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Friday, 20 January, 2006

Ceremonies in support of National Convention being organized throughout the nation daily

Plenary Session of National Convention to be held in coming week



Chairman of NCCC Secretary-1 Lt-Gen Thein Sein addresses at the meeting of National Convention Convening Commission. — MNA

YANGON, 19 Jan — The National Convention Convening Commission held its meeting 3/2006 at the hall of the Commission at Anawrahta Yeiktha of Nyaungnabin Camp in Hmawby Township this morning, with an address by Chairman of NCCC Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairmen of the NCCC Chief Justice U Aung Toe and Minister for Electric Power Maj-Gen Tin Htut, Secretary of the Commission Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan and Commission members.

Joint Secretary-2 of the Commission Director-General U Myint Thein of the Pyithu Hluttaw Office

acted as MC.

First, Chairman of NCCC Secretary-1 of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Thein Sein delivered an address, saying that the National Convention resumed on 5 December 2005, and now the National Convention had reconvened about one (See page 8)

There emerged persons confessing SSA (South) led by Ywet Sit committing destructive act, robberies and trafficking narcotic drugs Members of SSA (South) brigade (241) arrested or captured due to opposition of local people in Namhkam Region in Shan State (North)

Matters relating to surrender and capture of insurgents of SSA (South) brigade No 241 led by Sao Khun Kyaw clarified

YANGON, 19 Jan—The following is a translation of clarifications of Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan at Press Conference No 1/2006 held at City Hall of Lashio, Shan State (North) on 17 January on matters relating to surrender and capture of insurgents of SSA (South) brigade No 241 led by Sao Khun Kyaw as they were being absolutely opposed by local people.

Excellencies, local and foreign journalists Mingalabar. Auspiciousness to you all.

First of all, I would like to extend my warmest greetings to Your Excellencies Ambassadors and journalists. I wish both physical and mental well-being of all of you.

At this press conference today, clarifications will be made on matters relating to surrender and capture of insurgents of SSA (South) brigade No 241 led by

Sao Khun Kyaw as they were being totally opposed by local people and they could no longer be able to move about in Namkham Township of Shan State (North). And also matter on seizure of arms and ammunition hidden by U Sai Yi and group of SSNA according to the tip-off by the people will also be explained at this press conference.

Moreover, clarifications will be made on forced recruitment of child soldiers, torture and massacre of

residential villagers in the name of racism, setting the entire villages on fire, moving villages to border areas so as to utilize them as buffers for the safety of insurgents, collection of extortion money, committing rape against indigenous women, circulating counterfeit currency notes and trafficking of narcotic drugs by SSA (South) terrorist insurgent group led by Ywet Sit.

(See page 6)

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

PERSPECTIVES

Friday, 20 January, 2006

Strive for speedy completion of projects

The government is raising the momentum of implementing regional development projects for all-round development of the Union and for the long-term interests of the national peoples and systematically taking necessary measures for higher living standard of the people. Moreover, transport infrastructure necessary for regional development is being built. The better the transportation, the closer the relationship among the national brethren and more flourishing trade between states and divisions.

Vice-Chairman of the State Peace and Development Council Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Commander-in-Chief (Army) Vice-Senior General Maung Aye and responsible officials, during their tour of Taninthayi Division and Mon State, visited the construction sites of the Dawei airport and the approach railroad to the Thanlwin bridge (Mawlamyine) and gave necessary instructions to responsible personnel on 16 and 17 January.

At the briefing hall of the Thanlwin bridge construction project, Vice-Senior General Maung Aye urged all those responsible to strive for speedy completion of the project and meet the set standards and take necessary steps so that the train journey between Yangon and Dawei can be made within a day.

Taninthayi Division has great potential for economic development as it is rich in natural resources and has favourable soil and climatic conditions. National entrepreneurs and local farmers are putting their energies into the work of growing oil palm on 500,000 acres of land and extending the cultivation of paddy, rubber, pepper and physic nut. Moreover, fish and pearl can be produced from its long coastline and this will contribute to economic development of the region.

Nowadays, people in Taninthayi Division can travel to other states and divisions across the Union by land or by water or by air. Moreover, the Dawei airport is being extended so that it can handle large aircraft. And on completion of the approach railroad to the Thanlwin bridge, people in Taninthayi Division will be able to travel by train to Yangon within a day.

We would like to call on all those responsible for road and bridge construction projects to strive for speedy completion of roads and bridges and meet the standards set for their work.



CASH DONATED: To mark the birthday, Ma Su Hlaing of No (126-A) of Win Mart Store at Myoma Kyaung Street in Dagon Township donated lately K 100,000 to Hninzigon Home for the Aged through U Maung Maung Gyi, Joint-Secretary of the Home for the Aged.— H

People's Desire

- * Oppose those relying on external elements, acting as stooges, holding negative views
- * Oppose those trying to jeopardize stability of the State and progress of the nation
- * Oppose foreign nations interfering in internal affairs of the State
- * Crush all internal and external destructive elements as the common enemy

Commander receives UDNR trainees of BEd course

YANGON, 19 Jan— Chairman of the Excursion Management Committee for trainees of four-year BEd course No 37 of the University for Development of National Races Chairman of Yangon Division Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Myint Swe received the trainees at No 1 Transit Centre on Bayintnaung Road, here, this morning.

Also present on the occasion were Chairman of the Civil Service Selection and Training Board Dr Than Nyun and members, Commandant of No 1 Transit



Commander Lt-Gen Myint Swe meeting with the trainees of BEd course. —MNA
Centre (Bayintnaung) Lt-Col Tin Kyaing, Rector of the university U Zaw Min Thein, officials, teachers and trainees. The commander cordially greeted the trainees and inspected the arrangements to provide accommodation for the trainees. MNA

Delegate Groups hold meetings

YANGON, 19 Jan— Delegate Groups of the National Convention — the Delegate Group of Representatives-elect and the Delegate Group of Peasants— held their group meetings at the designated halls of Nyaunghnapin Camp in Hmawby Township today.

Delegate Group of Representatives-elect

The Delegate Group of Representatives-elect held its meeting at the hall-2 this morning. U Maung Gyi of Union Pa-O National Organization presided over the meeting together with members of the panel of chairmen U Yaw Aye Hla of Lahu National Development Party and U Law Hsin Kun of Kokang Democracy and Unity Party. Deputy Director U Maung Maung Phyu Tint and Assistant Director Daw Me Me Shein of Work Group-4 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee acted as MCs.

The master of ceremonies announced the validity of the meeting as 92.30 per cent of the delegates attended the meeting. First, meeting chairman U Maung Gyi delivered a speech.

Next, Representative-elect U Maung Ohn of Bago Division Pyay Township Constituency-



U Maung Gyi of Union Pa-O National Organization presiding over the meeting of the Delegate Group of Representativelect.—MNA

1 of the National Unity Party, Independent Representatives-elect U Kyi Win of Yangon Division Migaladon Township Constituency-1, U Tin Win of Ayeyawady Division Kyaiklat Township Constituency-2 and U Thein Kyi of Magway Division Taungdwingyi Township Constituency-1, Representative-elect U San Tha Aung of Rakhine State Kyauktaw Township Constituency-2 of Mro (or) Khami National Solidarity Organization, Independent Representatives-elect Dr Hmu Htan of Chin State Thantlang Township Constituency, U Aung Thein of Shan State (South) Ywangan Township Constituency and U Tun Kyaw of Shan State (North) Namsam Township Constituency presented proposals on de-

tailed basic principles concerning the Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens and the Role of the Tatmadaw to be included in drafting the State Constitution.

The meeting ended with concluding remarks by the meeting chairman.

Delegate Group of Peasants

The Delegate Group of Peasants held its meeting at the Hall-4. The meeting was presided over by U Sai Tint Aung of Shan State (North) together with members of the panel of chairmen U Kan Nyunt of Sagaing Division and U Tin Maung Kyaw of Magway Division. Deputy Director U Myint Kyaing and Assistant Director Daw Myint Sein of

Work Group-5 of the National Convention Convening Work Committee acted as MCs.

The master of ceremonies announced the validity of the meeting as 98.92 per cent of the delegates attended the meeting. First, meeting chairman U Sai Tint Aung delivered a speech.

Next, U Kyaw Tint of ChaungU Township, Sagaing Division and U Aye Kyu of Pwinbyu Township, Magway Division presented proposals on detailed basic principles concerning the Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens and the Role of the Tatmadaw to be included in drafting the State Constitution. The meeting ended with concluding remarks by the meeting chairman. — MNA

India, Pakistan review positive developments in bilateral ties

NEW DELHI, 18 Jan — India and Pakistan on Tuesday reviewed "positive developments" in bilateral ties and discussed a slew of confidence building measures, including a proposal for a rail link to Ajmer Sharif, an important Sufi shrine visited by many Pakistanis.

An Indian team headed by Foreign Secretary Shyam Saran and the Pakistani side led by his counterpart Riaz Mohammad Khan discussed peace and security and reviewed progress made during the last two rounds of the composite dialogue for about two-and-a-half hours.

The two sides are slated to discuss the Kashmir is-

sue on Wednesday.

At the beginning of the two-day talks, Khan placed on record Pakistan's appreciation of Indian assistance following the 8 October earthquake.

The two sides lauded enhanced bus and rail connectivity leading to greater people-to-people contacts that continued to spur the peace process forward.

In this connection, In-

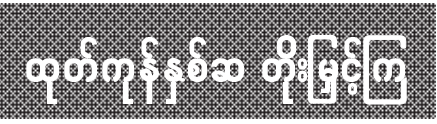
dia told the Pakistani side that it intended to extend the rail link between Khokhrapar in Pakistan's Sindh Province and Munabao in India's Rajasthan State to Ajmer, Indian External Affairs Ministry spokesman Navtej Sarna said.

"This will greatly facilitate travel of pilgrims from Pakistan to Ajmer," he said, adding the pro-

posal was "appreciated" by the Pakistani side.

A slew of confidence-building measures (CBMs) like the Amritsar-Nankana Sahib bus, the Amritsar-Lahore bus, the Munnabao-Khokhrapar rail link, the successful inauguration of the Srinagar-Muzaffarabad bus, and the opening of LoC meeting points were cited as positive achievements during the course of the talks.

Nuclear and conventional military CBMs like the agreement to upgrade existing communication links between the directors general of military operations was also discussed. — *MNA/Xinhua*



US hostage standoff ends

WASHINGTON, 18 Jan — A hostage standoff involving two suspects claiming to have an explosive device and a lawyer in the southeastern US state of Georgia ended peacefully on Tuesday, after the two surrendered to local police.

The suspects, a man and a woman, surrendered to police at around 9:30 local time, about 24 hours after the standoff began Monday morning, news reports said.

The hostage, attorney Michael Hostilo, was found unharmed, Police Chief Stan York said.

Earlier Tuesday, gunfire erupted briefly when the two suspects walked out of the building, possibly in an attempt to surrender, but they made a threatening gesture toward law enforcement officers that prompted an exchange of gunfire, said Larry Schnall, a spokesman for the Georgia State Patrol.

The two then ran back into the building and negotiations resumed.

The male suspect, a former client of the lawyer, was angry about having been convicted in a criminal case in which the lawyer was his court-appointed attorney, and the two suspects wanted to call attention to the case, York said. — *MNA/Xinhua*



An Iraqi youth looks at a destroyed vehicle after a car bombing in Baghdad, on 18 Jan, 2006. A car parked on the side of the road exploded in Baghdad's Karrada District on Wednesday morning, but the target of the attack could not be determined, police said. —INTERNET

Roadside bomb kills two Americans in Iraq

BAGHDAD, 18 Jan — A roadside bomb hit a convoy carrying a US security team near the southern city of Basra on Wednesday, killing two American civilians and seriously wounding a third, the US Embassy said.

Iraqi authorities, meanwhile, held out hope that kidnapped American journalist Jill Carroll would be released, and the sister of Iraq's interior minister was freed by her abductors about two weeks after being seized in Baghdad, an official said.

The US Embassy said that coalition forces cordoned off the scene of the

Basra attack, which occurred at 2 pm, and took the wounded to a hospital.

Security contractor DynCorp International, based in Irving, Texas, confirmed that two of its employees who were assisting with Iraqi police training were killed.

"We can confirm that the two men were DynCorp employees who were involved in the training of Iraqi police. Both men were American," DynCorp spokesman Gregory Lagana said.

An Associated Press photographer at the scene

said two four-wheel-drive vehicles were targeted. The scene was surrounded by heavily armed British forces, whose main base in Iraq is in Basra.

