siem Reap.

Prime Minister General Thein Sein and party visited the lake near the Ta Prohm Temple and they proceeded to Sokha Angkor Resort.

At the airport, Prime Minister General Thein Sein was welcomed by Governor Mr Sou Phirim of Siem Reap and officials.

Afterwards, Prime Minister General Thein Sein greeted Senior Minister and Minister for Environment Dr Mok Mareth, Cambodian Ambassador to Myanmar Mr Hul Phany, Myanmar Ambassador to Cambodia Dr Aung Naing.

Prime Minister General Thein Sein and party left for Myanmar by special flight from Siem Reap International Airport at 1 pm. — MNA
Middle for Labour

Minister for Labour

U Aung Kyi

I met with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi for three times. We have made progress at the meetings. The first meeting was aimed at gaining understanding between us. The second meeting was to discuss frameworks for the future. The third meeting was to discuss the facts that should be included in the framework. We will release information related to the meetings when necessary. Regarding the time frame, we will continue to hold meetings with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. We need to consider what to discuss and why. We are choosing “What” and “Why”. So, we will take “Where”, “How” and “When” into consideration in the future.

U Aung Thu Myaing

(JJN News Agency)

I want to know the number of detainees including students, civilians and monks who have been detained since September. What kind of action will be taken against detained students.

There were altogether 2927 people, including 596 monks, interrogated regarding the September crisis. However, 575 monks and 2,263 people, totalling 2,838, have been released and nine sentenced up to now. Therefore, there are only 80 detainees — 21 monks and 59 people. I am not sure that ‘the students’ mean the 88-generation students or the young students still studying. Anyway, both are included in the 59 people.

Whether action should be taken against them depends on whether they are concerned with the explosives found on 11 October in the compound of Nan Oo Monastery and whether they committed crimes like burning houses and police boxes.

U Myat Khang

(Snapshot Journal)

 Brig-Gen Khin Yi, I would like to ask you some questions. You just mentioned Kyaw Thu, Zagan, Aung Way and Than Myint Aung. First of all, I would like to know whether you have taken action against them and, if not yet, are you going to do so? And among foreign broadcasting stations you never mention DVB. I want to know why.

Brig-Gen Khin Yi

As I have said, Actor Kyaw Thu was chairman and Poet Aung Way was secretary of the committee for offering the requisites to monks formed during the September crisis. Kyaw Thu, Zagan and Daw Than Myint Aung have all been released. But Poet Aung Way has fled to the border. We can’t surely say whether he has any connection with FDB. It is because we are still interrogating FDB contacts.

The second point is that the reason I didn’t mention DVB out of foreign broadcasting stations may be because I forgot it. DVB is the most notorious. It is one of the foreign broadcasting stations that aired fabrications about Myanmar most because Nanda of DVB and the groups in the nation entered into an official contract on sending fabricated news about Myanmar to DVB.

Daw Aye Aye Win (AP News Agency)

Let me ask a question. According to the Director-General of Myanmar Police Force, there is a programme of the NLD to form an interim government. And so, what kind of action will be taken against the NLD in that regard? Whether action would be taken against the NLD or not?

Another question is that according to the clarification just made, there were ten people dead and 14 others injured. When Mr Pinheiro visited Heinbin Cemetery he learnt that there were 14 bodies that were cremated. And so, I would like to know the accurate number.

Minister for Information

Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan

The NLD had previously violated the law. As for the violation of law by the NLD questions were raised whether action was being taken against the NLD or not in the previous press conferences. With that regard, I had already replied that the government patiently magnanimously handled the matter with care. And the handling of this matter is the same as that of the previous matters. The government is handling matters with care. But there can be a degree or an extent of tolerance on a certain matter. If a violation of the law poses a grave danger to the State and the people we will be in no position to tolerate and forgive it.

Director-General of MPF Brig-Gen Khin Yi

There were ten people dead and 14 others injured in the unrest. The aforesaid number at the

See page 11

Prime Minister General Thein Sein being welcomed by Governor Mr Sou Phirim of Seim Reap at the airport. (News on page 9) — MNA

Minister Maj-Gen Soe Naing meets with Mr Thong Khon, Minister of Tourism, at Hotel Inter-Continental. (News on page 8) — MNA

Ambassador of Germany Dr Dietrech Andreas.— MNA

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Kyaw Hsan

Minister Brig-Gen

Kyaw Hsan

Before thinking about the prospect of the negotiation, we should see the progress in the meetings of Minister U Aung Kyi and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi first. Regarding the negotiation, the government issued the announcement No 1/2007. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has not yet responded to the announcement. The announcement No 1/2007 is the basic for all.