A British Ministry of Defence spokesman said the attack struck a convoy northwest of Basra, 340 miles southeast of Baghdad.

Shiite Muslim-dominated Basra is one of Iraq's calmer regions, but sectarian violence and attacks against British-led military personnel still occasionally flare.

Internet

US fighter jet crashes into sea off Japan, pilot safe

TOKYO, 18 Jan — A US F-15 fighter jet crashed into the sea near an island in eastern Okinawa on Tuesday morning, but the pilot ejected and was safely rescued, local government said.

The F-15, which belonged to US Kadena Air Base in Okinawa, went down at about 70 kilometres east of Ikeijima Island at around 10 am local

time (0100 GMT). A US plane rescued the pilot about an hour later.

The crash occurred during a routine overwater training mission, according to a statement issued by US Air Force officials on Kadena Air Base. The cause of the incident is under investigation.

The accident happened in an area used by the US military for flight

drills, *Kyodo News* quoted Japanese Defence Agency as saying. Ikeijima is a small island around 15 kilometres east of Okinawa's main island.

— *MNA/Xinhua*

Three Turkish sportsmen freed in Iran

ANKARA, 18 Jan — Three Turkish sportsmen, who were kidnapped in Iran on 24 December, 2005, were released by their captors on Tuesday, the semi-official *Anatolia* news agency reported.

Officials from the Turkish Embassy in Teheran were quoted as saying that Iranian Foreign Ministry officials told them that Serdar Durna, Yurdaer Eteke and Avni Ozan were freed upon efforts by Iranian and Pakistani authorities.

Anatolia quoted Turkish Ambassador in Teheran Halit Bozkurt Aran as saying that the sportsmen left Zahedan city for Teheran, and they will stay

at the Turkish Embassy Tuesday night and then leave for Turkey.

— *MNA/Xinhua*

At least seven killed as boat capsizes off Sakhalin Island

MOSCOW, 18 Jan — A foreign fishing boat with Russian sailors sank off the Sakhalin Island in the Far East, killing at least seven sailors and leaving four more missing, the Emergency Situations Ministry said on Tuesday. The Asandra fishing trawler, with a crew of 12 Russian sailors, capsized Monday night in the Tatar Strait, a narrow body of water between Sakhalin Island and the mainland.

Seven sailors were found dead and one man was rescued after rescuers found him on a life raft, ministry spokesman Viktor Beltsov was quoted by the *ITAR-TASS* news agency as saying. Four are still missing. The rescued seaman said the vessel's second life raft failed to inflate, forcing the 11 remaining sailors to jump into the water in diving suits. — *MNA/Xinhua*



Miss Indonesia Nadine Chandrawinata, the F1 Ambassador of the 2006 Formula One Petronas Malaysia Grand Prix, poses with a Sauber Petronas F1 car at the Sepang International Circuit near Kuala Lumpur, on 18 Jan, 2006. —INTERNET

Clarifications by Deputy Commander Brig-Gen Hla Myint at the Press Conference No 1/2006 as regards the capture and surrender of SSA (South) brigade 241 insurgents led by Thangyaung (alias) Sao Khun Kyaw

YANGON, 19 Jan—*The following is a translation of the clarifications of Deputy Commander Brig-Gen Hla Myint at Press Conference No 1/2006 as regards matters relating to surrender and capture of insurgents of SSA (South) brigade No 241 led by Sao Khun Kyaw as they were being opposed by local people.*

Excellencies, local and foreign journalists, Mingalabar, Auspiciousness to you all. First of all, I would like to wish You Excellencies and journalists to have good health and wealth. I will clarify matters relating to capture and surrender of insurgents led by Thangyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw of SSA (South) brigade No 241 of Ywet Sit. SSA (South) brigade No 241 started to undergo training at Lwetainglian camp on 30 June 2005 with 40 members to

encouragement, it is learnt. Thangyaung and some 40 insurgents left Lwetainglian camp on 31 August 2005. With obtaining guiding and help of SSA brigades, the insurgent group went on a march shunning Tatmadaw columns. Along the route, the insurgents mobilized new recruits forcibly and demanded extortion money. Together with 58 new recruits and 3 porters, the insurgents crossed Dokhtawady River by raft

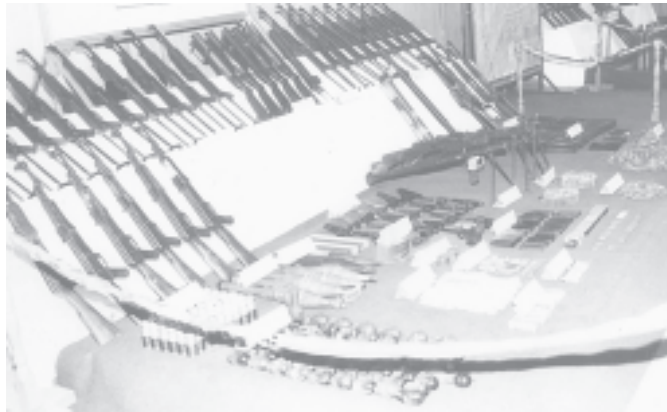
million kyats. On entering Kyaukme Township after crossing Dokhtawady river, the local people informed regional authorities about the arrival of the insurgents immediately. Hence, regional battalions of the Northeast Command were in hot pursuit of the insurgents and clashes broke out on 26 November. SSA Thangyaung and group tried to avoid Tatmadaw columns very hard. However, local people on their own volition do not want to render assistance to the insurgents. Even the local people refused to guide the way for the insurgents. When the local people were to guide the insurgents, they didn't show

could track the insurgents and crushed them. The recruits of the insurgents also fled and gave information to Tatmadaw columns. The insurgents led by Thangyaung entered the Central Command area on 4 December for infiltrating into Sagaing Division by crossing Ayeyawady River at Mabein/Momeik as planned. However, they were blocked by Tatmadaw columns and local people. Thus the insurgents returned to Namtu/Manton in Northeast Command area on 8 December via Kyaukme-Monglon road. Thangyaung and the insurgents were not accepted by the local people. When the insurgents



Deputy Commander Brig-Gen Hla Myint clarifies matters related to capture and surrender of insurgents. —MNA

recruits as well as the existing members of the insurgents flee whenever they get a chance. Without food, the insurgents were too weak to carry Panhsay region bringing along RPJ rocket launcher and 6 rockets and informed the Tatmadaw column. As information was



Arms and ammunition seized from insurgent group led by Thangyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw of SSA (South) brigade 241 and discovered at the old place of the HQ of SSNA Brigade 6. —MNA

infiltrate again into upper Sagaing Division and Namma/Mohnyin region of Kachin State. The preparations and training were provided by major Paung Khay, Ywet Sit and Sai Yi inspected and gave

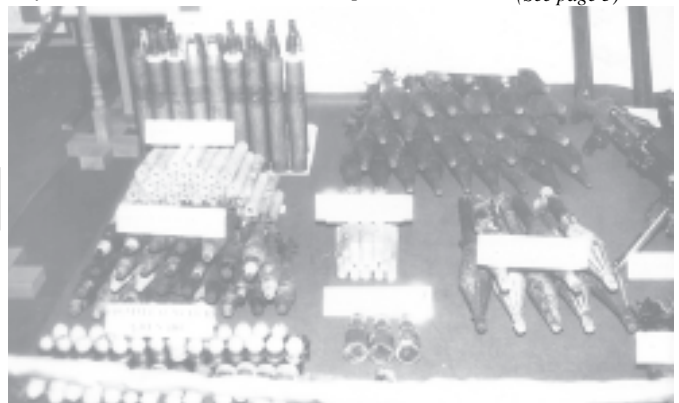
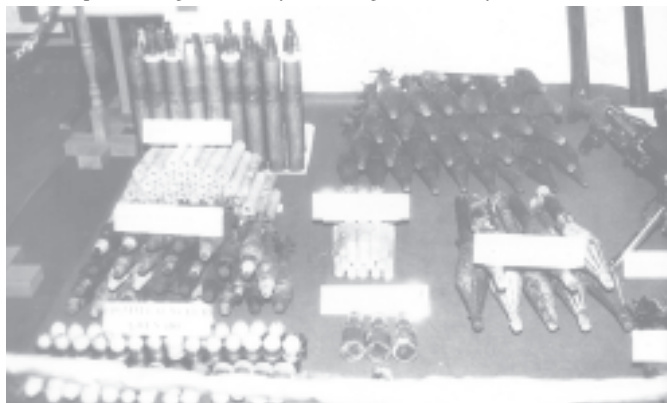
on 24 November and entered the Northeast Command area. At that time, Thangyaung's group had the strength of 58 members including new recruits and extortion money amounting to (5.5)

the correct route, fled and informed the Tatmadaw. The residential people avoided the insurgents and gave information on the enemies, movement to the Tatmadaw. In this way, Tatmadaw columns

asked the local people to sell them food, the people did not sell them food but gave information to the Tatmadaw. The insurgents are always on the run too and they are in distress. The

their own weapons. So, they forced villagers to carry weapons as porters. The porters fled when they got a chance and they informed the movement of insurgents to the Tatmadaw. A porter from

fed by the local people constantly to Tatmadaw, the Tatmadaw columns were always in hot pursuit of the insurgents. Every possible route of the enemies was blocked. (See page 5)



Arms and ammunition seized from insurgent group led by Thangyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw of SSA (South) brigade 241 and discovered at the old place of the HQ of SSNA Brigade 6. —MNA

Electric power sector witnesses sustained progress

Increased generating of power in the time of the Tatmadaw Government

Hydel power projects being implemented across the country

The Government is trying its best to meet the electricity need of the nation and people.

It is cost-effective to produce hydro electric power. Rivers and creeks are abundant in Myanmar and so it is possible to produce hydro-electric power.

In an attempt to fulfil the need of electricity, priority is given to the implementation of hydel power projects.

It is estimated that flow of rivers and creeks in Myanmar can produce 40,000 megawatts. Hence, the Government is building hydel power plants in the entire nation with added momentum. A total of nine hydel

power plants are under construction and, upon completion, they can generate 1,500 megawatts. Consumption of electricity in Myanmar reaches over 5,000 megawatts.

On completion of hydel power plants, they will be able to meet the electricity need of the nation.

In the time of the Tatmadaw Government, hydel power projects are being implemented in the interests of the people.

The table shows the progress of hydel power projects in the nation.

Yenwe Dam Project being implemented in Kyauktaga Township, Bago Division.

Hydel power plants under construction

(Electricity in megawatt to be generated daily)

Sr	Project	State/Division/Town	1988	2005
1	Kengtawng	Mongnai, Shan State	-	54
2	Yeywa	Kyaukse, Mandalay Division	-	790
3	Shweli	Namkham, Shan State	-	400
4	Kunchaung	Pyu, Bago Division	-	60
5	Pyuchaung	Pyu, Bago Division	-	40
6	Khapaung	Toungoo, Bago	-	30
7	Pathi	Thandaung, Kayin State	-	2
8	Shwekyin	Shwekyin, Bago Division	-	75
9	Yenwe	Kyauktaga, Bago	-	25



Clarifications by Deputy Commander...

(from page 4)

On 10 December clashes broke out between Tatmadaw columns and enemies. The insurgents were too weak to fight the Tatmadaw columns and they fled for Mone Wee passing by Yaybon, Tongyi and Loi Yar villages near Manton on 15 December.

The Tatmadaw columns were in hot pursuit of the enemies and there occurred clashes with enemies on 27 December.

At that time, the insurgents were very weak for having no food. They were in distress. Thus, Thangyaung had to control his insurgents by giving them narcotic drugs and stimulant pills to consume. We have come to

learn that fact according to the confession of those insurgents who surrendered. On 29 December morning, a villager was coerced by Thangyaung and insurgent members to guide the way. That villager escaped and gave information to Tatmadaw column. The Tatmadaw members were in hot pursuit of the enemies and a clash took place at 10 am the same day at Kaungtut village on Namkham-Monwee road. As a result, the insurgents had to spilt into two groups and flee. One group was with some 30 insurgents led by Thangyaung and another group was with some eleven insurgents led by sergeant Tun Kyaw.

Acting on informa-

tion given by the local people, Tatmadaw columns blocked the possible way of the enemies. The Tatmadaw columns blocked Namkham-Monwee road and Namkham-Nantphatka road at various places in the East and South. The enemies who were blocked in the area tried to escape and looked for food in groups wearing mufti. The enemies were blocked and they were in short supply of food. Finally, on 1 January 2006, sergeant Tun Kyaw and insurgent group contacted the Tatmadaw column near Hopong village and surrendered. Similarly, lance corporal Khine Win from Thangyaung's group surrendered to the

Tatmadaw column the same day near Tawtaik monastery of Namkham.

According to information provided by the local people and information received from those who had surrendered, the Tatmadaw columns, in the same morning, raided the place where Thangyaung and group were hiding. At 7 am, the Thangyaung and the insurgent group were surrounded and captured by the Tatmadaw.

In fact, the insurgents were rounded up easily as they could not get the assistance and help from the local people. The local people abhorred the insurgents and always give information on the hidden places of the insurgents to the Tatmadaw. Being loathed by the local people,

unable to obtain food and getting no help from local populace, the insurgents were in distress. They were very weak for having short of food. The local people gave information to the Tatmadaw and thus the insurgents were rounded up and captured.

It is due to the fact that the local people do not accept the insurgents absolutely. By enjoying the fruitful results of peace and development endeavours of the Government all over the Union including border areas, the local people do not want to help the insurgents and they give information to the Tatmadaw as much as they can. The insurgents are refused to guide the way and provide food by

the local people. They are in distress and short of food.

Moreover, Sai Yi and group had hid weapons in May 2005 when they left to join Ywet Sit. Acting on tip-off, those hidden weapons were exposed by the Tatmadaw. The local people assumed that with these weapons the insurgent terrorists could be able to take refuge in the area. Thus, the local people gave information to Tatmadaw and the Tatmadaw exposed altogether 36 assorted arms and ammunition as of 15 January 2006.

You all have witnessed the regional development of northern Shan State recently. To achieve development, regional peace and tranquillity is the basic requirement. By realizing the genuine goodwill of the Tatmadaw Government, many former insurgent groups have exchanged arms for peace unconditionally. The local people cannot accept any act which is harmful to prevalence of law and order as well as to development endeavours. The events stated bear witness to this fact by this incident. — MNA



Arms and ammunition seized from Brigade 241 of SSA (South) on 2 January and SSNA Brigade 6 on 15 January. — MNA



Diplomats, journalists at home and those from abroad observe ammunition and related things seized from the insurgents of SSA (S) Brigade 241.—MNA

There emerged persons confessing SSA (South) led by Ywet Sit...

(from page 1)

In 1988, the anarchistic unrest took place and the nation's administrative machinery was stopped. Safety of lives and properties of the public was jeopardized. In such situation, the Tatmadaw was the only organization able to save the nation and the

ket-oriented economy.

To practise democracy properly and with full essence, there are three basic requirements. They are stability and the rule of law and order in the entire nation; economic development of the nation and the people; and development of human re-

the legal fold after realizing the genuine goodwill and deeds of the Tatmadaw. In the North-east Command area
(1) Shan State (North) Special Region-1
(2) Shan State (North) Special Region-2
(3) Shan State (North) Special Region-3



A map, which shows the route that the insurgents entered the area of North-East Command.—MNA

people. Thus, the Tatmadaw had to unavoidably take over State responsibilities. After taking over State responsibilities, the Tatmadaw always keeping the aspiration of the people in the fore took measures for transforming one-party political system into multi-party democracy as well as changing socialist economic system into mar-

sources with high level of knowledge and technology.

Thus, the Tatmadaw Government gives priority to prevalence of peace and tranquillity as well as the rule of law and order. In so doing, it has got the full participation of the entire people. In addition, major armed insurgent groups and many smaller armed groups returned to

(4) Shan State (North) Special Region-5
(5) Shan State (North) Special Region-7 and other smaller groups have returned to the legal fold. Of them, PSLA group of Shan State (North) Special Region-7 led by U Aik Mone; the insurgent group of SSNA led by U Kan Na; the insurgent group of SSNA led by U Gon Khay exchanged arms for peace

and gave up armed struggle line unconditionally as they loathe the acts of demanding extortion money and bullying the people. Hence, the people welcomed them with delight and now the entire North-east Command area is fully enjoying peace. The people can earn their livelihood conveniently and enjoy the fruits of their labourfully.

In as much as peace and tranquillity prevail all

and all-round development of other economic sectors as well. In this context, efforts are made for supply of cultivation water sufficiently. Clusters of dams and reservoirs are built and cultivated acreage is extended. Emphasis is also laid on double and multiple cropping as well as increasing the yield of crops. On the other hand, efforts are made for better transportation so as to ensure trade of agricul-

designated and economic, health and education matters of the local people are promoted remarkably. Lashio in the northern Shan State is a special development region and its economic, trade, agriculture and livestock breeding, transportation, education and health sectors are making progress. In the past, health care services with advanced technology and specialists were available only in



Local journalists and officials view the documentary photos shown at the press conference (1/2006).—MNA

over the nation, national development endeavours can be made without hindrances and obstacles. Hence, the combined force of the Government, the people and the Tatmadaw joining hand in hand has given priority to development of border areas and national races. Under the guidance of the Head of State, border area development works are implemented with great momentum as huge amount of funds have been spent on uplift of economic, education, health, transportation and living standard of the national brethren at border areas which lagged behind in development in the past.

At the same time, Four Economic Objectives have been laid down for promoting the socio-economic lives of the nation and the people. Emphasis is placed on development of agriculture as the base

tural produce. Network of roads and bridges are constructed and existing ones are upgraded. Moreover, participation in terms of technical know-how and investments are invited from sources inside the country and abroad to do business in Myanmar. Industrial zones are established and emphasis is laid on transforming the nation from mechanized farming into an industrialized nation. As a result, national economy is achieving development year by year. Thanks to market-oriented economy in conformity with the wishes of the people, per capital income has increased.

In developing the Union, efforts are made to ensure simultaneous development of all areas across the country. Accordingly, 24 Special Development Regions are

Yangon and Mandalay. Now, advanced health care services are available in every special development region. Moreover, universities, technical colleges, institutes and Teachers Training Colleges are opened extensively in every special development region.

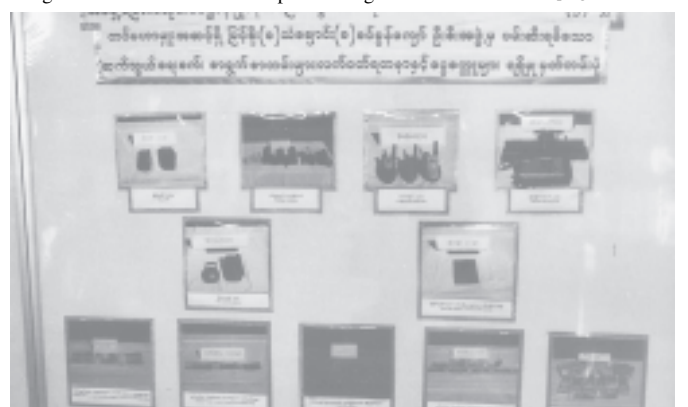
About 70 per cent of the nation's total population are rural people. Hence, it is important to ensure development of rural areas simultaneously. Accordingly, five rural area development tasks have been laid down and are being implemented with the combined strength of the State, local people and wellwishers.

As a result, economy, health, education, transportation, water supply and irrigation of rural areas are in progress with momentum.

(See page 7)



Documentary photos and communication machine, documents, jewellery and currency notes displayed at the press conference (1/2006).—MNA



There emerged persons confessing SSA (South) led by Ywet Sit...

(from page 6)

Hence, the people all over the Union are joining hands with the Tatmadaw government. The entire people can in no way accept any destructive act harmful to stability of the State. The entire people are keen to build up the Union into a peaceful, modern and developed new nation.

The Shan nationals in Myanmar have suffered bitter experiences under the feudalism sawbwas. Although feudalism has already been abolished in Myanmar, the descendants of sawbwas are aspiring to revive feudalism. In the name of Shan State liberation, aspiring for establishment of a separate Shan state and seceding Shan State from the Union, decedents of sawbwas with racism and narrow-mindedness are conspiring

group were invented stories relying on foreign masters and foreign media. They are indeed like thieves who are shouting "thief! thief!".

However, as the saying "The truth will prevail", there emerged many persons who confessed that SSA (South) led by Ywet Sit had been committing destructive acts and robberies and trafficking narcotic drugs. They were members of SSA (South) brigade (241) who were arrested or who had to surrender their arms due to the fact that local people in Namhkam Region in Shan State (North) opposed them.

Ywet Sit held a meeting in November 2004 at his Lwetainglian headquarters and laid down plan for 2005. According to the plan, the brigade (241) was sent to penetrate upper parts

old. Thus some recruits of SSA were as young as 15 years. Old and new recruits fled from SSA brigade (241) as they did not want to become insurgents on the way.

According to the tip-off by duty-conscious people, Tatmadaw columns were in hot pursuit of SSA (South) brigade (241) which fled to southern part of Namhkam. The residential people of Namhkam also abhorred the insurgents and opposed them absolutely.

During the time of the Tatmadaw Government, Namhkam region is now peaceful like other regions as it is free from insurgents. Regional development works and rural development activities are meeting with success. The local populace are enjoying the fruits of peace and stability



Photos showing the captured insurgents of SSA (South) brigade (241) led by Thangyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw, surrendered insurgents and arms and ammunition. — MNA

time. At 12.45 pm the same day, sergeant Sai Yi and one from Sao Khun Kyaw's group were also captured. The remaining ten insurgents were also arrested the same day.

Being crushed by Tatmadaw columns along the route, four insurgents were killed and four recruits of SSA fled. The remaining 50 insurgents surrendered and were arrested as they were opposed by the local people. Altogether 63 assorted arms and ammunition, over 5.5 million kyats, 571 counterfeit 1000-kyat notes and two gold bars were seized from SSA group. Moreover, acting on a tip-off, 36 assorted arms and related items hidden by SSNA Sai Yi and group were unearthed in Moneyin region of northern Shan State on 11-1-2006.

According to the confession of those insurgents from SSA brigade (241), the SSA (South) of Ywet Sit has its headquarters in Lwetainglian at the border east of Homein region in eastern Shan State. It has some 400 hardcore members.

Moreover, there are some villages near Lwetainglian camp. They are meant to be buffer of

CNF and ALP insurgent groups too.

Ywet Sit group made local people grow poppy in the places controlled by SSA. The group levied taxes on opium and demanded the people to sell opium to SSA (South) without fail. The SSA refined opium and sold the drug to dealers in the neighbouring country. Poppy is grown in abundance in the regions of SSA (South) brigade (198) and brigade (756). There are also opium refineries in some villages controlled by SSA (South).

Ywet Sit has been engaged in drug trafficking with his followers. On 7-3-2005, Ywet Sit's man Sai Tun (a) Nai Tun Wivatron Aron with the rank of captain was seized by Thai police in Panmanphat township, Mae Hong Son district with 174 heroin packets weighting 82 kilos. Moreover, Ywet Sit's man Ti Ma with the rank of captain was killed in exchange of fire with Thai police on his way to trafficking drugs. These incidents were clarified at the press conference held on 16-3-2005. Evidences and documentary photos were put on display in this hall.

Moreover, Ywet Sit has four stimulant factories at his camp near Lwetainglian. Ywet Sit ordered his each brigade to earn money by establishing a Yaba or stimulant pill factory.

The confessions of seized insurgents of SSA

(South) brigade (241) disclosed the fact that there is a restricted area in Lwetainglian camp. That restricted area has four gates and three outpost hillocks. There is also a rock cave where water was available. Ywet Sit kept the restricted area secretly. Ywet Sit and his father-in-law Sao Khay Ngin, Chief of staff of SSA (South) only know about the secrets. Narcotic drugs and counterfeit currency notes are likely to be produced there.

Drug lord Ywet Sit is undertaking narcotic drug trafficking as well as producing counterfeit currency notes with his followers. In the year 1999, Ywet Sit group made K 50 million worth of counterfeit notes and sent them through the jungle to Muse-Namkham region.

Another incident was also connected with this. On 12-12-1997, a person who came to Maung Kein gold and jewellery shop in Mandalay and tried to buy gold with counterfeit K 500 notes was arrested. Further interrogation led to the raid of U Maung Sein's house at Chanmyathazi of Mandalay. From that house 2,000 counterfeit K 500 notes, 43 gelnigites, 58 feet of explosive wire, 13 electric detonators and one walkie-talkie were also seized. Interrogations exposed that Ywet Sit group sent counterfeit notes and explosives to Mandalay for blasting bombs.

(See page 9)



Walkie-talkies, documentaries and counterfeit notes seized from Thangyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw of SSA (South) brigade (241). — MNA

to cause disintegration of the Union in collusion with internal and external destructive elements.

In this context, Sao Kham Hpa's formation of the provisional Shan State government and announcement on the liberation of Shan State were vivid evidences which are totally contradictory to the time and condition of Myanmar today. Hence, the entire national races residing in Shan State have not accepted nor recognized it but opposed it.