U Kyaw Swa Min (The Yangon Times Journal)

I want to know when the writing of the constitution would be completed. Another question is: I want to know whether Mr Gambari is not permitted to enter Myanmar. Foreign Media said he is not permitted to enter Myanmar by the government. Is it true?

Minister Brig-Gen

Kyaw Hsan

Regarding the first question, I also want to raise you a question you imagine the time when the constitution would be completed. The writing of the constitution may be delayed if there are disturbances and hindrances. If there is cooperation in democratization process and if there are no disturbances and hindrances, the writing of the constitution will be completed within a reasonable time.

U Aung Thu Myaing

(JJN News Agency)

I want to know the number of detainees including students, civilians and monks who have been detained since September. What kind of action will be taken against detained students.

There were altogether 2927 people, including 596 monks, interrogated regarding the September crisis. However, 575 monks and 2,263 people, totalling 2,838, have been released and nine sentenced up to now. Therefore, there are only 80 detainees — 21 monks and 59 people. I am not sure that ‘the students’ mean the 88-generation students or the young students still studying. Anyway, both are included in the 59 people.

Whether action should be taken against them depends on whether they are concerned with the explosives found on 11 October in the compound of Nan Oo Monastery and whether they committed crimes like burning houses and police boxes.

U Myat Khang

(Snapshot Journal)

 Brig-Gen Khin Yi, I would like to ask you some questions. You just mentioned Kyaw Thu, Zagan, Aung Way and Than Myint Aung. First of all, I would like to know whether you have taken action against them and, if not yet, are you going to do so? And among foreign broadcasting stations you never mention DVB. I want to know why.

Brig-Gen Khin Yi

As I have said, Actor Kyaw Thu was chairman and Poet Aung Way was secretary of the committee for offering the requisites to monks formed during the September crisis. Kyaw Thu, Zagan and Daw Than Myint Aung have all been released. But Poet Aung Way has fled to the border. We can’t surely say whether he has any connection with FDB. It is because we are still interrogating FDB contacts.

The second point is that the reason I didn’t mention DVB out of foreign broadcasting stations may be because I forgot it. DVB is the most notorious. It is one of the foreign broadcasting stations that aired fabrications about Myanmar most because Nanda of DVB and the groups in the nation entered into an official contract on sending fabricated news about Myanmar to DVB.

Daw Aye Aye Win (AP News Agency)

Let me ask a question. According to the Director-General of Myanmar Police Force, there is a programme of the NLD to form an interim government. And so, what kind of action will be taken against the NLD in that regard? Whether action would be taken against the NLD or not?

Another question is that according to the clarification just made, there were ten people dead and 14 others injured. When Mr Pinheiro visited Heinbin Cemetery he learnt that there were 14 bodies that were cremated. And so, I would like to know the accurate number.

Minister for Information

Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan

The NLD had previously violated the law. As for the violation of law by the NLD questions were raised whether action was being taken against the NLD or not in the previous press conferences. With that regard, I had already replied that the government patiently magnanimously handled the matter with care. And the handling of this matter is the same as that of the previous matters. The government is handling matters with care. But there can be a degree or an extent of tolerance on a certain matter. If a violation of the law poses a grave danger to the State and the people we will be in no position to tolerate and forgive it.

Director-General of MPF Brig-Gen Khin Yi

There were ten people dead and 14 others injured in the unrest. The aforesaid number at the
Although opposition groups try to incite uprisings by infiltrating into different social strata, they are not able to get people on their side.

MPF DG explains background and situation of 2007 August & September demonstrations at the Press Conference (2/2007)

Press Conference holds Q&A session

(from page 10)

time Mr Pinheiro visited the cemetery is the total number of dead people. What we meant the dead number is the one directly related to the unrest exclusive of the dead people who died of illness. In some death cases, they had already been ill before being taken to the GTC. So they had to be hospitalized but they died later in hospital. There were some cases that those dead persons were cremated at Heinbin Cemetery. The 10 deaths and 14 injured were directly linked with the violence and unrest. They were not concerned with those who died of their illness. As the number you said was the total number, they are different in number.