In this regard, Ywet Sit taking refuge at the border area changed the name of SURA into SSA (South) and launched above-ground and underground conspiracies with a view to covering up his crimes with political pretexts. Sai Yi of SSNA who first returned to the legal fold in the North-East Command area secretly collected arms and ammunition and sent them to Ywet Sit. When authorities found out, Sai Yi fled and took refuge at Ywet Sit.

Hiding the destructive acts they had committed, SSA (South) Ywet Sit and

of Sagaing Division and brigade (756) into Pa-O region.

The SSA Brigade (241) comprising 58 members led by Sao Khun Kyaw infiltrated first into northern Shan State to be able to enter upper parts of Sagaing Division according to the

and they oppose anyone jeopardizing the development momentum of the region.

Thus, members of SSA brigade (241) led by Sao Khun Kyaw dared not enter villages of Namhkam region and they took refuge in the jungle. With no con-

During the time of the Tatmadaw Government, Namhkam region is now peaceful like other regions as it is free from insurgents.

plan in November 2005. They brought along 50 ticals of raw opium, 200 stimulant drugs bearing WY letters and counterfeit 1000 kyats notes. On their way they forcibly recruited 15 persons. They asked for extortion money. Sao Khun Kyaw provided opium and stimulant drugs to his members to instigate into violence.

In mobilizing new recruits, SSA charged 500,000 kyats or 600,000 kyats per persons for failing to join as new recruits. It mobilized 2 new recruits from each small village and 3 new recruits from each big village. They had to mobilize recruits young or

tacts with local people, food and rations are in short supply for the insurgents. The SSA members are suffering from depression. Hence, eleven SSA members led by sergeant Tun Kyaw surrendered with 18 assorted arms on 1-1-2006 morning.

With assistance rendered by the public, the Tatmadaw columns are taking hold of enemies' hiding places and exposing the insurgents. Soon, altogether 27 SSA brigade (241) members led by Sao Khun Kyaw were arrested together with 42 assorted arms and ammunition. They were on the run and had not eaten any food for five days at that

the camp. The villages were forced to move and settle there by the insurgents. These villages are receiving aids from NHEC (National Health and Education Committee) of NCGUB. The ICRC and other organizations also provided medicines and salaries to the villages. American/French David Ubank and wife of Free Burma Ranger provided the largest amount of cash to Ywet Sit group.

Nang Chantao of SWAN is a daughter of ex-SSA brigade commander and she frequently visited Lwetainglian camp. The SSA (South) maintains contacts with KNU, KNPP,



13-year old Maung Soe Naing forcibly recruited by SSA (South) of Ywet Sit Group. — MNA

Ceremonies in support of the National Convention...

(from page 1)
and a half months. The National Convention had adopted detailed basic principles for sharing of legislative power to be included in drafting the State Constitution.

The National Convention Convening Work Committee had submitted detailed basic principles for legislative functions of Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, Pyithu Hluttaw, Amyotha Hluttaw and Region or State Hluttaw to be included in the legislative sector in formulating the Constitution to the Plenary Session of the National Convention.

Delegate groups had read out their respective proposals at the Plenary

Session of the National Convention.

Findings of the NCC Work Committee on detailed basic principles for the Citizenship, Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens and the Role of the Tatmadaw to be included in drafting the State Constitution have been submitted to the Plenary Session of the National Convention.

At present, delegate groups held discussions to compile proposals concerning the above-mentioned sectors. And, the delegate groups are carrying out their tasks to present their proposals to the NCC Work Committee through re-

spective panels of chairmen.

The National Convention is performing its tasks with momentum. At the same time, ceremonies in support of the National Convention are being organized throughout the nation daily. National-building tasks such as opening ceremonies of roads and bridges and physic nut planting ceremonies are being held in support of the National Convention in many townships.

Holding of the mass meetings in support of the National Convention on a grand scale means that the entire people unanimously agreed to functions of the National Convention. As such, all are to work in concert to achieve success in convening the National Con-

vention.

The delegate groups of the National Convention have nearly completed compilation of their respective proposals. Hence, the Plenary Session of the National Convention will be held in coming week.

Members of the NCCC are to submit and discuss matters related to the National Convention and future tasks. In conclusion, the Secretary-1 stressed the need to perform accommodation, reception, health, welfare and entertainment tasks under administrative functions for the NC delegates with momentum.

Afterwards, NCCC members studied the proposals submitted by the NCC Work Committee to the NCCC, and discussed matters con-

59th Anniversary Union Day objectives

- For all national races to safeguard the national policy — non-disintegration of the Union, non-disintegration of national solidarity and perpetuation of sovereignty.
- To keep the Union spirit ever alive and dynamic among the national people.
- For all national people to defend and safeguard the Union for its perpetual existence.
- To prevent, through national solidarity, the danger of internal and external destructive elements undermining peace and stability of the State and national development.
- For all national races to make concerted efforts for successful implementation of the seven-point future policy programme of the State.

cerning the reports to be submitted to the National Convention.

Later, Secretary-1

Lt-Gen Thein Sein gave necessary instructions, and the meeting ended in the afternoon. — MNA

Vice-Admiral Soe Thein welcomes COSC and Chief of Staff Naval and wife of Indian Navy



Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein welcomes Indian goodwill delegation led by Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee and Chief of Staff Naval Admiral Arun Prakash. — MNA

YANGON, 19 Jan — A delegation led by Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC) and Chief of Staff Naval Admiral Arun Prakash (PVSM, AVSM, VrC, VSM, ADC) and wife of Indian Navy of the Republic of India arrived here by special aircraft at 11 am today to pay a goodwill visit to the Union of Myanmar.

The Indian Admiral and wife and party were welcomed at Yangon International Airport by Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein and wife Daw Aye Aye, Chief of Staff (Navy) Commodore Nyan Tun and wife Daw Khin Aye

Myint, Commander of Naval Dockyard Command Rear-Admiral Paw Tun, Commander of Ayeyawady Naval Region Command Captain Aye Pe, Commander of Taninthayi Naval Region Command Commodore Win Shein, Commander of Naval Training Command Captain Tin Oo, senior military officers of the Ministry of Defence, officials, Indian Ambassador Mr Bhaskar Kumar Mitra, Defence Attaché Colonel Jasvinder Singh Chopra and embassy staff.

Vice-Admiral Soe Thein and the Indian Chief of Staff Naval took the salute of the Guard of

Honour on the dais at the lounge of the airport. Next, they inspected the Guard of Honour. The Indian

delegation proceeded to Tatmadaw Guest House from the airport.

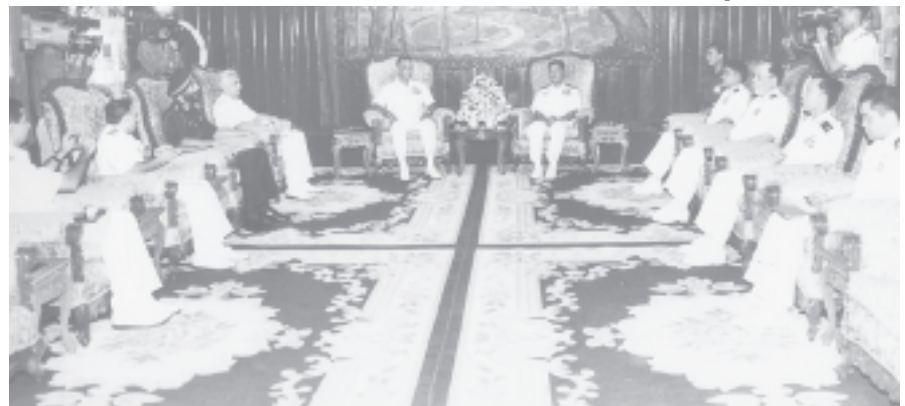
In the afternoon,

Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein received Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee (COSC) and Chief of Staff Naval Admiral Arun Prakash (PVSM, AVSM, VrC, VSM, SDC) and party at Zeyathiri Beikman on Konmyinthta, here.

Also present at the call were Chief of Staff (Navy) Commodore Nyan Tun, Commander of Naval Dockyard Command Rear-Admiral Paw Tun, Commander of Taninthayi Naval Region Command Commodore Win Shein, senior military officers of the Ministry of Defence. The Indian Admiral and party were accompanied by Indian Defence Attaché Colonel Jasvinder Singh Chopra. In the evening, Commander-in-Chief

(Navy) Vice-Admiral Soe Thein and wife hosted a dinner in honour of the Indian Admiral and wife and party at Ayeyawady Naval Region Command Headquarters.

Also present at the dinner were Members of the State Peace and Development Council Lt-Gen Ye Myint and Lt-Gen Kyaw Win, Commander-in-Chief (Air) Lt-Gen Myat Hein and wife Daw Htwe Htwe Nyunt, Chief of Staff (Navy) Commodore Nyan Tun and wife Daw Khin Aye Myint, Commander of Naval Dockyard Command Rear-Admiral Paw Tun and senior military officers, Indian Ambassador Mr Bhaskar Kumar Mitra and Defence Attaché Colonel Jasvinder Singh Chopra. — MNA



Commander-in-Chief (Navy) Vice Admiral Soe Thein meeting with Indian goodwill delegation led by Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee and Chief of Staff Naval Admiral Arun Prakash. — MNA

There emerged persons confessing SSA (South) led by Ywet Sit...

(from page 7)

In December 2004, Thai police raided an apartment in Chiangmai where Ywet Sit's follower Lonhein Nandi resided. The Thai police seized counterfeit-money making machines and documents. Lonhein Nandi fled and sought refuge at Ywet Sit. He was a village chairman of Nant Pan Chaung village and he was brought in by Ywet Sit in moving the camp to Lwetainglian. At a village near Lwetainglian, there is said to be a machine which can make counterfeit notes.

Similarly, when Sao Khun Kyaw and group were arrested, altogether 571 K-1000 currency notes were seized. Ywet Sit has a house in Kawlon village near Weinhay of a neighbouring country. He has also had two houses in Chiangmai and he has two wives. Still, he is a womanizer. Only after his follower Sai Tun (a) Nai Tun Wiwutron Aron was ar-

southern and eastern Shan State. The villagers had to join Ywet Sit group or give money.

Many young men of national races fled to Loilem, Taunggyi and Mandalay and entered novicehood or monkhood. Some earned their living taking odd jobs and they were separated from their families. Video documentaries and documents on further details are put on display.

No national people want to join the group of Ywet Sit's insurgent group that is murdering, setting fire to villages, collecting extortion money and trafficking opium. Those who unavoidably joined the group under the death threat always seek various way to escape from the group of Ywet Sit. Ywet Sit and his group, like executioners, committed murders in front of the forcibly recruited members, and killing of the parents and relatives of those members who fled the

Kengtawng escaped.

Being afraid of the bad news about the forced recruitment by Ywet Sit group, 35 youths from surrounding areas of Kengtawng got novitiated. They are three at Weinhaing Monastery, nine at Panhsan Monastery, three at Sasana Rakkhita Monastery, 11 at Taung Nant Tum Monastery, and nine at Weinkaung Monastery in Kengtawng.

Some local people who encountered similar experiences are now here to present their bitter experiences. Your Excellencies and journalists may interview them after the press conference.

Clarifications have been made with sound evidences at the previous press conferences that SSA (South) Ywet Sit group members had been destroying the whole villages and killing all the villages, setting fire to the whole villages, and perpetrating terrorist acts.

The evidences are dis-



Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan and diplomats observe documentary photos displayed at the press conference. —MNA

about 500 people homeless.

On 22 November 2005, about 50 members of SSA (South) Ywet Sit group abducted and killed 10 persons from Kunhein who were extracting timber in the forest, in the west of Parhok Village, Kunhein Township, Southern Shan State. SSA (South) Ywet Sit group members are extorting money from local people. The confession of those members of SSA (South) Brigade 241 who surrendered their arms or were arrested was a tangible proof to the group's extorting money. That group along the route extorted 1.3 million kyats from Kengtawng-Kengkham timber extraction block, 1.5 million kyats from Yaksawk-Naung Woe block, and 500,000 kyats from Nawnglon block.

I would like to present the inhumane acts of SSA (South) Ywet Sit group acted as if they were Li-

killed and eight were injured. Moreover, they raped village girls.

On 13 June 1997, about 40 terrorist drug bandits of Ywet Sit's group halted 30 passenger buses on Kunhing-Kengtung Road and demanded extortion money from passengers. They ordered some passengers to sit on the roadside and the terrorists also raped women passengers. They then opened fire randomly at the passengers. Thus, twenty-five passengers were killed and five were injured. On 2 September 2004, some 30 members of SSA (South) halted four cars travelling from Taunggyi to Kunhing at a place between Konboug and Waingmon villages and collected extortion money from passengers. They also raped women.