Daw Aye Aye Win (AP):

May I have a question as I'm confused a little? You said that among the 14, four died from their illness. So were they identified or unidentified?

MPF Director-General Brig-Gen Khin Yi:

I don't mean all died of illness. The 10 deaths and 14 injured were indirectly linked with the violence and unrest. In the whole period of the protests, there might be some death cases who died of other causes. Some were hospitalized as they were taken ill on arrival at GTC. Then they died in hospital. We counted the total numbers by putting the above-mentioned deaths in the toll. There were some death cases who were not identified. However, according to the procedures of MPF, the lists of the deaths were put on the noticeboards of the hospital. Their fingerprints were sent to CID. Examination was made for their identification. The lists were put on the noticeboards of the hospital as well as of Heinbin Cemetery. The unidentified dead persons were cremated by the State. What's interesting is that there would not be any unidentified death cases if they resided around here. As the incidents occurred due to the links between the internal and external elements, we cannot say that all the detainees were from near here. They might have come from other organizations we haven't known from the border region. That was why some death cases could not be identified.

Daw Aye Aye Win (AP):

The 14 injured people are in Yangon. Isn't it? Isn't there any death cases in other towns?

MPF Director General Brig-Gen Khin Yi: No. German Ambassador to Myanmar Dr Dietrich Andreas: Will other political parties including NLD have a chance to participate in drafting the State constitution and give suggestions?

Information Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan: I have already mentioned about it in our clarification. We will continue to take measures as mentioned in the clarification. We will not sideline those opposing the seven-step Road Map and the detailed basic principles.

When a referendum is held, those in opposition will have the chance to cast votes together with the supporters. In like manner, those in opposition will have the chance to stand for elections after the draft constitution has been approved.
Although opposition groups try to incite uprisings...

[Sheet 11]

FDB is led by Kyaw Htet, who is a native of Yontawyaung, Mahtaing township, Mandalay Division and went underground after 1988. When PDF Commander-in-Chief Sein Mya died, Kyaw Htet took over control in 1996 and now leads a striking force of 70. PDF collects and provides domestic information to the United States, Australia and Norway getting financial support from these countries. On the military front it is collaborating with KNU while working together with NLD LA, FDB, DAB, NCUB, etc on the political front.

The FDB, to realize public uprising against the government systematically organized workers, farmers, monks, ethnic groups, students, “88” Generation Students and NLD members and conducted trainings on Political Defiance, addition to printing and distribution of anti-government documents, pamphlets and renting mobile phones, computers and email installations to communicate with them. Relying basically on the graduates of these trainings and support from the international and domestic media, they tried to create unrest in the country.

After explaining that, I wish to continue with how they practically infiltrate and organize the people of different strata. First of all, I will explain how they organize the general public. Three objectives were laid down during the 3rd Meeting of the Policy Committee of the FDB on 13 July 2004. One of the objectives was “Establishing bases in the public which can activate the security forces and the lack of interest of the majority of the public who wished to stay under peace and stability.”

Let me continue with how the FDB infiltrated the government civil servants. Security forces managed to expose the true identity and intentions of an agent Wai Linn (44), son of U Kyaw Yin, arrested on 28 June 2005 at Kyun Thayar Ward, Ma Thin in July 2005. There were 27 persons planted to 2007 for this job. From the period of 2004 October they were recruited by Thein Pyi Phyo Aung, NLD member and 6 cohorts have been detained for questioning.

This was also thwarted by security forces with the early disclosure and arrest of these infiltrators. Also it did not affect the government employees due to the appreciation of the positive efforts and achievements of government.

I would like to continue with FDB infiltration into the student campuses disclosed from interviews of arrested persons. Pi Phyo Aung, a second year student majoring Psychology at Pathein Distance Education University went to Mae sok, Thailand, with his friends from Bogalay Township NLD. He was introduced to Thurein Aung, ex-Mayangon Township NLD member and 6 cohorts have been indicted for breaching the law. Due to these measures by the security forces and the intervention of issues by the concerned authorities, they did not succeed in inducing or motivating the workers to participate in the protests in September.

Furthermore, Thurein Aung was also tasked by Kyaw Htet to infiltrate and organize the farmers. Thurein Aung recruited Hun Htun Oo of Ht tantrin NLD and a Nyaungdon NLD sympathizer, Maung Maung Lay and sent them to attend training courses on Political Defiance, Underground Movements and Leadership in Maesok, Thailand in June 2007. Hun Htun Oo and Maung Maung Lay took a farmer from Hte Nayee village, Htun Taung Township named U Tay to Thurein Aung to provide false and exaggerated information to (See page 13)
Although opposition groups try to incite uprisings... (from page 12)

DVB & RFA. Also in 2006 September, they persuaded a few farmers from Kyauk Gon Township who were discontent with the Phyu Nai project, to contact with NLD lawyers U Aung Thein and U Aye Myint for agitation. The DVB invested 6.9 million kyats between February and October of 2007 to stir up protests within the farmers but was in vain because the security forces got timely information and detained the 2 organizers and foiled their schemes. In addition, the farmers are quite expensive to make due to sufficient incomes from double cropping provided and the livestock. There were good intentions of the government that Kyaw Htet's efforts to sow dissention among them through collusion of internal and external elements failed.

It was also learnt that FDB Kyaw Htet even tried to organize Ethnic Youth Group. This was done through the Ethnic Nationalities Council ENC based in Chiang Mai, Thailand. The Ethnic Youth Group contacted General Secretary of the Council Dr. Salai Lynn Mon, a former NLD representative of Chin State. This group acted as a member of the Supervisory Committee during the recent September demonstrations and tried to organize and carry out their organization with the participation of all national races. We have detained and interviewed Tin Hla Tun, an active member of the group and he disclosed the group sent youths in 3 batches from the Church at the corner of Anawratha and Seikkantha streets to Maesod, Thailand to receive trainings. We discovered there were 15 ethnic youths recruited by Kyaw Htet but in a way we only have called 2 for questioning while the rest are still under investigation. It learnt Kyat 10.5 lakhs was supported by FDB during the period of October 2006 to date in 2007.

I wish to continue with the penetration of FDB into the 88 Generation Students. The 88 Generation Students receive funding support from Dr. Naing Aung, Secretary General of FDB. On the other hand, they also receive funding from All Burma Students' Union self-exiled in the United States and Open Society Institute (OSI), a subsidiary of Soros Foundation. In a way, the group survives with illegal funding sources. In early September 2006, Dr. Naing Aung asked Min Zeyar that he wished to open similar training courses of Maesod in Myanmar and promised to bear all expenses for the trainees, including lodging and food allowances. Min Zeyar then contacted Ms San San Myint of the American Center of Yangon and with her help on 27 September, opened a 3-day training course on Infiltrating and Organizing the Public. Statements disclosed that the instructors were from Malaysia and 19 members of the Group undertook the course which was run at an expenditure of 2 million kyats supported by Dr. Naing Aung.

Similarly, Mya Aye and Kyaw Kyaw Htwe (a) Ma Kee both members of the New Generation Students' 1988 Group of Rangoon through the contacts and facilitation of ex-convict (a) Aung Hla Tun in Norway, signed a contract with DVB to sell Radio Station sent through illegal channels 6.3 million kyat to Ma Kee to realize the scheme.

In addition to that, Mya Aye and Ma Kee with assistance and contacts from Sociology of Economics and La Pyaw Wun (a) Lai Kyaw Kyaw Htet were recruited to organize students in their respective universities. Nyan Lin recruited Wai Lin Aung of Dagon University and the latter started organizing students from Dagon University, Eastern University, Computer Science University, University Culture and Thinn Kyaw GTC. Htun Myint Aung recruited Honey Oo of Dagon University, Yaw Htet Kyaw Maung a post graduate of Faculty of Economics to help out in the Signature Campaign. Also they were finding faults with the flaws of the system at the university campus such as shortage of vehicles in the ferry system, stringent discipline on the campus, defects in the toilets to classrooms, failings in the classroom lectures, etc. which they record in details and then provide information to the foreign media to foster anti-government sentiments among the student body. In addition, under the control and supervision of Hun Nyan Myint and Jimmy (a) Kyaw Kyaw Maung, the All Burma Students' Union was formed on 28 August 2007 with the leading committee members being Yaw Kyaw Kyaw Maung, Sithu Maung, Aung Than Zaw, Honey Oo and Thanjar Khang. The 88 Generation Students were able to organize and implement 12 core groups in the Universities of Economics, Western and Eastern, Computer Science, Dagon, Technical, Hmawbi Technical and Thamlyn GTC. However, the security forces were able to reveal them and in collaboration with the police and local authorities which resulted in the non-participation of students in the September protests and demonstrations.