My explanations and documents and photos bear witness to the fact that who committed the forced re-

explain the brief account of the Tatmadaw's control and command system and observance of discipline. The Tatmadaw was born of the national people during the independence struggle. Because of its excellent control and command system and discipline, the Tatmadaw has been protecting the people as a reliable force in accord with its 12 fine traditions since its birth over 60 years ago.

The control and command system of the Tatmadaw covers all the ranks from the top to the lowest level. The Tatmadaw members have esprit de corps, obedience and loyalty. Privates, other ranks and the officers are always observing their code of conduct in their relations with one another and with the people. Good discipline and high morale are the dignity of the Tatmadaw. Tatmadaw members have to abide by the military law,



Surrendered and captured members of brigade 241 of SSA (South) led by Thangyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw seen together with their surrendered arms. —MNA

rested by Thai police, Ywet Sit lived in Lwetainglian. Media men from BBC, VOA, RFA and DVB broadcasting stations were usually present at functions of SSA (South) headquarters. Ywet Sit has been shouting at the top of his voice that he wants liberation of Shan State or genuine federal Union; if secession is not granted he wants a federal system of eight states and he opposes the National Convention, which is being held in accord with the seven-point Road Map.

Actually Ywet Sit is attempting to revive feudalism in Shan State. He is seeking fortune by following armed insurgency line. With reliance on external elements he acts one way before media and acts differently in the jungles with the use of force. Ywet Sit has been committing terrorist acts constantly since long long ago. In May 2005 he recruited at least seven from each village-tract and one from each household from far-flung villages in

group so that the new members dared not try to escape. What we are presenting now are true facts, with evidence. Private Sai Yi of Ywet Sit group who returned to the legal fold in 2005 admitted that SSA (South) Ywet Sit group members were murdering the relatives of newly-recruited youths so that the new members would have no attachments to their relatives and dared not escape. He also said the group member of Ywet Sit killed his parents in the village. We have full statements of the members who returned to the legal fold. On 22 October 2005, about 50 members from Brigade 759 arrived at the Wanlawt Village in Kunhein Township in Southern Shan State and forcibly took Aik Lu (10), Aik Sai (13), Khan Oun (13), and Aik Pi (16) as recruits.

Among those who were forcibly recruited by SSA (South) Ywet Sit group in 2005, Sai Mein (15), Aik Sai (19), Sai Aung Mein (19), and Sai Kyaw Lin from nearby villages of

played with the documents in the back of the hall. I would like to present one of the events. On 3 January 2000 an explosion took place in Monghsu gempland and over 120 persons were killed and 50 others wounded. According to the confession of platoon commander Aik Maung of Ywet Sit's group who returned to the legal fold in 2002, it was learnt that that explosion in Monghsu gempland in the year 2000 was committed by Ywet Sit's SSA (South) group. On the morning of 26 March 2005, there broke out an exchange of fire between about 60 members of SSA (South) Ywet Sit insurgent group and a Tatmadaw column in Leikha. Along the route they retreated the insurgents ruthlessly set fire to the villages of Pa-O nationals.

Due to such inhumane acts, 32 homes and a primary school in Hti Ta Khu Village, 38 homes in Naungte Village, 14 homes in Monelut Village, and 27 homes in Panmaing Village were set fire and that left

Many young men of national races fled to Loilem, Taunggyi and Mandalay and entered novicehood or monkhood. Some earned their living taking odd jobs and they were separated from their families.

censed to Rape.

In the evening of 18 January 1997, around 20 members of SSA (South) Ywet Sit group set fire to Meethwaygon Village in Namhsan Township and opened fire on the homes. In the incident, 13 villagers including children were

recruitment of minors, mass killings based on racial hatred, forced relocation of villagers to border areas for defence purposes, sexual violence against national race women and distribution of counterfeit notes and narcotic drugs.

Now I would like to

and rules and regulations as well as the civilian law and rules and regulation. Because of good discipline and serving the interests of the people, the Tatmadaw has been able to overcome all kinds of hardships and attacks to destroy it.

(See page 13)



Captured members of brigade 241 of SSA (South) led by Thangyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw seen together with their surrendered arms. —MNA

Press Conference on returning ...

(from page 16)

(North), U Ar Phone of Special Region-2, U Kaung Taing of Special Region-3, U Zaw Hsaing and U Zaw Yun of Special Region-5, who had returned to the legal fold and U Saing Mon of Mangepan regional militia group, U Kyaw Myint and members of Pangsaie region militia group and local residents.

Chairman of the Information Committee of the State Peace and Development Council Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan clarified matters related to the returning to the legal fold and arrest of the members of Brigade 241 led by Sao Khun Kyaw from SSA (Southern Part) who were totally opposed by local national races. (The Minister for Information's clarification was reported separately.)

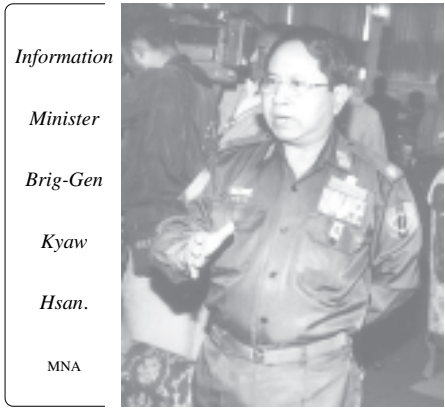
Deputy Commander Brig-Gen Hla Myint clarified the incidents that Than Gyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw and party of SSA (Southern Part) who entered the area of North-East Command were arrested by Tatmadaw columns and local people, and matters related to the returning to the legal fold and seizures for which the local people did not support. (Deputy Commander Brig-Gen Hla Myint's clarification was reported separately.)

Next, Information Committee Chairman Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan, North-East Command Deputy Commander Brig-Gen Hla Myint and

officials answered the queries raised by diplomats and journalists at home and abroad, and the press conference 1/2006 concluded at 4.30 pm.

After the press conference, Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan cordially greeted those present, and answered the further questions.

Afterwards, diplomats and journalists at home and abroad viewed the documentary photos of arms and ammunition from the arrested insurgent group of brigadier Than Gyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw of SSA (S) Brigade 241 in the area of North-East Command, and those who returned to legal fold, arms and accessories of brigadier Than Gyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw of SSA (S) Brigade 241 and party arrested on 2 January, photos of arms, ammunition and accessories from the former headquarters of SSNA Brigade 6 near Moneyin Village seized on 15 January, acting on further information of the local people who desired for peace opposing the destructive acts, the documentary photos of Bo Kya Htwaw and party of SSA Ywet Sit insurgent group who exchanged arms for peace in the area of Triangle Region Command, the photos showing drug production and dealings, destruction of village, forced recruitment of SSA (South) Ywet Sit Group, the map reference of SSA (S) Ywet Sit's Brigade 241 led by Than Gyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw who entered the area of the command, the groups who unconditionally exchanged arms for peace, the documentary photos showing arms and ammunition of brigadier



Than Gyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw and party of SSA (S) Brigade 241 seized in the area of North-East Command, the communication machine, papers, jewellery and currency notes of brigadier Than Gyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw and party of SSA (S) Brigade 241 who entered the area of North-East Command, and documentary photos of an interview of Myawady TV with those from SSA (S) Brigade 241 who returned the legal fold.

MNA

Questions and answers made between officials...

(from page 16)

Deputy Commander of North-East Command Brig-Gen Hla Myint answered the question, saying that he knew the incident best as he was the base commander in Namhkam to barricade Than Gyoung and his men. He said, after Sgt Tun Kyaw and party surrendered themselves to the Tatmadaw columns on 1 January 2006, the Tatmadaw columns had surrounded Than Gyoung and his men. At that time, the columns received a message saying that a group of armed men was behind their lines. Thus a Tatmadaw column was ordered to drive out the armed group. A shoot-out occurred when the Tatmadaw column tried to drive out the group. There are many restrictions in jungle warfare. Because of the mountains, trees and bushes, vision is not clear. So most of the battles are fought in a close range. They said battle was fought in a forest. When the Tatmadaw members met the group and the shooting started, they didn't know that the group was from the KIO. Later KIO officers came to the Tatmadaw columns and

held discussions. The Tatmadaw has agreed with the KIO in designating the places for KIO movements. But the place where the Tatmadaw column met with the KIO men is not included in the agreed designated places. Thus officials of KIO central came to the base tactical operation command and discussed with the tactical command commander. The KIO officers accepted it was their group's fault to be at an area outside the designated places. They said that they wished to bury their dead in accord with the religious tradition. **The Tatmadaw has agreements with the armed organizations. The members of those organizations are not permitted to hold arms in the areas outside the designated places. And even if the situation becomes unavoidable, they should ask permission to do so.** Besides, the Tatmadaw columns were in hot pursuit of Than Gyoung and his men to encircle and crush them.



Dr Zaw Than of Sankei Shimbun.—MNA

There can be friendly fire in a military operation. Especially, it is likely that friendly fire may occur in jungle warfare. Relatives of the KIO men who died

in the battle came to the place and buried the fallen men in accord with the religious tradition. The KIO accepted its members' fault. Both sides agreed to make arrangements to prevent recurrence of such incidents in the future. There is peace between the Tatmadaw columns and the KIO as usual.

U Aung Shwe Oo of NTV said that the Tatmadaw's capturing of SSA (S) members, the surrender of the SSA (S) members and the seizure of arms and ammunition can be seen as a great event in the early 2006. He said that he wished to know the extent of effects the event had on the national unity and the progress of National Convention.

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan said the event has provided benefits to the national unity and National Convention. As the people are against in-



U Myat Khaing of Maha News Journal.—MNA

stability, they sent information about the movements of Sao Khun Kyaw and his men as soon as the latter entered the North-East Command area. The local people denied any kind of help to the insurgents. It bears witness to the fact that the local people



Deputy Commander of North-East Command Brig-Gen Hla Myint replying to queries at the press conference (1/2006).—MNA

ple in Namhkam region love peace, stability and unity. It is an example of the national unity. The surrender and capture of the elements opposing the National Convention is a good news for the nation. **U Ko Ko of Yomiuri Shimbun** asked how Ywetsit group got money for their survival, whether



U Nyunt Tin of Fuji TV. MNA

they earned salary or not and how they lived in Lwetainglian Camp.

Commanding Officer of Brigade-241 of SSA (South) replied that brigades of SSA extorted money from owners of cars and rice mills, smugglers of cattle and teak, and opium growers. Those who smuggled out teak had to pay K 50,000 for one ton of teak, car owners from K 30,000 to K

100,000, rice millers K 50,000, smugglers of cattle K 30,000 for a head of cattle. Those who grow opium had to pay cash or opium.

He continued to say that they received salary



U Hla Htway of Nihon Keizai Shimbun. MNA

up to June, 2003. They could support their families up to that time. They hadn't received any payments since they left. Therefore, they could not support their families and had to make charcoal, collect fire wood and sandalwood and cut thatch and sold them. Some of their wives worked as daily wage earners in Thailand.

U Hla Htway of Nihon Keizai Shimbun asked if the negotiations with the Karen National Union (KNU) would continue, Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan replied that

peace talks between the Government and KNU was not ended. Recently,



U Ko Ko of Yomiuri Shimbun.—MNA

the two sides discussed time and place for another meeting. The Tatmadaw Government was always willing to hold out an olive branch to any armed groups that would like to join hands with the Government sincerely. There have been contacts between the two sides. U Hla Htway asked about the strength of troops of Ywet Sit and where he was.

Commanding Officer Sai Phone (a) Phone Tint of Brigade 241 of SSA (South) answered that there were over 1000 troops at the Headquarters of SSA (South). He and his men left there on 31-8-2005. Ywet Sit was in Thailand at that time.

(See page 11)



U Kyaw Zeya of Weekly Eleven.—MNA



U Thaug Htaik of the Voice News Journal.—MNA



U Myo Tha Htet of the 7 Day News Journal.—MNA



U Aung Khine of Yonkyihmu News Journal.—MNA



U Aung Thu Myaing of the Ji Ji News.—MNA



U Hein Latt of the Popular Journal.—MNA



Dr Tin Tun Oo of Pyi Myanmar Journal.—MNA

Questions and answers made between...