I would like to continue with this infiltration and organization into the Yangon University and the Sanga. Starting 2005, Ma Kee (a) Kyaw Kyaw Htwe was friendly with the monks of Hintha and Yangon Monastery of Kaba Aye Hill. Ma Kee contacted to arrange food to inform the media about what the head of the Yangon Monastery Sayadaw U Tawtaikharyar told him that he had to lock the gates of the compound, that there were spray-painted the wall with the words "classrooms saying 'University is not a prison'", and "thieves" and "destroyers of the Buddhist religion" and that due to tight checking of signatory organizations, only 29 people have donors. Ma Kee also strived to get to personally know the monks. Furthermore, since they spent jail terms together when they were young, the majority of 88 Generation Students were friendly with the monks of the Maggin Monastery who were the main active players during the protests. Since they were released from the prisons, the majority of the new generation students have reached leadership level in their organization and it was the same with the monks who have reached supervisory level since they came out of jail. The initial friendship continued and flourished to other spheres and collaboration in political movements.

Aye Similarly, Ma Kee (a) Kyaw Kyaw Htwe was friendly with a GTI student Myo Thant when they were serving time in Thayawaddy Prison in 1997. He introduced Myo Thant to Zan Kul, a Chin national from Yuzana Garden City and tasked them with 700,000 kyats to agitate the labor workforce on the expulsion of a Chin woman in Hlaing Tharyar Industrial Zone. He also recruited and then planted Aung Naing Oo of South Oklappa and Kyaw Kyaw of Waingkrit mark as organizers to agitate the labor workforce for agitation activities.

The 88 Generation Students took the advantage of farmers when Win Naing of Sango Dagon and 4 farmers from Dagon Township came to Minn Nyan 88 to report that their farmland were confiscated to develop real estates in Dagon and Dagon Harbor Townships. Min Zeyar, Aung Zaw Oo, Kyaw Htet and Aung Aung Hla Tun of the 88 Generation Students also took the opportunity to visit their respective farmlands and the farmlands were confiscated.

After that, I would like to elaborate on how FDB approached and infiltrated the NLD party. Aung Zaw Oo, a former NLD member of Bogalay, Ayeryawady Division was expelled from the Party due to an internal problem. He came up to the 88 Generation Students made contact with Myint Aye of Kyimyindine NLD (Taunggyi NLD) and Maung (code name Tar-tay-gyi) and Yang Soe (code name Lo Min) and attended CO and PD trainings with assistance from FDB Kyaw Htet. After the training, Kyaw Htet gave kyat 1 lakh and a Kodak camera to Aung Zaw Oo and together they met Maung Kan (Wakema NLD), Kyaw Soe (Taunggyi NLD) and Thiha (Meiktila NLD) and sent trainings in Mae Sod. An email sent erroneously by Kyaw Kyaw Htet to Kyaw Thoein revealed that 7.8 lakhs was sent to Taunggyi, 7.8 lakhs was sent to Wakema, 3.8 lakhs to the NLD Chaukt and 2 lakhs to Myin Chan groups indicating that Kyaw Htet has his contacts among people active in those areas and investigations are still ongoing. It was also revealed that in 2004 October, Pauk NLD member Aung Kyaw Kyaw with the persuasion of Aung Than Htun, NLD member of Taung Gok contacted Bo Kyi (APP) of FDB in Mae Sod and attended PD and UG trainings. Through his influence, his brother U Gambhuru, Mya Che' NLD Kyaw Kyaw Naing, Kyaw Kyaw Htet, a few farmers from Mae Sod. Altogether FDB spent 124.7 lakhs in 2006 and 2007 with FDB Kyaw Kyaw Htwe and their sympathizers and provided...
Although opposition groups try to incite uprisings... (from page 13)

trainings to 12 persons.