(from page 10)

Fuji TV's U Nyunt

Tin said first he would like to thank the Major General and he wanted to know whether there was any rules and regulations to follow in the Ywet Sit's group.

to have a 15-year-old pretty girl called Nan Mu Kyauk, who was a peddler. When night fell, he took her to his home and she was forced to sleep with him. He gave her money and bought her two motor bikes. It is Ywet Sit

of recruiting the new members. There are those who were recruited as members not wanting to flee. And nearby are some local people who were tortured by the group members. He said how they were ill-treated.

Sai Htu, company commander of SSA (South)

K 500,000. Actually, new recruits are not willing to serve in the SSA group. When opportunities rise they try to flee. The SSA group members forcefully ask the villages to give at least two men for new recruitment. If not, they threaten to kill village heads and set fire to the villages. That's why recruits dare not flee. When escapees are at large, the insurgents arrest their parents in the jungle and ask for the replacement with their sons. So they unwillingly have to remain in the group.

Next, U Khun Maung Nge of Sedon village in Hopon township said the SSA group members entered the region on 23 March 2005. They stayed there up to 26. On 23rd and 24th, they came to the village to buy some rice and oil for their meals. As soon as they arrived, all the villagers but

committed atrocities and torched the houses had surrendered. He asked for the remarks and opinion of villagers concerning Ywet Sit's group.

Villager U Khun Aung said that the local people are happy to see the surrender of Ywet Sit's group. However, the villagers are worried about some members of the group are yet to surrender.

Dr Zaw Than of Sankei Shimbun news agency said that he heard matters related to narcotic drugs, opium, stimulants and amphetamine drugs carried by Than Gyaung and group in the clarification. He asked about use of the narcotic drugs and its source.

Cpl Khaing Win of SSA (South) Brigade (241) said that the narcotic drugs were carried from the headquarters. It is because of the fact that the headquarters is

those who returned to the legal fold and those who were captured.

Commanding officer Sai Phone (a) Phone Tint of SSA (South) Brigade (241) said that they were under siege of Tatmadaw columns, and they surrendered. After that, a Tactical Operations Commander fed them at a village. He conversed with them. Till today, prison personnel and members of Myanmar Police Force treated them well.

Dr Tin Tun Oo of Pyi Myanmar News Journal asked about the involvement of Ywet Sit's group with narcotic drugs, and if the group continues to engage in narcotic drugs.

Cpl Khaing Win of SSA (South) Brigade (241) said that Ywet Sit's group produced stimulant drugs a lot whereas heroin business was insignificant. Opium was packed. Lower level of



U Aik Mon.—MNA



U Khun Maung Nge.—MNA



U Khun Aung.—MNA

Sergeant Sai Htun Kyaw of SSA (South) Brigade-241 replied that the Ywet Sit-led SURA had prescribed and published a book on rules and regulations on soldiers' codes of conduct. But, leaders as well as those with low ranks do not follow the rules. There were sometimes car robberies committed by brigade commanders and their privates. For example, Brigade commander Than Gyoung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw and his men used to rob cars along Naungpe-Kyaukme road. During a car robbery, Than Gyoung ordered his men to kill three policemen on board the car. As for women's affairs, they also have prescribed rules and regulations. However, Ywet Sit has two wives legally. He has also married some other women illegally. Besides, he used

himself who violates the rules of their group. What's more, Mein Sit, commander of Brigade-758, has 40 wives and Khut Laung, commander of Brigade-756, 20 wives. As leaders, they break the rules and they do whatever they want to do taking advantage of their wealth. But those with the lowest ranks have to strictly follow the rules.

Next, U Myat Khaing of Maha News Journal and Good News Journal said he wanted to know the names of Ywet Sit's group members, who surrendered their arms, and whether there was age limit regarding new recruitment into the group. He said Maung Soe Naing, a 13-year-old member, and a man who is 50-something are found to be among the surrendered group. He said he also wanted to know the way

Brigade-241 replied that age limit for recruitment is between 18 and 40. Maung Soe Naing is 13 and some are 17. The number of recruits depend on the size of



Sai Phone (a) Phone Tint.—MNA

villages. Four or five from a village have to be recruited. Otherwise, the villages have to give K 300,000 or 500,000 to them. In doing so, there are some brigade commanders who recruit about five members instead of three and ask for



Sai Htoo.—MNA

girls and women fled the village. They forced them to serve as porters on their way. The region is hilly one and there are a lot of villages at the foot and on the top of the mountains. U Khun Maung Nge said there was an armed clash, about 2 or 3 miles from his village. But no sound came to the village during the clash. When the clash started at 9 o'clock and they set fire to the whole village at 9.30. All the villagers had to flee. He said despite the villages' strong request, they set fire to the village. As a result, 32 houses and schools were burnt down in the village. The villages of Hishtu, Naunglay and Panmong also lost their 98 villages in the fire.

U Myat Khaing of Maha News journal and Kaungthadin journal said that Ywet Sit's group that



Sai Tun Kyaw.—MNA

connected much with narcotic drugs. The headquarters ordered to refine narcotic drugs in the restricted areas and cultivate poppy in the areas where Tatmadaw columns cannot control. After completion of their works in opium production, the headquarters demonstrated destruction of poppy plantations to the international arena. Hence, opium and stimulants, counterfeit currency notes were carried from the headquarters. The persons from the headquarters commit drug trafficking. Opium was given to porters. Furthermore, Than Gyaung forcibly gave stimulant tablets to his troops for active marching at a time when Tatmadaw columns blocked them.

U Kyaw Zeya of Weekly Eleven news journal asked about Tatmadaw's dealings and treatment with



Khaing Win.—MNA

the group did not know how to make stimulant drugs. The production was carried out in the restricted areas under strict security guards. According to the information from the security guards, there was an arm factory in the restricted area. For further information, the central was said to have remarked that they had not earned income due to drug elimination in Thailand. So the group is believed to have dealt with stimulant drugs. Furthermore, the group collected opium as extortion money from local growers, and encouraged the local people to cultivate poppy in the fertile region. In the villages within reach of the headquarters, local people were supposed to grow poppy and so had the family members of the group.

(See page 13)



11-member group led by Tun Kyaw with the rank of Sergeant of SSA (South) Brigade 241 who returned to legal fold. — MNA

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Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm up to Claims Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the vessel.

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Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm up to Claims Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

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U Than Maung, Advocate
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Dated 20 January 2006

Drive with care

Donate blood

Don't smoke

There emerged persons confessing...

(from page 9)

At present, the Tatmadaw is striving its utmost to ensure peace and stability and the rule of law in the entire nation, develop the national economy and develop human resources that are the three main requirements in the drive to build a peaceful, modern and developed nation.

The convening of the National Convention has been in progress, and it is a common knowledge that there were two constitutions — the 1947 Constitution and the 1974 Constitution. Both constitutions are not in force at present. The 1947 Constitution was annulled after the Tatmadaw had to take over the state duties in 1962 as the nation faced the danger of disintegration due to the weaknesses and loopholes of the constitution. Likewise, the 1974 Constitution was also annulled in 1988 when the Tatmadaw took over the State duties because of the unrest.

Thus, the nation needs a constitution that is in conformity with the time and conditions. The government held the National Convention in January 1993 to lay down basic principles and detailed basic principles for a durable constitution.

The government first formed the Steering Committee to convene the National Convention, and made thorough discussions with the elected representatives of the legally existing political parties, and independent representatives-elect to convene the National Convention. It has been known internationally that the participants unanimously approved the number of groups and the delegates.

Thanks to the collective efforts, the government was able to hold the National Convention from 9 January 1993 to 30 March 1996 with added momentum. The Convention laid down the 104 basic principles, the detailed basic principles for chapters of the State, the State Structure, and the Head of State, and detailed basic principles for the legislative, executive and judicial sectors. At that time, delegates of a certain political party under the influence of ideological, organizational and personal prejudices opposed and left the Convention of

their own accord. The National Convention was adjourned temporarily because of the persons going against the national cause and trying to stop it. But the government was making strenuous efforts to build infrastructures in the whole nation to ensure peace and stability and the rule of law in the entire nation, develop the national economy and develop human resources, the three main essential requirements for democracy transition during the time.

The governments has build a network of roads and bridges linking the entire nation, clusters of dams, industries, institutions of higher learning, hospitals and dispensaries and industrial zones. It has been implementing hydel power projects step by step.

Thus, peace and stability is prevailing in the entire nation. The nation now has development infrastructures in every part. In August 2003, the government laid down and began to implement the seven-point Road Map for building a future state. Thanks to the efforts, the National Convention has made much head way.

The National Convention which was adjourned in 1996 was reconvened on 17 May 2004. The National Convention which was held till 9 July that year discussed the laying down of the detailed basic principles for distribution of power in the legislative sector.

The National Convention that resumed on 17 February 2005, laid down the detailed basic principles for sharing of Legislative Power on 3 March. That session of National Convention also discussed the detailed basic principles for sharing of Executive and Judicial Powers. Another plenary session of the National Convention resumed on 5 to 8 December 2005. Detailed basic principles for sharing of Executive and Judicial Power were adopted on 8-12-2005. Soon, the delegates will discuss and present papers on the fundamental rights and duties of the citizens as well as the chapter regarding the Tatmadaw. The National Convention being held now is the first step essential for emergence of an enduring Constitution as regards the process of transforming into democracy. In other words, it is the first step taken in line

with the seven-step Road Map. I would like to reaffirm that there is no other way except the seven-step Road Map to transform the country into a genuine and discipline-flourishing democracy system. In this context, I would like to explain to explain about the form and essence of the future nation of Myanmar in line with the Fundamental Principles and detailed basic principles adopted by the National Convention. However, for sake of time-saving, I cannot explain further details. You can study about them in the books on collected articles and booklets which have already been circulated.

The convening of the Nation Convention is the first step towards building a future democratic state ensuring peace, prosperity, progress and perpetuation of the Union, home to over 100- national races. The Government will continue to implement the seven-step Road Map step by step.

The National Convention has been laying down and adopting the basic principles and detailed basic principles for the constitution of the future state through the collective discussion of the delegates. In laying down and adopting the basic principles and detailed basis principles, officials of the National Convention and delegates are giving priority to ensuring democracy rights to the most possible degree, guaranteeing Our Three Main National Causes, considering the nation's and the people's objective conditions, while trying to make sure that the lessons of the bitter experiences do not recur in future. Their work involves the task of minimizing the weakness and loopholes in the constitution and guaranteeing equality for all nationalities.

However much the external and internal spoilers, the leftist and rightist destructive elements and aboveground and underground saboteurs are trying to disturb the National Convention, it has become crystal clear that the basic principles and the detailed basic principles the National Convention has laid down will serve the nation and the people best. Thus, the government will continue to serve the national interest without deviating from the national cause. —MNA

Questions and answers made between...

(from page 11)

And they produce opium oil. After producing all opium oil from the poppy plants, they video taped the plantations and show the poppy fields to the international arena that SSA is conducting anti-narcotic campaign. So, it is sure the group is involved in narcotic drugs trafficking.

U Hein Latt of Popular Journal

I have learnt foreign correspondents and NGOs much frequent Ywet Sit's headquarters, known as Lwetainglian. I would like to know what sort of groups and persons are they?

Division commander Sai Htoo of SSA (South) brigade 241

Yes, foreigners often visited Lwetainglian headquarters, especially correspondents from BBC, RFA, VOA and DVB and so on. There is a refugee camp in Lwetainglian, and it is called Wa Maing. It is frequented by many NGOs. Wa Maing refugee camp is indeed just a village where many disabled MTA veterans live. There are also family members of SSA under the name of refugees in Wa Maing. It is one of Ywet Sit's ways to raise funds of the living of his members. The disabled MTA veterans and SSA family members shared the cash assistance they receive through NGOs. And there is a group called Free Burma Ranger in the group. I have learnt that Free Burma Ranger is led by American citizen David. In the early 2005, David and his family paid a visit. I saw his wife and David and his two daughters come to the refugee camp.

U Aung Thu Myaing of Ji Ji News Agency

It is said that members of Than Gyaung group set fire to villages, murder and rob the villages. I would like to know you SSA (South) members who returned to the legal fold or were captured had ever set fire to villages, or committed murders or robbery? If you have not, are there any other members apart from Than Gyaung who committed such crimes?

Saing Phone (a) Phone Tint with the rank of commander of SSA (South) brigade 241

I have never set fire to a village, but ever murdered. In March 2000, we went to the road to collect extortion money. And we exchanged fire with three policemen. Then, we seized and tied them with strings. We reported on the seizure to our superiors, who then ordered us to execute them — one policeman with the rank of corporal,

one with the rank of lance corporal and the last one with the rank of private. But, we have never set fire to a village. The same month, about 80 members led by Sai Nya and Kar Oo of brigade 198 on their way to collecting extortion money exchanged fire with a Tatmadaw column. So, they assumed that the battle occurred due to the information sent to the Tatmadaw by Pa-O villages. Then, they set fire to Pa-O villages. I learnt that eight homes and rice granaries were burnt down.

U Aung Khaing of Yonkyihmu Journal

I would like to put a question to the members who returned to the legal fold. I have observed the map of their route. I would like to know the attitude of local people along the route to them. And I would also like to know how local people along the route treated them. Now, I have not seen a person called Than Gyaung. Why?

Lance corporal Khaing Win of SSA (South) brigade 241

I was a signalman. We did not have any difficulty along the way in Shan State (South) as it was under the control of Ywet Sit. But it was quite different when we entered Shan State (North). We seized local people by paying more than what they earned a day or at gunpoint. However, they ran away once we were off our guard and informed the nearest Tatmadaw column of our presence. Sometimes, they could not find out a Tatmadaw column, and then they informed village heads and they sent message to the column one way or another. If we asked them to show the way, they used a difficult and roundabout way. Whenever we asked for what we needed such as food and medicines and shoes, they replied that these were not available. When we searched houses in the villages and huts on the farm along the way, we never found rice. They must have hidden their rice somewhere. At this, we realized that people were on the side of the Tatmadaw and against us and decided to enter the warm embrace of people.

Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan

U Than Gyaung is not here. But some of his men are here. According to the investigations, U Than Gyaung committed a number of crimes. He is also a terrorist, and involved in many narcotic drugs cases. We did not bring him here for security reason. If the ambassadors and journalists want to see him, we will ask for permission from the responsible personnel of the prison.

U Myat Khine of Maha News Journal and Kaung News Journal asked men from a group why they had exchanged arms for peace and if there were any pressures for doing like that.

U Aik Mone who exchanged arms for peace answered that he lived in Manton, Shan State (North) and formerly took charge as the President of the group by the name of PSLA. He said the group wanted and made since 1991. There was no pressure put on them. Once, the fighting and battles took pace among nationalities in the past but, it was not be like that at present. So they decided to exchanged arms for peace. Besides, based on the belief that the government could safeguard all nationalities, they unconditionally gave up arms for peace. In the past, people had to live today in fear. They find today that people are in peace. So, they decided to unconditionally give up arms.

U Myo Tha Htet of the 7 Day News Journal said that he had known that there were two groups that were divided and the eleven members were regarded as the ones who exchanged arms for peace and the rest was regarded as the ones captured. He would like to know why it happened like that. He heard that they were under good care of jailers and police force members at present. The other thing he wanted to know if action would be taken against them and if so it could prevent for others who would return to the legal fold in the future. As a result, he wanted to know what decisions were made for them and how actions would be taken against them.

Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan replied that the eleven members were the ones who returned to the legal fold of their accord together with their arms and the rest of them, 27 were captured. If action was to be taken against those who returned the legal fold and who surrendered would be decided according to law. He was in no position to decide. But, the ones who committed the crimes were generally leaders and the rest had to follow the instructions or orders of their leaders. They said that there was nothing like putting villages on fire. Thus, they were believed to have not committed any crimes except the leaders.

A private said that Lwetainglian headquarters had a restricted area where the stimulant tablet factory and arms production factory. U Thuang Htike of the Voice News Journal wanted to know what kind of arms would be produced at that factory. Corp Khine Win of SSA (South) Brigade 241 replied that he was sure that there was a restricted area and no one was allowed to go there. He learned this from some men on security duty in the restricted area. The factory was not so large and grand and he was issued two pistols. When he asked about those pistols and learned that they were produced from the factory in the restricted area. That was why, he could say so. —MNA

SPORTS



Everton's Tim Cahill, grounded, scores against Millwall during their English FA Cup 3rd round replay soccer match at Goodison Park Stadium, Liverpool, England, on 18 Jan, 2006. Everton won the match 1-0. —INTERNET

United crush Burton, Everton set up Chelsea tie

LONDON, 19 Jan — Teenage striker Giuseppe Rossi scored twice to help Manchester United crush minor league Burton Albion 5-0 in their FA Cup third-round replay on Wednesday.

United were joined in the fourth round by Everton, who beat Second Division Millwall 1-0 with a goal by Tim Cahill to set up a home tie with Premier League leaders Chelsea.

Australian Cahill, who spent seven years at Millwall before joining Everton in 2004, scored the only goal at Goodison Park following a 1-1 draw in the first game in London.

Cahill slid in to send James Beattie's right-wing cross into the top corner of the net 19 minutes from time. The midfielder, whose celebrations were muted against his former team, also hit the post with a header.

United will travel to Wolverhampton Wanderers in the last weekend of January for their fourth-

round tie after making up for a disappointing 0-0 draw at Burton 10 days ago with a fine performance from several of their less experienced players, not least Rossi.

Striker Louis Saha put United ahead after seven minutes.

Young Spanish central defender Gerard Pique played a fine pass to the left wing and the unmarked Kieran Richardson crossed for Frenchman Saha to side-foot the ball into the net past keeper Saul Deeney.

United increased their lead midway through the first half when left back Mikael Silvestre centred for 18-year-old Rossi, one day older than Pique, to score with a glancing header inside the near post.

Saha was guilty of squandering two good

chances, one in each half, and another went begging four minutes before the interval when he and Rossi failed to get a boot to Ole Gunnar Solskjaer's right-wing cross.

But there was no let up for Burton.

Richardson, fed by a superb layoff from Rossi, raced away to hit the third goal from the edge of the box seven minutes into the second half.

Rossi brilliantly laid on the fourth for substitute Ryan Giggs in the 68th minute with a chipped lob over the defence into the path of the Welshman, who raced through to score from a narrow angle.

The Italian forward added a second goal in the final minute with a deflected shot from the edge of the box.

MNA/Reuters

AZ Alkmaar victory turns up heat on leaders PSV

AMSTERDAM, 19 Jan — Ten-man AZ Alkmaar cruised to a 3-1 win at home to ADO Den Haag on Wednesday to move level on points with second-placed Feyenoord in the Dutch First Division.

Denny Landzaat opened the scoring after five minutes but 60 seconds later Alkmaar had Barry Opdam sent off for a foul.

Landzaat doubled the lead with a 60th-minute penalty before Pius Ikedia made sure of victory.

Roy Stroeve pulled a goal back for Den Haag in the final minute.

AZ are third with 44 points from 19 matches, one point behind leaders PSV Eindhoven.

In Wednesday's other game, NEC Nijmegen recorded a 3-1 victory at Sparta Rotterdam to climb to eighth position on 31 points.

Pole Andrzej Niedzielan scored a hat-trick while Dieter van Tornhout notched his first goal for Sparta, who had Marciano Bruma sent off on 86 minutes.

MNA/Reuters

Mallorca sign Portuguese defender Nunes from Braga

MADRID, 19 Jan — Real Mallorca have signed Braga central defender Jose Carlos de Araujo Nunes on a three-and-a-half-year contract, the Primera Liga club said on Wednesday.

Nunes is the club's second reinforcement of the January transfer window after they signed Argentine striker Leonardo Pisculichi two weeks ago.

Hector Cuper's side are 18th in the 20-team Primera Liga.

MNA/Reuters

Juventus held 1-1 by Chievo

ROME, 19 Jan — Juventus had their lead at the top of Serie A trimmed to eight points when they were held to a 1-1 draw at Chievo Verona on Wednesday.

The result at Chievo's Bentegodi Stadium left Juventus with 53 points from 20 matches. Second-placed Inter Milan kept their title challenge on course with a 1-0 victory over bottom-placed side Treviso.

AC Milan lie third on 43 points after a Filippo Inzaghi goal gave them a 1-0 win against Ascoli.

Fiorentina remain fourth on 40 points despite a 3-1 defeat at the hands of Sampdoria.

Chievo had lost every game against Juventus at the Bentegodi since they arrived

in the top flight in 2001 and did not look capable of much resistance in the early stages as keeper Alberto Fontana twice parried shots by Zlatan Ibrahimovic.

It seemed only a matter of time before Juve took the lead, but in the 22nd minute a Chievo break ended with midfielder Franco Semioli racing down the left to cross for Daniele Franceschini to volley past Gianluigi Buffon.

Their lead was short-lived. Midfielder Patrick Vieira headed Juve's equalizer just past the half hour

but the champions never managed to stamp their authority on the match.

Both teams created chances in the second half. Chievo defender Federico Giunti hit a long-range effort just over the bar while at the other end Fontana dived to scoop Alessandro Del Piero's low cross away from the feet of David Trezeguet.

The draw was only the third time this season the leaders had dropped points in Serie A, following a 3-1 defeat to Milan in October and a 1-1 draw with Lazio in December.

The main beneficiaries of Juve's slip were their nearest challengers Inter, who went ahead in the 22nd minute at Treviso courtesy of a Julio Cruz header.

Adriano went close to extending their lead with a shot that hit the post just before the break.

Treviso occasionally made life uncomfortable for the visitors. Andre Pinga curled a free kick against the bar and Marco Borriello was unlucky not to earn a penalty after he was flattened by Inter defender Ivan Cordoba.

Milan's players also laboured for their three points, though after four defeats in their last five away matches they were probably glad to be back in the familiar surroundings of the San Siro Stadium.

MNA/Reuters

Vieri leads Monaco through in French League Cup

PARIS, 19 Jan — Italy striker Christian Vieri notched his first goal for Monaco to lead his new team to a 2-0 win at Toulouse in their French League Cup quarterfinal on Wednesday.

Vieri, 32, playing his second match since joining from AC Milan earlier this month, struck three minutes into added time following a counter attack.

Czech midfielder Jaroslav Plasil had put Monaco in front after 66 minutes.

The 2004 Champions League finalists are ninth in Ligue 1 and winning the League Cup may represent their best chance of earning a place in European competition next season.

Toulouse showed more initiative until Plasil scored, with Monaco goalkeeper Guillaume Warmuz having to make three brilliant saves in quick succession.

AS Nancy qualified earlier on Wednesday with a 1-0 win over Ligue 1 bottom club AC Ajaccio.

Sebastien Puygrenier scored the only goal in the 25th minute, heading home a free kick from Benjamin Gavanon.

On Tuesday, Nice defeated Girondins Bordeaux 2-1 after extra-time and Le Mans ousted Second Division Guingamp 3-2 on penalties. — MNA/Reuters

Cassano debut goal gives Real Cup advantage

MADRID, 19 Jan — Italy striker Antonio Cassano scored four minutes into his Real Madrid debut to give them a 1-0 win over Real Betis in the first leg of their King's Cup quarterfinal on Wednesday.

Holders Betis had looked the more dangerous side until substitute Cassano's 65th-minute goal in an intense match in Seville with few chances.

The former AS Roma striker replaced Roberto

Soldado after an hour, just before Capi saw his goalbound header cleared from under Real's bar by the head of Brazilian defender Cicinho.

Guti's free kick four minutes later was headed

high into the area. Toni Doblaz came out to clear but the Betis keeper flapped at the ball with his attempted punch and it dropped at Cassano's feet for the simplest of tap-ins. Cassano told reporters: "I am delighted with the goal but the victory for the team is much more important."

The result makes it three wins from three in all competitions for Juan Ramon Lopez Caro's improving side and leaves Betis with all the work to do in the second leg at the Bernabeu.

In the day's other quarterfinal first leg, Espanyol won 2-0 at Cadiz thanks to a 51st-minute goal by new signing Walter Pandiani and a fine individual effort from Fredson near the end.