NLD also tried to infiltrate the Military Armed Forces. In November 2004, they tried to distribute a document named “A plea to all the patriots of the Armed Forces who support the Myanmar Democratic Force.” However, the military forces exposed the plot in time and arrest the culprits. In this connection, the FDB on 24 September during the cleaning of their offices, issued a plea to the sanghas and other ranks of the military to join hands with the monks and public. Similarly, ex-General Kyaw Zaw of the BCP organized in Mandalay towards this end. U Gambhira together with some organizations outside the nation and persuaded Min Naing staying in Maesok. He asked K 100,000 in November for traveling allowance to take three monks including U Cintita to the CO course in Maesok; K 60,000 in November for traveling allowance for return from the CO course in Maesok to Maesok; K 2 million in 14-9-2007 to rend mobile phones, K 543150 for education and records on human rights and support from Open Society Institute (OSI) and National Endowment of Democracy (NED), the organization alone has provided cash under six categories to amount they mentioned.

Ko Ko Gyi was to forge alliance with political party to lead the semi-underground activities while the political organization alone has provided cash under six categories to 9-11-2007. The 88 Generation Students and NLD also issued “A plea to the patriotic military leaders and the youth defending the authority, criticism and allegation from ex-party members who were expelled or dismissed from the party, and from political parties supporting NLD or NLD only. On the other hand, the 88 Generation Students has increased contacts and relations with ally parties stepping up the alliance organization. Ally parties also kept encouraged and supported the 88 Generation Students. Thakin Thein Pe of Ventures Political party even honored and rendered support to the latter, in line with Anti-fascist Revolution to Min Ko Naing on behalf of the party. The 88 Generation Students are also very happy and satisfied with this crowning and have increased their momentum to secure a better position.

On the 88 ge 17th Anniversary of the election day held on 27 May 2007 at the Headquarters, Min Ko Naing, Ko Ko Gy and 25 members of 88 Generation Students attended. At the start, Later, 15 leaders of the Sangha and 20 picture-T-shirts and bamboo hats while the party members warmly applauded as if heroes. After the ceremony, Min Ko Naing and 20 party members and 100 or onlookers to walk to the Shwe Dagon Pagoda but the residents of the ward warned and intervene to prevent further participation. Authorities. Min Ko Naing then turned back and gave an anti-government speech from a bench. About 350 people had gathered at the time. Min Ko Naing addressed and handed over the responsibilities to the authorities. Although the 88 Generation Students were trying to destroy the peace and stability established over the years, the number of those who were not intervene at the time. Simultaneously, BCP Tha Gyaung, US Campaign for Burma Aung Din met with the media to give information and did not intervene at the time. The total is US $ 3,223,354. (3.22 million).

As explained earlier, it started with a walking protest against the rise in bus fares with Min Ko Naing and ex-General Kyaw Zawta 8o Nat Zaw in the lead and with seven other sanghas from Bago Monastery as members but learnt the reluctance to go to Yangon, the protest itself caused confusion. As Gambhira himself was then residing at apartment No. 28 in Kyimyindine near Thuminglya Market, he came into contact more frequently with his brother Aung Kyaw Kyaw from NLD and ended up developing and distributing anti-Government materials.

This is how the activities within sangha groups have been politicized to instigate public unrest based on the hike in fuel prices on 15 August 2007 in view of requirements. As explained earlier, it started with a walking protest against the rise in bus fares with Min Ko Naing and ex-General Kyaw Zawta 8o Nat Zaw in the lead and with seven other sanghas from Bago Monastery as members but learnt the reluctance to go to Yangon, the protest itself caused confusion. As Gambhira himself was then residing at apartment No. 28 in Kyimyindine near Thuminglya Market, he came into contact more frequently with his brother Aung Kyaw Kyaw from NLD and ended up developing and distributing anti-Government materials.