MNA/Reuters



Kim Clijsters of Belgium hits a forehand during her match against Yuan Meng of China at the Australian Open tennis tournament in Melbourne, on 19 Jan, 2006. —INTERNET

ADVERTISEMENT

ကွန်ပေါင်းဓာတ်မြေဩဇာ အဝယ်တင်ဒါ
 ၁။ ဝယ်ယူမည့်ပစ္စည်းများ - ကွန်ပေါင်းဓာတ်မြေဩဇာ
 ၂။ တင်ဒါပိတ်ရက် - (၂၅-၁-၂၀၀၆) ရက်နေ့
 ၃။ အချိန် - (၁၄:၀၀) မှာရီ
 တင်ဒါပုံစံနှင့် တင်ဒါစည်းကမ်းအသေးစိတ်အချက်အလက်များကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါဌာနများတွင် စုံစမ်းမေးမြန်းနိုင်ပါသည်။
တယ်လီဖုန်းအမှတ်
 မြန်မာ့ဆေးဝါးနှင့် အိမ်သုံးပစ္စည်းလုပ်ငန်း(ရှုချယ်) ၅၆၁၃၇၁
 ၁၉၂။ ကမ္ဘာ့အေးဘုရားလမ်း၊ ဗဟန်းမြို့နယ်၊ ၅၆၆၇၁၅
 ရန်ကင်းမြို့။ ၅၆၆၇၁၆

US reggae music executive guilty of drug trafficking

NEW YORK, 19 Jan — Reggae music executive Horatio Hamilton was found guilty on Tuesday of conspiring to traffic in over a ton of marijuana a week for seven years, federal court officials said.
 Hamilton, president of LOY (“Lords of Yard”) Inc, a production company specializing in reggae which participated in reggae hit “Chi Chi Man” by TOK, faces a mandatory 20 years in prison and could face life.
 The jury rejected Hamilton’s argument that he quit the marijuana-trafficking business after his arrest with nearly two tons of marijuana at Los Angeles International Airport in 1999, the US Attorney’s office said.
 According to trial evidence, Hamilton jumped bail, adopted a new alias and continued to operate his trafficking business after the 1999 arrest as his role in the reggae music world grew, court officials said.
 Hamilton, who went under aliases Tony Dumars, Desmond Hamilton and Romie Robertson, is scheduled to be sentenced on 24 April.

MNA/Reuters

Alaska volcano erupts, shooting ash miles high

ANCHORAGE, 19 Jan — A volcano on an uninhabited island off the coast of Alaska erupted again on Tuesday, shooting ash miles (km) into the air, a scientist at the Alaska Volcano Observatory said.

The eruption from the Augustine volcano, which is about 175 miles southwest of Anchorage, sent a cloud of ash 8.5 miles above sea level. It was the ninth eruption since the volcano rumbled to life last week.

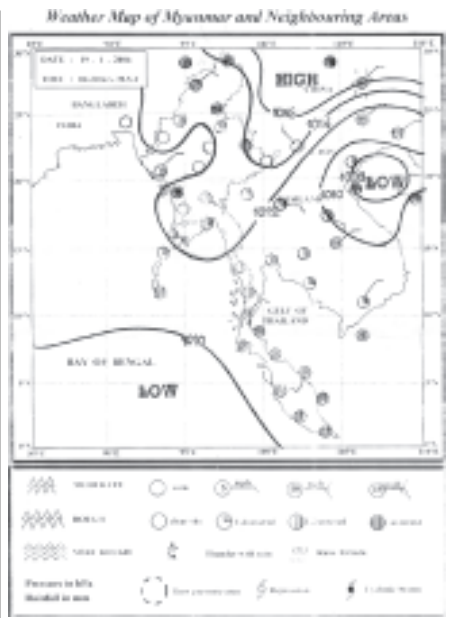
The National Weather Service issued advisories of ash fall, which poses a risk to people with respiratory problems and can damage the engines of aircraft and vehicles on the ground, to the communities on the Kenai Peninsula and in nearby bays.

Based on past eruptions in 1976 and 1986, Augustine’s explosions are expected to continue, said a scientist at the Alaska Volcano Observatory, a joint federal-state office.

“They’re still an accumulation of eruptive behaviour of a single volcano over time,” said Jennifer Adleman, a geologist at the observatory.

“It could be up to two weeks, based on what we know of recent eruptions.” The 1,260-metre volcano forms its own uninhabited island in Cook Inlet, the channel that runs from the Anchorage area to the Gulf of Alaska.

Last week’s ash bursts, which were reported as high as 10 miles (16.09 km) above sea level, prompted some school closures and briefly grounded some south-bound Alaska Airlines flights. — MNA/Reuters



WEATHER

Thursday, 19 January, 2006
 Summary of observations recorded at 09:30

hours MST: During the past 24 hours, weather has been generally fair in the whole country. Night temperatures were (3°C) to (4°C) above normal in Kachin and Rakhine States, Mandalay and Taninthayi Divisions, (3°C) to (4°C) below normal in Shan and Chin States and Bago Division and about normal in the remaining areas. The significant night temperatures were Namhsan (2°C), Pinlaung (3°C) and Lashio (4°C).

Maximum temperature on 18-1-2006 was 90°F. Minimum temperature on 19-1-2006 was 59°F. Relative humidity at 09:30 hrs MST on 19-1-2006 was (96%). Total sunshine hours on 18-1-2006 was (8.2) hours approx.

Rainfalls on 19-1-2006 were nil at Mingaladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Total rainfalls since 1-1-2006 were nil at Mingaladon, Kaba-Aye and central Yangon. Maximum wind speed at Yangon (Kaba-Aye) was (3) mph from Northwest at (13:10) hours MST on 18-1-2006.

Bay inference: Weather is partly cloudy in the South Bay and generally fair elsewhere in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast valid until evening of 20-1-2006: Possibility of isolated light rain in Kachin State and weather will be partly cloudy in Mon and Kayin States, Taninthayi Division and fair in the remaining States and Divisions. Degree of certainty (40%).

State of the sea: Seas will be slight to moderate in Myanmar waters.

Outlook for subsequent two days: Generally fair weather in the whole country.

Forecast for Yangon and neighbouring area for 20-1-2006: Fair weather.

Forecast for Mandalay and neighbouring area for 20-1-2006: Fair weather.



Friday, 20 January
 Tune in today

- 8.30 am Brief news
- 8.35 am Music: -Whatever it takes...OTT
- 8.40 am Perspectives
- 8.45 am Music: -Got the feeling...5
- 8.50 am National news & Slogan
- 9:00 am Music: -La didi La di da ...SU A P
- 9:05 am International news
- 9:10 am Music: -Say a prayer ...Diana King
- 1:30 pm News & Slogan
- 1:40 pm Lunch time music: -Tell him...Ally Mc Beal
- Babe...Style
- Sentimental ...Garath Gates
- You're still the one ...Shania Twain
- Cat both ways Glona Estefan
- 9:00 pm World of music Songs from: -China, Thailand, Philippines, Cambodia, India
- 9.15 pm Article
- 9.25 pm Music: -Love is all we need ...Celine Dion
- I'm not alone ...No Mercy
- Together again ...Janet Jackson
- Here & now ...Steps
- 9.45 pm New & Slogan
- 10.00 pm PEL



Friday, 20 January
 View on today

- 7:00 am 1. Recitation of Parittas by Missionary Sayadaw U Ottamathara
- 7:25 am 2. To be healthy exercise
- 7:30 am 3. Morning news
- 7:40 am 4. Nice and sweet song
- 7:50 am 5. ထူးခြားပုံပြင်စိတ်ချစ်စရာ
- 8:00 am 6. အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ
- 8:05 am 7. The mirror images of the musical oldies
- 8:15 am 8. အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ

- 8:25 am 9. နတ်သားတောရေလှောင်တံခါး
- 8:30 am 10. International news
- 8:45 am 11. English for Everyday Use
- 4:00 pm 1. Martial song
- 4:15 pm 2. Songs to uphold National Spirit
- 4:30 pm 3. Demonstration Exercises for Correct Pronunciation
- 4:45 pm 4. Musical programme
- 5:00 pm 5. အေးအေးတက္ကသိုလ်ညာရေး ရုပ်မြင်သံကြား သင်ခန်းစာ - ဒုတိယနှစ် (ရဝဗေဒအထူးဖြေ) (ရဝဗေဒ)
- 5:15 pm 6. Songs of national races
- 5:30 pm 7. လက်ဆင့်ကမ်းပေးဂီတတေး
- 5:40 pm 8. အဆိုပြိုင်ပွဲ

- 5:45 pm 9. “လောကရဲ့ အလှ ရတနာ” (ရဲအောင်၊ ဓမ္မသဒ္ဓါဦး၊ သူထူး၊ ဖွင့်နီအောင်၊ ဖုန်းမိုးဦး၊ ချော့ရာမှာ၊ ဓမ္မကရာ)
- 6:00 pm 10. Evening news
- 6:30 pm 11. Weather report
- 6:35 pm 12. သုတစုံလင်ရွှေညက်ရှင်
- 7:10 pm 13. အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ
- 7:25 pm 14. Song of yesteryears
- 7:35 pm 15. ဝိဝေဇာဓိဓာရေကြက်ဆူရတနာ
- 8:00 pm 16. News
- 17. International news
- 18. Weather report
- 19. ၂၀၀၅ ခုနှစ် တာဝန်အကြိမ် (၁၃ကြိမ်) မြန်မာ့နိုးရာယဉ်ကျေးမှု အဆိုအကဲအမှတ်၊ အတီးပြိုင်ပွဲ “ပိပုရဇာတ်တော်ကြီး” (ဒုတိယဆု) (မန္တလေးတိုင်း) (အပိုင်း-၃)
- 20. The next day’s programme

Four political objectives

- * Stability of the State, community peace and tranquillity, prevalence of law and order
- * National reconsolidation
- * Emergence of a new enduring State Constitution
- * Building of a new modern developed nation in accord with the new State Constitution

Four economic objectives

- * Development of agriculture as the base and all-round development of other sectors of the economy as well
- * Proper evolution of the market-oriented economic system
- * Development of the economy inviting participation in terms of technical know-how and investments from sources inside the country and abroad
- * The initiative to shape the national economy must be kept in the hands of the State and the national peoples

Four social objectives

- * Uplift of the morale and morality of the entire nation
- * Uplift of national prestige and integrity and preservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage and national character
- * Uplift of dynamism of patriotic spirit
- * Uplift of health, fitness and education standards of the entire nation

Press Conference on returning to legal fold and capture of members of Brigade 241 led by Sao Khun Kyaw from SSA (South) held



YANGON, 19 Jan —The press conference (1/2006) of the Information Committee of the State Peace and Development Council on matters related to the returning to the legal fold and arrest of the members of Brigade 241 led by Sao Khun Kyaw from SSA (South) who were totally opposed by local national races was held at the city hall of Lashio in Shan State (North) on 17 January.

It was attended by Chairman of the Information Committee of the State Peace and Development Council Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan, Maj-Gen Khin Aung Myint of the Ministry of Defence, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs U Kyaw Thu, Deputy Commander of North-East Command Brig-Gen Hla Myint, senior military officers, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps to the Union of Myanmar Philippine Ambassador Mme Phoebe A

Gomez and ambassadors, charges d' affaires and resident representatives from UN agencies in Yangon, members of the Information Committee, local authorities, Patron of Myanmar Foreign Correspondents Club U Hla Htway, President U Sao Kai Hpa and members, townelders and others.

Likewise, an arrested insurgent group under control of commanding officer Sai Phone (a) Phone Tint led by Thangyaung (a) Sao Khun Kyaw of Brigade No 241 of SSA (South) and surrendered Sgt Tun Kyaw and group also attended it.

Also present on the occasion were U Kan Na, U Gon Khae, U Sai Ku, U Lauk Lyan, U Aik Mone who had unconditionally exchanged arms for peace, U Yan Kyee Myint of Kokang Special Region-1 of Shan State (See page 10)



Chairman of Information Committee Information Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan clarifies matters related to capture and surrender of SSA (South) brigade 241 insurgents led by Sao Khun Kyaw. — MNA

Questions and answers made between officials and diplomats and journalists at press conference (1/2006) of Information Committee of the State Peace and Development Council



Ambassador Mr Muhammad Nawaz Chaudhry. — MNA

YANGON, 19 Jan — The press conference (1/2006) of the Information

Committee of the State Peace and Development Council was held at the city hall of Lashio in Shan State (North) on 17 January afternoon.

Diplomats and charges d' affaires of foreign missions, resident representatives of UN agencies in Yangon, members of Information Committee, Patron of Myanmar Foreign Correspondents Club U Hla Htway, President U Sao Kai Hpa and members and officials of local maga-

zines and journals were present at the conference.



British Ambassador Ms Vicky Bowman. — MNA

The following are questions and answers

made between Minister Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan, North-East Command Deputy Commander Brig-Gen Hla Myint and the diplomats and the journalists at home and those from abroad.

Ambassador of Pakistan Mr Muhammad Nawaz Chaudhry asked questions concerning the support the insurgents are receiving from internal and external elements and who they are.

Answering the

questions, Minister for Information Brig-Gen Kyaw Hsan said, there are many dissidents away from Myanmar and they formed many organizations abroad. There are various organizations formed by the dissidents. They are raising funds abroad and supporting the insurgent groups.

Ambassador of Britain Ms Vicky Bowman asked a question about a shoot-out between the Tatmadaw columns and a

group of KIO members and how action is to be taken against Tatmadaw members?

(See page 10)



U Aung Shwe Oo of Nippon TV. — MNA