After explaining the activities and movements of anti-government activists from abroad, I would like to explain to you the background of 9-11-2007 September demonstrations. This call for the explanation of the 88 Generation Students since its birth. It would be fair to say that the 88 Generation Students initially was conceived on terrorism. After the protest demonstration, “A plea to the political parties, sanghas and other ranks of the military to join hands with the monks and public.” In this connection, the FDB on 24 September during the cleaning of their offices, issued a plea to the sanghas and other ranks of the military to join hands with the monks and public. Similarly, ex-General Kyaw Zaw of the BCP organized in Mandalay towards this end. U Gambhira together with some organizations outside the nation and persuaded Min Naing staying in Maesok. He asked K 100,000 in November for traveling allowance to take three monks including U Cintita to the CO course in Maesok; K 60,000 in November for traveling allowance to take three monks including U Cintita to the CO course in Maesok; K 2 million in 14-9-2007 to rend mobile phones, K 543150 for education and records on human rights and support from Open Society Institute (OSI) and National Endowment of Democracy (NED), the organization alone has provided cash under six categories to 9-11-2007. The 88 Generation Students and NLD also issued “A plea to the patriotic military leaders and the youth defending the authority, criticism and allegation from ex-party members who were expelled or dismissed from the party, and from political parties supporting NLD or NLD only. On the other hand, the 88 Generation Students has increased contacts and relations with ally parties stepping up the alliance organization. Ally parties also kept encouraged and supported the 88 Generation Students. Thakin Thein Pe of Ventures Political party even honored and rendered support to the latter, in line with Anti-fascist Revolution to Min Ko Naing on behalf of the party. The 88 Generation Students are also very happy and satisfied with this crowning and have increased their momentum to secure a better position.

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Although opposition groups try... (from page 14)

Although the earlier incident in Pakhokku concluded by the issuance of an announcement to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups. When the Sangha movement reached its height Poet Aung Way himself made a draft letter to issue an announcement that those from literary and cultural societies and students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, Thitsana Beikhu, Sangha Thamaggi, 88 new generation students, 88 new generation information group, lawyers union, youth and ethnic cooperation group, formed 9 groups.
The Commission for Drafting the State Constitution held its meeting at the commission at Office No 22, here, this morning.

Present were Chairman of the commission Chief Justice U Aung Toe, Vice-Chairman Attorney-General U Aye Maung, secretary, joint-secretary and members of the commission.

Chief Justice U Aung Toe presided over the meeting and Secretary of the commission Dr Thaung Myint acted as master of ceremonies. Chief Justice U Aung Toe delivered an opening speech. (Reported separately). Vice-Chairman Attorney-General U Aye Maung explained the functions of the commission. Members of the commission took part in the discussions.

The meeting came to a close with the concluding remarks by Chief Justice U Aung Toe.

In the afternoon, members of the commission held discussions on chapter headings to be drafted at the respective meeting halls. — MNA

Govt grants amnesty for 8,552 prisoners including 33 foreigners to mark commencement of functions of Commission for Drafting the State Constitution, completion of National Convention

The government granted amnesty for 8,585 prisoners between 16 November and 3 December to mark the successful holding of the National Convention in September 2007, the commencement of the functions of the Commission for Drafting the State Constitution, the third stage of the seven-step Road Map, forging the national solidarity in the country and cooperation with international communities including the UN. Those released on 30 November included 33 Thai prisoners. — MNA

The National Convention, the first step of the Road Map was successfully completed on 3rd September 2007. And fundamental principles and detailed basic principles have been unanimously adopted for formulating the Constitution. Actually, the completion of the National Convention was not gained easily. Amidst internal and external obstacles and hindrances, the State and the entire people could achieve success through collective efforts.

It is not necessary to further emphasize that democracy is aspired by the entire people today. Not only the entire Myanmar people, the global nations as well as regional and neighboring countries are desirous of democracy. Similarly, the anti-government groups inside and outside the country consistently engaged in destructive acts are advocating that they too want democracy. The Myanmar Government really desires democracy too. Hence, all are to join hands to make collective efforts for democratization. Foreign nations are also to render helpful hands to our efforts for democratization. However, the situation is not like that in reality. When the continued efforts are to be made with momentum after the completion of the National Convention, local and foreign anti-government groups are raising the momentum of committing destructive acts. Some countries including a western power are also found to be encouraging them increasingly by providing cash and kind assistance, advice and schemes. With the aims to jeopardize the National Convention and to hinder and destroy the implementation of the seven-step Road Map, they made collective attacks. By accelerating the momentum of anti-government activities, they mobilize efforts for regime change.

(See page 5)